IN THIS POLICY, THE INVESTMENT RISK IN INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO IS BORNE BY THE POLICYHOLDER

pnb MetLife

Met Invest

Gratuity Fund

Monthly Fund Performance

February 2019 Edition

THE LINKED INSURANCE PRODUCTS DO NOT OFFER ANY LIQUIDITY DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF THE CONTRACT.THE POLICYHOLDER WILL NOT BE ABLE TO SURRENDER/WITHDRAW THE MONIES INVESTED IN LINKED INSURANCE PRODUCTS COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY TILL THE END OF THE FIFTH YEAR.

Month gone by - A snapshot

Global equity markets moved up in February on the back of dovish comments from central banks as well as expectations of positive outcome from US-China tariff talks. India underperformed global markets, with MSCI India ending flat, well behind MSCI World at 3% return. Some of the economic data releases were tepid signalling slowdown on various fronts. INR ended the month broadly flat. However, it exhibited significant volatility on the back of RBI rate cut, rising crude oil prices and conflict at India-Pakistan border. Bond yields were slightly up during the month as concerns around liquidity, volatility in crude oil prices and border tensions outweighed RBI's rate cut and benign inflation.

GDP growth declines, expect it to improve in FY20

India's GDP growth slowed to 6.6% in 3QFY19 compared to 7% in the previous quarter. The second advance estimate for FY19 GDP growth is now pegged at 7% vs. 7.2% estimated earlier. This was mainly due to slowdown in government as well as private consumption, partly offset by continued improvement in gross fixed capital formation. However, economic growth is expected to improve in FY20, with RBI projecting GDP growth at 7.4%.

RBI cuts policy rates and changes stance

The six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) cut the policy rate by 25bps and unanimously voted for a change in policy stance from "calibrated tightening" to "neutral". This was accompanied by a dovish tone given a) recent soft inflation readings (CPI inflation fell to 2.05% in January 2019 – the lowest since June 2017), b) weakening global growth and c) decline in crude oil prices. Slowing growth and benign inflation may induce RBI to consider further monetary easing.

Fixed income market performance

Fixed income market under pressure: During the month, bond yields moved up slightly largely on account of a) concerns around fiscal slippage, b) announcement of additional borrowing by the government, c) slowing bond purchases by the RBI, d) rising crude oil prices and e) tensions at the India-Pakistan border. The foreign institutional investors (FIIs) remained net sellers in Indian debt during February, clocking outflows of US$0.8bn. The 10-year yield ended the month 10bps higher at 7.4% (-80bps from the recent peak level).

Outlook: Recent slowdown in economic growth, coupled with benign inflation trajectory, has fuelled expectations of continued easing in monetary policy. This, in turn, bodes well for the fixed income market. However, risks of fiscal slippage and slower pace of open market operations (OMOs) by the RBI may limit the decline in bond yields. Going forward, domestic as well as global geopolitical events, movement in crude oil prices and US bond yields are expected to have a significant impact on Indian fixed income market.

Equity market performance

Equity market ends flat: Indian equity markets were broadly flat in February 2019. While Nifty index was slightly down, mid-cap index underperformed and ended 2% lower. Dovish stance by global central banks and improvement in US-China trade talks were largely offset by geo-political tensions between India and Pakistan. The FIIs turned buyers in February (net inflows at US$ 2.2bn), whereas domestic institutional investors were modest sellers (net outflows of US$0.1bn).

Outlook: Global flow of capital is becoming increasingly volatile due to heightened geopolitical uncertainty, ongoing trade renegotiations amongst various nations and slowdown in key economies. From a domestic perspective, upcoming general elections, geo-political tensions and uncertainty over corporate earnings growth remain key concerns. We expect Indian equity market to consolidate in the near term. However, we continue to remain positive from a long-term perspective.

Sanjay Kumar

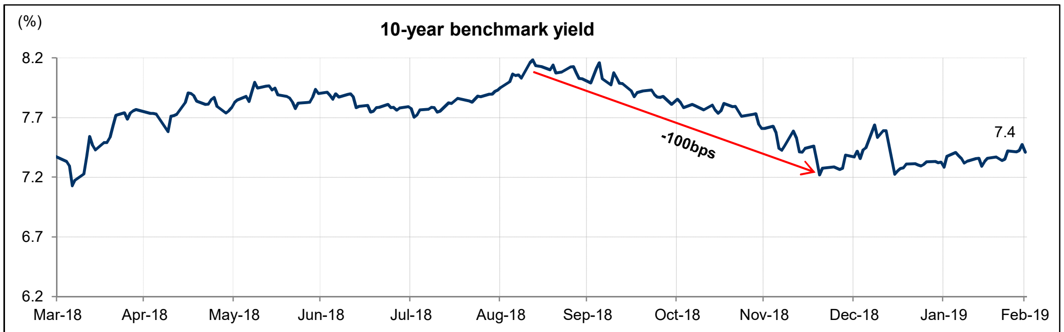
Chief Investment Officer

Economic and market snapshot

Indicators	Feb 2018	Nov 2018	Feb 2019	3 Month Change	12 Month Change
Economic indicators					
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation (%)	5.1	3.4	2.1	-1.3	-3.0
Gross Domestic product (GDP Growth) %	7.7	7.0	6.6	-0.4	-1.1
Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (%)	7.3	4.6	2.4	-2.2	-4.9
Brent crude oil (USD/barrel)	66	59	66	12%	0%
Domestic Markets					
Nifty Index	10,493	10,877	10,793	-1%	3%
BSE Mid-cap Index	16,563	15,039	14,318	-5%	-14%
10-year G-Sec Yield (%)	7.7	7.6	7.4	-20 bps	-30 bps
30-year G-Sec Yield (%)	8.0	7.9	7.8	-10 bps	-20 bps
10-year AAA PSU Corporate Bond Yield (%)	8.2	8.6	8.6	0 bps	40 bps
Exchange rate (USD/INR) *	65.2	69.6	70.7	2%	9%
Global Markets					
Dow Jones (U.S.)	25,029	25,538	25,916	1%	4%
FTSE (U.K.)	7,232	6,980	7,075	1%	-2%
Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite Index (China)	3,259	2,588	2,941	14%	-10%
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	22,068	22,351	21,385	-4%	-3%

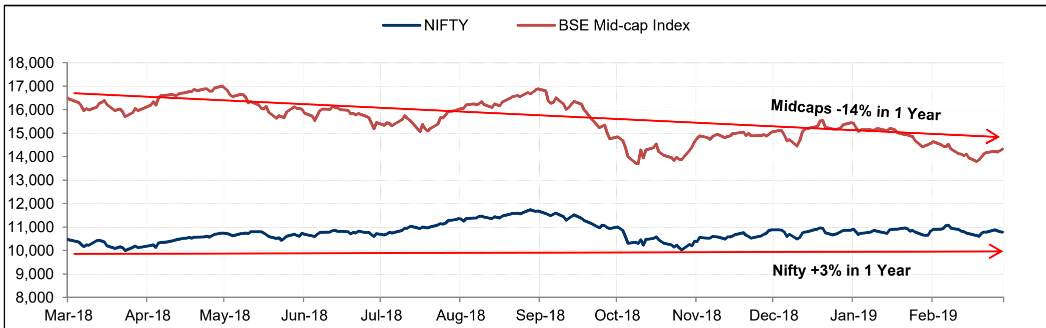
*Source: Central Statistics Organisation (CSO), RBI, Bloomberg. *Negative growth number signals depreciation while positive growth number signals appreciation.*

10-year government bond yield trend



Source: Bloomberg

Equity Market performance



Source: Bloomberg

FUND PERFORMANCE

MARKET OVERVIEW

FUND CATEGORY

Balanced

Gratuity Balanced Fund

Debt

Gratuity Debt Fund

Jan 2019	3-year (CAGR)			5-year (CAGR)			7-year (CAGR)	
	Portfolio	Morningstar median returns	Morningstar Rating	Portfolio	Morningstar median returns	Morningstar Rating	Portfolio	Morningstar median returns
Balanced								
Gratuity Balanced	8.8%	8.3%	**** (4-star)	10.2%	9.5%	**** (4-star)	9.3%	8.8%

Source: Morningstar

Notes:
1. Morningstar Rating is based on Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return (MRAR) framework. MRAR is a measure of fund's past performance after adjusting for risk.
2. The above information is as of January 31, 2019 as the performance data for February is yet to be provided by Morningstar.
3. Morningstar median returns and rating for Gratuity Debt fund are not available as the categorization of this fund is currently under review by Morningstar. The Gratuity Debt fund was earlier classified under Intermediate Bond Fund category and was rated four-star over three-year period ending March 2018.

Morningstar rating methodology: Morningstar sets the distribution of funds across the rating levels, assigning three/five star ratings as follows:
1. All funds in the category are sorted by MRAR % Rank for the respective time period in descending order.
2. Starting with the highest MRAR % Rank, those in the top 10% of such funds receive a 5-star rating.
3. The next 22.5% (i.e., ranking below the top 10% and up to the top 32.5%) of funds receive a 4-star rating, and the following 35% (i.e., ranking below the top 32.5% and up to the top 67.5%) of funds receive a 3-star rating.
4. The next 22.5% (i.e., ranking below the top 67.5% and up to the top 90%) of funds receive a 2-star rating.
5. The remaining funds (i.e., the bottom 10% of the category) receive a 1-star rating.

As on February 28, 2019

Gratuity Balanced

SFIN No: ULGF00205/06/04GRABALANCE117

Investment Objective: To generate capital appreciation and current income, through a judicious mix of investments in equities and fixed income securities.

Investment Philosophy: The fund will target 30% investments in Equities and 70% investments in Government & other debt securities to meet the stated objectives.

Fund Details

Fund Manager	Funds managed by the Fund Manager
Deb Bhattacharya	Equity - 3 | Debt - 2 | Balanced - 3
Himanshu Shethia	Equity - 0 | Debt - 6 | Balanced - 4

AUM as on 28-02-2019	NAV as on 28-02-2019	Modified Duration (Debt and Money Market)
Rs. 58 crore	Rs. 22.3675	4.2

Portfolio Return

As on February 28, 2019

Returns	Absolute Return		CAGR Return			
	Last 1 Month	Last 6 Months	Last 1 Year	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Since Inception
Portfolio return	0.0%	0.7%	5.8%	7.1%	9.6%	8.7%
Benchmark**	-0.1%	1.0%	5.8%	7.1%	10.1%	8.4%

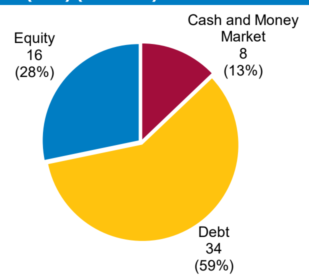
Note: *Past returns are not indicative of future performance.*

*** Benchmark return has been computed by applying benchmark weightages on Nifty 50 for Equity and CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index for Debt*

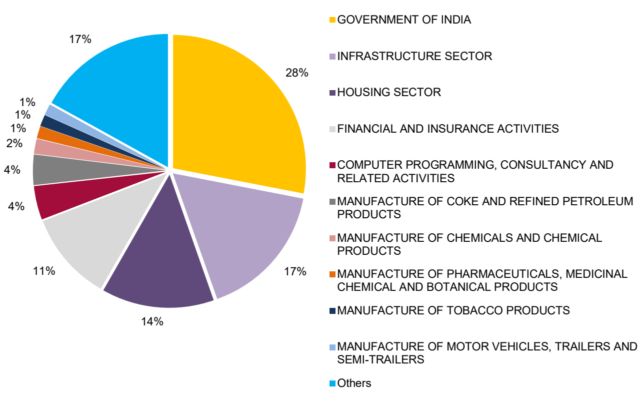
Asset Classes

Asset Classes	F&U	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	25-95%	58.9%
Equities	5-35%	28.2%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0-40%	12.9%

Asset Under Management (AUM) (Rs crores)



Sector Allocation (As per NIC Classification*)

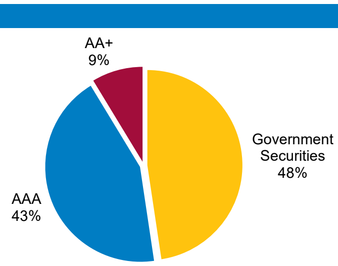


**NIC Classification – Industrial sectors as defined under National Industrial Classification 2008*

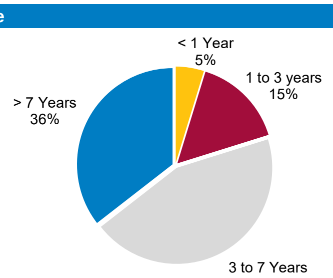
Portfolio Components

Security	Rating	Net Assets
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
7.35% GOI 2024	Sovereign	7.8%
8.13% GOI 2045	Sovereign	5.3%
8.25% SDL 2026	Sovereign	5.1%
7.72% GOI 2055	Sovereign	3.4%
7.17% GOI 2028	Sovereign	2.9%
7.32% GOI 2024	Sovereign	2.6%
7.37% GOI 2023	Sovereign	0.9%
TOTAL		**28.1%**
CORPORATE BONDS		
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AAA	6.8%
SIKKA PORTS & TERMINALS LTD.	AAA	6.1%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	5.9%
DEWAN HOUSING FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AA+	5.1%
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	AAA	3.4%
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	1.7%
SUNDARAM FINANCE LTD	AAA	1.7%
TOTAL		**30.8%**
TOP 10 EQUITY SECURITIES		
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.		3.3%
H D F C BANK LTD.		3.1%
INFOSYS LTD.		2.4%
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPN. LTD.		1.6%
I T C LTD.		1.4%
LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD.		1.1%
I C I C I BANK LTD.		1.0%
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.		1.0%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.		0.9%
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.		0.8%
Others		11.6%
TOTAL		**28.2%**
CASH AND MONEY MARKET		**12.9%**
PORTFOLIO TOTAL		**100.0%**

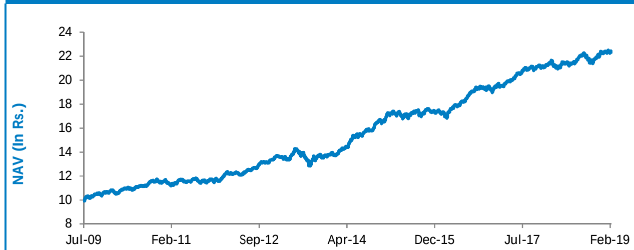
Credit Rating Profile



Maturity by Profile



NAV Movement



Date of Inception: July 07,2009

As on February 28, 2019

Gratuity Debt

SFIN No: ULGF00105/06/04GRADEBTFND117

Investment Objective: To earn regular income by investing in high quality fixed income securities.

Investment Philosophy: The fund would target 100% investments in Government & other debt securities to meet the stated objectives.

Fund Details

Fund Manager	Funds managed by the Fund Manager	
Himanshu Shethia	Equity - 0 | Debt - 6 | Balanced - 4	
AUM as on 28-02-2019	**NAV as on 28-02-2019**	**Modified Duration (Debt and Money Market)**
Rs. 104 crore	Rs. 18.8741	4.3

Portfolio Return

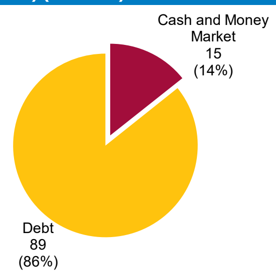
As on February 28, 2019

Returns	Absolute Return		CAGR Return			
	Last 1 Month	Last 6 Months	Last 1 Year	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Since Inception
Portfolio return	-0.1%	2.7%	4.7%	4.0%	6.8%	8.1%
Benchmark**	0.0%	4.7%	7.1%	5.7%	7.6%	8.1%

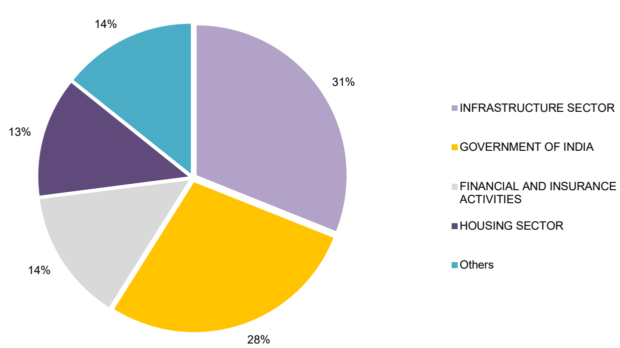
***Note:** Past returns are not indicative of future performance.*

*** Benchmark return has been computed by applying benchmark weightages on CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index*

Asset Under Management (AUM) (Rs crores)

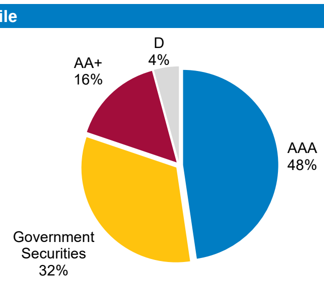


Sector Allocation (As per NIC Classification*)

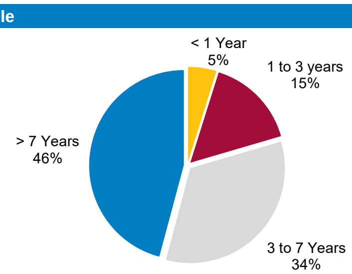


**NIC Classification – Industrial sectors as defined under National Industrial Classification 2008*

Credit Rating Profile



Maturity by Profile



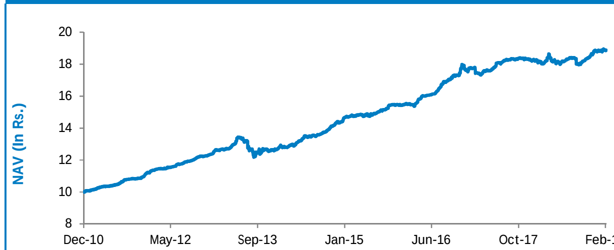
Asset Classes

Asset Classes	F&U	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	60-100%	85.7%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0-40%	14.3%

Portfolio Components

Security	Rating	Net Assets
TOP 10 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
7.59% GOI 2026	Sovereign	4.9%
7.17% GOI 2028	Sovereign	4.3%
7.72% GOI 2055	Sovereign	3.9%
7.32% GOI 2024	Sovereign	3.4%
8.83% GOI 2041	Sovereign	2.7%
7.35% GOI 2024	Sovereign	1.9%
7.26% GOI 2029	Sovereign	1.9%
7.06% GOI 2046	Sovereign	1.8%
8.4% GOI 2024	Sovereign	1.5%
7.68% GOI 2023	Sovereign	1.5%
Others		0.1%
TOTAL		**27.9%**
TOP 10 CORPORATE BONDS		
SIKKA PORTS & TERMINALS LTD.	AAA	8.0%
DEWAN HOUSING FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AA+	5.8%
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.8%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	4.8%
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AAA	4.8%
SHRIRAM TRANSPORT FINANCE CO. LTD.	AA+	4.7%
POWER GRID CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	AAA	4.0%
STATE BANK OF INDIA	AAA	3.9%
INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	3.8%
INFRASTRUCTURE LEASING & FINANCIAL SERVICES	D	3.6%
Others		9.5%
TOTAL		**57.9%**
CASH AND MONEY MARKET		**14.3%**
PORTFOLIO TOTAL		**100.0%**

NAV Movement



Date of Inception: December 20,2010

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Quantitative Indicators

- **Standard Deviation (SD)** - It shows how much the variation or dispersion of a fund's daily returns has from its average. Lesser SD indicates that the daily returns are moving closer to the average. A higher SD indicates that daily returns are widely spread over a large range of value.
- **Beta** – It indicates how the fund is performing relative to its benchmark. If beta of a fund is higher than its benchmark, which is considered 1, it indicates risk-return trade-off is better and vice-versa.
- **Sharpe Ratio** – It measures the risk-reward ratio as it indicates whether higher returns come with higher or lower risk. Greater the ratio, better is the risk-adjusted performance.
- **Average Maturity** – It is the weighted average period of all the maturities of debt securities in the portfolio.
- **Modified Duration (MD)** – It is the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates.
- **Bond yield** – Bond yield is the amount of return an investor realizes on a bond. Several types of bond yields exist, including nominal yield (interest paid divided by the face value of the bond) and current yield (annual earnings of the bond divided by its current market price). Yield to maturity (YTM), a popular measure where in addition to coupon return it also additionally incorporates price decline/increase to face value of the bond over the maturity period.

Macroeconomic Indicators

- **Macroeconomics** - Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that studies the behavior and performance of an economy as a whole. It focuses on the aggregate changes in the economy such as unemployment, growth rate, gross domestic product and inflation. Macroeconomics analyzes all aggregate indicators that influence the economy. Government and corporations use macroeconomic models to help in formulating of economic policies and strategies.
- **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** - GDP is one of the primary indicators used to gauge the health of a country's economy. It represents the total value of all goods and services produced over a specific time period. It can be stated in real terms or nominal terms (which includes inflation).
- **Gross value added (GVA)** - GVA is a productivity metric that measures the contribution to an economy, producer, sector or region. Gross value added provides a value for the amount of goods and services that have been produced, less the cost of all inputs and raw materials that are directly attributable to that production.
- **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** – The index represents the production growth of various sectors in India. The index focuses on mining, electricity and manufacturing. The ongoing base year for calculation of index is 2004-2005.
- **HSBC Purchasers Managers' Index (PMI)** - Three types of indices – Manufacturing, Services and Composite Index are published on a monthly basis after surveys of private sector companies. An index reading above 50 indicates an overall increase in that variable, while below 50 shows an overall decrease.
- **Inflation** – Inflation measures the change in the prices of a basket of goods and services in a year. From a calculation standpoint, it is the percentage change in the value of the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) / Consumer Price Index (CPI) on a year-on-year basis. It occurs due to an imbalance between demand and supply, changes in production and distribution cost or increase in taxes on products. When economy experiences inflation, i.e. when the price level of goods and services rises, the value of currency reduces.

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Macroeconomic Indicators

- **Nominal interest rate** - Nominal interest rate is the interest rate that does not take inflation impact into account. It is the interest rate that is quoted on bonds and loans.
- **Real interest rate** - Real interest rate adjusts for the inflation and gives the real rate of a bond or a loan.
- **Monetary Policy** – Monetary policy is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the Central bank. It involves management of money supply and interest rates to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity. Depending on growth-inflation dynamics, the central bank can either pursue an easy or a tight monetary policy. An expansionary/easy/ accommodative monetary policy involves expansion of money supply, mainly by keeping interest rates low, to boost economic growth. A contractionary/tight monetary policy involves reduction in money supply to control inflation in the economy.
- **Liquidity** - The Central bank of a country has to maintain an appropriate level of liquidity to help meet the credit demand of the country as well as maintain price stability. This is done by way of direct monetary policy tools such as policy rates and cash reserves to be maintained with it by banks. It is also done by indirect means such as Open market Operations (OMO) which involve sale and purchase of Government securities.
- **Fiscal Deficit –** This takes place when India's expenditure rises than its revenue. To fill this gap, the Government raises debt by issuing Government/ sovereign bonds. Fiscal deficit is usually compared with GDP to understand the financial position of the country. Rising fiscal deficit to GDP ratio is not good for the country, which requires immediate attention to cut expenditure and/or increase the source of revenue.
- **Current Account Deficit (CAD)** - Current account deficit is a measurement of a country’s trade where the value of imports of goods and services as well as net investment income or transfer from abroad is greater than the value of exports of goods and services for a country. This indicates that the country is a net debtor of foreign currency, which increases the pressure on the country's existing foreign currency reserves. Current account surplus is the opposite of this.
- **Investment** - In private investment, the funds come from a private, for-profit business. A few examples of private investment are a private company’s manufacturing plant, a commercial office building, or a shopping mall. In public investment, the money exchanged comes from a governmental entity such as a city, state, country, etc. It would involve roads, airports, dams and other public infrastructure.

Market Indices

- **Nifty 50 Index –** It is a well diversified 50 stock index accounting for 22 sectors of the economy. It is used for a variety of purposes such as benchmarking fund portfolios, index based derivatives and index funds.
- **CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index** - It seeks to track the performance of a debt portfolio that includes government securities and AAA/AA rated corporate bonds.

Fixed Income Indicators

- **Repo Rate** - The rate at which the RBI lends money to commercial banks is called repo rate. It is an instrument of monetary policy. Whenever shortage of funds banks has, they can borrow from the RBI.
- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)** - CRR is the amount of funds which the banks need to keep with the RBI. If the RBI decides to increase the CRR, the available amount with the banks comes down. The RBI uses the CRR to drain out excessive money from the system.

Fixed Income Indicators

- **Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)** – It is a rate at which the RBI provides overnight lending to commercial banks over and above the repo window (repo rate). The interest rate charged is higher than the repo rate and hence it is used when there is considerable shortfall in liquidity.
- **Statutory Liquidity ratio (SLR) –** In India, commercial banks are required to maintain a certain percentage of their total deposits (net demand and time liabilities) in notified Government securities to ensure safety and liquidity of deposits. This percentage is known as the SLR rate. If the RBI or Central Bank reduces the SLR rate, it means that higher liquidity will be available to banks for their lending activity and vice-versa.

Others

- **Goods and Services Tax (GST) –** The GST is one of the biggest indirect tax reforms, with an aim to make India one unified common market. It is a single tax on the supply of goods and services, right from the manufacturer to the consumer. Credits of input taxes paid at each stage will be available in the subsequent stage of value addition, which makes GST essentially a tax only on value addition at each stage. The final consumer will thus bear only the GST charged by the last dealer in the supply chain, with set-off benefits at all the previous stages.
- **Foreign institutional investors (FIIs)** - FIIs are those institutional investors who invest in the assets belonging to a different country other than that where these organizations are based. These are the big companies such as investment banks, mutual funds etc, which invest considerable amount of money in Indian equity and fixed income markets, and consequently have a strong bearing on the respective market movement and currency.
- **Domestic institutional investors (DIIs)**- DIIs are those institutional investors who undertake investment in securities and other financial assets of the country they are based in. Institutional investment is defined to be the investment done by institutions or organizations such as banks, insurance companies, and mutual fund houses in the financial or real assets of a country.
- **Emerging market (EM) economy**- An emerging market economy describes a nation's economy that is progressing toward becoming more advanced, usually by means of rapid growth and industrialization. These countries experience an expanding role both in the world economy and on the political frontier.
- **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)**- The OPEC was formed in 1960 to unify and coordinate members' petroleum policies. This was aimed at ensuring the stability of oil markets in order to secure an efficient, economic, and regular supply of petroleum to customers as well as a steady income to producers with a fair return. Members of OPEC include Iran, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (or UAE), Oman, and Yemen. The OPEC countries produce 40% of the world's crude oil.
- **Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)**- The FOMC is the monetary policymaking body of the Federal Reserve System. The FOMC is composed of 12 members – seven members of the Board of Governors and five of the 12 Reserve Bank presidents.
- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**- The IMF, formed in 1945, is an international organization of 189 countries, headquartered in Washington, D.C. The key objectives include fostering global monetary cooperation, securing financial stability, facilitating international trade, promoting high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reducing poverty around the world.

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About Us

PNB MetLife India Insurance Company Limited (PNB MetLife) is one of the fastest growing life insurance companies in the country, having as its shareholders, MetLife International Holdings LLC. (MIHL), Punjab National Bank Limited (PNB), Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited (JKB), M. Pallonji and Company Private Limited and other private investors, with MIHL and PNB being the majority shareholders. PNB MetLife has been present in India since 2001.

PNB MetLife brings together the financial strength of a leading global life insurance provider, MetLife, Inc., and the credibility and reliability of PNB, one of India's oldest and leading nationalised banks. The vast distribution reach of PNB together with the global insurance expertise and product range of MetLife makes PNB MetLife a strong and trusted insurance provider.

PNB MetLife is present in over 107 locations across the country and serves customers in more than 8,000 locations through its bank partnerships with PNB, JKB and Karnataka Bank Limited.

PNB MetLife provides a wide range of protection and retirement products through its Agency sales of over 6,000 financial advisors and multiple bank partners, and provides access to Employee Benefit plans for over 1,200 corporate clients in India. The company continues to be consistently profitable and has declared profits for last five Financial Years.

For more information, visit www.pnbmetlife.com

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IRDAI Registration number 117
CI No: U66010KA2001PLC028883

For more details on risk factors, terms and conditions, please read product sales brochure carefully before concluding a sale.

Unit-Linked Life Insurance products are different from the traditional insurance products and are subject to the risk factors.

The premium paid in Unit-Linked Life Insurance Policies are subject to investment risks associated with capital markets and the NAVs of the Units may go up or down based on the performance of Fund and factors influencing the capital market and the insured is responsible for his/her decisions.

The name of the Insurance Company (PNB MetLife India Insurance Company Limited) and the name of the Unit-Linked Life Insurance contract does not in any way indicate the quality of the contract, its future prospects or returns.

Please know the associated risks and the applicable charges, from your Insurance agent or the Intermediary or the Policy Document.

The various Funds offered are the names of the Funds and do not in any way indicate the quality of these plans, their future prospects and returns. The Unit-Linked Funds don't offer a guaranteed or assured return.

The premium shall be adjusted on the due date even if it has been received in advance.

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Compound annual growth rate (CAGR) is rounded to nearest 0.1%

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