


SCHEME INFORMATION DOCUMENT

Schemes(s)	Product Labeling This product is suitable for investors who are seeking* –
– Principal Equity Savings Fund# (An Open Ended Equity Scheme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation and capital appreciation over the medium to long term. Investment in equity and equity related instruments, debt and money market instruments and arbitrage opportunities. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>RISKOMETER</p> <p>LOW HIGH</p> <p>Investors understand that their principal will be at moderately high risk</p> </div>

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

#Earlier known as Principal Debt Savings Fund – Monthly Income Plan
Continuous offer for Units at NAV based prices

Name of Mutual Fund	Principal Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company	Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited
Name of Trustee Company	Principal Trustee Company Private Limited

Address, Website of the Entities:

Principal Mutual Fund	Address: Exchange Plaza, 'B' Wing, Ground Floor, NSE Building, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 Website: www.principalindia.com Email: customer@principalindia.com Toll Free No.: 1800 425 5600 Fax No. – (022) 67720512
Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited	
Principal Trustee Company Private Limited	

The particulars of the Scheme have been prepared in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, (herein after referred to as SEBI (MF) Regulations) as amended till date, and filed with SEBI, along with a Due Diligence Certificate from Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd. The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or recommended by SEBI nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of the Scheme Information Document (SID).

The Scheme Information Document sets forth concisely the information about the scheme that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. Before investing, investors should also ascertain about any further changes to this Scheme Information Document after the date of this Document from the Mutual Fund / Investor Service Centres / Website / Distributors or Brokers.

The investors are advised to refer to the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) for details of Principal Mutual Fund, Tax and Legal issues and general information on www.principalindia.com

SAI is incorporated by reference (is legally a part of the Scheme Information Document). For a free copy of the current SAI, please contact your nearest Investor Service Centre or log on to our website www.principalindia.com.

The Scheme Information Document should be read in conjunction with the SAI and not in isolation.

This Scheme Information Document is dated June 23, 2016.

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SECTION I - HIGHLIGHTS/SUMMARY OF THE SCHEME(S)

Name of Scheme(s)/Plan(s)	Principal Equity Savings Fund (An Open Ended Equity Scheme)
Investment Objective	<p>The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities, and investments in debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.</p>
Investment Strategy	<p>The investment strategy is aimed at generating income by investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and in debt securities and at the same time attempting to enhance returns through long exposure in equity and equity related instruments. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may predominantly invest in debt and money market securities.</p> <p>Net Long Equity :</p> <p>The Scheme will invest its assets in a portfolio of equity and equity related instruments including units of Equity mutual Funds Schemes.</p> <p>The focus of the investment strategy would be to identify stocks which can provide capital appreciation in the long term. Companies selected for the portfolio which in the opinion of the AMC would possess some of the characteristics mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Superior management quality – Distinct and sustainable competitive advantage – Good growth prospects; and – Strong financial strength <p>Equity Derivatives:</p> <p>The Scheme will endeavor to invest predominantly in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities. In absence of profitable arbitrage opportunities available in the market, the Scheme may predominantly invest in short-term debt and money market securities. The fund manager will evaluate the difference between the price of a stock in the futures market and in the spot market. If the price of a stock in the futures market is higher than in the spot market, after adjusting for costs and taxes the Scheme shall buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market, simultaneously. For example, on December 4, 2014, the Scheme buys a share of XYZ Company on spot @ Rs. 1000 and at the same time sells XYZ Company futures for December 2014 expiry @ Rs. 1020. The Scheme thus enters into a fully hedged transaction by selling the equity position in the futures market for expiry on say December 24, 2014. If the Scheme holds this position till expiry of the futures, the Scheme earns profit of Rs. 20 on the date of expiry before accounting for trading costs and taxes.</p> <p>In case the Scheme has to unwind the transaction prior to the expiry date on account of redemption pressures or any other reason, the returns would be a function of the spread at which the transaction is unwound. For example, if spot is sold at Rs. 980 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1010 then there would be negative returns on the trade. If the spot is sold at Rs. 1020 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1015 then there would be positive returns from the trade. On the date of expiry, if the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity still remains attractive, the Scheme may rollover the futures position and hold onto the position in the spot market. In case such an opportunity is not available, the Scheme would liquidate the spot position and settle the futures position simultaneously. Rolling over of the futures transaction means unwinding the short position in the futures of the current month and simultaneously shorting futures of the subsequent month maturity while holding onto the spot position. There could also be occasions when both the spot and the future position is unwound before the expiry of the current-month future to increase the base</p>

	<p>return or to meet redemption. Return enhancement through the use of arbitrage opportunity would depend primarily on the availability of such opportunities. The Scheme will strive to build similar market neutral positions that offer an arbitrage potential for e.g. buying the basket of index constituents in the cash segment and selling the index futures, Buying ADR/GDR and selling the corresponding stock future etc. The Scheme would also look to avail of opportunities between one futures contract and another. For example on 16 December 2014, the Scheme buys 1000 futures contracts of ABC Ltd. for December expiry at Rs.3000 each and sells an equivalent 1000 futures contract of ABC Ltd. for January expiry at Rs.3030. Thereby the Scheme enters into a fully hedged transaction. Closer to the expiry date of the December contract, the Scheme has two options. 1) Unwind the transaction by selling the 1000 December contracts and buying 1000 January contracts of ABC. The returns are a function of the spread between the sale price of the January contract and the buy price of the December contract. If this spread is less than Rs. 30, the returns are positive else the returns are negative. 2) On the expiry date i.e. 24 December, 2014, the Scheme would let the December contract expire and square off 1000 contracts that it holds for January maturity. The returns would be a function of the spread between settlement price of the December contract and the price at which January contracts are squared-off. If this spread is lower than Rs. 30 then the returns are positive and if it is higher than Rs. 30 the returns are negative. The Scheme can also initiate the transaction in the opposite direction i.e. by selling the December futures and buying the January futures, if it sees a profit potential. Under all circumstances the Scheme would keep its net exposures neutral to the underlying direction of the market by maintaining completely hedged positions. In addition to stock specific futures, the Scheme can also take offsetting positions in index futures of different calendar month. The debt and money market instruments include any margin money that has to be maintained for the derivative position. The margin money could also be maintained partly as Fixed deposits with Scheduled commercial banks.</p> <p>Debt Instruments:</p> <p>The Scheme would invest in a range of fixed income and money market instruments including units of Debt/Liquid/Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes. Further the Scheme may also invest in financial derivatives such as options and futures & Interest Rate Swap (IRS) that are permitted or may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations. The proportion of assets to be so invested would be decided by the AMC at the appropriate time, and would be done in accordance with the relevant guidelines to be issued by SEBI/RBI and other authorities.</p>
Liquidity	<p>Liquidity will be available to the investors through sale and repurchase of units on an ongoing basis. Unitholders can subscribe to and get their units repurchased on all business days at NAV related prices.</p> <p>As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch Redemption proceeds within 10 Business Days of receiving the Redemption request. A penal interest of 15% or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time will be paid in case the redemption proceeds are not dispatched within 10 Business Days of the date of Redemption request. However, under normal circumstances, the Mutual Fund will endeavour to dispatch the Redemption proceeds well before 10 Business Days from the acceptance of the duly completed Redemption request.</p> <p>The Scheme also provides switch facility to move from/to other open ended Schemes of Principal Mutual Fund and interse between the Plan(s)/Option(s) on an ongoing basis at applicable NAV based prices.</p>
Benchmark	30% Nifty 50 Index +70% CRISIL Liquid Fund Index
Transparency / NAV Disclosure	The NAV will be calculated by the AMC for each business day and published in at least two daily newspapers having circulation all over India. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.principalindia.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 p.m. every Business Day and or such other time as may be prescribed by

	<p>SEBI/AMFI from time to time.</p> <p>In case of any delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI in writing. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of business hours on the following day due to any reasons, a press release shall be issued giving reasons and explaining when the AMC would be able to publish the NAVs.</p> <p>The fund shall within one month of the close of each half year that is 31st March and 30th September, host unaudited financial results of the Scheme on its website: www.principalindia.com in a user friendly and downloadable format (preferably in a spread sheet). An advertisement intimating the same, shall be published in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.</p> <p>The Fund shall on a monthly basis disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for all the schemes of Principal Mutual Fund on its website www.principalindia.com, on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in a user friendly and downloadable format (preferably in a spread sheet).</p> <p>Further, the fund shall within one month of the close of each half year that is 31st March and 30th September publish full portfolio of the Scheme in the prescribed format in at least one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a newspaper having wide circulation published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated.</p>
Loads (including Systematic Investment Plans / Systematic Transfer Plan / Systematic Withdrawal Plan if available)	<p>Entry Load: Not Applicable</p> <p>Exit Load: If redeemed/ switched on or before 365 days from the date of allotment – 1%</p> <p>After 365 days- Nil</p>
Minimum Application Amount (New Investor)	Rs.5,000/- and any amount thereafter under each Plan/option
Minimum Application Amount (Existing Investor)	Rs.1000/- and any amount thereafter under each Plan/option
Minimum Amount under Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) /Systematic Transfer Plan (STP / Systematic Withdrawal Plan (SWP)	<p>Systematic Investment Plan: Minimum Six installments of Rs.2,000/- each.</p> <p>Systematic Transfer Plan: Minimum Six installments of Rs.1,000/- each.</p> <p>Systematic Withdrawal Plan: Minimum Six installments of Rs.500/- each.</p>
Minimum Redemption Amount	Rs.500/- or 50 units
Investment Plan(s)/Option(s)	<p>Two Plans will be available under the Scheme/Plan:</p> <p>Regular Plan #Direct Plan</p> <p>Each of the Plans mentioned above will offer Growth and Dividend Option.</p> <p>Dividend Option offers the frequency of Half-Yearly and Quarterly payouts.</p> <p>The Dividend Option under both the Plans will have the facility of Payout,</p>

	<p>Reinvestment and Sweep.</p> <p>#Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund. This plan is not available for investors who wish to purchase/ subscribe units through a Distributor – such investors have to subscribe for Regular Plan.</p> <p>Regular Plan and Direct Plan have the same features (i.e. Investment Objective, Asset Allocation Pattern, Investment Strategy, Risk factors) and facilities offered including terms and conditions except that Direct Plan shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under Direct Plan.</p>																				
Asset Allocation Pattern	<p>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation will be as under:</p> <table><tr><th>Type of Instruments</th><th>Minimum (%)</th><th>Maximum (%)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><td>Equity and equity related instruments</td><td>65</td><td>90</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr><tr><td>Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**</td><td>40</td><td>70</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr><tr><td>Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>Low</td></tr></table> <p>* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.</p> <p>** Equity exposure would be completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives.; the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and should not be considered for calculating the total asset allocation and / or investment restrictions on the issuer. The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposits.</p> <p># The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (“CBLO”), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.</p> <p>When adequate arbitrage opportunities are not available in the Derivative and Equity markets, the anticipated alternate asset allocation on defensive considerations would be in accordance with the allocation given below. However, in case no arbitrage opportunity is available, then 100% of the remaining investible corpus (excluding margin for derivatives and to the extent not deployed in arbitrage opportunities in the asset allocation pattern mentioned above) will be deployed in short term debt and money market instruments with tenure not exceeding 91 days (including investments</p>	Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments	65	90	Medium to High	Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High	Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**	40	70	Low to Medium	Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	10	35	Low
Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile																		
Equity and equity related instruments	65	90	Medium to High																		
Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High																		
Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**	40	70	Low to Medium																		
Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	10	35	Low																		

in securitized debt).

Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile
Equity and equity related instruments	20	75	Medium to High
Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High
Of which Hedged Equity Exposure (only arbitrage opportunity)**	0	55	Low to Medium
Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for Derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	25	80	Low

* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

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

The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations ("CBLO"), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.

Investment in Securitised Debt may be up to 30% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund may deploy upto 50% of its total net assets of the Scheme in Stock Lending.

Further, Unit holders are requested to note that post said changes, the Scheme will be treated as equity oriented scheme as per the extant Income-tax laws. However, at the time of changes in the investment pattern during defensive considerations as stated above, the fund manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure. Accordingly, the Scheme may not be able to meet the criteria for equity oriented scheme as specified under the extant Income-tax laws. Consequently, the Unit holders may not be able to avail tax advantage available to an equity oriented fund in that particular financial year. During the defensive circumstances the Tax benefit available for equity oriented scheme will not be applicable and shall be communicated to unit holders vide letters, addendum published in the newspapers as per regulations.

**Fund Manager &
Managing the Current
Fund from**

Mr. P.V.K. Mohan- June 23, 2016

SECTION II. INTRODUCTION

A. RISK FACTORS

Standard Risk Factors:

- Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal.
- As the price / value / interest rates of the securities in which the scheme invests fluctuate, the value of your investments in the scheme may go up or down. As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under the Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets.
- Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the scheme.
- **Principal Equity Savings Fund** is only the name of the scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the scheme or its future prospects and returns.
- The sponsor or any of its associates including co-settlers are not responsible or liable for any loss resulting from the operation of the scheme beyond the initial contribution of Rs.25 lakhs made towards setting up the Fund.
- The present scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme.

Specific Risk Factors

Risk Associated with Investing in Debt and/or Money Market Instruments-

Price-Risk or Interest-Rate Risk: Fixed income securities such as bonds, debentures and money market instruments run price-risk or interest-rate risk. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of existing fixed income securities fall and when interest rates drop, such prices increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates.

Credit Risk: In simple terms this risk means that the issuer of a debenture/ bond or a money market instrument may default on interest payment or even in paying back the principal amount on maturity. Even where no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the Scheme has invested in Government Securities, there is no credit risk to that extent.

Re-investment Risk: Investments in fixed income securities may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the bond. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

Interest Rate Movement (Basis Risk): The changes in the prevailing rates of interest will likely affect the value of the Schemes' holdings until the next reset date and thus the value of the Schemes' Units will be affected. Increased rates of interest, which frequently accompany inflation and/ or a growing economy, are likely to have a negative effect on the value of the Units. The value of securities held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates. The fund could be exposed to the interest rate risk (i) to the extent of time gap in resetting of the benchmark rates, and (ii) to the extent the benchmark index fails to capture the interest rate movement.

Prepayments and Charge Offs Risk: In the event of prepayments, investors may be exposed to changes in tenor and yield. Also, any Charge Offs would result in the reduction in the tenor of the Pass Through Certificates (PTCs).

Spread Risk: In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. However depending upon the market conditions the spreads may move adversely or favorably leading to fluctuation in NAV.

. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the units of the Scheme is likely to get effected on accounts of such risk factors. Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of any underlying scheme is likely to affect the performance of the Scheme.

Risks associated with investing in Equity and Equity related Securities

The value of Scheme's investments may be affected by factors affecting the Securities markets and price and volume volatility in the capital markets, interest rates, changes in law/policies of the Government, taxation laws and political, economic or other developments which may have an adverse bearing on individual securities, a specific sector or all sectors. Consequently, the NAV of the units of the Scheme(s) may be affected.

Equity & Equity related securities are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis. The liquidity of investments made in the Scheme(s) may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The inability of the Scheme(s) to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme(s) to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme(s), should there be a subsequent decline in the value of securities held in the Scheme's portfolio.

The liquidity and valuation of the Scheme's investments due to the holdings of unlisted securities may be affected if they have to be sold prior to the target date of disinvestment.

Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options.

The liquidity of the scheme(s) is inherently restricted by trading volumes in securities in which it invests.

Investment decisions made by the Investment Manager may not always be profitable.

To the extent the underlying Mutual Fund Scheme(s) invest in Equity and Equity related Instruments, the Schemes(s) which shall invest in Equity Mutual Fund Schemes (where the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme(s) provides such investment) shall be affected by the afore mentioned risk factors. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the units of the Scheme is likely to get effected on accounts of such risk factors. Any change in the investment policies or fundamental attributes of any underlying scheme is likely to affect the performance of the Scheme. Further, the liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by the liquidity of the underlying schemes in which it has invested.

Risks associated with Investing in 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.

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 AMC may use various derivative products, as permitted and within the limits prescribed by SEBI and the RBI from time to time, in an attempt to optimize the value of the portfolio and enhance Unit holder's interest/value of the Scheme. As and when the Scheme trades in the derivatives market there are risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives that investors should understand. Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks and bonds. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the "counter party") to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. The Scheme bears a risk that it may not be able to correctly forecast future market trends or the value of assets, indices or other financial or economic factors in establishing derivative positions for the Scheme. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate in line with underlying assets, rates and indices.

Also, the market for derivative instruments is relatively nascent in India and does not have the volumes which may be seen in other developed markets, which may result in volatility to the values. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions and the embedded market risks that a derivative adds to the portfolio. Besides the price of the underlying asset, the volatility, tenor and interest rates affect the pricing of derivatives.

Other risks in using derivatives include but are not limited to:

- (a) **Credit Risk** – this occurs when a counterparty defaults on a transaction before settlement and therefore the Scheme is compelled to negotiate with another counter party, at the then prevailing (possibly unfavorable) market

price, in order to maintain the validity of the hedge. For exchange traded derivatives, the risk is mitigated as the exchange provides a guaranteed settlement but one takes the performance risk on the exchange.

- (b) **Market Liquidity risk** – this occurs where the derivatives cannot be sold (unwound) at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices.
- (c) **Model Risk** - the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives.
- (d) **Basis Risk** – This risk arises when the instrument used as a hedge does not match the movement in the instrument/ underlying asset being hedged. The risks may be inter-related also; for e.g. interest rate movements can affect equity prices, which could influence specific issuer/industry assets.

Trading in derivatives carry a high degree of risk although they are traded at a relatively small amount of margin which provides the possibility of great profit or loss in comparison with the principal investment amount. The Scheme may find it difficult or impossible to execute derivative transactions in certain circumstances. For example, when there are insufficient bids or suspension of trading due to price limit or circuit breakers, the Scheme may face a liquidity issue.

Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) are highly specialized instruments that require investment technique and risk analysis different from those associated with equity shares and other traditional securities. The use of a IRS requires not only an understanding of the referenced asset, reference rate, or index but also of the swap itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the swap under all possible market conditions. Swap agreements are also subject to liquidity risk, which exists when a particular swap is difficult to purchase or sell. Swap agreements may be subject to pricing risk, which exists when a particular swap becomes extraordinarily expensive (or cheap) relative to historical prices or the prices of corresponding cash market instruments. IRS agreements are also subject to counterparty risk on account of insolvency or bankruptcy or failure of the counterparty to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the agreement.

Risks associated with investing in Securitised Debt

The Scheme may invest in domestic securitised debt such as Asset Backed Securities (ABS) or Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS). Asset Backed Securities (ABS) are securitised debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from various loans including automobile loans, personal loans, loans against consumer durables, etc. Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) are securitised debts where the underlying assets are receivables arising from loans backed by mortgage of residential / commercial properties. ABS/ MBS instruments reflect the undivided interest in the underlying pool of assets and do not represent the obligation of the issuer of ABS/MBS or the originator of the underlying receivables. The ABS/MBS holders have a limited recourse to the extent of credit enhancement provided. If the delinquencies and credit losses in the underlying pool exceed the credit enhancement provided, ABS/MBS holders will suffer credit losses. ABS/MBS are also normally exposed to a higher level of reinvestment risk as compared to the normal corporate or sovereign debt.

At present in Indian market, following types of loans are securitised:

- Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles / two wheelers)
- Residential Mortgages or Housing Loans
- Consumer Durable Loans
- Personal Loans
- Corporate Loans

The main risks pertaining to each of the asset classes above are described below:

Auto Loans (cars / commercial vehicles /two wheelers)

The underlying assets (cars, commercial vehicles etc.) are susceptible to depreciation in value whereas the loans are given at high loan to value ratios. Thus, after a few months, the value of asset becomes lower than the loan outstanding. The borrowers, therefore, may sometimes tend to default on loans and allow the vehicle to be repossessed. These loans are also subject to model risk i.e. if a particular automobile model does not become popular, loans given for financing that model have a much higher likelihood of turning bad. In such cases, loss on sale of repossession vehicles is higher than usual. Commercial vehicle loans are susceptible to the cyclicity in the economy. In a downturn in economy, freight rates drop leading to higher defaults in commercial vehicle loans. Further, the second hand prices of these vehicles also decline in such economic environment.

Housing Loans

Housing loans in India have shown very low default rates historically. However, in recent years, loans have been given at high loan to value ratios and to a much younger borrower classes. The loans have not yet gone through the full economic cycle and have not yet seen a period of declining property prices. Thus the performance of these housing loans is yet to be tested and it need not conform to the historical experience of low default rates.

Consumer Durable Loans

The underlying security for such loans is easily transferable without the bank's knowledge and hence repossession is difficult. The underlying security for such loans is also susceptible to quick depreciation in value. This gives the borrowers a high incentive to default.

Personal Loans

These are unsecured loans. In case of a default, the bank has no security to fall back on. The lender has no control over how the borrower has used the borrowed money.

Corporate Loans

These are loans given to single or multiple corporates. The receivables from a pool of loans to corporates are assigned to a trust that issues Pass Through Certificates (PTCs) in turn. The credit risk in such PTCs is on the underlying pool of loans to corporates. The credit risk of the underlying loans to the corporates would in turn depend of economic cycles.

Further, all the above categories of loans have the following common risks:

All the above loans (except corporate loan) are retail, relatively small value loans. There is a possibility that the borrower takes different loans using the same income proof and thus the income is not sufficient to meet the debt service obligations of all these loans. In India, there is no ready database available regarding past credit record of borrowers. Thus, loans may be given to borrowers with poor credit record. In retail loans, the risks due to frauds are high.

Risks associated with Short Selling and Securities Lending**• Short selling –**

Short-selling is the sale of securities that the seller does not own at the time of trading. Instead, he borrows it from someone who already owns it. Later, the short seller buys back the stock he shorted and returns the stock to close out the loan. If the price of the stock has fallen, he can buy the stock back for less than he received for selling it and profits from it (the difference between higher short sale price and the lower purchase price). However, Short positions carry the risk of losing money and these losses may grow theoretically unlimited if the price increases without limit and shall result into major losses in the portfolio. In addition, the short selling will also have the risk of inability to borrow the securities by the seller. Then, it might be possible that the short seller will be required to purchase the securities sold short to cover the short even if the price of the security is higher at the time of the short sale.

If a stock starts to rise and a large number of short sellers try to cover their positions at the same time, it can quickly drive up the price even further. This phenomenon is known as a short squeeze. This might result in major losses in the portfolio.

• Securities Lending :

It may be noted that Securities Lending activity would have the inherent probability of collateral value drastically falling in times of strong downward market trends or due to it being comprised of tainted/forged securities, resulting in inadequate value of collateral until such time as that diminution in value is replenished by additional security. It is also possible that the borrowing party and /or the approved intermediary may suddenly suffer severe business setback and become unable to honor its commitments. This along with a simultaneous fall in value of collateral would render potential loss to the Scheme. Besides, there can also be temporary illiquidity of the securities that are lent out and the Scheme may not be able to sell such lent out securities.

RISK CONTROL

Since investing requires disciplined risk management, the AMC would incorporate adequate safeguards for controlling risks in the portfolio construction process. The risk control process involves reducing risks through portfolio diversification, taking care however not to dilute returns in the process. The AMC believes that this diversification would help achieve the desired level of consistency in returns. The AMC may also implement certain internal control procedures / risk & exposure limits etc., which may be varied from time to time.

The AMC aims to identify securities, which offer superior levels of yield at lower levels of risks. With the aim of controlling risks, rigorous in-depth credit evaluation of the securities proposed to be invested in, is carried out by the investment team of the AMC.

The Scheme may also use various derivatives and hedging products from time to time, as would be available and permitted by SEBI/RBI, in an attempt to protect the value of the portfolio and enhance Unitholders' interest.

B. REQUIREMENT OF MINIMUM INVESTORS IN THE SCHEME

The Scheme shall have a minimum of 20 investors each and no single investor shall account for more than 25% of the corpus of the Scheme/Plan(s). These conditions shall be complied with, in each calendar quarter on an average basis, as specified by SEBI. In case of non-fulfillment of the condition of 20 investors in a calendar quarter, the provisions of Regulation 39(2) (c) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations shall become applicable automatically without any reference from SEBI, and accordingly the Scheme / Plan(s) shall be wound up and the units redeemed at the relevant applicable NAV. If there is breach of the 25% limit by any investor over the quarter, a rebalancing period of one month would be available and thereafter, the investor who is in breach of the rule shall be given 15 days' notice to redeem his exposure over the 25% limit. Failure on the part of the said investor to redeem his exposure over the 25 % limit within the aforesaid 15 days would lead to automatic redemption at the applicable Net Asset Value on the 15th day of the notice period. The Fund shall adhere to the requirements prescribed by SEBI from time to time in this regard.

C. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Investment in the Scheme should be viewed by an investor/unit holder as a medium to long term investment as mutual funds carry normal market risks and there can be no assurance and no guarantee that the Scheme will achieve its objective. It is recommended that an investment in the Scheme should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all, as investment decisions made by the AMC will not always be profitable or prove to be correct. As with any investment in stocks, shares and securities, the NAV of the Units under the Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets. Past performance of the schemes of Principal Mutual Fund, the Sponsor or its Group affiliates is not indicative of and does not guarantee the future performance of the scheme. The name of the Scheme does not in any manner indicate the quality of the Scheme, its future prospects or the returns. The Scheme is not intended as a complete investment program. Investors, therefore, are urged to study the terms of this offer carefully and consult their Investment Advisor before they invest in the Scheme. Investors'/unit holders' attention is drawn to the risk factors set out in the beginning of this Scheme Information Document and also to the following specific risks:

Regulatory Risks: Neither this SID nor the Units have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of this SID in certain jurisdictions may be restricted or subject to registration requirements and, accordingly, persons who come into possession of this SID are required to inform themselves about, and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of this SID or any accompanying application form in such jurisdiction may treat this SID or such application form as constituting an invitation to them to subscribe for Units, nor should they in any event use any such application form, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to them and such application form could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, this SID does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of this SID and any persons wishing to apply for Units pursuant to this SID to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.

Prospective investors should review/study this SID along with SAI carefully and in its entirety and shall not construe the contents hereof or regard the summaries contained herein as advice relating to legal, taxation, or financial/investment matters and are advised to consult their own professional advisor(s) as to the legal or any other requirements or restrictions relating to the subscription, gifting, acquisition, holding, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or

redemption or conversion into money) of Units and to the treatment of income (if any), capitalization, capital gains, any distribution, and other tax consequences relevant to their subscription, acquisition, holding, capitalization, disposal (sale, transfer, switch or redemption or conversion into money) of Units within their jurisdiction/of nationality, residence, domicile etc. or under the laws of any jurisdiction to which they or any managed Funds to be used to purchase/gift Units are subject, and (also) to determine possible legal, tax, financial or other consequences of subscribing/gifting to, purchasing or holding Units before making an application for Units.

No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations not confirmed in this SID in connection with the Offer of Units, and any information or representations not contained herein must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Mutual Fund or the AMC or the Trustee. Statements made in this SID are based on the law and practice currently in force in India and are subject to change therein. Neither the delivery of this SID nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any impression that the information herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof.

Performance Risk: The value of (and income from) an investment in the Scheme can decrease as well as increase, depending on a variety of factors, which may affect the values and income generated by a Scheme's portfolio of securities. The returns of a Scheme's investments are based on the current yields of the securities, which may be affected generally by factors affecting capital markets such as price and volume, volatility in the stock markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, changes in government and Reserve Bank of India policy, taxation, political, economic or other developments and closure of the stock exchanges. Investors should understand that the investment composition indicated for the Scheme, in line with prevailing market conditions, is only a hypothetical example as all investments involve risk and there can be no assurance that the Scheme's investment objective will be attained nor will the Scheme be in a position to maintain the model percentage of investment pattern/composition particularly under exceptional circumstances such that the interest of the unit holders are protected.

The AMC will endeavor to invest in highly researched growth companies, however the growth associated with equities is generally high as also the erosion in the value of the investments/portfolio in the case of the capital markets passing through a bearish phase is a distinct possibility. Changes in the prevailing rates of interest are likely to affect the value of the Scheme investments and thus the value of the Scheme's Units. The value of money market/debt instruments held by the Scheme generally will vary inversely with the changes in prevailing interest rates. The AMC, while investing in fixed income instruments like debt, etc., shall consider and evaluate the risk of an issuer's ability to meet principal and interest payments (credit risk) and also the price volatility due to such factors as interest sensitivity, market perception or the creditworthiness of the issuer and general market liquidity (market risk). While it is the intent of the AMC to invest primarily in more highly rated debt securities and highly researched growth companies, the Scheme may from time to time invest in high yielding/growth, lower rated and/or privately placed/unlisted/securitised securities. Lower rated or unrated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting market and credit risk than highly rated securities. The credit risk factors pertaining to lower rated securities also apply to lower rated zero coupon, deferred interest bonds.

Techniques Risk: The Scheme may use techniques (including IRS, futures and options, warrants, etc.) and instruments that may be permitted and/or that may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations and/or Regulations and/or statutory modification or re-enactment thereof for efficient portfolio management and to attempt to hedge or reduce the risk of such fluctuation. However, these techniques and instruments, if imperfectly used have the risk of the scheme incurring losses due to mismatches particularly in a volatile market. The Fund's ability to use these techniques may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations (if any). The use of these techniques is dependent on the ability to predict movements in the prices of securities being hedged and movements in interest rates. Besides, the fact that skills needed to use these instruments are different from those needed to select the Fund's/Scheme's securities. There is a possible absence of a liquid market for any particular instrument at any particular time even though the futures and options may be bought and sold on an organized stock exchange. The use of these techniques involves possible impediments to effective portfolio management or the ability to meet repurchase/redemption requests or other short-term obligations because of the percentage of the Scheme's assets segregated to cover its obligations.

Political Risk: Whereas the Indian market was formerly restrictive, a process of deregulation has been taking place over recent years. This process has involved the removal of trade barriers and other protectionist measures, which could adversely affect the value of investments. It is possible that future changes in the Indian political situation, including political, social, or economic instability, diplomatic developments and changes in laws or regulations could have an effect on the value of investments. Expropriation, confiscatory taxation, or other relevant developments could also affect the value of investments.

Forex Risk: The scheme may also invest in overseas financial assets in accordance with the guidelines issued by the concerned regulatory authorities in India. To the extent that the assets of the Scheme will be invested in securities denominated in foreign currencies, the Indian Rupee equivalent of the net assets, distribution and income may be adversely affected by changes in the value of respective foreign currencies relative to the Indian rupee. The repatriation of capital to India may also be hampered by changes in regulations concerning exchange controls or political circumstances as well as the application to it or other restrictions on investment. In addition, country risks would include events such as introduction of extraordinary exchange controls, economic deterioration and bi-lateral conflict leading to immobilisation of the overseas financial assets.

Liquidity and Settlement Risks: The liquidity of the Scheme's investments may be inherently restricted by trading volumes, transfer procedures and settlement periods. From time to time, the Scheme will invest in certain securities of certain companies, industries, sectors etc. based on certain investment parameters as adopted internally by AMC. While at all times the Trustees and the AMC will endeavor that excessive holding/investment in certain securities of industries, sectors etc. by the Scheme be avoided, the assets invested by the Scheme in certain securities of industries, sectors, etc. may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's investment portfolio and collectively may constitute a risk associated with non-diversification and thus could affect the value of investments. The Scheme may have difficulty in disposing of certain securities because the security may be unlisted, due to greater price fluctuations there may be a thin trading market, different settlement periods and transfer procedures for a particular security at any given time. Settlement, if accomplished through physical delivery of stock certificates, is labour and paper intensive and may affect the liquidity. It should be noted that the Fund bears the risk of purchasing fraudulent or tainted papers. The secondary market for money market/debt securities does exist, but is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for other securities. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market may have an adverse impact on market price and the Scheme's ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Scheme's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer, etc. or during restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio. Furthermore, from time to time, the AMC, the Custodian, the Registrar, any Associate, any distributor, dealer, any company, corporate body, trust, any scheme/Mutual Fund managed by the AMC or by any other AMC may invest in the Scheme. While at all times the Trustees and the AMC will endeavor that excessive holding of Units in the Scheme among a few unit holders is avoided, however, the amounts invested by these aforesaid persons may acquire a substantial portion of the Scheme's outstanding Units and collectively may constitute a majority unit holder in the Scheme. Accordingly, redemption of Units held by such persons may have an adverse impact on the value of the redemption and may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their respective Units.

D. ABBREVIATION & DEFINITIONS

Scheme Abbreviations

ADRs and GDRs: American Depository Receipts (ADR) is negotiable certificates issued to represent a specified number of shares (or one share) in a foreign stock that is traded on a U.S. exchange. ADRs are denominated in U.S. dollars. Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) are negotiable certificates held in the bank of one country representing a specific number of shares of a stock traded on an exchange of another country.

AMC/Asset Management Company/Investment Manager/Principal: Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited.

Applicable NAV: The NAV applicable for subscription / redemption / switch in or switch out based on the time of the business day on which the application is accepted.

BSE: Bombay Stock Exchange

Business Day: A day other than:

- (i) Saturday and Sunday,
- (ii) a day on which the Banks in Mumbai and/or RBI are closed for business/ clearing,
- (iii) a day on which the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited and/or National Stock Exchange of India Limited are closed,
- (iv) a day on which sale and repurchase of units is suspended by the AMC,
- (v) a day on which normal business could not be transacted due to storms, floods, bandhs, strikes etc.

Notwithstanding the above, the AMC reserves the right to declare any day as a Business Day or otherwise at any or all Investor Service Centers.

Calendar Year / Year: A Calendar Year shall be full English Calendar months viz. 12 months commencing from 1st January and ending on 31st December.

CBLO: Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations is a Money Market Instrument approved by RBI, (developed by Clearing Corporation of India Limited). CBLO is a discounted instrument issued in an electronic book entry form for maturity ranging from one day to one year

Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL)/ National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) : A Depository registered with SEBI under the SEBI (Depositories and Participant) Regulations, 1996, as amended from time to time.

Co-Settlers: Punjab National Bank is a co-settlor to the Principal Mutual Fund (Principal Financial Services Inc. through its wholly owned subsidiary Principal Financial Group (Mauritius) Limited being the settlor).

Credit Risk: Risk of default in payment of principal or interest or both.

Custodian: An entity (for the time being SBI- SG Global Securities Services Private Limited appointed for holding the securities and other assets of the Fund.

CDSC: Contingent Deferred Sales Charge permitted under the Regulations to be borne by the Unit Holder upon exiting (whether by way of redemption or Inter-scheme switching) based on the amount of investment (if applicable) and period of holding of Units.

Day: Any day (including Saturday, Sunday and holiday) as per English Calendar viz 365 days in a year.

Debt Instruments : Government securities, corporate debentures, bonds, promissory notes, money market instruments, pass-through obligations, asset backed securities/securitised debt and other possible similar securities.

Dematerialisation: It is a process by which physical certificates of an investor are converted to an equivalent number of securities in electronic form and credited in the investors account with its Depository Participant.

Depository: Depository as defined in the Depository Act, 1996 (22 of 1996).

Depository Participant: A person registered as participant under sub section (1A) of Section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

Dividend: Income distributed by the Mutual Fund on the units.

Entry Load: Load on sale/switch in of units.

Equity Related Instruments: Equity related instruments include convertible debentures, bonds, warrants, ADRs/GDRs and equity derivatives and other possible similar securities.

Exit Load: Load on repurchase/switch out of units.

FII(s): Foreign Institutional Investor(s) registered with SEBI under Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Institutional Investors) Regulation, 1995.

Financial Year: A Financial Year shall be full English Calendar months viz. 12 months commencing from 1st April and ending on 31st March.

Fund/Mutual Fund: Principal Mutual Fund, a trust set up under the provisions of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 and registered with SEBI bearing Registration No. MF/019/94/0 dated December 13, 1994.

Fixed Income Securities/Fixed Rate Debt Instruments: Debt Securities created and issued by, inter alia, Central Government, State Government, Local Authorities, Municipal Corporations, PSUs, Public Companies, Private Companies, Bodies Corporate, Unincorporated Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and any other entities which may

be recognised/permitted which yield at fixed or variable rate by way of interest, premium, discount or a combination of any of them.

Gilts/Government Securities : As defined under Section 2(b) of the Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956, Government Security means a security created and issued, whether before or after the commencement of the Act, by the Central Government and/or a State Government and having one of the forms specified in clause (2) of Section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) including any amendments thereto or any replacement or re-enactment thereof/clarification and guidelines in the form of notes or circulars etc. issued from time to time; Treasury Bills, such other instruments as may be declared by Government of India and/or SEBI and/or RBI and/or any other regulatory authority to be securities; and rights or interest in the securities.

GOI: Government of India.

Group: As defined in clause (ef) of section 2 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969).

Investment Management Agreement/IMA: Investment Management Agreement dated 25/11/94 as amended from time to time, between the Trustee and AMC.

ISC / Investor Service Centre: Offices of AMC and such other centers / offices as may be designated by the AMC from time to time as its Investor Service Centre. It shall also include the Official Points of Acceptance as mentioned on the last/back cover page of this SID.

Load: A sum of money deducted from the value received or paid to the unitholder towards Sale/Repurchase of units.

MFSS: Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS) is an online order collection system provided by NSE to its eligible brokers for placing subscription or redemption orders on MFSS, based on orders received from the investors.

Money Market Instruments: Includes Commercial Papers, Commercial Bills, Treasury Bills, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, Call or Notice Money, Certificate of Deposit, Usance Bill and any other like instrument as specified by RBI from time to time.

MFU : MF Utilities India Private Limited

NAV: Net Asset Value of the units of the Scheme (and Options therein) calculated in the manner provided in this Scheme(s) Information Document by dividing the net assets by the number of outstanding units (on any valuation day) or as may be prescribed by the SEBI Regulations from time to time. The NAV will be computed upto two decimal places.

Net Assets: Net Assets of the Scheme(s) at any time shall be the total value of the Schemes' assets, less its liabilities taking into consideration the accruals and the provision.

NFO: New Fund Offer.

Non Resident/NRI: Non- resident is any person who is not a resident in India.

NSE: National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Official Points of Acceptance / Transactions (OPT): Offices as specified by AMC from time to time where application for subscription / redemption / switch will be accepted on an ongoing basis.

OCB : Overseas Corporate Bodies, partnership firms and societies which are held directly or indirectly but ultimately to the extent of at least 60% by non-resident individuals of Indian nationality or origin, as also an overseas trust in which at least 60% of the beneficial interest is irrevocably held by such persons.

Overseas Money Market Instruments: Short term debt instruments in countries with fully convertible currencies subject to the instruments/issuers having the highest credit rating.

Person of Indian Origin: A person (not being a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh or Sri Lanka) shall be deemed to be of Indian origin, if

- i) He (She), at any time, held an Indian Passport;
- ii) He (She) or either of his (her) parents or any of his (her) grandparents was a citizen of India by virtue of the Constitution of India or the Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955);
- iii) The person is the spouse of an Indian citizen or of a person of Indian origin (not being a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh or Sri Lanka).

Permissible Investments or Investments : Collective or group investments made on account of the unitholders of the scheme(s) in Securities and other assets in accordance with the SEBI/RBI Regulations and amendments thereto.

Portfolio: Portfolio at any time shall include all Permissible Investments and Cash.

POS: Point of Service

RBI: Reserve Bank of India established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, as amended from time to time.

Registrars/Registrar and Transfer Agent : Registrar for the time being of the Mutual Fund which, at present, is Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd., or such agency appointed by the AMC.

Regulations : Regulations imply SEBI Regulations and the relevant rules and provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations 1996; Public Debt Act, 1944; The Income Tax Act, 1961; Wealth Tax Act, 1957; the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 as amended from time to time and shall also include any Circulars, Press releases or Notifications that may be issued by SEBI or the Government of India or the Reserve Bank of India.

Repo/Reverse Repo: Sale/Purchase of Securities as may be allowed by RBI from time to time with simultaneous agreement to repurchase/resell them at a later date.

Repurchase/Redemption: The act of buying back units of any of the schemes mentioned in the Scheme Information Document from unit holders on an ongoing basis.

Resident: A resident means any person resident in India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, and under the Income Tax Act, 1961 including amendments thereto from time to time.

SAI: Statement of Additional Information of Principal Mutual Fund

Sale/ Subscription: The act of offering for sale the units of any of the schemes mentioned in the Scheme Information Document to the unit holders on an ongoing basis.

Schemes/Plans: Would mean Principal Equity Savings Fund and Schemes / Plans/ Options thereunder offered by the Fund.

Scheme Information Document (SID): This Document issued by Principal Mutual Fund, inviting to subscribe to the units of the schemes of the Mutual Fund.

SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India, established under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, as amended from time to time.

SEBI Regulations/Mutual Fund Regulations: The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, or such other Regulation in force from time to time including any amendment thereto or any replacement or re-enactment thereof/clarification and guidelines in the form of notes or circulars etc. issued from time to time for regulating Mutual Funds in India, by SEBI.

Securities/Instruments : As defined under Section 2(h) of the Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956 of India and includes but not limited to shares, scrips, stocks etc., Debt instruments like notes, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, warrants, futures, options, derivatives etc. or other transferable securities of a like nature in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, Gilts/Government securities, Mutual Fund units, Money Market Instruments like Call Deposit, Commercial Paper, Treasury Bills etc. such other instruments as may be declared by

GOI and/or SEBI and/or RBI and/or any other regulatory authority to be securities; and rights or interest in securities, mortgage/Asset backed securities, securitized receivable auto loans, etc.

Securities Consolidated Account Statement ('SCAS') is a statement sent by the Statement ('SCAS') Depository that shall contain details relating to all the transaction(s) viz. purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal advantage plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus transactions, etc. carried out by the Beneficial Owner(s) (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) across all schemes of all mutual funds and transactions in securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, during the month and holdings at the end of the month.

Sponsor: Principal Financial Services Inc., USA acting through its wholly owned subsidiary Principal Financial Group (Mauritius) Limited.

Switch: Transfer of units of one Scheme of Principal Mutual Fund to another Scheme of Principal Mutual Fund. Valid applications for "switch out" shall be treated as redemptions and for "switch in" shall be treated as purchases and the cut-off timings shall be applicable accordingly.

Systematic Investment Plan(s) [SIP]: A plan enabling the investors to systematically save and invest in the Scheme on monthly/quarterly (such other defined periodicity) basis by submitting post dated cheques / payment instructions.

Systematic Transfer/Switch Plan(s) [STP]: A Plan enabling the investors to transfer sums on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annual basis from the Schemes to the other Schemes of the Mutual Fund existing or launched in future from time to time, by giving a simple instruction.

Systematic Withdrawal Plan(s) [SWP]: A Plan enabling the investors to withdraw amounts from the Scheme on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annual basis by giving a simple instruction.

Tax Act: Income Tax Act, 1961 and Wealth Tax Act 1957, or such other legislation in force from time to time including any amendment thereto or any replacement or re-enactment thereof/rules, regulations any clarification and guidelines issued from time to time by the Government of India.

Total Assets: Total Assets of the Scheme at any time shall be the total value of the Scheme's assets, taking into consideration the accruals.

Trust Deed: The Trust Deed of the Mutual Fund dated November 25, 1994 made by and between the Sponsor and the Trustee as amended from time to time or any replacement or substitution thereof.

Trustee: Principal Trustee Company Private Limited incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956.

Unitholder: Individual / Non Individual holding Units of the respective Scheme(s).

Units of Funds/Units of Mutual Fund Scheme(s): Units of Mutual Fund Schemes offered by Principal Mutual Fund and/or other Mutual Fund(s) registered in India.

Units: Undivided Share of a unitholder in the assets of the Scheme (and of the option(s), if any) as evidenced by any letter/advice or any other statement/ certificate/instrument.

Year: A year shall be full English Calendar Months viz. 12 months.

Interpretation

For all purposes of this Scheme Information Document, except as otherwise expressly provided or unless the context otherwise requires:

♦The terms defined in this Scheme Information Document include the plural as well as the singular.

♦Pronouns having a masculine or feminine gender shall be deemed to include the other.

all Plan(s) that have different Portfolio(s) unless specified otherwise.

In this Scheme Information Document, all references to "dollars" or "\$" refers to United States dollars, and "R" refers to Indian Rupees. A "crore" means "ten million" and a "lakh" means a "hundred thousand".

E. DUE DILIGENCE BY THE ASSET MANAGEMENT COMPANY

DUE DILIGENCE CERTIFICATE

It is confirmed that:

- the Scheme Information Document forwarded to SEBI is in accordance with the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines and directives issued by SEBI from time to time:
- all legal requirements connected with the launching of the Scheme as also the guidelines, instructions, etc., issued by the Government and any other competent authority in this behalf, have been duly complied with.
- the disclosures made in the Scheme Information Document are true, fair and adequate to enable the investors to make a well informed decision regarding investment in the scheme.
- the intermediaries named in the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information are registered with SEBI and their registration is valid, as on date.

For **Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited**

Sd/-

Richa Parasrampur
Head - Compliance

Date: June 23, 2016

SECTION – III INFORMATION ABOUT THE SCHEME

A. TYPE OF THE SCHEME

An Open – Ended Equity Scheme

B. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME?

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

However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns.

C. HOW WILL THE SCHEME ALLOCATE ITS ASSETS?

Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme would be as follows:

Principal Equity Savings Fund	Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile
	Equity and equity related instruments	65	90	Medium to High
	Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High
	Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**	40	70	Low to Medium
	Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	10	35	Low

* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

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

The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (“CBLO”), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.

When adequate arbitrage opportunities are not available in the Derivative and Equity markets, the anticipated alternate asset allocation on defensive considerations would be in accordance with the allocation given below. However, in case no arbitrage opportunity

is available, then 100% of the remaining investible corpus (excluding margin for derivatives and to the extent not deployed in arbitrage opportunities in the asset allocation pattern mentioned above) will be deployed in short term debt and money market instruments with tenure not exceeding 91 days (including investments in securitized debt).

Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile
Equity and equity related instruments	20	75	Medium to High
Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High
Of which Hedged Equity Exposure (only arbitrage opportunity)**	0	55	Low to Medium
Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for Derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	25	80	Low

* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

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

The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations (“CBLO”), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.

Investment in Securitised Debt may be up to 30% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund may deploy upto 50% of its total net assets of the Scheme in Stock Lending.

Further, Unit holders are requested to note that post said changes, the Scheme will be treated as equity oriented scheme as per the extant Income-tax laws. However, at the time of changes in the investment pattern during defensive considerations as stated above, the fund manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure. Accordingly, the Scheme may not be able to meet the criteria for equity oriented scheme as specified under the extant Income-tax laws. Consequently, the Unit holders may not be able to avail tax advantage available to an equity oriented fund in that particular financial year. During the defensive circumstances the Tax benefit available for equity oriented scheme will not be applicable and shall be communicated to unit holders vide letters, addendum published in the newspapers as per regulations.

There is no assurance that the objective of the Scheme may be achieved. Subject to SEBI Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations and political and economic factors. Percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions may vary substantially depending upon the perception of the AMC; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the NAV of the Scheme and interests of the Unit holders. Such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term and only for defensive considerations.

Any change in the investment composition of the Scheme and amounting to a change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme will be in accordance with Sub Regulation 15A of Regulation 18 of SEBI Regulations.

Further short-term surpluses/funds under the scheme pending deployment in terms of investment objective of the scheme can be deployed in the inter-bank call/notice money (as and when permitted under the regulations). In longer-term assets, sovereign bonds (government securities and treasury bills) which are the most liquid instruments dominate the market. Banks, Institutions, Primary Dealers and Mutual Funds are the dominant participants in this market. Other instruments available for investment are commercial papers, certificates of deposit, promissory notes, non-convertible debentures/floating rates bonds, securitised instruments etc. [subject to the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme]. Various factors such as interest rate movement, fluctuation in the bond markets, political instability, changes in the economic environment, changes in the rating, changes in the tax laws and/or Regulations and/or RBI policies, changes in the liquidity conditions in the money market etc. affect the prices of debt instruments.

Overview of Debt & Money Market in India:

Indian debt markets have witnessed a rapid growth in last couple of years aided by increased government borrowing and initiatives by Reserve Bank of India to implement structural changes in the market place. The debt market is primarily divided into four segments - government securities market, corporate debt market, short-term placement market and derivatives market. While government securities market is highly liquid and accounts for almost 90% of daily market turnover, corporate debt and derivatives markets are developing rapidly. The volumes in the government securities market range between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 crores. The main participants in debt market are banks, primary dealers, mutual funds, insurance companies, provident funds and corporates. The government securities are issued in the form of Treasury Bills (91 and 364 days) and long-term bonds. The corporate debt issuance is in the form of short-term commercial papers (upto 1yr) and short and long-term debentures. Of late, securitized asset issuance has gone up sharply with several financial intermediaries issuing asset-backed securities on their assets like commercial loans, personal loans, housing loans etc. The short-term placement market comprises call money, bank deposits and very short maturity corporate debentures. The kinds of risk associated with fixed-income investment are interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Following table exhibits various debt instruments along with recent indicative yields (as on June 14, 2016)

Instrument and Maturity Profile	Indicative Yield (p.a.)	Liquidity Profile	Risk
Treasury bills 3 months – 1 year	6.75- 6.95	High	Low
Government of India Securities – 1 – 3 Years	6.95 – 7.30	High	Low to Moderate
Government of India Securities – 3 - 7 Years	7.30-7.60	High	Moderate
Government of India Securities – 7 -20 Years	7.45-7.70	High	High
Money Market Instruments	6.95-7.55	High	Low
Corporate Bonds AAA rated – 1 -3 Years Maturity	7.10-8.50	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate
Corporate Bonds AAA rated 3-5 years Maturity	7.75-8.10	Moderate to High	Moderate to High
Corporate Bonds below AAA rated but of investment grade 3-5 years	7.90-8.50	Low to Moderate	Moderate to High

Source: Bloomberg

Stock Lending by the Mutual Fund

Stock Lending means the lending of stock to another person or entity for a fixed period of time, at a negotiated compensation in order to enhance returns of the portfolio. The securities lent are to be returned by the borrower on the expiry of the stipulated period.

To augment revenue generation, the Scheme may lend the securities held by it to eligible brokers, dealers, financial institutions through approved intermediaries, in amounts up to 50% of its total net assets at the time of lending, in accordance with the terms of the Securities Lending Scheme announced by SEBI. The Fund may enter into an agreement with the approved intermediary for depositing the securities for the purpose of lending through the approved intermediary on satisfactory terms as to security.

The Scheme would limit its exposure, with regard to securities lending, for a single intermediary, other than the National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd (NSCCL), to the extent of 10% of the total net assets of the Scheme at the time of lending. For NSCCL, such exposure limit would be up to 50% of the total net assets of the Scheme. Collateral must be obtained by the approved intermediary for the lending transactions and this collateral must exceed in value of the Securities lent. The collateral can be in the form of cash, bank guarantee, govt. securities, certificate of deposits or other securities as may be agreed upon with the approved intermediary.

It should be noted that any default/delay by the parties to return the securities lent to them may have an adverse impact on the net assets (and consequently the performance) of the scheme.

INVESTMENT PROCESS

There is separate team for investment in fixed income instruments & equities. The team works under the supervision of Chief Investment Officer (CIO). CIO is overall in charge for the Fund's investment.

The Investment Manager will carry out the daily investment activities within the framework of SEBI guidelines in accordance with the investment objective as per the Scheme Information Document. The Board of AMC and Trustee reviews the performance of the Scheme in comparison to corresponding schemes of other mutual funds with similar investment objective and asset profile generally. The performance of the Scheme is compared with benchmark.

Review by Board of AMC and Trustees

A detailed review of the schemes of the Fund including its performance vis-à-vis benchmark index, assets size, rankings/ratings received, if any is placed before the Board of Directors of AMC and to the Trustee on a quarterly basis.

D. WHERE WILL THE SCHEME(S)/PLAN(S) INVEST?

Scheme(s)	Where will it invest
Principal Equity Savings Fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Equity and equity-related Securities including but not limited to derivatives (stock futures/ index futures and other such permitted derivative instruments including options), equity warrants and convertible instruments. ii) The securities mentioned above could be listed or unlisted, secured or unsecured, and of varying maturity, as enabled under SEBI (MF) Regulations/circulars/ RBI. The securities may be acquired through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, rights offers or negotiated deals. iii) The Scheme may also invest in units of equity mutual fund schemes without charging any fees on such investments, within the limits specified under SEBI Regulations; iv) Securities created and issued by the Central and State Governments and/or repos/reverse repos in such Government Securities as may be permitted by RBI (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills). v) Securities guaranteed by the Central and State Governments (including but not limited to coupon bearing bonds, zero coupon bonds and treasury bills). vi) Debt obligations of domestic Government agencies and statutory bodies, which may or may not carry a Central/State Government guarantee.

- vii) Corporate debt and Debentures (including repo in corporate bonds) (of both public and private sector undertakings).
- viii) Money Market Instruments include commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government of India Securities having an unexpired maturity upto one year, call or notice money, certificates of deposit, Repos, Reverse Repos, Bills Re-discounting CBLOs and any other like instruments as specified by Reserve Bank of India from time to time.
- ix) Deposits with domestic banks and other corporate bodies as may be permitted by SEBI from time to time.
- x) Scheme may also invest a part of its assets in financial derivatives such as options and futures & Interest Rate Swaps (IRS) (comprising of government securities) that are permitted or may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations.
- xi) The Scheme may invest a part of its corpus in Debt and Money Market Securities/Units of Liquid/Money Market/Debt Mutual Fund Schemes.
- xii) However, due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out above. Such deviations shall normally be for a short term defensive considerations, and the intention being at all times to protect the interests of the Unit Holder.
- xiii) Domestic securitized debt, pass through obligations, various types of securitization issuances, including but not limited to asset backed securitization, mortgage backed securitization, and personal loan backed securitization.
- xiv) Securities Lending & Borrowing as permitted by SEBI from time to time.

The securities may be acquired by the Scheme through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), secondary market operations, private placement, right offers or negotiated deals. Securities shall be purchased in public offerings, primary/ reissues/ Open Market Operations (OMO) auctions / OMO sales, private placement, right offers, negotiated deals or any other mode of investment made available in the market from time to time.

The regulation and limits as applicable under the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 are specified under the Para of Investment Restrictions.

Depository

The Securities of the scheme will be held in demat (electronic) mode and accordingly the rules of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 would apply. The service charges payable to the Depository Participant will form a part of the annual recurring expenses.

E. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT STRATEGIES?

The investment strategy is aimed at generating income by investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and in debt securities and at the same time attempting to enhance returns through long exposure in equity and equity related instruments. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may predominantly invest in debt and money market securities.

Net Long Equity :

The Scheme will invest its assets in a portfolio of equity and equity related instruments including units of Equity mutual Funds Schemes.

The focus of the investment strategy would be to identify stocks which can provide capital appreciation in the long term. Companies selected for the portfolio which in the opinion of the AMC would possess some of the characteristics mentioned below:

- Superior management quality

- Distinct and sustainable competitive advantage
- Good growth prospects; and
- Strong financial strength

Equity Derivatives:

The Scheme will endeavor to invest predominantly in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities. In absence of profitable arbitrage opportunities available in the market, the Scheme may predominantly invest in short-term debt and money market securities. The fund manager will evaluate the difference between the price of a stock in the futures market and in the spot market. If the price of a stock in the futures market is higher than in the spot market, after adjusting for costs and taxes the Scheme shall buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market, simultaneously. For example, on December 4, 2014, the Scheme buys a share of XYZ Company on spot @ Rs. 1000 and at the same time sells XYZ Company futures for December 2014 expiry @ Rs. 1020. The Scheme thus enters into a fully hedged transaction by selling the equity position in the futures market for expiry on say December 24, 2014. If the Scheme holds this position till expiry of the futures, the Scheme earns profit of Rs. 20 on the date of expiry before accounting for trading costs and taxes.

In case the Scheme has to unwind the transaction prior to the expiry date on account of redemption pressures or any other reason, the returns would be a function of the spread at which the transaction is unwound. For example, if spot is sold at Rs. 980 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1010 then there would be negative returns on the trade. If the spot is sold at Rs. 1020 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1015 then there would be positive returns from the trade. On the date of expiry, if the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity still remains attractive, the Scheme may rollover the futures position and hold onto the position in the spot market. In case such an opportunity is not available, the Scheme would liquidate the spot position and settle the futures position simultaneously. Rolling over of the futures transaction means unwinding the short position in the futures of the current month and simultaneously shorting futures of the subsequent month maturity while holding onto the spot position. There could also be occasions when both the spot and the future position is unwound before the expiry of the current-month future to increase the base return or to meet redemption. Return enhancement through the use of arbitrage opportunity would depend primarily on the availability of such opportunities. The Scheme will strive to build similar market neutral positions that offer an arbitrage potential for e.g. buying the basket of index constituents in the cash segment and selling the index futures, Buying ADR/GDR and selling the corresponding stock future etc. The Scheme would also look to avail of opportunities between one futures contract and another. For example on 16 December 2014, the Scheme buys 1000 futures contracts of ABC Ltd. for December expiry at Rs.3000 each and sells an equivalent 1000 futures contract of ABC Ltd. for January expiry at Rs.3030. Thereby the Scheme enters into a fully hedged transaction. Closer to the expiry date of the December contract, the Scheme has two options. 1) Unwind the transaction by selling the 1000 December contracts and buying 1000 January contracts of ABC. The returns are a function of the spread between the sale price of the January contract and the buy price of the December contract. If this spread is less than Rs. 30, the returns are positive else the returns are negative. 2) On the expiry date i.e. 24 December, 2014, the Scheme would let the December contract expire and square off 1000 contracts that it holds for January maturity. The returns would be a function of the spread between settlement price of the December contract and the price at which January contracts are squared-off. If this spread is lower than Rs. 30 then the returns are positive and if it is higher than Rs. 30 the returns are negative. The Scheme can also initiate the transaction in the opposite direction i.e. by selling the December futures and buying the January futures, if it sees a profit potential. Under all circumstances the Scheme would keep its net exposures neutral to the underlying direction of the market by maintaining completely hedged positions. In addition to stock specific futures, the Scheme can also take offsetting positions in index futures of different calendar month. The debt and money market instruments include any margin money that has to be maintained for the derivative position. The margin money could also be maintained partly as Fixed deposits with Scheduled commercial banks.

Debt Instruments:

The Scheme would invest in a range of fixed income and money market instruments including units of Debt/Liquid/Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes. Further the Scheme may also invest in financial derivatives such as options and futures & Interest Rate Swap (IRS) that are permitted or may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations. The proportion of assets to be so invested would be decided by the AMC at the appropriate time, and would be done in accordance with the relevant guidelines to be issued by SEBI/RBI and other authorities.

Participation in reverse repo/repo transactions in Corporate Debt Securities:

The scheme may undertake reverse repo/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 by the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee.

Exposure Limit:

The scheme shall participate in repos in corporate debt securities as per the following conditions:

- i. The gross exposure of the scheme to repo transactions in corporate debt securities shall not be more than 10 % of the net assets of the respective scheme;
- ii. The cumulative gross exposure through repo transactions in corporate debt securities along with equity, debt and derivatives shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the respective scheme;
- iii. The scheme shall borrow through repo transactions only if the tenor of the transaction does not exceed a period of six months;
- iv. The scheme shall participate in repo transactions only in AA and above rated corporate debt securities.
- v. The exposure limit/investment restrictions prescribed under the Seventh Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and circulars issued there under (wherever applicable) shall be applicable to repo transactions in corporate bonds.

The abovementioned exposure limit is subject to guidelines issued by SEBI and/or RBI and the guidelines framed by Board of Directors of AMC and Trustee, from time to time.

Guidelines approved by AMC and Trustee:

- a. Category of counterparty: Banks, Primary Dealers, Insurance Companies (set up by commercial banks) and Corporates would be considered as eligible counterparties.
- b. Credit rating of counterparty: The scheme intend to deal with only those eligible counterparties who have the highest short term rating of A1+ from any of SEBI registered credit rating agencies. For those counterparties who do not have an issuer rating, bank lines/CD/CP ratings would be considered as a proxy for short term rating. Rating requirement will not be applicable to insurance companies
- c. Single counterparty exposure: For lending/borrowing purposes i.e. reverse repo/repo transactions, exposure to a single counterparty would be restricted to 10% of the schemes' net assets or ` 100 Crores whichever is lower.
- d. Tenor of repo/reverse repo transactions: Tenor of repo shall be capped to 3 months as against maximum permissible tenor of 6 months.
- e. Tenor of collateral: There shall be no restriction / limitation on the tenor of collateral.
- f. Applicable haircuts: As per the extant SEBI/RBI guidelines. The existing applicable haircuts as per the current RBI guidelines are as under:

AAA	7.5%
AA+	8.5
AA	10%

Risk factors associated with repo transactions in corporate bonds

Counterparty Risk: 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 transactions, the collateral may be sold and a loss is realized only if the sale price is less than the repo amount. The risk is further mitigated through over-collateralization (the value of the collateral being more than the repo amount).

Settlement Risk: Corporate Bond Repo will be settled between two counterparties in the OTC segment unlike in the case of CBLO transactions where CCIL stands as central counterparty on all transactions (no settlement risk).

Credit Risk of collateral: The scheme will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral – downward migration of rating. The scheme will impose adequate haircut on the collateral to cushion against any diminution in the value of the collateral. Collateral will require to be rated AAA or equivalent. The Mutual Fund will mitigate this risk by a thorough in-house credit research on the quality of collateral with the objective to minimize instance of rating downgrades on collateral.

Illiquidity Risk of collateral: In the event of default by the counterparty, the scheme would have recourse to recover its investments by selling the collateral in the market. If the underlying collateral is illiquid, then the scheme may incur an impact cost at the time of sale (lower price realization).

Disclosure

The details of repo transactions of the scheme in corporate debt securities, if any including details of counterparties, amount involved and percentage of NAV shall be disclosed to investors in the half yearly portfolio statements and to SEBI in the half yearly trustee report.

Trading in Derivatives The Scheme may take derivatives position based on the opportunities available subject to the guidelines provided by SEBI from time to time and in line with the overall investment objective of the Scheme. SEBI has vide its Circulars inter alia, DNPd/Cir-29/2005 dated September 14, 2005, DNPd/Cir-30/2006 dated January 20, 2006 and CIR/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010, specified the guidelines pertaining to trading by Mutual Fund in Exchange traded derivatives and SEBI Circular DNPd/Cir-31/2006 dated September 22, 2006 modifying the position limits for Index derivative contracts.

A derivative is an instrument whose value is derived from the value of one or more of the underlying assets which can be commodities, precious metals, bonds, currency, etc. Common examples of Derivative instruments are Interest Rate Swaps, Forward Rate Agreements, Futures, Options, etc.

In case of equity derivatives, the Scheme may transact in exchange traded equity derivatives only and these instruments may take the form of Index Futures, Index Options, Futures and Options on individual equities/securities and such other derivative instruments as may be appropriate and permitted under the SEBI Regulations and guidelines from time to time.

Derivative positions taken would be guided by the following principles:

Exposure to Equity Derivatives

The net derivatives position in the Scheme may be up to the limit as set forth in the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme, subject to the following regulatory limits:

i. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in index options contracts:

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

ii. Position limit for the Mutual Fund in index futures contracts:

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

iii. Additional position limit for hedging:

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

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

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

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

- a. For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) of Rs500 crores or more, the combined futures and options position limit shall be 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs300 crores, whichever is lower and within which stock futures position cannot exceed 10% of applicable MWPL or Rs150 crores, whichever is lower.

- b. For stocks having applicable market-wise position limit (MWPL) less than Rs500 crores, the combined futures and options position limit would be 20% of applicable MWPL and futures position cannot exceed 20% of applicable MWPL or Rs50 crore whichever is lower.

v. *Position limit for the Scheme:*

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

- a. For stock option and stock futures contracts, the gross open position across all derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock of a scheme of a Fund shall not exceed the higher of :1% of free float market capitalization (in terms of number of shares).
Or
5% of the open interest in the derivative contracts on a particular underlying stock (in terms of number of contracts).
- b. This position limit shall be applicable on the combined position in all derivative contracts on an underlying stock at a Stock Exchange.
- c. For index based contracts, the Mutual Fund shall disclose the total open interest held by its scheme or all schemes put together in a particular underlying index, if such open interest equals to or exceeds 15% of the open interest of all derivative contracts on that underlying index.

As and when SEBI notifies amended limits in position limits for exchange traded derivative contracts in future, the aforesaid position limits, to the extent relevant, shall be read as if they were substituted with the SEBI amended limits.

The Scheme may purchase call and put options in securities in which it invests and on securities indices. Through the sale and purchase of futures contracts the Fund would seek to hedge against a decline in securities owned by the Fund or an increase in the prices of securities which the Fund plans to purchase. The Fund would sell futures contracts on securities indices in anticipation of a fall in stock prices, to offset a decline in the value of its equity portfolio. When this type of hedging is successful, the futures contract increase in value while the Fund's investment portfolio declines in value and thereby keep the Fund's net asset value from declining as much as it otherwise would. Similarly, when the Fund is not fully invested, and an increase in the price of equities is expected, the Fund would purchase futures contracts to gain rapid market exposure that may partially or entirely offset increase in the cost of the equity securities it intends to purchase. In certain cases the Fund might invest in futures contracts as against underlying cash stocks for reasons of liquidity and lower impact costs.

Stock and Index Futures

Hedging against an anticipated rise in equity prices:-

The scheme has a corpus of Rs100 crores and has cash of Rs15 crores available to invest. The Fund may buy index/stock futures of a value of Rs15 crores. The scheme may reduce the exposure to the future contract by taking an offsetting position as investments are made in the equities; the scheme wants to invest in. Here, if the market rises, the scheme gains by having invested in the index futures.

Hedging against anticipated fall in equity prices:-

If the Fund has a negative view on the market and would not like to sell stocks as the market might be weak, the scheme of the Fund can go short on index/stock futures. Later, the scheme can unwind the future positions. A short position in the future would offset the long position in the underlying stocks and this can curtail potential loss in the portfolio. The Fund's successful use of futures contracts is subject to the Fund Manager's ability to predict correctly the market factor affecting the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities. For example if a Fund is hedged against a fall in the securities using a short position in index futures, and the market instead rises, the Fund loses part or all of the benefit of the increase in securities prices on account of the offset losses in index futures. Imperfect co-relation between the price movements in the securities index on the one hand and the stocks held by the Fund or the futures contracts itself on the other hand may result in trading losses. The Fund may not be able to close an open futures position due to insufficient liquidity in the futures market. Under such circumstances, the Fund would be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin in the event of adverse price movements. If the Fund has insufficient cash, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to meet daily variation margin requirement at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

A hedge is designed to offset a loss on a portfolio with a gain in the hedge position. At the same time, however, a properly correlated hedge will result in a gain in the portfolio position being offset by a loss in the hedge position. As a result the use of derivatives could limit any potential gain from an increase in value of the position hedged. In addition, an exposure to derivatives in excess of the hedging requirement can lead to losses.

Stock and Index Options:

Option contracts are of two types - Call and Put; the former being the right, but not obligation, to purchase a prescribed number of shares at a specified price before or on a specific expiration date and the latter being the right, but not obligation, to sell a prescribed number of shares at a specified price before or on a specific expiration date. The price at which the shares are contracted to be purchased or sold is called the strike price. Options that can be exercised on or before the expiration date are called American Options, while those that can be exercised only on the expiration date are called European Options. In India, all individual stock options are American Options, whereas all index options are European Options. Option contracts are designated by the type of option, name of the underlying, expiry month and the strike price.

Example for Options:

Buying a Call Option: Let us assume that the Fund buys a call option of XYZ Ltd. with strike price of Rs1000/-, at a premium of Rs.25/-. If the market price of ABC Ltd on the expiration date is more than Rs1000/-, the option will be exercised. The Fund will earn profits once the share price crosses Rs1025/- (Strike Price + Premium i.e. 1000+25). Suppose the price of the stock is Rs1100/-, the option will be exercised and the Fund will buy 1 share of XYZ Ltd. from the seller of the option at Rs1000/- and sell it in the market at Rs1100/-, making a profit of Rs75/-. In another scenario, if on the expiration date the stock price falls below Rs1000/-, say it touches Rs900/-, the Fund will choose not to exercise the option. In this case the Fund loses the premium (Rs25/-), which will be the profit earned by the seller of the call option.

Buying a Put Option: Let us assume the Fund owns the shares of XYZ Ltd, which is trading at Rs.500/-. The fund wishes to hedge this position in the short-term as it perceives some downside to the stock in the short-term. It can buy a Put Option at Rs.500/- by paying a premium of say Rs10/- In case the stock goes down to Rs450/- the fund has protected its downside to only the premium i.e. Rs10/- instead of Rs50/-. On the contrary if the stock moves up to say Rs 550/- the fund may let the Option expire and forego the premium thereby capturing Rs40/- upside. The strategy is useful for downside protection at cost of foregoing some upside.

For an option buyer, loss is limited to the premium that he has paid and gains are unlimited.

The above example is hypothetical in nature and all figures are assumed for the purpose of illustrating the use of call options in individual stocks. Similar analogy can be used for Index Options too when the fund wishes to hedge a part of the total portfolio or cash.

The following section describes some of the more common debt derivatives transactions along with their benefits:

Interest Rate Swap (IRS)

An IRS is an agreement between two parties to exchange stated interest obligations for an agreed period in respect of a notional principal amount. The most common form is a fixed to floating rate swap where one party receives a fixed (pre-determined) rate of interest while other receives a floating (variable) rate of interest.

Interest Rate Futures (IRF)

An interest rate futures contract 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 derivative contracts which have a notional interest bearing security as the underlying instrument. The buyer of an interest rate futures contract agrees to take delivery of the underlying debt instruments when the contract expires and the seller of interest rate futures agrees to deliver the debt instrument.

The fund can effectively use interest rate futures to hedge from increase in interest rates.

Forward Rate Agreement (FRA)

A FRA is basically a forward starting IRS. It is an agreement between two parties to pay or receive the difference between an agreed fixed rate (the FRA rate) and the interest rate (reference rate) prevailing on a stipulated future date, based on a notional principal amount for an agreed period. The only cash flow is the difference between the FRA rate and the reference rate. As is the case with IRS, the notional amounts are not exchanged in FRAs.

Example

Let us assume that a scheme(s) has an investment of Rs10 crore in an instrument which pays interest linked to NSE Mibor. Since the NSE Mibor would vary daily, the scheme(s) is running an interest rate risk on its investment and would stand to lose if rates go down. To hedge itself against this risk, the scheme could do an IRS where it receives a fixed rate (assume 10%) for the next 5 days on the notional amount of Rs10 crore and pay a floating rate (NSE Mibor). In doing this, the scheme would effectively lock itself into a fixed rate of 10% for the next five days. The steps would be.

1. The scheme enters into an IRS on Rs10 crore from May 1, 2013 to May 8, 2013. It receives a fixed rate of interest at 10% and the counter party receives the floating rate (NSE Mibor). The Scheme and the counter party exchange a contract of having entered into this IRS.
2. On a daily basis, the NSE Mibor will be tracked by the counterparties to determine the floating rate payable by the scheme.
3. On May 8, 2013, the counterparty will calculate the following;
 - The scheme will receive interest on Rs10 crore at 10% p.a. for 5 days i.e. Rs1,36,986/-
 - The scheme will pay the compounded NSE Mibor for 5 days
 - Effectively, the scheme has earned interest at 10% p.a. for 5 days by converting its floating rate asset into a fixed rate through the IRS.

If the total interest on the compounded NSE Mibor rate is lower than Rs1,36,986/-, the scheme will receive the difference from the counterparty and vice-versa. In case the interest on compounded NSE Mibor is higher, the scheme would make a lower return than what it would have made had it not undertaken IRS.

Further, the exposure limits for trading in derivatives by Mutual Fund specified by SEBI vide its circular Ref. No. Cir/IMD/DF/11/2010 dated August 18, 2010 are as follows:

- 1) The cumulative gross exposure through equity, debt and derivative positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- 2) The Scheme shall not write options or purchase instruments with embedded written options.
- 3) The total exposure related to option premium paid must not exceed 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.
- 4) Cash or cash equivalents with residual maturity of less than 91 days may be treated as not creating any exposure.
- 5) Exposure due to hedging positions may not be included in the above mentioned limits, subject the following:
 - (a) Hedging positions are the derivative positions that reduce possible losses on existing positions in securities and till the existing position remains.
 - (b) Hedging positions cannot be taken for existing derivative positions. Exposure due to such positions shall have to be added and treated under limits mentioned in Point 1.
 - (c) Any derivative instrument used to hedge has the same underlying security as the existing positions being hedged.
 - (d) The quantity of underlying associated with the derivative positions taken for hedging purposes does not exceed the quantity of the existing position against which hedge has been taken.
- 6) The Scheme may enter into plain vanilla interest rate swaps for hedging purposes. The counter party in such transactions has to be an entity recognized as a market maker by RBI. Further, the value of the notional principal in such cases must not exceed the value of respective existing assets being hedged by the scheme. Exposure to a single counterparty in such transactions should not exceed 10% of the net assets of the scheme.
- 7) Exposure due to derivative positions taken for hedging purposes in excess of the underlying positions against which the hedging position has been taken, shall be treated under the limits mentioned in Point 1.
- 8) Position taken in derivatives shall have an associated exposure as defined under. Exposure is the maximum possible loss that may occur on a position. However, certain derivative positions may theoretically have unlimited possible loss. Exposure in derivative positions shall be computed as follows: -

Position	Exposure
Long Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Short Future	Futures Price * Lot Size * Number of Contracts
Option bought	Option premium Paid * Lot Size* Number of Contracts

Portfolio Turnover Rate

The Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR) means the lower of aggregate sales or purchases made during a particular year/period divided by the Average Asset under Management (average of Assets under Management on last day of month) for the relevant year/period.

"Portfolio Turnover" is the term used by any Mutual Fund for measuring the amount of trading that occurs in a Scheme's portfolio during the year. The Scheme is open-ended scheme. It is expected that there may be a number of subscriptions and repurchases on a daily basis. Moreover, portfolio turnover in the Scheme will be a function of market opportunities. The economic environment changes on a continuous basis and exposes portfolio to systematic as well as non-systematic risk. Consequently, it is difficult to estimate with any reasonable measure of accuracy, the likely turnover in the portfolio. However, a high turnover would significantly affect the brokerage and transaction costs. This will exclude the turnover caused on account of:

- Investing the initial subscription,
- Subscriptions and redemption undertaken by the unit holders.

The AMC will endeavor to balance the increased cost on account of higher portfolio turnover with the benefits derived therefrom. A high portfolio turnover rate is not necessarily a drag on portfolio performance and may be representative of arbitrage opportunities that exist for scrips/securities held in the portfolio rather than an indication of a change in AMC's view on a scrip, etc.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio of the Scheme as on May 31, 2016: 8.02

Note: This Scheme was earlier known as Principal Debt Savings Fund – Monthly Income Plan (MIP). It was converted into Principal Equity Savings Fund on June 23, 2016.

F FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES

Following are the Fundamental Attributes of the scheme, in terms of Regulation 18 (15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations:

(i) Type of a scheme

- Open ended scheme

(ii) Investment Objective

- Main Objective - Please refer **Investment Objective** of respective Scheme as mentioned above
- Investment pattern - Please refer the Section on '**How will the Scheme/Plan(s) allocate its assets**'

(iii) Terms of Issue

- Liquidity provisions such as listing, repurchase, redemption. Please refer the section on '**Ongoing offer Details**'
- Aggregate fees and expenses charged to the scheme. Please refer the section on '**Fees and Expenses**'
- Any safety net or guarantee provided. **Not Applicable**

In accordance with Regulation 18(15A) of the SEBI (MF) Regulations, the Trustees shall ensure that no change in the fundamental attributes of the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder or the trust or fee and expenses payable or any other change which would modify the Scheme and the Plan(s) / Option(s) thereunder and affect the interests of Unitholders is carried out unless:

- A written communication about the proposed change is sent to each Unitholder and an advertisement is given in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of the region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated; and
- The Unitholders are given an option for a period of 30 days to exit at the prevailing Net Asset Value without any exit load.

G. HOW WILL THE SCHEME BENCHMARK ITS PERFORMANCE?

The Benchmark Index of the Scheme is 30% Nifty 50 Index +70% CRISIL Liquid Fund Index

The composition of the aforesaid benchmarks is such that they are most suited for comparing performance of the Scheme. The Fund reserves the right to change the said benchmark and/or adopt one/more other benchmarks to compare the performance of the Scheme, subject to SEBI Regulations.

H. WHO MANAGES THE SCHEME?

Fund Manager & Managing the Current Fund from	Designation:	Age & Qualification	Brief Experience	Name of Schemes under his management
Mr. P.V.K. Mohan- June 2016	Head - Equity	49 Years B.Tech/PGDM	Has over 22 years of experience in Indian Equity markets. In his previous assignments he worked with ICICI Prudential Asset Mgmt. Company Limited, DSP BlackRock Investment Managers Private Limited and IL&FS Mutual Fund.	a) Principal Growth Fund b) Principal Tax Savings Fund c) Principal Balanced Fund d) Principal Equity Savings Fund

I. PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION

Comparison of certain features Principal Equity Savings Fund vis-a-vis other existing open-ended Equity/Index/Equity Linked Savings Schemes of Principal Mutual Fund																																
Scheme Name	Principal Large Cap Fund			Principal Growth Fund																												
Investment Objective	The Investment Objective of the scheme would be to provide capital appreciation and /or dividend distribution by predominantly investing in companies having a large market capitalization.			To achieve long – term capital appreciation.																												
Asset Allocation Pattern	Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:			Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:																												
	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of Instrument</th><th colspan="2">Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>(1)Large Cap Equity and Equity related instruments**</td><td>65</td><td>100</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>(2)Equity & Equity related instruments (other than in</td><td>0</td><td>35</td><td>High</td></tr></table>	Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	(1)Large Cap Equity and Equity related instruments**	65	100	High	(2)Equity & Equity related instruments (other than in	0	35	High	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Types of Instruments</th><th colspan="2">Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>Equity and Equity Related Instruments</td><td>65</td><td>100</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Debt (including securitised debt*) and Money market instruments</td><td>0</td><td>35</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr></table>	Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity and Equity Related Instruments	65	100	High	Debt (including securitised debt*) and Money market instruments	0	35	Low to Medium	* Investment in Securitized Debt may be up to 10% of the net assets of the fund.	
			Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile																										
		Minimum		Maximum																												
		(1)Large Cap Equity and Equity related instruments**	65	100	High																											
(2)Equity & Equity related instruments (other than in	0	35	High																													
Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile																													
	Minimum	Maximum																														
Equity and Equity Related Instruments	65	100	High																													
Debt (including securitised debt*) and Money market instruments	0	35	Low to Medium																													

	(1) above)				to 35% of the net assets of the Scheme The Asset Management Company (AMC) reserves the right to invest in Derivatives upto 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.				
	(3)Money Market Instruments	0	30	Low to Medium					
	** For the purpose of this Fund, Large Cap Companies are defined as those having market capitalization greater than Rs. 750 crore as on the date of investment (or any such amount as may be specified by India Index Services and Products Limited (IISL) from time to time) being the upper limit of market capitalization as a criteria for inclusion of a company in CNX Midcap 200 Index. However, should IISL come out with a definition of ‘Large Cap companies’, the same will be utilized.								
	The AMC reserves the right to invest in foreign securities and derivatives as follows:-								
	<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th></tr><tr><td>Investment in ADR/ GDR and foreign securities (equity and equity related instruments)</td><td>Not exceeding 30% of the Net Assets of the scheme (subject to a maximum limit of US \$300 million) or such other limit as specified by SEBI from time to time.</td></tr><tr><td>Equity Derivatives</td><td>Not exceeding 50% of the Net assets subject to limits as specified by SEBI from time to time.</td></tr></table>		Particulars	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Investment in ADR/ GDR and foreign securities (equity and equity related instruments)	Not exceeding 30% of the Net Assets of the scheme (subject to a maximum limit of US \$300 million) or such other limit as specified by SEBI from time to time.	Equity Derivatives	Not exceeding 50% of the Net assets subject to limits as specified by SEBI from time to time.
Particulars	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)								
Investment in ADR/ GDR and foreign securities (equity and equity related instruments)	Not exceeding 30% of the Net Assets of the scheme (subject to a maximum limit of US \$300 million) or such other limit as specified by SEBI from time to time.								
Equity Derivatives	Not exceeding 50% of the Net assets subject to limits as specified by SEBI from time to time.								
Investment Strategy	Currently, more than 80% of market capitalization of the equity market is in large capitalization stocks and pursuant to the objectives of the scheme, the scheme would invest at least 65% of its assets in companies having a market capitalization greater than Rs.750 crores as on the date of investment (or any such amount as may be specified by India Index Services and Products Ltd. (IISL) from time to time) being the upper limit of market capitalization as a criteria for inclusion of a company in CNX Midcap 200 Index. However, should IISL come out with a definition of ‘Large Cap companies’, the same will be utilized. The scheme may also invest upto 35% of its net assets in companies having a market capitalization less than Rs.750 crores.				The scheme will invest its assets in a portfolio of equity and equity related instruments. The focus of the investment strategy would be to identify stocks which can provide capital appreciation in the long term. Companies selected for the portfolio which in the opinion of the AMC would possess some of the characteristics mentioned below: – Superior management quality – Distinct and sustainable competitive advantage – Good growth prospects and – Strong financial strength The aim will be to build a diversified portfolio across major industries and economic sectors by using “Fundamental Analysis” approach as its selection process.				
AUM in Rs. Cr. (May 31,2016)	290.10				367.87				
No. of	42,270				78,633				

Folios (May 31,2016		
Differentiation	The Scheme is an equity scheme that invests largely in large cap stocks to generate long term capital appreciation.	The Scheme is a diversified equity scheme that invests across sectors to generate long term capital appreciation.

Scheme Name	Principal Emerging Bluechip Fund	Principal Personal Tax Saver Fund																																			
Investment Objective	The primary objective of the Scheme is to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing in equity & equity related instruments of Mid cap & Small cap companies.	To provide long term growth of capital. The Investment Manager will aim to achieve a return on assets in excess of the performance of S&P BSE 100 Index.																																			
Asset Allocation Pattern	<div>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:</div> <table><thead><tr><th rowspan="2">Types of Instruments</th><th colspan="2">Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Equity & equity related instruments of Mid Cap companies</td><td>65</td><td>95</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Equity & equity related instruments of Small Cap companies</td><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Equity & equity related instruments of Companies other than Mid & Small Cap companies</td><td>0</td><td>30</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Total Equity</td><td>70</td><td>100</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Cash & Money Market / Fixed Income Securities (including MIBOR Linked Short Term Papers & Securitised Debt*)</td><td>0</td><td>30</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>*Investment in Securitised Debt may be up to 30% of the net assets of the Scheme.</div> <div>Note: The Asset Management Company (AMC) reserves the right to invest in derivatives (Equity Derivatives) not exceeding 50 % of the Net Assets, subject to limits specified by SEBI from time to time.</div>	Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & equity related instruments of Mid Cap companies	65	95	High	Equity & equity related instruments of Small Cap companies	5	15	High	Equity & equity related instruments of Companies other than Mid & Small Cap companies	0	30	High	Total Equity	70	100	High	Cash & Money Market / Fixed Income Securities (including MIBOR Linked Short Term Papers & Securitised Debt*)	0	30	Low to Medium	<div>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:</div> <table><thead><tr><th>Types of Instruments</th><th>Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Equity and Equity Linked Instruments</td><td>Not less than 80%</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Debt securities (*Including Securitised Debt) and Money market instruments</td><td>Up to 20%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr></tbody></table> <div>The Scheme may invest up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme in derivatives</div> <div>*Investment in Securitised Debt may be up to 20% of the net assets of the Scheme.</div>	Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)	Risk Profile	Equity and Equity Linked Instruments	Not less than 80%	High	Debt securities (*Including Securitised Debt) and Money market instruments	Up to 20%	Low to Medium
Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile																																		
	Minimum	Maximum																																			
Equity & equity related instruments of Mid Cap companies	65	95	High																																		
Equity & equity related instruments of Small Cap companies	5	15	High																																		
Equity & equity related instruments of Companies other than Mid & Small Cap companies	0	30	High																																		
Total Equity	70	100	High																																		
Cash & Money Market / Fixed Income Securities (including MIBOR Linked Short Term Papers & Securitised Debt*)	0	30	Low to Medium																																		
Types of Instruments	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)	Risk Profile																																			
Equity and Equity Linked Instruments	Not less than 80%	High																																			
Debt securities (*Including Securitised Debt) and Money market instruments	Up to 20%	Low to Medium																																			
Investment Strategy	The investment strategy of the fund will be based on market cap of the stocks. The fund will predominantly invest in midcap stocks. This midcap range will be so determined taking into account the midcap range of the benchmark	The strategy will be to allocate the assets of the Scheme between permissible securities in line with the portfolio profile described above, with the objective of achieving capital appreciation. The actual percentage of																																			

	<p>index at the end of every calendar quarter. Such midcap range once determined at quarter end will apply to all investment decisions made during the following quarter. The fund will also invest in small cap stocks to tap high growth opportunities offered by such stocks.</p> <p>For the purpose of maintaining liquidity or tap market opportunities; the fund may also invest in large cap stocks. Stocks selection will be primarily on bottom up approach on stock-by-stock basis. As part of its objective of maximizing investor's wealth creation potential over the longer duration, the fund may also invest in equity and equity related instruments of unlisted companies in line with SEBI regulations. A part of the portfolio will also tap arbitrage opportunities in the domestic markets like equity & equity related instruments, convertible preference shares, and convertible debentures. The Scheme intends to invest in derivatives not exceeding 50% of the net assets of the Schemes, subject to the limits as specified from time to time for hedging and rebalancing purposes or to undertake any other strategy as permitted under SEBI Regulations from time to time.</p>	<p>investment in various securities will be decided by the Fund Manager(s) within the limits specified in the Investment Pattern after considering the macroeconomic conditions including the prevailing political conditions, the economic environment (including interest rates and inflation) and to adhere to the need for a diversified portfolio in accordance with the applicable guidelines. The Fund Managers will follow an active investment strategy depending on the market situation and opportunities available at various points of time.</p>																														
AUM in Rs. Cr. (May 31,2016)	529.25	310.38																														
No. of Folios (May 31,2016)	62,560	1,13,907																														
Differentiation	The Scheme is an equity scheme that invests in Mid & Small cap stocks to generate long term capital appreciation.	The Scheme is an equity scheme that aim to generate long term capital appreciation. Investors enables to get income tax rebate as per the prevailing Tax Laws, subject to lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment.																														
Scheme Name	Principal Index Fund - Nifty	Principal Index Fund - Midcap																														
Investment Objective	To invest principally in securities that comprise Nifty 50 and subject to tracking errors endeavor to attain results commensurate with the Nifty.	To invest principally in securities that comprise Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index and subject to tracking errors endeavor to attain results commensurate with the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index.																														
Asset Allocation Pattern	<p>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of Instrument</th><th colspan="2">Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>Nifty 50 Stocks</td><td>0</td><td>100</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr><tr><td>Money Market Instruments</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>Low</td></tr></table> <p>The Asset Management Company reserves the right to invest in derivatives up to 50% of the net</p>	Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Nifty 50 Stocks	0	100	Medium to High	Money Market Instruments	0	10	Low	<p>The asset allocation pattern of the Scheme would be as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Instruments</th><th colspan="3">Normal allocation (% of total assets)</th></tr><tr><th>Type of Instrument</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><td>Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index Stocks</td><td>95</td><td>100</td><td>High</td></tr><tr><td>Money Market Instruments with less than 1 year</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr></table>	Instruments	Normal allocation (% of total assets)			Type of Instrument	Minimum	Maximum	Risk Profile	Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index Stocks	95	100	High	Money Market Instruments with less than 1 year	0	5	Low to Medium
Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile																													
	Minimum	Maximum																														
Nifty 50 Stocks	0	100	Medium to High																													
Money Market Instruments	0	10	Low																													
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Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index Stocks	95	100	High																													
Money Market Instruments with less than 1 year	0	5	Low to Medium																													

	<p>assets of the Scheme</p> <p>Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund may deploy upto 50% of its total net assets of the Scheme in Stock Lending</p>	<p>residual maturity (including reverse repos in government securities, as may be permitted by SEBI/RBI and units of liquid mutual fund schemes)</p>			
		<p>The Asset Management Company reserves the right to invest in derivatives up to 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p>			
Investment Strategy	<p>The scheme has been designed with the intention of tracking the movement of securities (from time to time) included in the Nifty. The Scheme plans to do this by investing the entire corpus in the stocks that comprise the Nifty in weights similar to the weightage given by Nifty so that the portfolio would appreciate or depreciate (subject to tracking errors) more or less in the same manner as the Nifty.</p> <p>Subject to the requirements of cash flows to meet the recurring expenses and to service investors who decide to exit from the Scheme or for distribution of income, if any, to investors, it is proposed that the corpus of the scheme will be invested in the Nifty securities. It is also proposed that disinvestment will take place only when investors exit from the Scheme or when any security ceases to be included in the Nifty or to meet the cash flow requirements.</p> <p>The Nifty is designed to reflect the perceptions of the investors about the Indian economy. This is sought to be achieved by IISL by including companies representing a cross-section of various sectors of the Indian economy. By endeavoring to track the Nifty to the extent possible under the prevailing circumstances and environment objectives and the features of the Scheme, the Fund expects to generate returns in the Scheme approximating the performance of the Nifty.</p>	<p>The Scheme will follow an index-based investment strategy by investing in the constituents of the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index in the same proportion as the Index. Units of the Scheme have been designed with the intention of tracking the movement of securities (from time to time) included in the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index. The Scheme plans to do this by investing the corpus in the stocks that comprise the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index in similar weights to the weightage given by the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index so that the portfolio would appreciate or depreciate (subject to tracking errors) in more or less the same manner as the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index.</p> <p>Subject to the requirements of cash flows to meet the recurring expenses and to service investors who decide to exit from the Scheme or for distribution of income, if any, to investors, it is proposed that the corpus of the Scheme will be invested in the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 securities. It is also proposed that disinvestment will take place only when investors exit from the Scheme or when any security ceases to be included in the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index or to meet the cash flow requirements.</p> <p>The primary objective of the Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index is to capture the movement of the midcap segment of the market. Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 is computed using free float market capitalization weighted method w.e.f. February 26, 2010, wherein the level of the index reflects the total market value of all the stocks in the index relative to a particular base period. The method also takes into account constituent changes in the index and corporate actions such as stock splits, rights, etc without affecting the index value. The Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index has a base date of Jan 1, 2003 and a base value of 1000.</p>			
AUM in Rs.	26.12	5.85			

Cr. (May 31,2016)			
No. of Folios (May 31,2016)	703	281	
Differentiation	The scheme is a passively managed index fund, which would invest in all the stocks comprising Nifty 50 Index in the same proportion as their weightage in the index.	The scheme is a passively managed index fund, which would invest in all the stocks comprising Nifty Free Float Midcap 100 Index in the same proportion as their weightage in the index.	
Scheme Name	Principal Dividend Yield Fund	Principal Tax Savings Fund	
Investment Objective	The investment objective of the scheme would be to provide capital appreciation and/or dividend distribution by investing predominantly in a well-diversified portfolio of companies that have a relatively high dividend yield.	To build a high quality growth-oriented portfolio to provide long-term capital gains to the investors. The scheme aims at providing returns through capital appreciation.	
Asset Allocation Pattern	Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation would be as follows:		
	Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)	Risk Profile
		MinimumMaximum	
	Equity and Equity related instruments of High Dividend Yield companies*	65100	High
	Debt and Money Market Instruments (including Units of Debt/ Liquid Mutual Fund Schemes and Cash)	035	Low to Medium
* High Dividend Yield Companies are defined as Companies whose dividend yield, at the time of investment, is equal to or higher than the dividend yield of the Company with the lowest dividend yield in the CNX Dividend Opportunities Index, ascertained as at the close of previous trading day.			
The scheme intends to use derivatives for purposes that may be permitted by SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 from time to time. The scheme shall have a maximum net derivatives position up to 50% of the portfolio.			

Investment Strategy	The scheme would invest pre-dominantly (at least 65% of the net assets) in companies that have a relatively high dividend yield, at the time of making the investment. The Fund is defining dividend yield as "high" if the security is either constituent of the Nifty Dividend Opportunities 50 Index, or, has a dividend yield higher than that of the Nifty 50 on the earlier trading day, at the time of investment.	The scheme will invest its assets in a portfolio of equity and equity related instruments. The focus of the investment strategy would be to identify stocks which can provide capital appreciation in the long term. The aim will be to build a diversified portfolio across major industries and economic sectors by using “fundamental analysis” as its selection process.																
AUM in Rs. Cr. (May 31, 2016)	103.66	255.98																
No. of Folios (May 31, 2016)	30,128	69,532																
Differentiation	The Scheme is an equity scheme that invest predominantly in a high dividend yield companies.	The Scheme is a diversified equity scheme that invests across sectors to generate long term capital appreciation Investors enables to get income tax rebate as per the prevailing Tax Laws, subject to lock in period of 3 years from the date of allotment.																
Scheme Name	Principal SMART Equity Fund																	
Investment Objective	The primary objective of the scheme is to seek to generate long term capital appreciation with relatively lower volatility through systematic allocation of funds into equity; and in debt /money market instruments for defensive purposes. The Scheme will decide on allocation of funds into equity assets based on equity market Price Earnings Ratio (PE Ratio) levels. When the markets become expensive in terms of ‘Price to Earnings’ Ratio; the Scheme will reduce its allocation to equities and move assets into debt and/or money market instruments and vice versa.																	
Asset Allocation Pattern	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type of Instrument</th><th colspan="2">Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)</th><th rowspan="2">Risk Profile</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Large Cap Companies</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr><tr><td>Debt or Money Market Securities and/or units of money market/liquid schemes of Principal Mutual Fund.</td><td>0%</td><td>100%</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr></table> <p>Investment in derivatives shall be upto 50% of the net assets of the Scheme.</p>				Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile	Minimum	Maximum	Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Large Cap Companies	0%	100%	Medium to High	Debt or Money Market Securities and/or units of money market/liquid schemes of Principal Mutual Fund.	0%	100%	Low to Medium
Type of Instrument	Normal Allocation (% of Net Assets)		Risk Profile															
	Minimum	Maximum																
Equity & Equity Related Instruments of Large Cap Companies	0%	100%	Medium to High															
Debt or Money Market Securities and/or units of money market/liquid schemes of Principal Mutual Fund.	0%	100%	Low to Medium															
Investment Strategy	<p>The Scheme will decide on allocation of funds into equity assets based on equity market Price Earnings Ratio (PE Ratio) levels. The PE Ratio has traditionally been used as a tool to assess whether the equity markets are cheap or expensively priced. When the markets become expensive in terms of ‘Price to Earnings’ Ratio; the Scheme will reduce its allocation to equities and move assets into debt and/or money market instruments and vice versa. Such a strategy is expected to optimise the risk-return proposition for the long term investor.</p> <p>Under normal circumstances; the scheme’s equity allocation may follow the following pattern based on CNX Nifty PE Ratio Level –</p> <table><tr><th>Weighted Average PE Ratio of CNX Nifty</th><th>Equity Component (%)</th><th>Cash Futures Arbitrage/Debt Component (%)</th></tr><tr><td>Upto 16</td><td>100</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>Above 16 – Upto 18</td><td>80 - 100</td><td>0 - 20</td></tr></table>				Weighted Average PE Ratio of CNX Nifty	Equity Component (%)	Cash Futures Arbitrage/Debt Component (%)	Upto 16	100	0	Above 16 – Upto 18	80 - 100	0 - 20					
Weighted Average PE Ratio of CNX Nifty	Equity Component (%)	Cash Futures Arbitrage/Debt Component (%)																
Upto 16	100	0																
Above 16 – Upto 18	80 - 100	0 - 20																

	Above 18 – Upto 20	60 - 80	20 - 40	
	Above 20 – Upto 24	30 - 50	50 - 70	
	Above 24 – Upto 26	10-20	80 - 90	
	Above 26 – Upto 28	0 - 10	90 - 100	
	Above 28	0	100	
	<p>For this purpose the month end PE Ratio of CNX Nifty Index (NSE Nifty) will be considered. Such a PE Ratio will be the month end weighted average PE Ratio of the constituent stocks making up the CNX Nifty Index. The Price considered will be the closing market price on the NSE as at the month end. The undiluted earnings per share will reflect the trailing earnings of the most recent four quarters of each of the companies, for which information is available. This PE ratio will be rounded off to the nearest decimal. Thus every month end we would observe the above mentioned PE ratio and the resultant PE band. The investment strategy outlines different PE bands and the asset allocation applicable to each band. If there is a change in the PE band as observed on the latest month-end as compared to last month-end (due to Nifty's PE moving out of one band to another) then it will require rebalancing of portfolio to bring the equity component in line with the new band. This rebalancing would be done latest before the end of the subsequent month.</p>			
AUM in Rs. Cr. (May 31,2016)	128.04			
No. of Folios (May 31,2016)	6859			
Differentiation	The scheme is an equity scheme, seek to generate long term capital appreciation with relatively lower volatility through systematic allocation of funds into equity; and in debt /money market instruments for defensive purposes.			
Scheme Name	Principal Arbitrage Fund			
Investment Objective	<p>The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate capital appreciation and income by predominantly investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivative segments of the equity markets and the arbitrage opportunities available within the derivative segment and by investing the balance in debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>There is no assurance or guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.</p>			
Asset Allocation Pattern	The indicative asset allocation will be as under:			
	Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile
	Equity and equity related instruments	65	90	Medium to High
	Equity derivatives	65	90	Medium to High
	Debt securities and Money Market Instruments# (including Margin for Derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	10	35	Low
	# The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos & Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations ("CBLO") and units of Debt/Liquid and Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.			
Investment Strategy	The Scheme will endeavor to invest predominantly in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities. In absence of profitable arbitrage opportunities available in the market, the scheme may predominantly invest in short-term debt and money			

	<p>market securities. The fund manager will evaluate the difference between the price of a stock in the futures market and in the spot market. If the price of a stock in the futures market is higher than in the spot market, after adjusting for costs and taxes the scheme shall buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market, simultaneously. For example, on December 4, 2014, the scheme buys a share of XYZ Company on spot @ Rs. 1000 and at the same time sells XYZ Company futures for December 2014 expiry @ Rs. 1020. The Scheme thus enters into a fully hedged transaction by selling the equity position in the futures market for expiry on say December 25, 2014. If the scheme holds this position till expiry of the futures, the scheme earns profit of Rs. 20 on the date of expiry before accounting for trading costs and taxes.</p> <p>In case the scheme has to unwind the transaction prior to the expiry date on account of redemption pressures or any other reason, the returns would be a function of the spread at which the transaction is unwound. For example, if spot is sold at Rs. 980 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1010 then there would be negative returns on the trade. If the spot is sold at Rs. 1020 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1015 then there would be positive returns from the trade. On the date of expiry, if the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity still remains attractive, the scheme may rollover the futures position and hold onto the position in the spot market. In case such an opportunity is not available, the scheme would liquidate the spot position and settle the futures position simultaneously. Rolling over of the futures transaction means unwinding the short position in the futures of the current month and simultaneously shorting futures of the subsequent month maturity while holding onto the spot position. There could also be occasions when both the spot and the future position is unwound before the expiry of the current-month future to increase the base return or to meet redemption. Return enhancement through the use of arbitrage opportunity would depend primarily on the availability of such opportunities. The Scheme will strive to build similar market neutral positions that offer an arbitrage potential for e.g. buying the basket of index constituents in the cash segment and selling the index futures. The Scheme would also look to avail of opportunities between one futures contract and another. For example on 16 December 2014, the scheme buys 1000 futures contracts of ABC Ltd. For December expiry at Rs.3000 each and sells an equivalent 1000 futures contract of ABC Ltd. for January expiry at Rs.3030. Thereby the scheme enters into a fully hedged transaction. Closer to the expiry date of the December contract, the scheme has two options. 1) Unwind the transaction by selling the 1000 December contracts and buying 1000 January contracts of ABC. The returns are a function of the spread between the sale price of the January contract and the buy price of the December contract. If this spread is less than Rs. 30, the returns are positive else the returns are negative. 2) On the expiry date i.e. 30 December, 2014, the scheme would let the December contract expire and square off 1000 contracts that it holds for January maturity. The returns would be a function of the spread between settlement price of the December contract and the price at which January contracts are squared-off. If this spread is lower than Rs. 30 then the returns are positive and if it is higher than Rs. 30 the returns are negative. The Scheme can also initiate the transaction in the opposite direction i.e. by selling the December futures and buying the January futures, if it sees a profit potential. Under all circumstances the scheme would keep its net exposures neutral to the underlying direction of the market by maintaining completely hedged positions. In addition to stock specific futures, the scheme can also take offsetting positions in index futures of different calendar month.</p> <p>The debt and money market instruments include any margin money that has to be maintained for the derivative position. The margin money could also be maintained partly as Fixed deposits with Scheduled commercial banks. The Scheme would invest in a range of fixed income and money market instruments including units of Debt/Liquid/Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes. Further the Scheme may also invest in financial derivatives such as options and futures & Interest Rate Swap (IRS) that are permitted or may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations. The proportion of assets to be so invested would be decided by the AMC at the appropriate time, and would be done in accordance with the relevant guidelines to be issued by SEBI/RBI and other authorities.</p>
AUM in Rs. Cr. (May 31, 2016)	69.69
No. of Folios (May 31,	292

2016)																															
Differentiation	The scheme is positioned to generate capital appreciation and income by investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivative segments of equity markets and in debt and money market securities.																														
Scheme Name	Principal Equity Savings Fund																														
Investment Objective	<p>The investment objective of the Scheme is to provide capital appreciation and income distribution to the investors by using equity and equity related instruments, arbitrage opportunities, and investments in debt and money market instruments.</p> <p>However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized or that income will be generated and the scheme does not assure or guarantee any returns</p>																														
Asset Allocation Pattern	<p>Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation will be as under:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Instruments</th><th>Minimum (%)</th><th>Maximum (%)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related instruments</td><td>65</td><td>90</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*</td><td>20</td><td>30</td><td>High</td></tr> <tr> <td>Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**</td><td>40</td><td>70</td><td>Low to Medium</td></tr> <tr> <td>Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives</td><td>10</td><td>35</td><td>Low</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.</p> <p>** Equity exposure would be completely hedged with corresponding equity derivatives.; the exposure to derivatives shown in the above asset allocation tables is exposure taken against the underlying equity investments and should not be considered for calculating the total asset allocation and / or investment restrictions on the issuer. The margin money requirement for the purposes of derivative exposure may be held in the form of Term Deposits.</p> <p># The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations ("CBLO"), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.</p> <p>When adequate arbitrage opportunities are not available in the Derivative and Equity markets, the anticipated alternate asset allocation on defensive considerations would be in accordance with the allocation given below. However, in case no arbitrage opportunity is available, then 100% of the remaining investible corpus (excluding margin for derivatives and to the extent not deployed in arbitrage opportunities in the asset allocation pattern mentioned above) will be deployed in short term debt and money market instruments with tenure not exceeding 91 days (including investments in securitized debt).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Instruments</th><th>Minimum (%)</th><th>Maximum (%)</th><th>Risk Profile</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Equity and equity related</td><td>20</td><td>75</td><td>Medium to High</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related instruments	65	90	Medium to High	Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High	Of which Equity Exposure Equity (only arbitrage opportunity)**	40	70	Low to Medium	Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	10	35	Low	Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile	Equity and equity related	20	75	Medium to High
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Type of Instruments	Minimum (%)	Maximum (%)	Risk Profile																												
Equity and equity related	20	75	Medium to High																												

	instruments			
	Of which Net Long Equity Exposure (including units of Equity Mutual Fund Schemes)*	20	30	High
	Of which Hedged Equity Exposure (only arbitrage opportunity)**	0	55	Low to Medium
	Debt securities and money market instruments# (including margin for Derivatives) and Fixed Income Derivatives	25	80	Low

* In the scheme, unhedged equity exposure shall be limited to 30% of the portfolio value. Unhedged equity exposure means exposure to equity shares alone without a corresponding equity derivative exposure.

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

The Scheme may invest in Treasury Bills, Repos, Reverse Repos, Collateralized Borrowing and Lending Obligations ("CBLO"), cash and cash equivalents and units of Debt/Liquid/ Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes.

Investment in Securitized Debt may be up to 30% of the net assets of the Scheme.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund may deploy upto 50% of its total net assets of the Scheme in Stock Lending.

Further, Unit holders are requested to note that post said changes, the Scheme will be treated as equity oriented scheme as per the extant Income-tax laws. However, at the time of changes in the investment pattern during defensive considerations as stated above, the fund manager may choose to have a lower equity exposure. Accordingly, the Scheme may not be able to meet the criteria for equity oriented scheme as specified under the extant Income-tax laws. Consequently, the Unit holders may not be able to avail tax advantage available to an equity oriented fund in that particular financial year. During the defensive circumstances the Tax benefit available for equity oriented scheme will not be applicable and shall be communicated to unit holders vide letters, addendum published in the newspapers as per regulations.

Investment Strategy	<p>The investment strategy is aimed at generating income by investing in arbitrage opportunities in the cash and derivatives segments of the equity markets and in debt securities and at the same time attempting to enhance returns through long exposure in equity and equity related instruments. If suitable arbitrage opportunities are not available in the opinion of the Fund Manager, the Scheme may predominantly invest in debt and money market securities.</p> <p>Net Long Equity :</p> <p>The Scheme will invest its assets in a portfolio of equity and equity related instruments including units of Equity mutual Funds Schemes.</p> <p>The focus of the investment strategy would be to identify stocks which can provide capital appreciation in the long term. Companies selected for the portfolio which in the opinion of the AMC would possess some of the characteristics mentioned below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Superior management quality – Distinct and sustainable competitive advantage – Good growth prospects; and
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- Strong financial strength

Equity Derivatives:

The Scheme will endeavor to invest predominantly in arbitrage opportunities between spot and futures prices of exchange traded equities. In absence of profitable arbitrage opportunities available in the market, the Scheme may predominantly invest in short-term debt and money market securities. The fund manager will evaluate the difference between the price of a stock in the futures market and in the spot market. If the price of a stock in the futures market is higher than in the spot market, after adjusting for costs and taxes the Scheme shall buy the stock in the spot market and sell the same stock in equal quantity in the futures market, simultaneously. For example, on December 4, 2014, the Scheme buys a share of XYZ Company on spot @ Rs. 1000 and at the same time sells XYZ Company futures for December 2014 expiry @ Rs. 1020. The Scheme thus enters into a fully hedged transaction by selling the equity position in the futures market for expiry on say December 24, 2014. If the Scheme holds this position till expiry of the futures, the Scheme earns profit of Rs. 20 on the date of expiry before accounting for trading costs and taxes.

In case the Scheme has to unwind the transaction prior to the expiry date on account of redemption pressures or any other reason, the returns would be a function of the spread at which the transaction is unwound. For example, if spot is sold at Rs. 980 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1010 then there would be negative returns on the trade. If the spot is sold at Rs. 1020 and the futures are bought at Rs. 1015 then there would be positive returns from the trade. On the date of expiry, if the price differential between the spot and futures position of the subsequent month maturity still remains attractive, the Scheme may rollover the futures position and hold onto the position in the spot market. In case such an opportunity is not available, the Scheme would liquidate the spot position and settle the futures position simultaneously. Rolling over of the futures transaction means unwinding the short position in the futures of the current month and simultaneously shorting futures of the subsequent month maturity while holding onto the spot position. There could also be occasions when both the spot and the future position is unwound before the expiry of the current-month future to increase the base return or to meet redemption. Return enhancement through the use of arbitrage opportunity would depend primarily on the availability of such opportunities. The Scheme will strive to build similar market neutral positions that offer an arbitrage potential for e.g. buying the basket of index constituents in the cash segment and selling the index futures, Buying ADR/GDR and selling the corresponding stock future etc. The Scheme would also look to avail of opportunities between one futures contract and another. For example on 16 December 2014, the Scheme buys 1000 futures contracts of ABC Ltd. for December expiry at Rs.3000 each and sells an equivalent 1000 futures contract of ABC Ltd. for January expiry at Rs.3030. Thereby the Scheme enters into a fully hedged transaction. Closer to the expiry date of the December contract, the Scheme has two options. 1) Unwind the transaction by selling the 1000 December contracts and buying 1000 January contracts of ABC. The returns are a function of the spread between the sale price of the January contract and the buy price of the December contract. If this spread is less than Rs. 30, the returns are positive else the returns are negative. 2) On the expiry date i.e. 24 December, 2014, the Scheme would let the December contract expire and square off 1000 contracts that it holds for January maturity. The returns would be a function of the spread between settlement price of the December contract and the price at which January contracts are squared-off. If this spread is lower than Rs. 30 then the returns are positive and if it is higher than Rs. 30 the returns are negative. The Scheme can also initiate the transaction in the opposite direction i.e. by selling the December futures and buying the January futures, if it sees a profit potential. Under all circumstances the Scheme would keep its net exposures neutral to the underlying direction of the market by maintaining completely hedged positions. In addition to stock specific futures, the Scheme can also take offsetting positions in index futures of different calendar month. The debt and money market instruments include any margin money that has to be maintained for the derivative position. The margin money could also be maintained partly as Fixed deposits with Scheduled commercial banks.

Debt Instruments:

The Scheme would invest in a range of fixed income and money market instruments including units of Debt/Liquid/Money Market Mutual Fund Schemes. Further the Scheme may also invest in financial derivatives such as options and futures & Interest Rate Swap (IRS) that are permitted or

	may become permissible under SEBI/RBI Regulations. The proportion of assets to be so invested would be decided by the AMC at the appropriate time, and would be done in accordance with the relevant guidelines to be issued by SEBI/RBI and other authorities.
AUM in Rs. Cr. (June 22, 2016)	21.08
No. of Folios (June 22, 2016)	2370
Differentiation	Principal Equity Savings Fund is the only scheme offered by AMC that invests predominantly in arbitrage opportunities in the cash & derivatives segment of the equity market and has a moderate exposure to long positions in equity & equity related instruments. The only other arbitrage scheme offered by AMC is Principal Arbitrage Fund, which is a market neutral fund and does not take long only equity exposure. The entire market risk of Principal Arbitrage Fund is completely hedged using derivatives. On the other hand, Principal Equity Savings Fund will take market risk by investing between 20% - 30% of its assets into long only un-hedged equity.

J. WHAT ARE THE INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS?

Following Investment limitations/restrictions are specific to the Scheme:-

- The Fund under all its Schemes should not own more than 10% of any company's paid up capital carrying voting rights.
- Transfers of investments from one scheme to another scheme of Principal Mutual Fund shall be allowed only if:
 - (a) Such transfers are done at the prevailing market price for quoted instruments on spot basis.
[Explanation - "Spot basis" shall have same meaning as specified by stock exchange for spot transactions.]
 - (b) The securities so transferred shall be in conformity with the investment objective of the scheme to which such transfer has been made.
- A scheme may invest in another scheme under the same asset management company or any other mutual fund without charging any fees, provided that aggregate interscheme investment made by all schemes under the same management or in schemes under the management of any other asset management company shall not exceed 5% of the net asset value of the mutual fund.
- The Mutual Fund shall buy and sell securities on the basis of deliveries and shall in all cases of purchases, take delivery of relative securities and in all cases of sale, deliver the securities. Provided that the Scheme may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI. Provided further that the Scheme may also enter into derivatives transactions in a recognized stock exchange, subject to the framework specified by the Board. Provided further that sale of government security already contracted for purchase shall be permitted in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.
- The cumulative gross exposure to equity, debt and derivatives positions shall not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme.
- The Mutual Fund shall get the securities purchased or transferred in the name of the Mutual Fund on account of the concerned scheme, wherever investments are intended to be of long-term nature.
- Pending deployment of Funds of the scheme in terms of investment objective, Mutual Fund may invest them in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the following:

- The scheme shall not park more than 15% of the net assets in Short term deposit(s) of all the scheduled commercial banks put together. However, it may be raised to 20% with prior approval of the trustees. Also, parking of funds in short term deposits of associate and sponsor scheduled commercial banks together shall not exceed 20% of total deployment by the mutual fund in short term deposits.
 - The scheme shall not park more than 10% of the net assets in short term deposit(s), with any one scheduled commercial bank including its subsidiaries.
 - No funds of the scheme may be parked in short term deposit of a bank which has invested in that scheme.
 - Short Term for such parking of fund by Mutual Fund shall be treated as a period not exceeding 91 days.
- The scheme(s) shall not make any investment in:
 - any unlisted security of an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - any security issued by way of private placement by an associate or group company of the sponsor; or
 - the listed securities of group companies of the sponsor which is in excess of 25% of the net assets
 - The Scheme(s) shall not invest in any Fund of Funds Scheme
 - The Scheme(s) shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in the equity shares or equity related instruments of any Company.
 - The Scheme(s) shall not invest more than 5% of its net assets in the unlisted equity shares or equity related instruments.
 - Aggregate value of “Illiquid Securities” of the Scheme, which are defined as non-traded, thinly traded and unlisted equity share, shall not exceed 15% of the total assets of the Scheme.
 - Investment in foreign Securities:-

-In accordance with RBI Circular A.P. (DIR) Series Circular No. 3 dated July 26, 2006 read with SEBI Circular SEBI/IMD/CIR No.7/104753/07 dated September 26, 2007, the Fund is permitted to invest only up to US\$ 300 million in identified overseas securities. Such limit and/or identified securities may be revised at the discretion of the Fund in alignment with the provision that may be prescribed in this regard by SEBI/RBI from time to time.
 - A mutual fund scheme shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in debt instruments comprising money market instruments and non-money market instruments issued by a single issuer which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency authorised to carry out such activity under the Act. Such investment limit may be extended to 12% of the NAV of the scheme with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of directors of the asset management company:

Provided that such limit shall not be applicable for investments in Government Securities, treasury bills and collateralized borrowing and lending obligations:

Provided further that investment within such limit can be made in mortgaged backed securitised debt which are rated not below investment grade by a credit rating agency registered with the Board.

Provided further that the debentures irrespective of any residual maturity period (above or below one year), shall attract restriction as applicable under clause 1 and 1A of Seventh Schedule to the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

Provided further that the restrictions for investments made in securitised debt (mortgage backed securities/asset backed securities) would be applicable as mentioned in Seventh Schedule and per the clarification made by SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.6/63715/06, dated March 29, 2006.
 - The scheme(s) shall not invest more than 10% of its NAV in unrated debt instruments issued by a single issuer and the total investment in such instruments shall not exceed 25% of the NAV of the scheme. All such investments shall be made with the prior approval of the Board of Trustees and the Board of AMC.

These investment limitations/parameters (as expressed/linked to the net asset/NAV/capital) shall in the ordinary course apply as of the date of the most recent transaction or commitment to invest, and changes do not have to be effected merely because, owing to appreciation or depreciation in value, or by reason of the receipt of any rights,

bonuses or benefits in the nature of capital, or of any scheme of arrangement, or for amalgamation, reconstruction or exchange, or at any repayment or repurchase or other reason outside the control of the Fund, any such limits would thereby be breached. If these limits are exceeded for reasons beyond its control, the AMC shall adopt as a priority objective the remedying of that situation, taking due account of the interests of the unit holders.

In addition, certain investment parameters (like limits on exposure to sectors, industries, issuers, etc.) may be adopted internally by the AMC, as amended from time to time, to ensure appropriate diversification/security for the Fund. The AMC may alter these above stated limitations from time to time, and also to the extent the SEBI Regulations change, so as to permit the Fund to make its investments in the full spectrum of permitted investments for Mutual Funds to achieve its investment objective. As such all investments of the Fund will be made in accordance with SEBI Regulations including Schedule VII thereof.

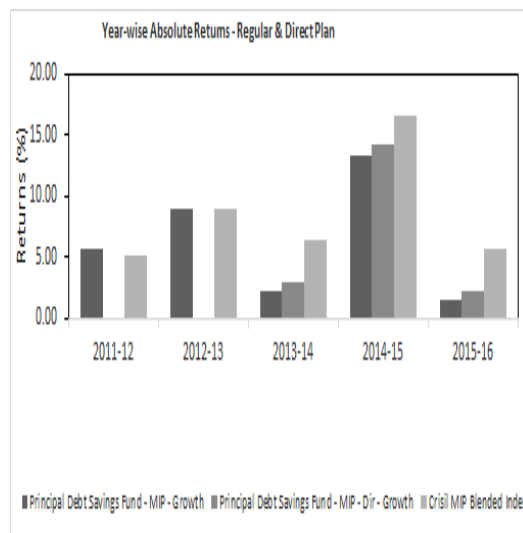
K.HOW HAS THE SCHEME PERFORMED?

Performance of the Scheme as on May 31, 2016

Particular	Date	Appreciation	
		NAV*	Crisil MIP Blended Index
Regular Plan			
Last 1 Year	29-May-2015	3.52	7.15
Last 3 years	31-Mar-2013	4.78	8.49
Last 5 years	31-May-2011	6.45	9.04
Since Inception	23-May-2002	7.95	8.64
Direct Plan			
Last 1 Year	29-May-2015	4.20	7.15
Last 3 years	31-Mar-2013	5.54	8.49
Since Inception	02-Jan-2013	6.41	9.13

Year-wise Absolute Returns - Regular & Direct Plan

Year	Principal Debt Savings Fund - MIP - Growth	Principal Debt Savings Fund - MIP - Dir - Growth	Crisil MIP Blended Index
2011-12	5.5	5.0	5.0
2012-13	8.5	8.5	8.5
2013-14	2.0	2.5	6.0
2014-15	13.0	14.0	16.0
2015-16	1.0	2.0	5.5



Past performance may or may not be sustained in the future.

* Growth Option

Note: Returns more than 1 year are calculated on compounded annualised basis.

Note: The Scheme has been converted into Principal Equity Savings Fund w.e.f. June 23, 2016 and hence the performance given above is of Principal Debt Savings Fund – MIP (before conversion)

PORTFOLIO - Top 10 Holdings (As on May 31, 2016)

Issuer Name	% to NAV
Government Of India (G-Secs/SDL)	69.99
Principal Mutual Fund (Mutual Fund Units)	11.71
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	10.97
Cash and Cash Equivalents @	6.21

Reserve Bank of India (T-Bills)	1.12
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Note @ Cash and Cash Equivalents includes CBLO/Repo and Net Current Assets

SECTOR ALLOCATION - Top 10 (As on May 31, 2016)

Sector Allocation	% to NAV
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	71.12
MUTUAL FUND	11.71
ENERGY	10.97
Cash and Cash Equivalents @	6.21
Net Asset Value	100.00

Note @ Cash and Cash Equivalents includes CBLO/Repo and Net Current Assets

Website link for Monthly Portfolio Holding - www.principalindia.com

L. INVESTMENT BY AMC

The AMC and investment companies managed by the Sponsor, its affiliates, its associate companies and subsidiaries may invest either directly or indirectly in the Scheme. The money managed by these affiliates, associates, the Sponsor, subsidiaries of the Sponsor and/or the AMC may acquire a substantial portion of a Scheme's units and collectively constitute a major investment in a Scheme. Accordingly, repurchase of units held by such affiliates/associates and Sponsor may have an adverse impact on the units of a Scheme, because the timing of such repurchase may impact the ability of other unit holders to repurchase their units. The AMC reserves the right to invest its own funds in the Scheme as may be decided by the AMC from time to time and in accordance with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 10/22701/03 dated December 12, 2003 and SEBI/IMB/CIR No.1/42529/05 dated June 14, 2005 regarding minimum number of investors in the Scheme/ Plan. The AMC shall not charge any fees on investment by the AMC in the units of the Scheme.

The Aggregate Investment in the scheme under the following categories as on May 31, 2016:

Sr. No.	Categories	Aggregate Investment in the scheme (in Rs.)
1.	AMC's Board of Directors	NIL
2.	Fund Manager of the Scheme	NIL
3.	Other Key Personnel of AMC	133,384.76

SECTION-IV UNITS AND OFFER

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

A. NFO DETAILS

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

B. ONGOING OFFER DETAILS

Ongoing Offer Period This is the date from which the scheme will reopen for subscriptions/redemptions after the closure of the New Fund Offer (NFO) period	<p>The date of inception of Regular Plan under the Scheme is May 23, 2002</p> <p>The date of inception of Direct Plan under the afore-mentioned scheme is January 1, 2013.</p> <p>The above scheme being open ended, Investors can subscribe to the units on an ongoing basis. To provide liquidity to the investors, the Scheme will offer Redemption / Switch-out of Units at NAV based prices on every Business Day on an ongoing basis subject to applicable exit load.</p>
Ongoing price for subscription (purchase) / switch-in (from other schemes / plans of the mutual fund) by investors. This is the price you need to pay for purchase / switch-in.	At applicable NAV
Ongoing price for redemption (sale) /switch outs (to other schemes/plans of the Mutual Fund) by investors. This is the price you will receive for redemptions / switch outs. <i>Example: If the applicable NAV is Rs10, exit load is 2% then redemption price will be: $Rs10 * (1-0.02) = Rs. 9.80$</i>	At the applicable NAV subject to prevailing exit loads
Plans / Option offered	<p>Two Plans will be available under the Scheme/Plan:</p> <p>Regular Plan Direct Plan</p> <p>Each of the Plans mentioned above will offer Growth and Dividend Option. Dividend Option will offer the frequency of Half-Yearly and Quarterly payouts. The Dividend Option under both the Plans will have the facility of Payout, Reinvestment and Sweep. Default option:</p>

	Refer table below for understanding the result for various options selected by the investor for applications –			
	Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
	1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
	2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
	3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan
	4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
	5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct Plan
	6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan
	7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan
	8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular Plan
<p>As mentioned above Investors should indicate the plan for which the subscription is made by indicating the choice in the appropriate box provided for this purpose in the application form.</p> <p>In cases of wrong/invalid/incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC will reprocess the transaction under Direct plan from the date of application without any exit load</p>				
Allotment	The allotment will be made where applications received are complete in all respects. However, an offer to purchase units is not binding on, and may be rejected by AMC, until it has been confirmed through an Account/Transaction Statement and payment has been received.			
Refunds	Refund of subscription money to investors whose application is invalid for any reason whatsoever, or whose application has not been accepted in full will be without incurring any liability whatsoever for interest or other sum.			
Who can invest This is an indicative list and you are requested to consult your financial advisor to ascertain whether the scheme is suitable to your risk profile	<p>The following persons (subject wherever relevant to, purchase of Units being permitted under their respective constitutions and relevant State Regulations) are eligible to apply for purchase of units under the Scheme:</p> <p>(i) Resident Indian Nationals who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Adult individuals as sole holder,▪ Adult individuals not exceeding three jointly or on an either/anyone or survivor basis.▪ Parents/Lawful guardians on behalf of Minors.▪ Partnership Firms▪ Hindu Undivided Families(HUF), through their Karta acting or on behalf of the HUF▪ Institutions, Companies, Bodies Corporate, Public Sector Undertakings▪ Banks (including Co-operative Banks and Regional Rural Banks), Funds, Financial and Investment Institutions and Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 or Co-operative Societies,			

subject to their byelaws permitting them to invest in the units of the mutual fund,

- Religious and Charitable Trusts, drafts or endowments and Private Trusts, under the provisions of Section 11(5) of Income tax Act, 1961 read with Rule 17(C) of Income tax Rules 1962 registered under the Societies Registration Act/Indian Trusts Act, Trustees of Private Trusts authorized to invest in mutual fund schemes under their trust deeds
- Scientific and Industrial Research Organizations
- Association of Persons/Body of Individuals, whether incorporated or not
- Army/Air Force/Navy other paramilitary units and bodies created by such institutions besides other eligible institutions
- Mutual Funds registered with SEBI

- (ii) Multilateral Funding Agencies/Bodies Corporate incorporated outside India with the permission of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India.
- (iii) Overseas Financial Organizations which have entered into an arrangement for investment in India, inter-alia with a Mutual Fund registered with SEBI and which arrangement is approved by the Central Government.
- (iv) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)/Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) and Persons of Indian origin residing abroad (except United States Persons within the meaning of Regulation S under the United States Securities Act of 1933 or as defined by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission or as defined under Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) or as defined under any other extant laws of the United States of America or as per such further amended definitions, interpretations, legislations, rules etc, as may be in force from time to time and Persons resident of Canada), on a full repatriation basis or non-repatriation basis. Presently OCBs cannot invest in domestic mutual funds pursuant to RBI A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No.14 dated September 16, 2003.
- (v) Such other individuals/institutions/body corporate, etc. as may be decided by the Fund from time to time, so long as wherever applicable they are in conformity with regulations.
- (vi) Other Schemes of Principal Mutual Fund subject to the conditions and limits prescribed by applicable SEBI Regulations.
- (viii) The Trustees/Trust, AMC or Sponsor or its affiliates, its associate companies and subsidiaries may also subscribe to the units under this Fund.
- (ix) Pension/Gratuity/Superannuation Fund(s) and such other retirement and employee benefit and other similar Funds.

The Trustees may accept an application from an unincorporated body of persons/trusts. The Trustees may from time to time add and review the persons eligible for making application for purchase of units under the Scheme. The Scheme has not been and will not be registered in any country outside India. To ensure compliance with any domestic / international Laws, Acts, Enactment, etc. including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications of Government of India, the Fund may require/give verification of identity/any special/additional subscription-related information from/ of the unitholders (which may result in delay in dealing with the applications, Units, benefits, distribution, etc./giving subscription details, etc.). Each unitholder must provide such information asked for and also represent and warrant to the Trustees/AMC that, among other things, he is able to acquire Units without violating applicable laws. The Trustees will not knowingly offer or sell Units to any person to whom such offer or sale would be unlawful, or might result in the Fund incurring any liability or suffering any other pecuniary disadvantages which the Fund might not otherwise incur or suffer. Units may not be held by any person who fails to provide the information called for or in breach of the

	<p>law or requirements of any governmental, statutory authority including, without limitation, exchange control regulations. The AMC/Trustees may compulsorily redeem any Units held directly or beneficially by any person who fails to provide the information called for or found to be held in contravention of these requirements / prohibitions. In view of the individual nature of investment portfolio and its consequence, each unitholder is advised to consult his/her own professional advisor concerning possible consequences of purchasing, holding, selling, converting or otherwise disposing of the Units under the laws of his/her state/country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.</p> <p>Kindly note that neither the Statement of Additional Information; nor this Scheme Information Document, nor the Application for the Units, nor the Units (“these Documents”) have been registered in any jurisdiction. The distribution of these Documents in certain jurisdictions may be prohibited or restricted or subject to registration requirements and accordingly, persons who come into possession of any of these Documents are required to inform themselves about and to observe, any such restrictions. No person receiving a copy of any of these Documents in such jurisdiction may act or treat these Document or any part/portion thereof as constituting an invitation to him to subscribe for Units, nor should he in any event use any such Documents, unless in the relevant jurisdiction such an invitation could lawfully be made to him and such Documents could lawfully be used without compliance with any registration or other legal requirements. Accordingly, none of these Documents (including or any part/portion thereof) constitute an offer or solicitation by any one in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any one to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. It is the responsibility of any persons in possession of any of these Documents and any persons wishing to apply for Units pursuant to these Documents to inform themselves of and to observe, all applicable laws and Regulations of such relevant jurisdiction.</p>
How to Apply	Please refer to the SAI and Application form for the instructions.
Listing	The scheme being open ended, units of the Scheme will not be listed.
<p>Cut off timing for subscriptions / redemptions/ switches This is the time before which your application (complete in all respects) should reach the Official Points of Acceptance</p>	<p><i>Cut Off Time For Subscriptions/ Switch-in []</i></p> <p>a. In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 pm with funds transferred electronically to scheme’s bank account or with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions where it is received, the closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable;</p> <p>b. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 pm with a local cheque or demand draft payable at par at the Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions where it is received, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable;</p> <p>Allotments in respect of purchases / switch-ins to the Scheme / Plan(s) for an amount equal to or more than Rs. 2 Lakh will be done at the closing NAV of that day on which both the funds are realized without availing any credit facility, whether, intra-day or otherwise; and applications (duly stamped) is received upto 3.00 p.m..</p> <p>Further, in case of multiple applications for purchases/switch-ins in any of the Scheme (irrespective of its Plan/Option) for an aggregate investment amount equal to or more than Rs.2 Lakh on the same business day, such applications shall be consolidated at PAN level and all such applications will be subjected to the above referred rule applicable to an application received for Rs. 2 Lakh and</p>

above.

Cut Off Time For Redemptions / Switch-out

- a. In respect of valid applications received upto 3.00 p.m. at the Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions, the closing NAV of the day of receipt of application shall be applicable.
- b. In respect of valid applications received after 3.00 p.m. at the Official Points of Acceptance of Transactions, the closing NAV of the next business day shall be applicable

In case of 'switch' transactions from one scheme to another, the allocation shall be in line with redemption payouts.

The above cut-off timings shall also be applicable to investments made through "Sweep" mode available in the Dividend Option.

Cut off time as mentioned above shall be reckoned at the Official Points of Acceptance of Transaction as disclosed on the back cover page of the Scheme Information Document, Key Information Memorandum and also on the web-site, www.principalindia.com.

Where can the filled up applications for Purchase / Redemption / switches be submitted?

Applications filled up and duly signed by the applicants for Purchase/Redemption/ switch requests should be submitted at office of AMC or Karvy Computershare Private Limited ('Karvy') – Registrar and Transfer Agent nearest to you, which have been identified as ISCs / Official Points of Acceptance and whose names and addresses are mentioned on the last/back cover page of this Scheme Information Document.

Please refer the last / back cover page of this Scheme Information Document for name, address, contact no. and website address of the R&T.

Investors can also subscribe and redeem units online from the official website of AMC i.e. www.principalindia.com.

Investors can also subscribe to the Units of the Scheme(Except Direct Plan, Sweep facility under Dividend Option of Regular Plan and such Plans/Options where further subscription has been suspended) through MFSS facility of NSE and BSEStAR MF Platform facility of BSE. Please refer to section "Trading in units through Stock Exchange Mechanism" under Section B 'Ongoing Offer Details', for detailed provisions.

Investors can also subscribe to the Units through the Online Transaction Portal of MF Utility at www.mfuonline.com and through the POS of MFU. The list of POS of MFU is published on the website of MFU at www.mfuindia.com as updated from time to time.

For all investments it would be assumed that the investors have suitably authorized their respective brokers and are aware that their investments are subject to terms, conditions and risk factors set forth in this Scheme Information Document.

Minimum amount for purchase/redemption/swiches

Scheme	Minimum Amount Regular Plan / Direct Plan (New Investor)	Application - (Existing Investor)	Minimum Amount Regular Plan / Direct Plan (Existing Investor)	Minimum Redemption Amount

Principal Equity Savings Fund	Rs.5000/- and amount thereafter under each plan/option <i>Systematic Investment Plan:</i> Minimum Six installments of Rs. 2,000/- each. <i>Systematic Transfer Plan:</i> Minimum Six installments of Rs.1,000/- each. <i>Systematic Withdrawal Plan:</i> Minimum Six installments of Rs.500/- each.	Rs.1000/- and amount thereafter under each plan/option	Rs.500/- or 50 units																																												
Minimum balance to be maintained and consequences of non maintenance	At present investor are not required to maintain minimum balance in their respective folios, however the AMC/Trustees reserves the right to change it at any future date by giving advance notice.																																														
Cash Investments	<p>Pursuant to SEBI Circular dated September 13, 2012 and May 22, 2014 it is permitted to accept cash transactions to the extent of Rs. 50,000/-, subject to compliance with Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 and rules framed there under and the SEBI circular(s) on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and other applicable AML rules, regulations and guidelines. Provided that the limit shall be applicable per investor for investment done in a financial year across all schemes of Mutual Fund, subject to sufficient systems and procedure in place for such acceptance. However any form of re-payment either by way of redemption, dividend, etc. with respect to such cash investments shall be paid only through banking channel.</p> <p>The AMC is in the process of implementing adequate systems and controls to accept Cash Investments in the Scheme. Information in this regard will be provided to investors as and when the facility is made available.</p>																																														
Special products available/Facilities available on an ongoing basis.	<p>The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate or introduce special facilities in the SID. The current special facilities offered are as follows:</p> <p>1) Systematic Investment Plan (Applicable for the Scheme(s) which provide this facility)</p> <p>Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) is available for planned and regular investments. Under SIP, unit holders can benefit by investing specified rupee amounts periodically for a continuous period. This concept is called Rupee Cost Averaging. This program allows unit holders to save a fixed amount of rupees every month/quarterly by purchasing additional units of the Scheme.</p> <p>Example</p> <p>Let us take an example of a unit holder who invests Rs.3000/-per month</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th><th>NAV</th><th>Amount (R[₹])</th><th>Units</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>April 1</td><td>10.50</td><td>3000</td><td>285.71</td></tr> <tr><td>May 1</td><td>10.65</td><td>3000</td><td>281.69</td></tr> <tr><td>June 1</td><td>10.05</td><td>3000</td><td>298.50</td></tr> <tr><td>July 1</td><td>9.75</td><td>3000</td><td>307.69</td></tr> <tr><td>August 1</td><td>9.60</td><td>3000</td><td>312.50</td></tr> <tr><td>September 1</td><td>9.50</td><td>3000</td><td>315.79</td></tr> <tr><td>October 1</td><td>9.25</td><td>3000</td><td>324.32</td></tr> <tr><td>November 1</td><td>9.05</td><td>3000</td><td>331.49</td></tr> <tr><td>December 1</td><td>8.90</td><td>3000</td><td>337.08</td></tr> <tr><td>January 1</td><td>8.75</td><td>3000</td><td>342.86</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Month	NAV	Amount (R [₹])	Units	April 1	10.50	3000	285.71	May 1	10.65	3000	281.69	June 1	10.05	3000	298.50	July 1	9.75	3000	307.69	August 1	9.60	3000	312.50	September 1	9.50	3000	315.79	October 1	9.25	3000	324.32	November 1	9.05	3000	331.49	December 1	8.90	3000	337.08	January 1	8.75	3000	342.86
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February 1	8.50	3000	352.94
March 1	8.80	3000	340.91
TOTAL		36000	3831.48

Note: The figures of NAV are hypothetical and are for illustrative purposes only.

At the end of one year the unitholder would have 3831.48 units, at an average per unit cost of Rs. 9.40.

Rupee Cost Averaging does not guarantee a profit nor protect against a loss. Rupee Cost Averaging can smooth out the market's ups and downs and reduce the risk of investing in volatile markets.

Features of SIP:

- a. SIP Applications will be accepted on any working day of the month: Accordingly the units will be allotted on the date of receipt of valid SIP Application along with a SIP investment cheque dated not beyond the date of the Application. Thereafter the date for the first SIP installment shall be 1st, 5th, 15th or 25th of a particular month ("specified dates for SIP investments") as selected by the Investor OR the nearest date amongst the Specified Date subsequent to receipt of the application, as the case may be after completing a minimum time gap of 30 days from the date of the first SIP investment cheque. E.g. If a duly completed SIP enrolment is received within the applicable cut-off timings on January 27, 2013 along with a valid cheque dated not beyond January 27, 2013, for a SIP investment of Rs. 2000/- per month (together with 5 or more post - dated cheques (PDCs) each for a minimum of Rs. 2000/-), the units will be allotted on January 27, 2013 with the scheme applicable NAV, and the next SIP date [first SIP Installment date] will be March 1, 2013 or immediately following business day if March 1, 2013 is a non-business day OR such other date amongst the Specified Dates as per the application form.
- b. Investors, who wish to opt for ECS (debit clearing) facility available with select banks, should ensure that there is a minimum time gap of 30 days between the first cheque for SIP enrolment and first installment of SIP through ECS or Direct Debit. Dishonoured cheque(s) may not be presented again for collection.
- c. Unit holders need not submit a copy of cancelled cheque provided the SIP Auto Debit Facility Enrolment Form is attested by the Bank from which SIP installments will be debited.
- d. Unit holders have the right to discontinue the SIP facility at any time by sending a written request to any of the designated Investor Service Centers (ISCs) of Principal Mutual Fund. Please also note that notice of such discontinuation should be received at least 18 working days prior to the due date of the next SIP installment.
- e. SIP enrolment will be discontinued by AMC in case [a] the SIP installment is not honored consecutively for three SIP installments [b] if any installment of a SIP transaction gets rejected due to the bank account of the Investor being closed, the SIP would be suspended for subsequent SIP transactions and registration will be cancelled for SIP through Auto Debit / PDC/ Direct Debit / Standing Instruction (SI) [c] the Bank account [for ECS (Debit Clearing) and / or Direct Debit / Standing Instruction and / or PDCs for direct debit] is closed and the request for change in bank account / Bank Branch is not submitted by the concerned unit holder at least 15 working days before the due date of next SIP installment[d] if the Bank account is frozen for further commercial transaction by the Bank.

Further, in such cases the balance cheques, if any, will be returned to the unit holder.

Micro SIP:

Pursuant to SEBI's communication to AMFI vide its letter dated June 19, 2009; AMFI has issued guidelines for uniform implementation of the said SEBI letter. In accordance to the same, Systematic Investment Plans (SIP) up to Rs.50,000/- per year per investor ('Micro SIP') shall be exempt from requirement of PAN.

However, effective January 1, 2012, new Investors registering for Micro SIP have to mandatorily submit KYC acknowledgement letter.

This exemption of PAN will be applicable ONLY to investments by individuals (including NRIs but not PIOs), Minors and Sole proprietary firms. HUFs and other categories will not be eligible for Micro SIPs. Details on Micro SIP are available in Statement of Additional Information.

Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) for Corporate Employees.

With a view to encourage employees of Corporate to invest their savings into the various Schemes of our Mutual Fund through payroll deductions, Principal Mutual Fund provides an investment facility to the employees of Corporate under the Employee Savings Plan (ESP).

This feature will be guided by the terms and conditions as laid down below:

1. Under this feature the employees can submit application vide the normal application and/or ESP Forms. The employee is required to fill the details in the normal application/ ESP form providing the details of amount and duration of such SIP installments and the details of such investment should also be provided to the Human Resources Department of such Corporate (HRD).
2. The employees should instruct the HRD to deduct the amount of Investment every month / quarter from their salary for such period as indicated by him / her. Such periodicity shall be monthly or quarterly.
3. The minimum amount and periodicity, to be contributed to open an account under this option is as per the minimum scheme requirements as prescribed under Systematic Investment Plan/additional subscription of the Scheme.
4. The periodic employee contribution should at least be equal to the minimum application amount of SIP. The employee has an option to select either 1st or 5th of every month for such investment.
5. The employee can seek redemption independently.
6. The applicable NAV for application received under such plan, will be as per the date and time (refer to section on cut off timing) on which the request / payment instrument and sheet detailing the list of Investment of such employees, is received from HRD of such Employees at the Official Points of Acceptance of AMC .

2) Systematic Transfer/Switch Plan (Applicable for the Scheme(s) which provide this facility)

The unitholder may set up a Systematic Switching Plan on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis to transfer a fixed number of units and /or amount in one scheme to another scheme or one plan/option to another.

Once the unitholder sets up a Systematic Switching Plan the plan would continue until:

- the unitholder instructs the Fund to stop periodic switching in writing; or
- the unit holder's account balance is zero.

The unitholder has an option to select 1st, 11th or 21st day of the month on which the Systematic Switch is to be made.

If the selected date is not a business day, the switch will take place on the next business day.

In case of daily and weekly frequency, STP will take place as under:

- (i) Daily – Each Business Day
- (ii) Weekly – Every Monday*

* Next Business Day if Monday is a non-business day.

All switches are subject to the minimum investment and eligibility requirements of the switch in scheme

The amount subject to an exit load, if any, thus switched shall be converted into the respective scheme units at the applicable NAV, (on which date the payment/switch is scheduled), and such units will be subtracted from the unit balance of that unitholder.

Unitholders may change the amount of systematic withdrawal/switch but not below the specified minimum amount of repurchase for a particular Scheme by giving 30 days written notice to the Registrars/AMC. The various triggers for activating a systematic withdrawal and/or switch facility can also be used for activating a normal repurchase and/or switch facility.

3) Systematic Withdrawal Plan (Applicable for the Scheme(s) which provide this facility)

A unitholder may avail of the Systematic Withdrawal Plan and receive regular payments from the account. The unitholder has an option to select 1st, 11th or 21st day of the month on which the Systematic Withdrawal is to be made.

The unitholder may set up a Systematic Withdrawal Plan on a monthly, quarterly or semi-annual or annual basis as follows:

- Redeem a fixed number of units
- Redeem a fixed amount-

Once the unitholder sets up a Systematic Withdrawal Facility the plan would continue until:

- The unitholder instructs the Fund to stop periodic withdrawal in writing; or
- The unit holder's account balance is zero
- On expiry of the time/period specified by the unitholder

Withdrawal payments will be endeavored to be sent within 3 Business Days after the repurchase date.

Unitholders may change the amount of systematic withdrawal/switch but not below the specified minimum amount of repurchase for a particular Scheme by giving 30 days written notice to the Registrars/AMC. The various triggers for activating a systematic withdrawal and/or switch facility can also be used for activating a normal repurchase and/or switch facility.

4) Switch Facility

Investors can opt to switch the units between Regular Plan & Direct Plan and Options therein, at NAV based prices. Switching will also be allowed from any

select open ended scheme(s) managed under the Fund into either scheme existing on the date of switch or during the NFO period of the new scheme(s) at NAV based prices.

In the case of NRIs, FIIs etc., this will be subject to necessary approval (if any) from the Reserve Bank of India and any other approval as applicable. Tax deduction at source, if any, will be effected at the appropriate rate in case of a switch and the balance amount would be utilized to exchange units to the other Scheme.

Unitholders should note that each switch option represents the simultaneous repurchase of units from one scheme (which may result in a capital gain or loss) and the subscription of units in another scheme.

A request for switch may be specified either in terms of amount or in terms of the number of units of the scheme from which the switch is sought. Such instructions may be provided in writing by completing the switch form or using the relevant tear off section of the Transaction Slip that may be enclosed with the Account Statement and lodging the same on any business day at any of the Official Points of Acceptance. The switch will be effected by redeeming units from the scheme in which the units are held and investing the net proceeds in the other Scheme, subject to the minimum balance applicable for the respective Scheme.

The price at which the units will be switched out of the scheme / into the scheme will be based on the applicable NAV of the relevant Scheme and after considering any exit loads. The Switch request will be subject to the minimum application amount and other terms and conditions of the scheme for which the Switch request has been made.

5) TRIGGERS / ALERTS

Under this facility, the unit holders may opt for withdrawal and/or switch in the normal manner based on the value of investment either reaching upto or below or above/beyond a specified particular value; the capital appreciation/gains realization either equals to or becomes more/lower than a specified particular amount or percentage on happening of a particular event, on a particular date etc. (subject to applicable lock in period, if any). Alerts act as a financial planning tool for information. The unit holder may subsequently continue in the scheme or otherwise withdraw/switch. For e.g. an account may be monitored and the unit holder either informed or account redeemed (no redemption will be permitted if under lock-in) as and when the balance reaches or crosses (rise or fall) a desired value or after a certain period of time etc. This helps the unit holders to minimise the loss and/or book timely profits. In case of triggers linked with events/dates, on realisation of gains (equal to/beyond/lower than), a specified amount/full amount/gains/appreciation etc. would be redeemed and paid either when the investment reaches upto and/or beyond (above or below) a particular value or after a particular period of time.

In case of triggers linked with gains/appreciation, at the option of the unit holder, either the amount equivalent to gains/appreciation would be redeemed or the full original investment amount would be redeemed and the gain/appreciation component paid to the unit holder/switched into other scheme/plan, and the original investment amount would be reinvested either in the same scheme/plan or any other scheme/plan.

ACTIVATION OF TRIGGER

Unit holders shall note that NAV of a scheme is determined on close of the business day taking into consideration closing prices of the securities on the primary stock exchange (*please refer to clause on "Valuation Policy" in the*

SAI & “Computation of NAV” in the SID”). Intra-day prices are not considered for valuing the Scheme’s portfolio. Value of the unit holder’s unit balance at the end of a relevant business day based on that day’s NAV and closing value of a relevant index of a stock exchange would be used as a base for activating the triggers. However all redemptions/switches/reinvestments etc. linked to triggers will always be at the applicable NAV based prices of the day on which the event occurs.

Please also note that the trigger is an additional facility provided to the unit holders to save time on completing the redemption/switch formalities on happening of a particular predetermined event. Trigger is not an assurance on part of AMC/Fund to the investor that he/she will receive a particular amount of money/appreciation and/or a percentage on redemption or will get a particular amount of capital appreciation or will minimise the loss to investor to a particular amount or percentage. Trigger is an event on happening of which the Fund will automatically redeem and/or switch the units on behalf of the investors on the date of happening of the event. In actual parlance, a trigger will activate a transaction/alert when the event selected for has reached a value greater or less than the specified particular value (trigger point).

Unit holders can opt from any one of the following event under trigger option:

1. *When value of investment of the unit holder reaches or crosses a particular value/falls to or closes below a particular value*

Eg. Investment Value reaches or crosses Rs11000/-

Trigger Activation

If investment value at NAV based price is less than Rs 11,000/-, trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV held by unit holders rises to Rs 11000/- or more on close of any business day.

Eg. Investment Value falls to or closes below Rs11000/-

If investment value at NAV based price is more than Rs 11,000/-, trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV held by unit holders falls to Rs 11000/- or below on close of any business day. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of the business day on which value of units held by unit holders reaches or crosses or falls below Rs 11,000/-.

2. *Capital appreciation of a particular amount*

Eg. Capital appreciation by Rs 1000/-

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when value of units invested at NAV based price appreciate by Rs 1000/- or more at NAV on close of any business day. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of the business day on which value of investment held by unit holders increases by at least Rs1000/-.

3. *NAV reaches or crosses a particular value*

Eg. NAV reaches or crosses Rs 11/-

Or when NAV falls to or closes below Rs 11/-

Trigger Activation

If NAV on the date of allotment of investment is less than Rs11/-, trigger will be activated when NAV rises to Rs11/- or more on close of any business day. If NAV on the date of allotment of investment is more than Rs11/-, trigger will be activated when NAV falls to Rs11/- or below on close of any business day. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of the business day on which NAV reaches or crosses or falls below Rs11/-.

4. *BSE Sensex reaches or crosses a particular value*

Eg. BSE Sensex reaches or crosses 16000

Or when BSE Sensex falls to or closes below 16000

Trigger Activation

If BSE Sensex on the date of allotment of investment is less than 16000, then trigger will be activated when BSE Sensex rises to 16000 or more on close of any business day. If BSE Sensex at the time of investment is more than 16000, then trigger will be activated when BSE Sensex falls to 16000 or below on close of any business day. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of the business day on which close of day the BSE Sensex reaches or crosses or falls to or closes below 16000 mark.

5. NSE Nifty reaches or crosses a particular value

Eg. NSE Nifty reaches or crosses 5000

Or when NSE Nifty falls to or closes below 5000

Trigger Activation

If NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment is less than 5000, then trigger will be activated when NSE Nifty rises to 5000 or more on close of any business day. If NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment is more than 5000, trigger will be activated when NSE Nifty falls to 5000 or below on close of any business day. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of the business day on which close of day the NSE Nifty reaches or crosses or falls below 5000 mark.

6. On a particular day or date

Eg. On 31/1/2013

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated on 31/1/2013. All transactions linked with trigger will be on the basis of NAV of 31/1/2013 or on 1/2/2013 if 31/1/2013 is not a business day.

7. Change in the value of units (held by unit holders) at least by certain percentage

Eg Change in Investment Value at least by (+ or — or +/-) 10%

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders rises to 10% or more at NAV on close of any business day; or Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders falls by 10% or more at NAV on close of any business day; or Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders either rises by 10% or more at NAV or falls by 10% or more on close of any business day.

Percentage rise or fall in value of units will be calculated on the amount invested by the unit holders.

8. Capital appreciation of at least a certain percentage

Eg. Capital appreciation of at least (+ or — or +/-) 10%

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders appreciate to 10% or more at NAV on close of any business day; or Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders depreciates by 10% or more at NAV on close of any business day; or Trigger will be activated when value of the units at NAV based price invested by unit holders either appreciates by 10% or more at NAV or depreciates by 10% or more at NAV on close of any business day.

Difference between the value of units on close of a business day (at NAV) and amount invested (at NAV based price) will be used as a base for calculating percentage of capital appreciation.

9. Change in the NAV at least by a certain percentage

Eg. Change in NAV at least by (+ or — or +/-) 10%

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when the NAV of the units rises by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NAV on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the NAV of the units falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NAV on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the NAV of the units either rises by 10% or more or falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NAV on the date of allotment of investment

Percentage rise or fall in NAV will be calculated comparing NAV on a particular business day with the NAV on the date of allotment of investment.

10. Change in the BSE Sensex at least by a certain percentage

Eg. Change in BSE Sensex at least by (+ or — or +/-) 10%

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when the BSE Sensex rises by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the BSE Sensex on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the BSE Sensex falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the BSE Sensex on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the BSE Sensex either rises by 10% or more or falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the BSE Sensex on the date of allotment of investment.

Percentage rise or fall in BSE Sensex will be calculated comparing BSE Sensex on a particular business day with the BSE Sensex on the date of allotment of investment.

11. Change in the NSE Nifty at least by a certain percentage

Eg. Change NSE Nifty at least by (+ or — or +/-) 10%

Trigger Activation

Trigger will be activated when the NSE Nifty rises by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the NSE Nifty falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment; or Trigger will be activated when the NSE Nifty either rises by 10% or more or falls by 10% or more on close of any business day compared with the NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment.

Percentage rise or fall in NSE Nifty will be calculated comparing NSE Nifty on a particular business day with the NSE Nifty on the date of allotment of investment;

On happening of any of the above mentioned events, the Unit holder can opt for the following action on the date of happening of the relevant event;

- Full redemption
- Redemption of gains only
- Full switch into other Scheme / Option of Principal Mutual Fund
- Switch of only gains into other Scheme/Option of Principal Mutual Fund
- Full Redemption: Original investment amount reinvested in any scheme of Principal Mutual Fund and gains paid to unit holder
- Full redemption: Gains reinvested in any Scheme/Option of Principal Mutual Fund and investment amount paid to unit holder
- Redemption of certain number of units
- Redemption of certain amount

Transactions linked with the triggers will be at the applicable NAV based price of the business day on which the event takes place. Further all the predetermined events i.e. the value of the unit balance, capital appreciation, NAV, BSE Sensex, NSE Nifty will be compared with the value of units, NAV, BSE Sensex and NSE Nifty prevailing on the date of investment (i.e. date of

allotment) irrespective of the fact whether the trigger is opted on the date of allotment of investment or subsequently. For Eg. an investor has invested at Rs.11/- and opted for full redemption if NAV appreciates at least by 10%. Trigger will be activated on the business day when NAV moves to Rs12.10 (i.e. 10% more than Rs.11/-) or more.

Triggers(s) linked to BSE Sensex or NSE Nifty will always compare the value of BSE Sensex or NSE Nifty on close of business day. In case BSE or NSE is open on a non-business day, its value will not be considered even if it reaches or crosses a trigger value, and on any subsequent business day if the value of BSE or NSE is reached, the same would be considered for trigger purposes. For Eg. A unit holder has opted for full redemption if NSE Nifty reaches or crosses 5000 mark. If NSE is open on January 1, 2013, but it is not a business day for the Fund, trigger will not be activated (i.e. redemption will not take place) even though closing value of Nifty as on January 1, 2013, is 5000 or more.

The closing value of BSE Sensex/NSE Nifty on non-business day will be ignored for trigger activation. A trigger once activated will not be reactivated in any other scheme where the switch/reinvestment happens or in the same scheme which retains part of the value or in case of normal redemption/switch before trigger activation. Triggers will be deactivated on redemption and/or switch and/or pledge of units except in case where only gains are to be redeemed or switched and opted for the same in the trigger form.

6) Future Goal Series

The Future Goals Series is a carefully structured suite of scheme(s) designed to meet a wide range of investment needs. Not only do unit holders have a comprehensive choice of schemes(s) and plans within these scheme(s), but also it is easier for unit holders to move between Scheme(s) as their needs change. Initially four schemes namely Principal Growth Fund (open ended equity scheme), Principal Short Term Income Fund (open ended income scheme), Principal Dynamic Bond Fund (open ended income scheme), Principal Balanced Fund (open ended balanced scheme) and Principal Cash Management Fund (open ended liquid scheme) were launched as part of Future Goals Series. Subsequently Principal Index Fund - Nifty (open ended index scheme), Principal Government Securities Fund (open ended dedicated Government Securities scheme investing in government securities), Principal Debt Savings Fund (open ended income fund), **Principal Equity Savings Fund**, Principal Credit Opportunities Fund (open ended debt scheme), principal Low duration Fund (open ended debt scheme), Principal Dividend Yield Fund (open ended equity scheme), Principal Global Opportunities Fund (Open-ended fund of funds scheme), Principal Large Cap Fund (Open - ended equity scheme), Principal Bank CD Fund (open ended debt scheme), Principal Retail Money Manager Fund (open ended Debt scheme), Principal Emerging Bluechip Fund (Open - ended equity scheme) and Principal Smart Equity Fund (open ended equity scheme) launched by Principal Mutual Fund have been included as a part of Future Goal Series.

ASSET ALLOCATION – THE CONCEPT EXPLAINED

The investor has an option to invest in two or more of the eligible Scheme(s) under the Asset Allocation Programme to allocate his investment across different asset classes at the time of investment. The allocation would differ for different investor classes at different stages of their lifecycle – for example a young investor may typically invest more in higher return – higher risk assets like equities. Each investment type has a different level of risk and potential return associated with it. One way of reducing risk over short periods of time is to spread/allocate the investment into different investment types i.e. asset

allocation between different asset classes i.e. different scheme(s).

Different investment types tend to experience good performance at different times. By not having all the investment in one asset class, a unitholder can offset the higher returns expected in one investment to offset any poor performance that may occur from another asset class. A diversified programme such as The Future Goals Asset Allocation Programme attempts to overcome the inherent volatility of any particular investment types and will typically enable the unitholder to invest across equity, fixed income products and short-term money market/cash products.

Asset Allocation takes diversification one step further. It seeks to find what proportions of equity and debt investments would provide optimum return for a certain level of risk. While asset allocation cannot guarantee a profit, it is a way for most unitholders to increase potential returns and reduce risk.

The asset allocation programme works on the following principles:

- Allocation of investment to different asset classes by the unitholder at the time of investment
- Rebalancing the portfolio at periodic intervals by the AMC to maintain the stated proportion in the same applicable ratio as stated by the unitholder at the time of original investment unless changed.

The rebalancing mechanism at periodic intervals would ensure that if there are changes in the market value of assets under a certain class causing the proportion of investment in that asset class to increase/decrease from the originally stated allocation, on the rebalancing date, the AMC would add/reduce assets in that class. Therefore, on all rebalancing dates, the asset proportion ratio would match those indicated by the unitholder at the time of original investment.

Example:

The concept of asset allocation is further clarified through an illustrative example. Investor A invests Rs.1,00,000/- in the following proportion on January 1, 2013 and the reallocation date is on a half yearly basis:

January 1, 2013

	Proportion	NAV per Unit	No. of Units	Amount (Rs.)
Growth Fund	50%	10	5000	50000
Income Fund	30%	10	3000	30000
Balanced	10%	10	1000	10000
MIP Fund	10%	10	1000	10000
Total	100%		10000	100000

In the period between the date on which the investment is made and the date of rebalancing i.e. September 30, 2013 the markets react and the values of the Investments of Investor A are valued as follows:

Reallocation date (before reallocation)

	Proportion	NAV per unit	No. of Units	Amount (Rs.)
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Growth Fund	57%	15	5000	75000
Income Fund	27%	12	3000	36000
Balanced	8%	11	1000	11000
MIP Fund	8%	11	1000	11000
Total	100%		10000	133000

The unitholders' assets will then be rebalanced i.e. assets in some scheme(s) will be bought by the sales proceeds of other scheme(s) by way of inter scheme switch, to bring the total investment of the unitholder back to the originally nominated ratio:

Reallocation date (after reallocation)

	Proportion	NAV per unit	No. of Units	Amount (Rs.)
Growth Fund	50%	15	4,434	66,502
Income Fund	30%	12	3,325	39,900
Balanced	10%	11	1,209	13,299
MIP Fund	10%	11	1,209	13,299
Total	100%		10,177	133000

*Units rounded off to whole numbers

The features of Future Goals - Asset Allocation Programme are as explained below:

Minimum Number of Schemes in which the Unitholder must Invest:

Under the asset allocation programme, a unitholder must invest in and remain invested in at least two Scheme(s). At the discretion of the AMC it may introduce further schemes into the Future Goals - Asset Allocation Programme at a later date or may increase the minimum number of scheme(s) that the unitholder should invest in.

Investment Ratio:

The unitholder must at the time of investment indicate the investment ratio that he/she wishes to opt for. This would mean that the unitholder must mark the percentage of the total investment that he/she would like to invest in each of the Scheme(s).

Example:

Mr. X, age 45 is a unitholder who wishes to have a regular income stream but also some possible upside. His choice may be as below:

Growth	Income	Balanced	MIP	Total
25%	50%	15%	10%	100%

Ms. Y, age 30 is a unitholder who is willing to take a larger risk but would like to have a high return that is also tax efficient. Her choice may be as follows:

Growth	Income	Balanced	MIP	Total
60%	8%	30%	2%	100%

Every unitholder must at the time of investment provide details about the investment ratio that he/she wishes to follow.

At any time (subject to 4 times in a Calendar year) during the investment period as stated in the “switching clause” the unitholder may change / alter the investment ratio keeping the total at 100%. The unitholder may switch or simply instruct the new scheme wise percentage to the AMC for altering the investment ratio. The Investment Manager would also be designing model portfolios representing different Scheme(s) of the Fund, containing debt and equity, and therefore the models would vary in their degree of return potential. The unitholder may select a model that matches his risk tolerance with his need for the income and growth potential. The unitholder must send any change in investment ratio duly signed in writing to the Fund. It will be the endeavour of the AMC to process the change in investment ratio as soon as possible. The maximum time that the AMC will take (under normal circumstances) to change the investment ratio of the unitholder is 3 Business Days.

Minimum Investment Amount

The minimum investment amount for participating in the Future Goals - Asset Allocation Programme is Rs.10,000/- and in multiples of Rs 1/- with subsequent investment of Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter. The minimum initial investment requirement for each Scheme would be waived. The AMC reserves the right to reduce or increase this amount at any time or for any group of investors.

Switching and Loads

The unitholder is allowed **four switches** (or as may be decided by the AMC) per calendar year between the various Schemes under the Future Goals - Asset Allocation Programme or between various plans within the same Schemes of the programme so as to enable him change the investment direction i.e. the asset proportion ratio. The exit load payable on switch/leaving Scheme (a) will be waived unless the unitholder chooses to withdraw his investment from a minimum of two or more Schemes or otherwise under/from the Programme of the Fund. Any switch would thus have the effect of changing the investment ratio.

Initial / Additional Sales

The unitholder can at any time subscribe to the units of the Scheme under the programme either for the first time or otherwise. If the subscription in Future Goal Series programme is subsequent to the initial investment in the same, then the unit holder has to specify the investment ratio (between two or more Scheme(s) or for a particular Scheme) The subscription would be at applicable NAV based price. If no investment ratio is stated then, the original asset ratio would be used. Any subscription would thus have the effect of changing the investment ratio till the time Automatic Re-balancing is done at the original asset ratio.

Repurchase and Load

The unitholder can at any time seek repurchase / redemption of units of the Scheme(s) under the program either in full or in part for a particular Scheme or Scheme(s). The unitholder can also seek repurchase / redemption of that

quantity/amount so as to maintain the same investment ratio. The redemption would be at applicable NAV based price (with applicable loads). Any repurchase would thus have the effect of changing the investment ratio till the time Automatic Re-balancing is done at the original asset ratio. Systematic withdrawals can be set up on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annual basis. Withdrawals are drawn from the portfolio in percentages which equate to the percentage of each Scheme held in the portfolio, unless requested otherwise.

Automatic Re-balancing

Based on the conditions and performance of different Scheme(s) in which the Unitholder has invested and also if he has done any fresh subscription and /or redemption, the proportion/percentage of his investment in different Scheme(s) may change between two dates leading to Automatic Re-balancing at the half yearly intervals.

The AMC would at the end of each calendar half year, i.e., on June 30 and December 31 (immediate next business day in case these days are holidays) of each year or any other date as may be deemed fit and necessary by the AMC for the benefit of unitholders taking into account the market conditions, etc., automatically re-balance the investments of the unitholder in the proportion as stated by the unitholder at the time of original investment, unless changed (maximum upto 4 times in a calendar year) by the unitholder in writing. In alternative to the above, at the choice of the unitholder, rebalancing can be done at prefixed intervals i.e. quarterly, semiannually, annually or by request or any such period as the AMC may permit on specific request of the unitholder. Besides the unitholder also has the option to select the date on which the re-balancing is desired. If no date is selected the regular re-balancing would then be done at a date which would fall after the interval selected from the date of allotment of units. For example, if the period selected by the unitholder is quarterly and his date of allotment is say October 31, 2012, then the re-balancing would be done (if no date is selected) after 90 days on the 91st day from October 31st, 2012 i.e. January 29, 2013. If the period & date is not provided, automatic rebalancing will be completed on 30th day of June & 31st day of December, or the following business day if 30th June & 31st December is not a business day. The unitholder can also request no re-balancing of his investments. The re-balancing would be by way of switch between Schemes which may have tax consequences. Automatic Re-balancing assures that the risk/ return mix is within investor's comfort zone.

7) TRANSACTION THROUGH STOCK EXCHANGE MECHANISM

The scheme [except Direct Plan and Sweep facility under Dividend Option of Regular Plan] have been admitted on the order routing platform of NSE and BSE, enabling investors to submit applications for subscription and redemption there under.

The salient features of this facility are as follows:

1. Purchase/redemption of units will be available to both existing and new investors. Currently switching of units, Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Transfer Plan, Systematic Withdrawal Plan will not be permitted through this facility. However, transactions through Systematic Investment Plan is available only through the BSE StAR MF Platform
2. The list of eligible schemes is subject to change from time to time.
3. In order to facilitate transactions through stock exchange infrastructure, NSE & BSE has introduced Mutual Fund Service System (MFSS) and BSE StAR

MF Platform respectively. All trading members of NSE & BSE registered as Participants with NSE & BSE [Eligible Brokers] and/or registered Clearing Members of National Securities Clearing Corporation Limited (NSCCL) and Indian Clearing Corporation Limited (ICCL) [Clearing Members] who are registered with AMFI as mutual fund advisors and who are empanelled with Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Pvt. Ltd. (AMC) will be eligible to offer this facility to the investors. Further, Depository Participant(s) of Depositories are eligible for processing redemption transactions. Condition stipulated in SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR NO.11/183204/2009 dated November 13, 2009 for stock brokers viz. AMFI/NISM certification, code of conduct prescribed by SEBI for Intermediaries of Mutual Fund, shall be applicable for such clearing members and Depository participants as well.

Eligible investors who are willing to transact under this facility are required to register themselves with Eligible Broker/Clearing Members/Depository Participants.

4. The units of eligible schemes are not listed on NSE & BSE and the same cannot be traded on stock exchange like shares. The window for purchase/redemption of units on NSE/BSE will be available between 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. or such other timings as may be decided.
5. All Eligible Brokers/Clearing Members/Depository Participants will be considered as the Official Point of Acceptance for the transactions done under this facility.
6. Investors have an option to hold units in physical form or in dematerialized form.
7. International Security Identification Number (ISIN) in respect of plans/options of the eligible schemes have been created and admitted in National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL).
8. Investors will be able to purchase/redeem units in the eligible schemes in the following manner:

I. Physical Form:

- (a) Investors desirous of transacting (subscription/redemption) through NSE/BSE should approach an Eligible Broker along with duly filled in application form and other documents (including KYC and PAN) as may be required. The payment for subscription should be made to the eligible broker/clearing member.
- (b) Dispatch of accounts statements and payment of redemption proceeds will be made by the Mutual Fund / registrar directly to the investor. Based on the information provided by the investor the redemption payout shall be to the investor's bank account registered with the Mutual Fund.
- (c) In case of a subscription transaction, the allotment of units will be on 'Provisional' basis till the time AMC/Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd. (registrar) has received all the required documents from the eligible brokers/clearing members. Any application for redemption of units so allotted on provisional basis will be rejected.
- (d) In case investor desires to convert the existing physical units into dematerialize form, the request for the same will have to be submitted to the Depository Participant.

II. Dematerialized Form:

- (i) Eligible investors having a beneficiary account with a Depository Participant may avail the facility to subscribe units in dematerialize form.
- (ii) Eligible investor desirous in transacting (Subscription / redemption) through NSE/BSE should place an order with Eligible Broker/Clearing Member/Depository Participant:-

(a) **In case of subscription**, the payment of subscription money should be made to the Eligible Broker / Clearing Member. Investors shall receive units through Eligible Broker / Clearing Member's pool account. Principal Mutual Fund (PMF) / Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited (PAMC) would credit the units to Eligible Broker / Clearing Member's pool account and the Eligible Broker/Clearing member in turn to the respective investor.

(b) **In case of redemption**, investors shall receive redemption amount through Eligible Broker / Clearing Member's /Depository Participant's pool account. Payment of redemption proceeds will be made by PMF / PAMC to the Eligible Broker / Clearing Member /Depository Participant and the Eligible Broker / Clearing Member/Depository Participant in turn to the respective Investor.

Payment of redemption proceeds to the Eligible Broker/Clearing Members/Depository Participant by PMF / PAMC shall discharge PMF / PAMC of its obligation of payment to individual investor. Similarly, in case of subscription, crediting units into Eligible Broker/Clearing Member pool account shall discharge PMF / PAMC of its obligation to allot units to individual investor.

9. Transaction through Mutual Fund distributor:

- a) Mutual fund Distributor (hereinafter referred as 'distributor') registered with Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) and empaneled with the AMC, and permitted by the concerned recognized stock exchanges shall be eligible to use recognized stock exchanges' infrastructure to purchase and redeem mutual fund units on behalf of their clients, directly from PMF/ AMC.
- b) The distributor shall not handle payout and pay in of funds as well as units on behalf of investor. Pay in will be directly received by recognized clearing corporation and payout will be directly made to investor account. Similarly, units shall be credited and debited directly from the demat account of investors, where units are held in the dematerialized mode.
- c) Non-demat transactions are also permitted through stock exchange platform, as and when they are made available by the recognized stock exchanges.

10. Applications for purchase/redemption of units which are incomplete / invalid are liable to be rejected.

11. For any complaints or grievances against the Eligible Broker / Clearing Member / Depository Participant with respect to transactions done through NSE/BSE, the investor should either contact the concerned Eligible Broker / Clearing Member/Depository Participant or Investor Grievance Cell of respective stock exchanges. In case of non-financial request/applications such as change in address, change in bank details etc. the investors should approach Investors Service Centers of Principal Mutual Fund if units are held in physical mode and the respective Depository Participant if the units are held in dematerialized mode.

12. Investors will have to comply with KYC norms as prescribed by NSE/BSE/CDSL/NSDL and Principal Mutual Fund from time to time.

	<p>13. In case of unitholders holding units in dematerialized mode, the fund will not send the account statement to the unitholders. The statement provided by the Depository Participant will equivalent to the account statement for the purpose of adequate compliance with the regulatory requirements applicable on the Fund's part.</p> <p>14. The applicability of NAV will be subject to guidelines issued by SEBI on uniform cut-off timings for applicability of NAV for Mutual Funds Scheme(s)/plan(s).). The date of acceptance will be reckoned as per the date & time, The transaction is entered in Stock exchanges infrastructure for which a system generated confirmation slip will be issued to the investor.</p> <p>15. This facility shall be subject to the terms and conditions specified and guidelines issued by SEBI/AMFI/NSE/BSE from time to time.</p> <p>16. AMC reserves the right to change / modify or discontinue this facility at any time in future.</p> <p>8) SMS BASED TRANSACTION: Investors can transact in schemes of Principal Mutual Fund through SMS. In order to avail this facility, the Unitholder(s) should submit SMS transaction registration form along with NACH registration form at the nearest Official Points of Acceptance of Principal Mutual Fund. Investors can send a transaction SMS only through the registered mobile number with the predefined keywords only (available on www.principalindia.com).</p> <p>The terms and conditions for registering for this facility has been detailed in the SMS transaction – Registration Form. The Trustee/Asset Management Company of PMF reserves the right to modify or discontinue any of these facilities at any time in future on a prospective basis.</p>
Accounts Statements	<p>Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and amendments thereto read with SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/16/ 2011 dated September 8, 2011, Investor whose transaction has been accepted by the Fund, shall receive the following for the units held in non-demat form :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On acceptance of the application for subscription, an allotment confirmation specifying the number of units allotted will be sent by way of an email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request to the Unit holders' registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) for each calendar month shall be sent to the Unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction (s) has/have taken place during the month on or before 10th of the succeeding month vide e-mail (where e-mail id has been provided)/physical copy (where e-mail id has not been provided). For the purpose of sending CAS, common investors across Mutual Funds shall be identified by their Permanent Account Number(PAN). In case of specific request received from the Unitholders, the AMC/PMF will provide the account statement for the Investors within 5 Business days from the receipt of such request. In case of Folio(s) having more than one registered Unitholder, the first named Unitholder shall receive the CAS/Account Statement. The CAS shall not be sent to such Unit holders where the PAN details

are not updated /provided in the folio(s).

For the units held in Demat form: Securities Common Account Statement:

MONTHLY SCAS:

A single Securities Consolidated Account Statement ('SCAS')^ for each calendar month to the Unit holder(s) who are holding a demat account ('Beneficial Owner(s)') in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month on or before 10th of the succeeding month shall be sent by mail/e-mail.

^Securities Consolidated Account Statement ('SCAS') shall contain details relating to all the transaction(s)** carried out by the Beneficial Owner(s) (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) across all schemes of all mutual funds and transactions in securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, during the month and holdings at the end of the month.

**transaction(s) shall include purchase, redemption, switch, dividend payout, dividend reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal advantage plan, systematic transfer plan, bonus transactions, etc.

For the purpose of sending SCAS, common investor(s) across mutual funds and the database of Depositories shall be identified based on the Permanent Account Number (PAN). In case of multiple holding, identification shall be based on the PAN of the first holder and the pattern of holding.

The SCAS will be sent by e-mail to the investor(s) whose e-mail address is registered with the Depositories. In case an investor does not wish to receive SCAS through e-mail, an option shall be given by the Depository to receive SCAS in physical. The SCAS shall not be received by the Unit holder(s) for the folio(s) not updated with PAN and/or KYC details. The Unit holder(s) are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN/KYC. Where PAN is not available, the account statement shall be sent to the Unit holder by the AMC.

In case of a specific request received from the Unit holder(s), the AMC/Fund will provide an account statement (reflecting transactions of the Fund) to the Unit holder(s) within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. In case an investor does not wish to receive SCAS, an option shall be given by the Depository to indicate negative consent. Investor(s) having multiple demat accounts across the Depositories shall have an option to choose the Depository through which the SCAS will be received.

Half Yearly Account Statement:

SCAS:

In case there is no transaction in the folio, a half yearly SCAS detailing holding across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts shall be sent by Depositories to investors at the end of every six months (i.e. September/March), on or before 10th day of succeeding month.

The half yearly SCAS will be sent by mail/e-mail as per the mode of receipt opted by the investors to receive monthly SCAS.

In case of demat accounts with NIL balance and no transactions in mutual fund folios and in securities, the depository shall send physical statement to investor(s) in terms of regulations applicable to Depositories. Investors who are not eligible for receiving SCAS shall continue to receive a monthly account statement from the AMC

CAS:

^CAS detailing holding across all schemes of all mutual funds at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March), shall be sent by mail/e-mail on or before 10th day of succeeding month, to all such Unit holders in whose folios no transactions** has taken place during that period.

The half yearly consolidated account statement will be sent by e-mail to the Unit holders whose e-mail address is available, unless a specific request is made to receive in physical.

^ Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) shall contain details relating to all the transactions** carried out by the investor across all schemes of all mutual funds during the month and holding at the end of the month including transaction charges paid to the distributor.

** 'Transaction' shall include Purchase, Redemption, Switch, Dividend Payout, Dividend Reinvestment, Systematic Investment Plan, Systematic Withdrawal Plan and Systematic Transfer Plan.

Account Statement

The Account Statement shall not be construed as a proof of title and is only a computer-printed statement indicating the details of transactions under the scheme and is a non-transferable document. The Account Statement shall normally be dispatched within three business days on an ongoing basis.

Common Account Number:

As a investor friendly measure, (if so desired by the investor), one Common Account Number will be assigned for one entity/investor investing in different schemes of the Fund. In such a case, one consolidated account statement will be provided. Once set up as per the request made by the investor, the AMC reserves the right to assign the existing Common Account Number against multiple applications and/or subsequent purchases under a new application form by an existing unit holder, with identical mode of holding and address

Unit Certificates

Normally no unit certificates will be issued under the Scheme. However, if the unit holder so desires, the AMC shall issue a non-transferable unit certificate to the unit holder within 5 business days of the receipt of request for the certificate. The cost of stamp duty paid for issuing the unit certificate will form part of the annual on-going expenses and/or may be recovered from the unit holder.

Account/folio Number

Each unit holder will have an account/folio number. The number of units allotted to a unit holder or repurchased by a unit holder will be reflected in his or her account and a statement/advice to this effect will be issued to the unit holder.

Rematerialisation of Demat Units

The unitholders who converted their units in demat mode may also rematerialize their units. The request for rematerialising the demat Units may be given to the respective Depository Participant (DP) of the investor. On

	receiving the confirmation of Remat Units balance, account statement for the physical Units shall be issued. The same number of Units held in the demat mode shall be continued in the physical mode. Rematerialisation of demat Units shall be processed within thirty days or such other days as may be stipulated under SEBI Regulations from the date of receipt of such a request, provided it is complete and valid in all respects.						
Dividend	The dividend warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 30 days of the date of declaration of the dividend. Efforts are being made to directly credit the dividend to the Unitholders account.						
Dividend Policy	<p>Following is the frequency and the record date for dividend declaration under the Scheme:</p> <table><tr><th>Name of the Scheme</th><th>Plans/Option/Frequency</th><th>Record Date*</th></tr><tr><td>–Principal Equity Savings Fund</td><td>Regular Plan –Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly Direct Plan – Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly</td><td>Half Yearly: 24th June and 24th December Quarterly: 24th day of the third month of each quarter ending March, June, September and December</td></tr></table> <p>* When the Record Date falls on a non- business day, the immediately preceding business day shall be the Record Date.</p> <p>^ Or such other date at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trustee, in its sole discretion, may also declare interim dividends.</p> <p><u>Quantum of Dividend</u></p> <p>For Schemes where frequency of dividend is predetermined</p> <p>1. Entire distributable surplus as available 7 days prior to the Record Date, to the extent of increase in Net Asset Value 7 days prior to the Record Date over the Net Asset Value on the previous record date (Ex NAV).</p> <p>For Scheme where frequency of dividend is not predetermined</p> <p>1. Dividends in the Scheme/Plans/Options in which there is no pre-determined frequency for distribution of dividends, dividend distribution shall be done with the approval from the Board of Trustees and publishing the Notice declaring the date & amount of dividend as per SEBI Regulations.</p> <p>The requirement of giving notice shall not be applicable for Dividend Options having frequency upto one month.</p> <p>Distribution of dividend is subject to availability and adequacy of distributable surplus and approval of the Trustees.</p> <p>Only those unit holders whose names appear in the register of unit holders as on the record date will be entitled for dividend. This date will be fixed by the AMC/Trustees appropriately.</p>	Name of the Scheme	Plans/Option/Frequency	Record Date*	–Principal Equity Savings Fund	Regular Plan –Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly Direct Plan – Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly	Half Yearly: 24 th June and 24 th December Quarterly: 24 th day of the third month of each quarter ending March, June, September and December
Name of the Scheme	Plans/Option/Frequency	Record Date*					
–Principal Equity Savings Fund	Regular Plan –Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly Direct Plan – Dividend Option- Half Yearly and Quarterly	Half Yearly: 24 th June and 24 th December Quarterly: 24 th day of the third month of each quarter ending March, June, September and December					

	<p>The dividend warrants and/or fresh Account Statement shall be dispatched / credited to the unit holders within 30 days or such stipulated period of the declaration of dividend. In the event of failure to dispatch dividend within the stipulated 30 day period, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest @15 per cent per annum to the unit holder(s).</p> <p>Dividends will be paid net of taxes as may be applicable and payments will be in favour of the Unit holder's registered name or, if there is more than one registered holder, of the first named registered holder on the folio. The Trustees may not declare a dividend at all in the event of inadequacy of distributable income. There is no assurance or guarantee to unit holders as to the periodicity of dividend and rate of dividends distribution.</p> <p>All dividend declarations shall be available only to the Unit holders who hold units at the time of its/their declaration.</p> <p>Since distribution of dividend shall be paid from the distributable surplus, the NAV of the Scheme(s) shall be adjusted to the extent of dividend paid and.</p> <p>AMC reserves the right to include/remove/modify the frequency for declaration of dividend as may be deemed appropriate, subject to relevant provisions of SEBI regulations.</p>
Redemption	<p>Repurchase/Redemption Procedure</p> <p>The units of the Scheme can be repurchased (sold back to the Fund) on any business day. The repurchase request can be made on Application Form/Common Transaction Form or by using the relevant tear off section of the Transaction Slip that may be enclosed with the Account Statement, which should be submitted at any of the Official Point of Acceptance. Where the date of redemption is a non - business day, the deemed date for such redemption will be the next business day.</p> <p>In case the units are standing in the names of more than one unitholder, where mode of holding is specified as "jointly", repurchase requests will have to be signed by all the joint holders. However, in cases of holding specified as 'either/anyone or survivor', any one of the joint holders (in case of either/anyone or survivor) will have the power to make repurchase request. However, in all cases, the repurchase proceeds will be paid to the sole/first named holder only.</p> <p>In case a unitholder has subscribed to units on more than one Business Day, the units subscribed to prior in time (that is those units which have been held for the longest period of time), will be deemed to have been repurchased first, that is on a First -In -First-Out basis. However, a unitholder may request the Fund to repurchase units subscribed by him/her at different dates, by indicating the specific date of subscription of the units, which is offered for repurchase.</p> <p>The repurchase would be permitted to the extent of credit balance in the unitholder's account. The repurchase request can be made by specifying the Rupee amount or by specifying the number of units to be repurchased. If a repurchase request is for both a specified Rupee amount and a specified number of units, the specified rupee amount will be considered the definitive request. If only the repurchase amount is specified by the unit holder, the AMC will divide the repurchase amount so specified by the applicable NAV based price to arrive at the number of units. The request for repurchase of units could also be in fractions, up to three decimal places.</p> <p>If the number of Units held by the Investor as per the records maintained by AMC and/or the Registrar is less than the number of Units requested to be</p>

redeemed then all the Units held by the Unit holder in such folio / Scheme / plan for which application for Redemption is made, shall be redeemed. Provided that, where redeem 'all' is specified in the request, all Unit holdings in that Scheme shall be redeemed.

The AMC reserves the right to change the minimum repurchase amount on a prospective basis subject to SEBI Regulations. Unit holders may also request for repurchase of their entire holding and close the account by indicating the same at the appropriate place in the Transaction Slip/Repurchase form.

In case if the date of redemption is a non business day, the deemed date will be the next business day

Repurchase Price

The repurchase price will be calculated using the following formula:

Repurchase Price = Applicable NAV*(1 – Exit Load, if any).

Example for calculation of Repurchase Price

If the Applicable NAV is Rs. 11.25 and a 1.00% exit load is charged the repurchase price will be calculated

as follows:

Repurchase Price = Rs. 11.25 x (1-1.00% of Rs. 11.25)

= Rs. 11.25 – Rs. 0.1125

= Rs. 11.1375 per unit

The repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV.

The AMC reserves the right to modify the exit load. However, any such modification in the exit load structure shall be only on a prospective basis. The unit holder is requested to confirm the applicable exit load at the time of investment from the AMC/OPT.

Repurchase by NRI's/FIIs

Repurchase of unit balances in the account of an NRI/FII will be subject to any procedures laid down by the RBI. Such repurchase proceeds will be paid by means of a rupee cheque payable to the designated NRE/ NRO account of the unit holder and subject to RBI procedures and approvals and subject to deduction of tax at source, as applicable. All bank charges in connection with such payment will have to be borne by the unit holder and/or the Scheme by way of ongoing expenses.

Payment of Repurchase Proceeds

The time limit set for dispatch of repurchase proceeds will be from the Business Day when the request is accepted at the Official Point of Acceptance. As per the SEBI Regulations, the Fund shall mail the repurchase proceeds within ten Business Days from the date of acceptance of valid request at any of the Official Point of Acceptance, in case of a repurchase request being sent by post.

In the event of failure to dispatch the repurchase or repurchase proceeds within the statutory period specified above as per the SEBI Regulations, the AMC shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at such rate (currently 15% per annum) as may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay.

The payment of redemption proceeds and/or dividend amount may also be released through NEFT / RTGS facility in addition to other options available for releasing the payment

Electronic Credit Clearing Services (ECS) Identified Banks

ECS is a facility offered by RBI for facilitating better customer service by direct credit of dividend or repurchase amount to a unit holder's bank account through electronic credit. This helps in avoiding loss of dividend or repurchases warrant in transit or fraudulent encashment. The Fund will endeavour to arrange such facility for payment of dividend/repurchase proceeds to the unit holders. However, this facility is optional for the unit holders. Repurchase proceeds may be released through the ECS facility to unit holders residing in any of the cities where such a facility is available. In order to avail the above facility, the unit holder will have to give a written request to the Registrar. If the unit holder has opted for the ECS facility, his/her bank branch will directly credit the amount due to them in their account whenever the payment is through ECS. The Registrar will send a separate advice to the unit holder informing them of the direct credit. It may be noted that there is no commitment from the Fund that this facility will be made available to the unit holders for payment of dividend/repurchase proceeds. While the Fund will endeavour in arranging the facility, it will be dependent on various factors including sufficient demand for the facility from unit holders at any centre, as required by the authorities. In places where such a facility is not available or if the facility is discontinued by the Fund for any reason the repurchase warrants will be mailed to the unit holder.

Unitholder's Bank Account Details

Unitholders on a mandatory basis are required to mention their bank account details in their applications/ requests for redemption. Redemption Cheques and/or any other instruments will then be made out in favour of the "Investor Name, Bank Name, Account Number, << >>" for crediting the respective unit holder's account so specified.

In case of those investors who have not provided their bank account details at the time of investment or thereafter, the redemption applications are liable to be rejected. The AMC will not be responsible for any loss arising out of fraudulent encashment of cheques and delay/loss in transit.

Further, in accordance with AMFI communication no. 135/BP/26/11-12 dated March 21, 2012, following process vis-à-vis change in bank mandate is being followed effective May 1, 2012 (effective date) -

I. Change in Bank Mandate

1. Updation of Bank Account in Customer's Folio shall be either through "Multiple Bank Account Registration Form" or a standalone separate "Change of Bank Mandate Form";
2. In case of standalone change of bank details, documents as entailed below should be submitted as a proof of new bank account details. Based on PAMC's internal risk assessment, PAMC may also consider collecting proof of old bank account and proof of identity of the clients, while effecting the change of bank account;
3. Customers are advised to register multiple bank accounts and choose any of such registered bank accounts for receipt of redemption proceeds;
4. Any unregistered bank account or new bank account forming part of redemption request shall not be entertained or processed;
5. Such Investors, who have not already provided bank mandate at the time of making investment, are required to submit proof of new bank account details as entailed here below. Such Investors are also required to submit valid Proof of Identity as prescribed under KYC guidelines along with Proof of Investment; and

	<p>6. Any change of Bank Mandate request received/processed few days prior to submission of a redemption request or on the same day as a standalone change request, PAMC will continue to follow cooling period of 10 calendar days for validation of the same.</p> <p><u>Investors are required to submit any one of the following documents in Original or produce originals for verification or copy attested by the Bank –</u></p> <p>New Bank Account Registration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cancelled original cheque of new bank mandate with first unitholder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque; OR - Self - attested copy of bank statement; OR - Bank Passbook with current entries not older than 3 months; OR - Letter from the bank on its letterhead confirming the bank account holder with the account details, duly signed by the Branch Manager/authorised personnel. <p>AND Proof of Identity as prescribed under KYC guidelines along with Proof of Investment - only for such investors who have not registered their bank mandate at the time of making investment.</p> <p>Change in Existing Bank Mandate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cancelled original cheque with first unitholder name and bank account number printed on the face of the cheque; OR - Original bank account statement or pass book; OR - Original letter issued by the Bank on the letterhead confirming the bank account holder with the account details, duly signed by the Branch Manager; OR - In case such Bank account is already closed, a duly signed and stamped original letter from such bank on the letter head of bank, confirming the closure of said account. <p>Closure of Unitholder's Account</p> <p>Unitholders may note that the AMC at its sole discretion may close a unitholder's account after giving notice of 45 days, if at the time of any part repurchase, the value of units (represented by the units in the unitholder's account if such repurchase were to take place, valued at the applicable NAV related price), falls below the minimum investment/balance required for each scheme (or such other amount as the AMC may decide from time to time) or where the units are held by a unitholder in breach of any Regulation.</p>
<p>Restriction on Third Party Payments for subscription of Mutual Fund Units and Registration of Multiple Bank Accounts</p>	<p>Third Party Payments for subscription of Units</p> <p>Applications for subscription in Schemes of Principal Mutual Fund shall not be accepted when accompanied with *Third Party payments, except in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment by Parents / Grand-Parents / related persons on behalf of a minor in consideration of natural love and affection or as gift for a value not exceeding Rs.50,000/- (each regular purchase or per SIP installment). However, this limit of Rs.50,000/- will not be applicable for payments made by a Guardian whose name is registered in the records of Principal Mutual Fund for the concerning Folio; • Payment by Employer on behalf of employee under Systematic Investment Plan(s) OR lumpsum/one time subscription, through Payroll deductions or deductions out of expense reimbursements,;

- Custodian on behalf of FII or a client; and
- Payment by AMC to a Distributor empanelled with it on account of commission/incentive etc. in the form of Mutual Fund Units of the Funds managed by the AMC through SIP or lump sum/one time subscription.
- Payment by corporate to its agent/distributor/dealer (similar arrangement with Principal-agent relationship), on account of commission/incentive payable for sale of its goods/services, in the form of Mutual Fund units through Systematic Investment Plans or lumpsum/one time subscription

*Third Party Payment shall mean those payment made through instruments issued from an account other than that of the beneficiary investor. However, in case of payments from a joint bank account the first holder of the mutual fund folio should be one of the joint holders of the bank account from which payment is made.

In case of exceptional situations stated above, following additional documents shall be mandatorily enclosed along with the Subscription application:

a) KYC Acknowledgement Letter for Investor (Guardian in case of Minor) and the Person making the payment.

b) “Third Party Declaration Form” from the Investor (Guardian in case of Minor) and the person making the payment, giving details of the bank account from which the payment is made and the relationship with the Beneficiary Investor(s). (Declaration Format shall be available at any of our Investor Service Centre or on www.principalindia.com)

Investor along with the subscription application must provide the details of his pay-in bank account (i.e. account from which a subscription payment is made) and his pay-out bank account (i.e. account into which redemption / dividend proceeds are to be paid). Investor shall also have the facility to register multiple bank accounts as detailed in the section below on “Multiple Bank Accounts”. Only Pay-in from such registered bank accounts shall be treated as First party payments.

In case of payments received from a Bank Account which is not registered and the first unitholder's name is not preprinted on the payment cheque or wherein the bank mandate mentioned in the application form by the investor for effecting payouts is not the same as the bank account from which the investment is made, any one of the following documents in relation to the bank mandate shall be submitted by the investor along with the application form to validate that the bank mandate belongs to the investor:

- i. Cancelled original cheque having first holder name pre-printed on the cheque;
- ii. Original bank statement (with transaction entries not older than 3 months) reflecting the first holder name, bank account number and bank name as specified in the application form;
- iii. Photocopy of the bank statement/bank passbook (with transaction entries not older than 3 months) reflecting the first holder name, bank account number and bank name as specified in the application form, duly attested by the bank manager and bank seal;
- iv. Confirmation by the bank manager with seal/on the bank's letterhead confirming the investor details and bank mandate information as mentioned in the application form

If the documents are not submitted with the application, the fund reserves the right to reject the application without any liability whatsoever or call for additional details, at its discretion

Additionally, in case of following mode of payments below stated documents should be enclosed with the subscription application:

a) **Pay Order, Demand Draft, Banker's Cheque and the like:** Certificate from the Issuing Banker, stating the Account holder's name and the Account number which has been debited for issue of such instrument.

As directed by AMFI, a copy of acknowledgement from the Bank wherein the instructions to debit the Investor's bank account and name of the Investor as on account holder are available OR copy of pass book/bank statement evidencing the debit for issuance of a DD, shall also be accepted by the Mutual Fund.

b) **Pay Order, Demand Draft, Banker's Cheque and the like issued against cash by the Bank [for an investment amount less than Rs.50,000/- only]:** Certificate from the Banker giving name, address, Bank account number and PAN (if available) of the person who has requested for the demand draft.

c) **Payment vide RTGS, NEFT, ECS, Bank Transfer etc:** copy of the instruction to the bank stating the account number debited must accompany the purchase application.

In such instance, where, post verification it is found that the payment, in any mode, is not made from a registered bank account or is made from an account where the first named unit holder is not an Account holder / one of the account holder in case of Joint Bank Account, the AMC/R&T, reserves the right to reject the transaction / subscription application, without any liability.

Additionally, in order to prevent fraudulent practices, Investors are urged to make the payment instruments (cheque / Demand draft / Pay Order etc.) favouring "XYZ Scheme A/c. First Investor Name" OR "XYZ Scheme A/c. Permanent Account Number" OR "XYZ Scheme A/c. Folio Number".

Multiple Bank Accounts:

Unitholders shall have the facility to register multiple bank accounts at folio level - upto a maximum of 5 Bank Accounts in case of Individual and HUF Investor and 10 Bank Accounts in case of Non Individual Investor. Such facility can be availed by submitting duly filled in "Multiple Bank Account Registration form" at the Investor Service Centre closest to you, along with copy of any one of the following documents:

a) cancelled cheque leaf of the bank account which has to be registered [the account number and name of the first unitholder should be printed on the cheque leaf];

b) Bank Statement / Pass Book with the account number, name of the Unitholder and Address;

c) Bank letter / certificate on its letter head certifying the account holder's name, account number and branch address [Such letter / certification should be certified by the Bank Manager with his / her full name, signature, employee code.]

Investors should also present the Original of the above Document submitted along with the subscription application, and such original document shall be returned across the Counter post due verification

	<p>Subsequent, to successful registration of multiple bank accounts, Investors can select any of the registered bank accounts in the application form for the purpose of subscriptions, redemption and dividend proceeds. Investor shall also have the option to register any one of their account as a default bank account for credit of redemption /dividend proceeds.</p> <p>Further an Investor may also opt to delete a registered default bank account; however, such deletion of a default bank account shall be permitted only if the Investor registers another registered account as a default account and the same shall be in accordance with the procedure as stated in the section titled “change in bank mandate”.</p> <p>In the event of rejection of such registration application for any reason, the redemption / dividend proceeds shall be processed as per specified service standards and the last registered bank account information in the records of Registrar & Transfer Agent - Karvy Computershare Private Limited, will be relied upon and used for such payments.</p> <p>It is clarified that in case of Change of Bank Account along with Redemption application submitted by the Investor, the redemption proceeds shall be credited to the said bank account only if it is a registered bank account in the records of R&T.</p> <p>However, if the new bank account is not one of the registered bank accounts, the redemption proceeds shall be credited to such new bank account post completion of the cooling off period as prescribed by AMFI and within regulatory prescribed timelines.</p>
Delay in payment of redemption / repurchase proceeds	The Asset Management Company shall be liable to pay interest to the unitholders at such rate as repurchase proceeds may be specified by SEBI for the period of such delay (presently @ 15% per annum).
The policy regarding reissue of repurchased units, including the maximum extent, the manner of reissue, the entity (the scheme or the AMC) involved in the same.	Presently the AMC does not intend to reissue the repurchased units. The trustee reserves the right to reissue the repurchased units at a later date after issuing adequate public notices and taking approvals, if any, from SEBI.
Restrictions, if any, on the right to freely retain or dispose of units being offered.	<p>RIGHT TO LIMIT REPURCHASES</p> <p>The AMC may, in the general interest of the unitholders of the Scheme, keeping in view the unforeseen circumstances/unsure conditions, limit the total number of units which may be repurchased on any Business Day to 15% of the total number of units of the Scheme (or such higher percentage as the AMC may decide in any particular case). Any units which by virtue of these limitations are not repurchased on a particular Business Day will be carried forward for repurchase to the next Business Day, in order of receipt. Repurchases so carried forward will be priced on the basis of the Repurchase Price of the Business Day on which repurchase is made. Under such circumstances, to the extent multiple repurchase requests are received at the same time on a single Business Day, repurchase will be made on pro-rata basis, based on the size of each repurchase request, the balance amount being carried forward for repurchase to the next Business Day(s).</p> <p>POSSIBLE DEFERRAL OF REDEMPTION/ REPURCHASE REQUESTS</p> <p>Whilst every effort will be made to ensure that the Scheme will have sufficient liquidity to enable the repurchase cheques to be collected/dispatched within the</p>

deadline stated in the foregoing clause, unitholders should note that where the Scheme is obliged to arrange for the disposal of the underlying securities/borrow, in order to satisfy redemption/repurchase requests, unitholders may experience some delays in receiving repurchase cheques, reflecting the time involved in settling the underlying sales of securities/borrowing. However in any case, the Fund will ensure that the collection/dispatch of repurchase cheques is not delayed beyond ten working days (when Principal Mutual Fund is open for business) from the date of receipt of the repurchase request in accordance with Regulation 53(b) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996.

SUSPENSION OF SALE /REPURCHASE/SWITCH OPTIONS OF THE UNITS

The Fund at its sole discretion reserves the right to withdraw sale, repurchase and/or switch of the units under the scheme, temporarily or indefinitely, if in the opinion of the AMC the general market conditions are not favourable. However, the suspension of sale/repurchase/switch either temporarily or indefinitely will be made applicable only after the approval of the Board of Directors of the AMC and Trustee. The approval from the AMC Board and the Trustees giving details of circumstances and justification for the proposed action shall also be informed to SEBI in advance.

The sale, repurchase and switch of the units may be temporarily suspended under any or all of the following conditions :

- If the stock/money markets stop functioning or trading is restricted;
- Under uncertain conditions when the market (capital/stock/money etc. become extremely volatile and the AMC so decides in the best interest of the unit holders);
- Declaration of war or occurrence of insurrection, civil commotion or any other serious or sustained financial, political or industrial emergency or disturbance or any natural calamity;
- In extreme cases of complete breakdown or dislocation of business in the financial markets;
- Breakdown in the means of communication used for the valuation of investments in the Scheme without which the value of the securities held in the Scheme cannot be accurately calculated;
- In the event of any force majeure or disaster that affects the normal functioning of the AMC or the ISC;
- SEBI by order so permits;
- During the period of Book Closure/Record Date;
- On a requisition made by three-fourths of the unit holders;
- If AMC views that enhancement in the size of the corpus further may prove detrimental to the existing unit holders of the Scheme.

C. PERIODIC DISCLOSURES

<p>Net Asset Value</p> <p>This is the value per unit of the scheme on a particular day. You can ascertain the value of your investments by multiplying the NAV with your unit balance.</p>	<p>Principal Mutual Fund shall calculate NAVs for the Scheme on a daily basis and publish in atleast two daily newspapers having circulation all over India. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.principalindia.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 p.m. every Business Day.</p> <p>In case of delay, the reasons for such delay would be explained to AMFI in writing. NAVs would however be endeavoured to be made available before commencement of business hours of the following business day, failing which a press release explaining the material reasons for non-availability would be released. In the event NAV cannot be calculated and/or published because of suspension of trading on the BSE/NSE/RBI, during the existence of a state of emergency and/or a breakdown in communications, the AMC may suspend calculation and/or publication of NAV etc. of the units.</p>
<p>Monthly Portfolio Disclosures</p>	<p>The Fund shall on a monthly basis disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) as on the last day of the month for the Scheme on its website www.principalindia.com, on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month in a user friendly and downloadable format (preferably in a spread sheet).</p>
<p>Half yearly Disclosures: Portfolio / Financial Results</p> <p>This is a list of securities where the corpus the scheme is currently invested. The market value of these investments is also stated in the language of the region where the head office of the mutual fund is located. Portfolio disclosures.</p>	<p>The mutual fund shall publish a complete statement of the scheme portfolio within one month from the close of each half year (i.e. 31st March and 30th, September) by way of an advertisement at least, in one National English daily and one regional newspaper in the language of the region where the head office of the mutual fund is located.</p> <p>The mutual fund may opt to send the portfolio statement to all unit holders in lieu of the advertisement referred above.</p>
<p>Half Yearly Results</p>	<p>The AMC shall, before the expiry of one month from the close of each half year (March 31 and September 30) disclose its unaudited half yearly financial results on the websites of the Mutual Fund and that of AMFI. Advertisement disclosing the hosting of the financial results on the Mutual Fund's website shall be published in 1 (one) national English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation and in a local daily newspaper in Mumbai. .</p>
<p>Annual Report</p>	<p>A link to Annual Report or Abridged Summary of the Annual Report will be available on AMC's website www.principalindia.com and a link in this regard shall also be available on the website of AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com. Annual Report / Abridged Annual Report shall be sent by way of an e-mail link to the Investor's registered e-mail address or physical copies (if investor's e-mail address is not registered), not later than four months after the close of each financial year.</p> <p>Such Unitholders who have mentioned their e-mail address will receive the Annual Report/Abridged Summary of Annual Report only by e-mail and not in physical copy. However, Investors who have mentioned their e-mail address but still wish to receive physical copy of the Annual Report, may do so by submitting written request at any of our OPT.</p> <p>Physical Copy(ies) of Annual Report will be available for inspection at the Registered Offices of the AMC at all times.</p>

Associate Transactions	Please refer to Statement of Additional Information (SAI).		
Taxation The information is provided for general information only. However, in view of the individual nature of the implications, each investor is advised to consult his or her own tax advisors/authorised dealers with respect to the specific amount of tax and other implications arising out of his or her participation in the schemes.	Applicable tax rates for financial year 2016-17 - Updated with the amendments as per the Finance Act, 2016		
	Particulars	Resident Investors	Mutual Funds
	Tax on Distributed Income	Nil	Not subject to dividend distribution tax
	Capital Gain		
	Long- term Capital Gain ¹	Nil	Nil
	Short- term Capital Gain	15% ²	Nil
	¹ Capital gains arising on the transfer or redemption of equity oriented units should be regarded as long-term capital gains if such units are held for a period of more than 12 months, immediately preceding the date of transfer.		
	² Plus applicable surcharge; and education cess at the rate of 2% on income-tax and surcharge and secondary and higher education cess at the rate of 1% on income-tax and surcharge. For rates of surcharge, please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.		
	Investors may be subject to Minimum Alternate Tax / Alternate Minimum Tax under section 115JB of the Act / Section 115JC of the Act respectively.		
	This chart is prepared on assumption that the investment in units of Mutual Fund would be characterised as capital assets in the hands of the unit holder.		
	Where the Fund receives any income from investments made in overseas jurisdiction, the same may be subject to withholding tax (or any other tax) in the relevant jurisdiction from which the income is received.		
	As the income of the fund is exempt from tax in India, credit / refund in respect of such foreign taxes may not be available in India.		
	Upon redemption of the units, securities transaction tax would be payable by the unit holders @ 0.001% of the redemption price.		
	For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.		
	From an Income Tax perspective (DDT, STT, Capital Gains etc.), the Principal Equity Savings Fund would remain as “Other than Equity Oriented Fund” till it achieves the status of an “Equity Oriented Fund”, and taxes shall apply accordingly. A Fund would be classified as an equity-oriented fund from an Income Tax perspective, when its average equity allocation over the trailing 12 months period is greater than 65% of the overall asset allocation.		

If Principal Equity Savings Fund does not get classified as ‘Equity Oriented Fund’ under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (“the Act”) on the date of ‘declaration of dividend’ by the Mutual fund or on the date of ‘Transfer’:

Applicable tax rates for financial year 2016-17 - Updated with the amendments as per the Finance Act, 2016

Particulars	Resident Investors	Mutual Funds
Tax on Distributed Income (DDT)	Nil	Distributions to: - Individual & HUF - 25% [#] - Other than Individual & HUF - 30% [#]
Capital Gain		
Long-term Capital Gains ^{##}	20%* (with indexation)	Nil
Short-term Capital Gains ^{##}	Individual/HUF/AOP/BOI – Taxable as per the applicable slab rates* Companies/Firms – 30%*	Nil

[#] Rates are exclusive of surcharge at the rate of 12% and education cess at the rate of 3%. Additional tax on income distributed to unit-holders should be levied on the amount of income to be distributed including such additional tax (i.e. grossing-up), as against levy on only the amount of income to be distributed, thereby resulting in a higher effective tax rate.

^{##} Capital gains arising on transfer or redemption of “other than equity oriented units” should be regarded as long-term capital gains if such units are held for a period of more than 36 months, immediately preceding the date of transfer.

*Plus applicable surcharge; and education cess at the rate of 2% on income-tax and surcharge and secondary and higher education cess at the rate of 1% on income-tax and surcharge. For rates of surcharge, please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.

Investors may be subject to Minimum Alternate Tax / Alternate Minimum Tax under section 115JB of the Act / Section 115JC of the Act respectively.

This chart is prepared on assumption that the investment in units of Mutual Fund would be characterised as capital assets in the hands of the unit holder.

Where the Fund receives any income from investments made in overseas jurisdiction, the same may be subject to withholding tax (or any other tax) in the relevant jurisdiction from which the income is received.

As the income of the fund is exempt from tax in India, credit / refund in respect of such foreign taxes may not be available in India.

	For further details on taxation please refer to the clause on Taxation in the SAI.
Investor services	For any enquiries and/or queries or complaints in respect of any terms and conditions of/investments in this Scheme, the investors are advised to address a suitable communication to AMC and marked to the attention of Head Customer Services - Mr. Hariharan Iyer at customer@principalindia.com . Written communications may also be forwarded to Principal Mutual Fund at Exchange Plaza, Ground Floor, B Wing, NSE Building, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai – 400 051, India and/or alternatively faxed at +91 22 67720512. Investors can also call us at our Toll Free No – 1800 425 5600.

D. COMPUTATION OF NAV

The NAV of the Scheme for each option at any time shall be determined by dividing the net assets of the Scheme by the number of outstanding units on the valuation date:

$\text{NAV per unit} = \frac{(\text{Market / Fair Value of Securities} + \text{Accrued Income} + \text{Receivables} + \text{other assets} - \text{Accrued Expenses} - \text{payables-other liabilities})}{\text{No. of units outstanding of the scheme / option}}$
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The NAV will be calculated up to two decimals. Principal Mutual Fund shall calculate NAVs for the Scheme on a daily basis and publish in atleast two daily newspapers having circulation all over India. The AMC shall update the NAVs on the website of the Mutual Fund (www.principalindia.com) and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India - AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 9.00 p.m. every Business Day.

The computation of Net Asset Value, valuation of assets, computation of applicable Net Asset Value (related price) for repurchase, switch and their frequency of disclosure shall be based upon a formula in accordance with the Regulations and as amended from time to time including by way of Circulars, Press Releases, or Notifications issued by SEBI or the Government of India to regulate the activities and growth of Mutual Funds.

The dividend paid on units under the Dividend Option of the Fund shall be deducted in computing the NAV of the units under the Dividend Option, each time a dividend is declared and till it is distributed. Consequently, once the dividend is distributed, the NAV of the units will always remain lower than the NAV of the units under the Growth Option. The income earned and profits realized attributable to the units under the Growth Option shall remain invested and shall be deemed to have remained invested in the Growth Option (exclusive of the units under the Dividend Option) and would be reflected in the NAV of the units under the Growth Option.

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

SECTION- V FEES AND EXPENSES

This section outlines the expenses that will be charged to the Scheme

A. ANNUAL SCHEME RECURRING EXPENSES

The AMC has estimated the below mentioned expenses expressed as a percentage to the daily net assets of the Scheme which will be charged to the Scheme as expenses.

The estimated expenses under the Regular and Direct Plan^{\$} of the Scheme, is as per the table below:

	Principal Equity Savings Fund
Nature of Expense	% of daily net assets
Investment Management and Advisory Fees	Upto 2.50%
Trustee fee	
Audit fees	
Custodian fees	
RTA Fees	
Marketing & Selling expense incl. agent commission	
Cost related to investor communications	
Cost of fund transfer from location to location	
Cost of providing account statements and dividend 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 resp.	
Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees	
Service tax on brokerage* and transaction cost	
Other Expenses	
Maximum total expense ratio (TER) permissible under Regulation 52 (6) (c) (i) and (6) (a)	Upto 2.50%
Additional expenses under regulation 52 (6A) (c)^	Upto 0.20%
Additional expenses for gross new inflows from specified cities #	Upto 0.30%

\$Direct Plan under the aforementioned Scheme shall have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission, etc. and no commission for distribution of Units will be paid / charged under the Direct Plan.

#Expenses charged under this clause shall be utilised for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities.

Provided further that amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

The AMC may charge investment management and advisory fees and other expenses up to 2.50% of the daily net assets. The AMC reserves the right to change the estimates; both inter se or in total, subject to prevailing SEBI Regulations.

^The nature of expenses can be any permissible expenses including Investment Management & Advisory Fees. The purpose of the above table is to assist in understanding the various costs and expenses that the Unit Holders in the Scheme will bear directly or indirectly.

The above estimates for recurring expenses for the Scheme are based on the corpus size of INR 1,000 million, and may change to the extent assets are lower or higher.

The AMC may incur actual expenses which may be more or less than those estimated above under any head and / or in total. The AMC will charge the Scheme such actual expenses incurred, subject to the statutory limit prescribed in the SEBI Regulations, as given below.

Maximum Recurring Expenses:

Daily net assets	As a % of daily net Assets (per annum)	Additional Total Expense Ratio as per SEBI Regulations 52 (6A) (c) #	Additional Total Expense Ratio as per SEBI Regulations 52 (6A) (b) #
First Rs. 100 crores	2.50%	0.20%	0.30%
Next Rs. 300 crores	2.25%	0.20%	0.30%
Next Rs. 300 crores	2.00%	0.20%	0.30%
Balance of assets over and above Rs. 700 crores	1.75%	0.20%	0.30%

#Further, in addition to the limits on total expenses specified in Regulation 52(6) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 (the Regulation) the following expenses may be charged to the Scheme under Regulation 52 (6A) -

- Brokerage and transaction costs incurred for the purpose of execution of trades and included in the cost of investment, not exceeding 0.12% of the value of trades in case of cash market transactions and 0.05% of the value of trades in case of derivative transactions;
- Expenses not exceeding 0.30% of daily net assets, if the new inflows from such cities as specified by SEBI from time to time are atleast (i) 30% of gross inflows in the Scheme OR (ii) 15% of the average assets under management (year to date) of the Scheme - whichever is higher.

However if inflows from such cities is less than the higher of (i) & (ii) as mentioned above, such expenses on daily net assets of the Scheme may be charged on proportionate basis. Further, the expenses charged under this clause shall be utilized for distribution expenses incurred for bringing inflows from such cities. The amount incurred as expense on account of inflows from such cities shall be credited back to the scheme in case the said inflows are redeemed within a period of one year from the date of investment.

- Additional expenses incurred towards different heads mentioned under sub-regulation 52(2) & 52(4) of the Regulation not exceeding 0.20% of the daily net assets of the scheme.

AMC may charge service tax on investment and advisory fees of the scheme in addition to the maximum limit of TER as per the Regulation 52(6) and (6A).

Further, the following may be charged to the Schemes within the maximum limit of Total Expense Ratio as per Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, as amended from time to time -

- (a) Service tax on expenses other than investment and advisory fees, if any;
- (b) *Service Tax on brokerage and transaction costs on execution of trades, if any; and
- (c) Investor Education and awareness fees of at least 2 basis point on daily net assets of respective schemes.

The service tax on brokerage and transaction costs which are incurred for the purpose of execution of trade, will be within the limit of prescribed under Regulation 52 of SEBI Regulations.

These estimates have been made in good faith by the AMC as per the information available to AMC – the investment manager, based on the past experience and are subject to change inter-se. The expenses may be more than as specified in the table above, but the total recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme will be subject to limits prescribed from time to time under the SEBI Regulations. Expenses over and above the permissible limits will be borne by the AMC and/or the Trust and/ or the sponsor. The purpose of the above table is to assist the unitholder in understanding the various costs and expenses that a unitholder in the Scheme will bear directly or indirectly. Expenses over and above the limits prescribed under the SEBI Regulations shall be borne by the AMC.

Subject to the SEBI Regulations and this Document, expenses over and above the prescribed ceiling will be borne by the AMC and/or by Sponsor and/or Trust. The Fund shall strive to reduce the level of these expenses so as to keep them well within the maximum limits currently allowed by SEBI and any revision in the said expenses limits by SEBI would be applicable.

Illustration of impact of expense ratio on Scheme's returns:

Particulars		Regular Plan	Direct Plan
Opening NAV per unit	A	10.0000	10.0000
Gross Scheme Returns @ 8.75%	B	0.8750	0.8750
Expense Ratio @ 1.50 % p.a.	$C = (A \times 1.50\%)$	0.1500	0.1500
Distribution Expense Ratio @ 0.25 % p.a. ¹	$D = (A \times 0.25\%)$	0.0250	0.0000
Total Expenses	$E = C + D$	0.1750	0.1500
Closing NAV per unit	$F = A + B - E$	10.7000	10.7250
Net 1 Year Return	$F/A - 1$	7.00%	7.25%

1 Distribution/Brokerage expense is not levied on Direct Plan

B. LOAD STRUCTURE & TRANSACTION CHARGES

Load Structure

- 1) Exit Load is an amount which is paid by the investor to redeem the units from the scheme.
- 2) Load details :

<p>Entry Load: Not applicable</p> <p>Exit Load: : If redeemed/ switched on or before 365 days from the date of allotment – 1%</p> <p>After 365 days – Nil</p>

- 3) Switch of investments from Regular Plan to Direct Plan under the same Scheme/Plan shall be subject to applicable exit load, unless the investments were made directly i.e. without any distributor code. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investments from Direct Plan will not be subject to any exit load.

- 4) No exit load shall be levied for switch-out from Direct Plan to Regular Plan. However, any subsequent switch-out or redemption of such investment from Regular Plan shall be subject to exit load based on the original date of investment in the Direct Plan.
- 5) Switch of investments between Plans under a Scheme having separate portfolios, will be subject to applicable exit load.
- 6) In accordance with the requirements specified by the SEBI circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009 inter alia no entry load will be charged by the Fund with effect from August 01, 2009. Upfront commission on investment made by the investor, if any, shall be paid to the ARN Holder directly by the investor, based on the investor's assessment of various factors including service rendered by the ARN holder.
- 7) Effective October 01, 2012, exit load (if any) charged to the unit holders by the Mutual Fund on redemption (including switch out) of units shall be credited to the respective scheme net of service tax. Service Tax on exit load, if any, shall be paid out of the exit load proceeds.
- 8) Load structure is variable and subject to change from time to time, in alignment with provisions of the relevant SEBI Regulations/Guidelines. The AMC reserves the right to change/modify exit/switchover load (including zero load), depending upon the circumstances prevailing at any given time. A public notice shall be given in respect of such changes in one English daily newspaper having nationwide circulation as well as in a newspaper published in the language of region where the Head Office of the Mutual Fund is situated and also display the same on the website / Investor service center.

The AMC may also:

- i. Attach the Addendum to Scheme Information Document and Key Information Memorandum and / or circulate the same to Distributors / Brokers so that the same can be attached to all Scheme Information Documents and Key Information Memoranda already in stock.
- ii. Arrange to display the addendum to the Scheme Information Document in the form of a notice in all the investor service centres and distributors/brokers office.
- iii. Disclose exit load/ CDSC in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load/CDSC.
- iv. take other measures which it may feel necessary.

The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the scheme before investing. For the current applicable structure, he may refer to the website of the AMC - www.principalindia.com or may call at may call at 1800 425 5600 or your distributor.

- 9) Units issued on reinvestment of dividends shall not be subject to exit load.
- 10) Load on switch out will be same as exit load applicable to the respective schemes.
If the Applicable NAV is Rs11.25 and a 1% exit load is charged the repurchase price will be calculated as follows:
E.g. Repurchase Price = Applicable NAV x (1-Exit Load, if any).
Therefore, the Repurchase Price would be Rs11.25 x (1-1.00% of Rs11.25) = Rs11.1375.
- 11) The repurchase price shall not be lower than 93% of the NAV and the sale price shall not be higher than 107% of the NAV. However, the difference between the repurchase price and sale price shall not exceed 7% on the sale price.
- 12) The exit load may be linked to the period of holding. Any imposition/enhancement or change in load structure shall be applicable on prospective investment only. However, any change at a later stage shall not affect the existing unit holders adversely.

Transaction Charges –

In accordance with SEBI Circular No. Cir/ IMD/ DF/13/ 2011 dated August 22, 2011, Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited (AMC) /Principal Mutual Fund(PMF) shall deduct Transaction Charges on purchase / subscription received from the Investors through Distributors/Agents (who have opted to receive the transaction charges) as under:

(i) **First Time Mutual Fund Investor (across Mutual Funds):** Transaction charge of Rs150/- for subscription of Rs.10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the Distributor/Agent of the first time investor and the balance shall be invested.

First time investor in this regard shall mean an Investor who invests for the first time ever in any Mutual Fund either by way of Subscription or Systematic Investment Plan.

(ii) **Investor other than First Time Mutual Fund Investor:** Transaction charge of Rs100/- per subscription of Rs 10,000 and above will be deducted from the subscription amount and paid to the Distributor/Agent of the investor and the balance shall be invested.

However, Transaction Charges in case of investments through Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) shall be deducted only if the total commitment (i.e. amount per SIP installment x No. of installments) amounts to Rs.10,000/- or more. The Transaction Charges shall be deducted in 3-4 installments.

(iii) **Transaction charges shall not be deducted for:**

- purchases /subscriptions for an amount less than Rs10,000/-;
- transaction other than purchases/ subscriptions relating to new inflows such as Switch/ Systematic Transfer Plan/Sweep facility under the Dividend Option of the Scheme(s) etc.;
- purchases/subscriptions made directly with the Fund (i.e. not through any Distributor/Agent);
- transactions routed through Stock Exchange route.

Statement of Account issued to such Investors shall state the net investment as gross subscription less transaction charge and mention the number of units allotted against the net investment.

Further, in accordance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/IMD/CIR/No.4/168230/09 dated June 30, 2009, upfront commission to Distributors/Agents shall be paid by the Investor directly to the Distributor/Agent by a separate cheque based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the Distributor/Agent.

C. WAIVER OF LOAD FOR DIRECT APPLICATION

Not applicable

SECTION VI-RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Please refer to Statement of Additional Information for details.

SECTION VII. PENALTIES, PENDING LITIGATION OR PROCEEDINGS, FINDINGS OF INSPECTIONS OR INVESTIGATIONS FOR WHICH ACTION MAY HAVE BEEN TAKEN OR IS IN THE PROCESS OF BEING TAKEN BY ANY REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

This section shall contain the details of penalties, pending litigation, and action taken by SEBI and other regulatory and Govt. Agencies.

1.	Penalties and action(s) taken against foreign Sponsor(s) may be limited to the jurisdiction of the country where the principal activities (in terms of income / revenue) of the Sponsor(s) are carried out or where the headquarters of the Sponsor(s) is situated. Further, only top 10 monetary penalties during the last three years shall be disclosed.	Nil
2.	In case of Indian Sponsor(s), details of all monetary penalties imposed and/ or action taken during the last three years or pending with any financial regulatory body or governmental authority, against Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company; for irregularities or for violations in the financial services sector, or for defaults with respect to shareholder's or debenture holders and depositors, or for economic offences, or for violation of securities law. Details of settlement, if any, arrived at with the aforesaid authorities during the last three years shall be also disclosed.	Nil
3.	Details of all enforcement actions taken by SEBI in the last three years and/ or pending with SEBI for the violation of SEBI Act, 1992 and Rules and Regulations framed there under including debarment and/ or suspension and/ or cancellation and/ or imposition of monetary penalty/adjudication/enquiry proceedings, if any, to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the directors and/ or key personnel (especially the fund managers) of the AMC and Trustee Company were/ are a party. The details of the violation shall also be disclosed.	SEBI in January 2013 had initiated adjudicating proceedings against the Principal Mutual Fund, Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited ("AMC") and Principal Trustee Company Private Limited ("Trustee") to enquire and adjudge the alleged violations of Clause 5 under Schedule II of SEBI Circular no. SEBI/IMD/Cir no.11/78450/06 dated October 11, 2006 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/IMD/CIR No. 6/98057/07 dated July 05, 2007. The adjudicating officer vide its order dated September 26, 2013 levied a penalty of Rs. 10 lakh each on the AMC and Trustee, respectively under section 15D(b) of the SEBI Act. The penalty amount was duly paid by the AMC and Trustee within the prescribed timeline.
4.	Any pending material civil or criminal litigation incidental to the business of the Mutual Fund to which the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees /Trustee Company and/ or any of the	*As mentioned below

	directors and/ or key personnel are a party should also be disclosed separately.	
5.	Any deficiency in the systems and operations of the Sponsor(s) and/ or the AMC and/ or the Board of Trustees/Trustee Company which SEBI has specifically advised to be disclosed in the SID, or which has been notified by any other regulatory agency, shall be disclosed.	Nil

* There is a legal case filed at the instance of CBI, Economic Offences Wing, Mumbai pertaining to the purchase of certain shares at SBI Mutual Fund. These proceedings have been filed against several persons then engaged with SBI Mutual Fund, including Mr. Rajat Jain – Chief Investments Officer of the Applicant who was at that time engaged with SBI Mutual Fund. These proceedings are pending as on date and no orders so far have been passed.

Notwithstanding anything contained in this Scheme Information Document, the provisions of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and the guidelines there under shall be applicable.

Offices of AMC Identified as Official Point of Acceptance / Investor Service Centres

Principal Pnb Asset Management Company Private Limited - OPA & ISC:

Mumbai: Exchange Plaza, 'B' wing, Ground Floor, NSE Building, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051

Centres of Karvy Computershare Private Limited (R&T to Principal Mutual Fund) which have been identified as Official Point of Acceptance:

Agra: 1st Floor, Deepak Wasan Plaza, Behind Holiday Inn, Opp. Megdoot Furnitures, Sanjay Place, Agra-282 002 • **Ahmedabad:** 201/202 Shail, Opp. Madhusudan House, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380 006 • **Ajmer:** 302, 3rd Floor, Ajmer Auto Building, Opp. City Power House, Jaipur Road, Ajmer - 305 001 • **Aligarh:** 1st Floor, Kumar Plaza, Aligarh-202 001 • **Allahabad:** RSA Towers, 2nd Floor, Above Sony TV Showroom, 57, S.P. Marg, Civil Lines, Allahabad-211 001 • **Amritsar:** 72-A, Taylor's Road, Opp. Aga Heritage Club, Amritsar-143 001 • **Anand:** B-42 Vaibhav Commercial Center, Nr TVS Down Town Show Room, Grid Char Rasta, Anand-380 001 • **Asansol:** 114/71, G.T. Road, Near Sony Centre, Bhanga Pachil, Asansol-713 303 • **Aurangabad:** Ramkunj Niwas, Railway Station Road, Near Osmanpura Circle, Aurangabad-431 005 • **Bangalore:** 59, Skanda Puttanna Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore-560 004 • **Bankura:** Ambika Market Complex, Gr. Floor, Nutanganj, Post & Dist Bankura, Bankura-722 101 • **Bareilly:** 1st Floor, 165, Civil Lines, Opp. Hotel Bareilly Palace, Near Railway Station, Bareilly-243 001 • **Belgaum:** CTS No. 3939/ A2 A1, Above Raymonds Show Room, Beside Harsha Appliances, Club Road, Belgaum-590 001 • **Bharuch:** Shop No. 147-148, Aditya Complex, Near Kasak Circle, Bharuch-392 001 • **Bhatinda:** #2047-A 2nd Floor, The Mall Road, Above Max New York Life Insurance, New Delhi-151 001 • **Bhavnagar:** Krushna Darshan Complex, Parimal Chowk, Office No. 306-307, 3rd Floor, Above Jed Blue Show Room, Bhavnagar 364 002 • **Bhilai:** Shop No. 1, First Floor, Plot No.1, Commercial Complex, Nehru Nagar (East), Bhilai-490 020 • **Bhopal:** Kay Kay Business Centre, 133, Zone I, M.P. Nagar, Above City Bank, Bhopal-462 011 • **Bhubaneswar:** A/181, Back Side of Shivam Honda Show Room, Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar-751 007 • **Bikaner:** 70-71, 2nd Floor, Dr. Chahar Building, Panchsati Circle, Sadul Ganj, Bikaner-334 001 • **Bokaro:** B-1, 1st Floor, City Centre, Sector-4, Near Sona Chandi Jewellers, Bokaro-827 004 • **Burdwan:** 63 G.T. Road, Halder Complex 1st Floor, Burdwan-713 101 • **Calicut:** 2nd Floor, Soubhagya Shopping Complex, Arayidathpalam, Mavoor Road, Calicut-673 004 • **Chandigarh:** SCO 2423-2424, Sector 22-C, Chandigarh-160 022 • **Chennai:** F-11, Akshaya Plaza, 1st Floor, 108, Adhithanar Salai, Egmore, Opp. Chief Metropolitan Court, Chennai-600 002 • **Cochin:** Ali Arcade, 1st Floor, Kizhavana Road, Panampilly Nagar, Near Atlantis Junction, Ernakulam-682 036 • **Coimbatore:** 3rd Floor, Jaya Enclave, 1056/1057 Avinashi Road, Coimbatore-641 018 • **Cuttack:** P.O. - Buxi Bazar, Cuttack, Opp. Dargha Bazar, Dargha Bazar, Cuttack-753 001 • **Dehradun:** Kaulagarh Road, Near Sirmaur Margabove, Reliance Webworld, Dehradun-248 001 • **Dhanbad:** 208 New Market, 2nd Floor, Bank More, Dhanbad-826 001 • **Durgapur:** Mwav-16 Bengal Ambuja, 2nd Floor, City Centre, 16 Dt Burdwan, Durgapur-713 216 • **Erode:** No. 4, Veerappan Traders Complex, KMY Salai, Sathy Road, Opp. Erode Bus Stand, Erode-638 003 • **Faridabad:** A-2B, 1st Floor, Nehru Groundnit, Faridabad-121 001 • **Ghaziabad:** 1st Floor, C-7, Lohia Nagar, Ghaziabad-201 001 • **Goa:** Flat No. 1-A, H. No. 13/70, Timotio Bldg. Heliodoro Salgado Road, Next to Navhind Bhavan (Market Area), Panaji, Goa - 403 001 • **Gorakhpur:** Above V.I.P. House adjacent, A.D. Girls College, Bank Road, Gorakhpur-273 001 • **Gurgaon:** Shop No.18, Gr. Floor, Sector-14, Opp. AKD Tower, Near Huda Office, Gurgaon-122 001 • **Guwahati:** 1st Floor, Bajrangbali Building, Near Bora Service Station, G.S. Road, Guwahati - 781 007 • **Gwalior:** 2nd Floor, Rajeev Plaza, Jayendra Ganj, Lashkar, Gwalior. M.P.-474 009 • **Hubli:** CTC No. 483 / A1-A2, Gr. Floor, Shri Ram Plaza, Behind Kotak Mahindra Bank, Club Road, Hubli - 580 029. • **Hyderabad:** KARVY CENTRE, 8-2-609/K, Avenue 4, Street No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500 034. • KARVY SELENIUM, Plot No. 31 & 32, Tower B, Survey No. 115 /22, 115/24 & 115/25, Financial District, Gachibowli, Nanakramguda, Serlingampally Mandal, Ranga Reddy District, Hyderabad - 500 032 • **Indore:** 2nd Floor, 203-205, Balaji Corporates, Above ICICI Bank, 19/1 New Palasia, Indore-452 001 • **Jabalpur:** Grover Chamber, 43 Naya Bazar Malviya Chowk, Opp. Shyam Market, Jabalpur-482 002 • **Jaipur:** S-16/A 3rd Floor, Land Mark Building, Opp. Jai Club, Mahaver Marg C-Scheme, Jaipur-302 001 • **Jalandhar:** 1st Floor, Shanti Towers, SCO No. 37, PUDA Complex, Opp. Tehsil Complex, Jalandhar-144 001 • **Jalgaon:** 269 Jaee Vishwa, 1st Floor, Above United Bank of India, Baliram Peth, Near Kishor Agencies, Jalgaon - 425 001 • **Jammu:** 5 A/D Extension 2, Near Panama Chowk Petrol Pump, Panama Chowk, Jammu-180 012 • **Jamnagar:** 136-138, Madhav Palaza, Opp. SBI Bank, Near Lal Bungalow, Jamnagar-361 001 • **Jamshedpur:** 2nd Floor, R.R. Square, SB Shop Area, Near Reliance Foot Print & Hotel, BS Park Plaza, Main Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur-831 001 • **Jodhpur:** 203, Modi Arcade, Chopasni Road, Jodhpur-342 001 • **Junagadh:** 124-125 Punit Shopping Center, M.G. Road, Ranavav Chowk, Junagadh-362 001 • **Kanpur:** 15/46, B, Gr. Floor, Opp. Muir Mills, Civil Lines, Kanpur-208 001 • **Karnal:** 18/369, Char Chaman, Kunjpura Road, Behind Miglani Hospital, Karnal-132 001 • **Kolhapur:** 605/1/4, E Ward, Shahupuri 2nd Lane, Laxmi Niwas, Near Sultane Chambers, Kolhapur-416 001 • **Kolkata:** 166 A, Rashbihari Avenue, 2nd Floor, Opp. Fortish Hospital, Kolkata-700 029 • **Kota:**

29, 1st Floor, Near Lala Lajpat Rai Circle, Shopping Centre, Kota-324 007 • **Kottayam:** 1st Floor Csiascension Square, Railway Station Road, Collectorate P. O., Kottayam-686 002 • **Lucknow:** 1st Floor, A. A. Complex, Thaper House, 5 Park Road, Hazratganj, Lucknow - 226 001 • **Ludhiana:** SCO-136, 1st Floor, Above Airtel Showroom, Feroze Gandhi Market, Ludhiana-141 001 • **Madurai:** Rakesh Towers, 30-C, 1st Floor, Bye Pass Road, Opp. Nagappa Motors, Madurai-625 010 • **Malda:** Sahis Tuli, Under Ward No.6, No.1 Govt Colony, English Bazar Municipality, Malda-732 101 • **Mangalore:** Mahendra Arcade, Opp. Court Road, Karangal Padi, Mangalore-575 003 • **Meerut:** 1st Floor, Medi Centre, Opp. ICICI Bank, Hapur Road, Near Bachha Park, Meerut-250 002 • **Mehsana:** Ul-47, Apollo Enclave, Opp. Simandhar Temple, Modhera Cross Road, Mehsana-384 002 • **Moradabad:** Om Arcade, Parker Road, Above Syndicate Bank, Chowk Tari Khana, Moradabad-244 001 • **Mumbai:** 24/B, Raja Bahadur Compound, Ambalal Doshi Marg, Behind BSE Bldg., Fort, Mumbai-400 001 • **Mumbai - Borivali:** Gr. Floor, Himanshu Bldg., Sodawala Lane, Lina Chandawarkar Road, Borivali, Mumbai-400 091 • **Mumbai - Thane:** 101, Yashwant Building, Ram Ganesh, Godkari Path, Ram Maruti Road, Naupada, Thane-400 602 • **Mumbai - Vashi:** Shop No. 43-A, Ground Floor, Vashi Plaza Sector-17, Near Apna Bazar, Vashi-400 705 • **Muzaffarpur:** 1st Floor, Uma Market, Thana Gumtimoti Jheel, Muzaffarpur-842 001 • **Mysore:** L-350, Silver Tower, Ashoka Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Mysore-570 001 • **Nadiad:** 104/105, Near Paras Cinema, City Point Nadiad, Nadiad-387 001 • **Nagpur:** Plot No. 2/1, House No 102/1, Mangaldeep Apartment, Mata Mandir Road, Opp. Khandelwal Jewelers, Dharampeth, Nagpur-440 010 • **Nasik:** S-12, Suyojit Sankul, Sharanpur Road, Near Rajiv Gandhi Bhavan, Nasik-422 002 • **Navsari:** 1/1 Chinmay Arcade, Opp. Sattapir Road, Tower Road, Navsari-396 445 • **New Delhi:** 305, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110 001 • **Noida:** 405, 4th Floor, Vishal Chamber, Plot No. 1, Sector-18, Noida - 201 301 • **Panipat:** 1st Floor, Java Complex, Above Vijaya Bank, G.T. Road, Panipat-132103 • **Patiala:** SCO-27 D, Chotti Baradari, Near Car Bazaar, Patiala-147 001 • **Patna:** 3-A, 3rd Floor, Anand Tower, Exhibition Road, Opp. ICICI Bank, Patna-800 001 • **Pondicherry:** No. 7, Thiagarajar Street, Pondicherry-605 001 • **Pune:** Mozaic Bldg, CTS No.1216/1, Final Plot No. 576/1 TP, Scheme No.1, F. C. Road, Bhamburda, Shivaji Nagar, Pune - 411 004 • **Raipur:** Shop No. 31 Third Floor, Millenium Plaza Above Indian House, Behind Indian Coffee House, Raipur 492 001 • **Rajkot:** 104, Siddhi Vinyak Complex, Opp. Ramkrishna Ashram, Dr. Yagnik Road, Rajkot, Rajkot-360 001 • **Ranchi:** Room No. 307, 3rd Floor, Commerce Tower, Beside Mahabir Tower, Ranchi-834 001 • **Rourkela:** 1st Floor, Sandhu Complex, Kachery Road, Uditnagar, Rourekla-769 012 • **Salem:** No. 40, 2nd Floor, Brindavan Road, Fairlands, Near Perumal Koil, Salem-636 016 • **Shillong:** Annex Mani Bhawan, Lower Thana Road, Near R K M Lp School, Shillong-793 001 • **Shimla:** Triveni Building, By Pas Chowk Khallini, Shimla-171 002 • **Siliguri:** Nanak Complex, Sevoke Road, Siliguri-734 001 • **Surat:** G-5, Empire State Buliding, Near Udhna Darwaja, Ring Road, Surat-395 002 • **Tirunelveli:** 55/18, Jeney Building, S.N. Road, Near Aravind Eye Hospital, Tirunelveli-627 001 • **Trichur:** 2nd Floor, Brothers Complex, Naikkannal Junction, Shornur Road Near Dhanalakshmi Bank H O, Thrissur-680 001 • **Trichy:** 60, Sri Krishna Arcade, Thennur High Road, Trichy-620 017 • **Trivandrum:** 2nd Floor, Akshaya Tower, Sasthamangalam, Trivandrum-695 010 • **Udaipur:** 201-202, Madhav Chambers, Opp. GPO, Chetak Circle, Udaipur-313 001 • **Vadodara:** 203, Corner point, Jetalpur Road, Vadodara - 390 007 • **Valsad:** Shop No. 2 , Phiroza Corner, Opp. Next Show Room, Tithal Road, Valsad-396 001 • **Vapi:** Shop No. 12, Ground Floor, Sheetal Appatment, Near K.P. Tower, Vapi-396 195 • **Varanasi:** D-64/132, 1st Floor, Anant Complex, Sigra, Varanashi-221 010 • **Vellore:** No. 1, M. N. R. Arcade, Officers Line, Krishna Nagar, Vellore-632 001 • **Vijayawada:** 39-10-7, Opp. Municipal Water Tank, Labbipet, Vijayawada-520 010 • **Visakhapatnam:** Door No: 48-8-7, Dwaraka Dimond, Gr. Floor, Srinagar, Visakhapatnam - 530 016 • **Warangal:** 5-6-95, 1st Floor, Opp. B.Ed Collage, Lashkar Bazar, Chandra Complex, Hanmakonda, Warangal-506 001

Points of Service (“POS”) of MF UTILITIES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (“MFUI”) as Official Point of Acceptance:

The Online Transaction Portal of MF Utility is www.mfuonline.com and the list of POS of MFUI is published on the website of MFUI at www.mfuindia.com as updated from time to time.

In addition to above, for all the Schemes, Eligible Brokers/Clearing Members/Depository Participants as defined in the SID will be considered as the Official Point of Acceptance for the transactions preferred through the MFSS.

Name, Address and Website of Registrar:

Karvy Computershare Pvt. Ltd. (Unit: Principal Mutual Fund), Karvy Registry House, #8-2-596, Avenue 4, Street No. 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500034.
• www.karvycomputershare.com