



Milkar life aage badhaein



Met Invest

Group Fund Monthly Fund Performance

February 2022 Edition



The month gone by - A snapshot

Global equity markets corrected significantly in February as the outbreak of Russia-Ukraine war resulted in escalation of geopolitical tensions. The imposition of sanctions on Russia is likely to have significant impact on cross-border trade and capital flows. Commodity prices, especially those linked to energy, have increased sharply, thereby escalating inflationary pressures. Additionally, the US Fed is expected to continue monetary policy normalisation and increase rates in the upcoming policy.

Crude oil prices increased by 11% in February to above US\$ 100 per barrel. Russia is a key energy exporter, and its involvement in a major war with Ukraine, along with imposition of sanctions, have led to concerns over possible deterioration in energy supplies.

Economy continues gradual recovery

The GDP growth data for October-December 2021 indicates a gradual recovery in economic activities. However, the revival was below consensus expectations, largely due to weak domestic demand. The significant reduction in Covid-19 cases, is likely to enable revival in economic activities.

The Central government's fiscal situation remains comfortable, given buoyancy in tax revenues. This is likely to allow the government to support economic growth through enhanced capital expenditure.

RBI maintains an accommodative stance

Retail inflation in January rose to a seven-month high and has touched the upper end of RBI's threshold of 6%. In the recent policy meeting, RBI mentioned that monetary policy will continue to be supportive of economic growth. The Central Bank has projected headline inflation to trend lower in FY23.

Outlook: The better than projected fiscal situation enabled the central government to reduce its scheduled market borrowings in February. Therefore, despite continuing increase in commodity prices as well as increase in global bond yields, the upward movement in Indian yields has been modest. However, given the build-up of global inflationary pressures coupled with the central government's planned borrowing programme in FY23, yields are likely to gradually trend upwards, going forward.

Equity markets continue to consolidate

Nifty index declined by 5.4% in February amidst rising geo-political tension and continued increase in commodity prices. Inflation beneficiaries such as Metals, Oil & Gas and Power sectors outperformed while Banking, Capital Goods and Real Estate sectors underperformed. Foreign Institutional Investors sold equities worth US\$ 5bn during the month.

Outlook: The global macro-economic outlook is turning less sanguine owing to factors such as monetary policy normalisation by global central banks and high inflationary pressures exacerbated by sharp rise in commodity prices. These factors are likely to have an adverse impact on global economic growth as well as corporate earnings.

On the domestic front, the Indian economy is expected to grow at a significantly higher pace in FY23, compared to developed as well as emerging market peers. The corporates earnings growth is also expected to be strong. However, the impact of adverse global factors can lead to high volatility in equity markets. Notwithstanding near-term concerns, the medium to long term outlook for equities remains positive.

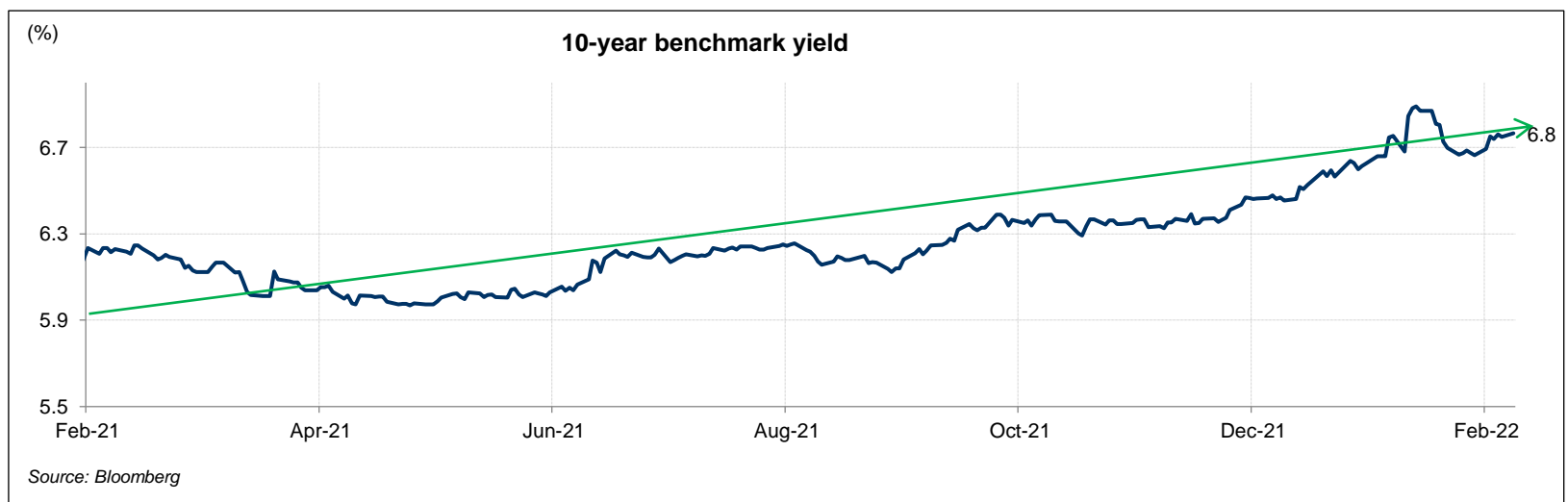
Sanjay Kumar

Chief Investment Officer

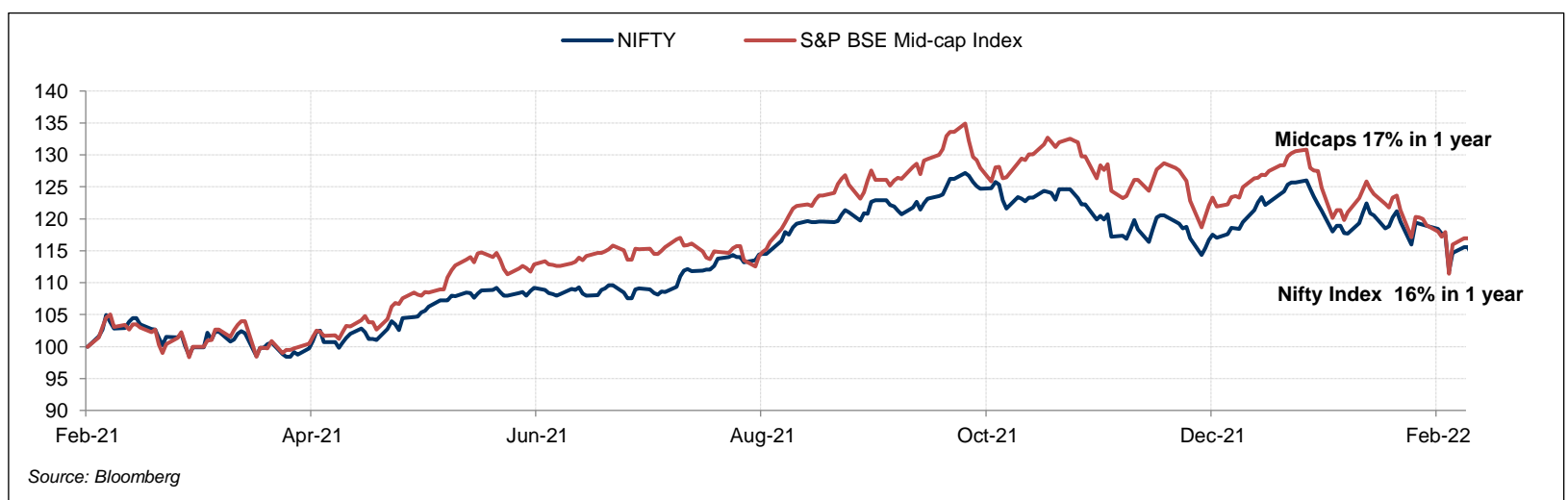
Indicators	Feb 2021	Nov 2021	Feb 2022	QoQ Change	YoY Change
Economic indicators					
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation (%)	4.1	4.5	6.0	1.5	1.9
Gross Domestic Product (GDP Growth) %	0.7	8.5	5.4	-3.1	4.7
Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (%)	2.2	4.4	0.4	-4.0	-1.8
Brent crude oil (USD/barrel)	66	71	101	42%	53%
Domestic Markets					
Nifty Index	14,529	16,983	16,794	-1%	16%
S&P BSE Mid-cap Index	19,979	24,688	23,356	-5%	17%
10-year G-Sec Yield (%)	6.2	6.3	6.8	50 bps	60 bps
30-year G-Sec Yield (%)	6.8	6.9	7.2	30 bps	40 bps
10-year AAA PSU Corporate Bond Yield (%)	7.2	6.9	7.1	20 bps	-10 bps
Exchange rate (USD/INR) *	73.5	75.2	75.3	0%	2%
Global Markets					
Dow Jones (U.S.)	30,932	34,484	33,893	-2%	10%
FTSE (U.K.)	6,483	7,059	7,458	6%	15%
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	28,966	27,822	26,527	-5%	-8%

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

10-year government bond yield trend



Equity Market performance





FUND PERFORMANCE



MARKET OVERVIEW

FUND CATEGORY

Balance

- Gratuity Balanced Fund
- Group Met Secure Fund
- Group Met Growth Fund

Debt

Gratuity Debt Fund

Fund Details

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.

Inception Date	NAV	YTM	MD	AUM
07-Jul-2009	Rs. 30.4722	6.3%	4.9	Rs. 91 crore
Fund Manager(s)		Funds Managed by the Fund Managers		
Deb Bhattacharya		Equity - 2 Debt - 3 Balanced -5		

Fund v/s Benchmark Return (%)

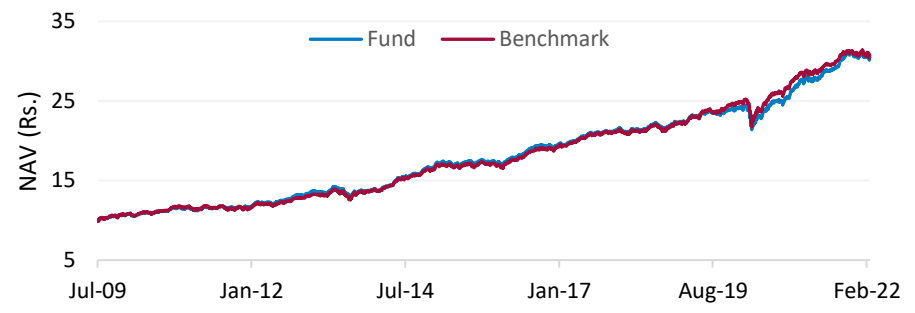
	Fund	Benchmark*
1 Month	-0.6%	-0.4%
6 Months	2.1%	0.5%
1 Year	10.8%	8.7%
2 Years	13.0%	11.4%
3 Years	10.9%	11.0%
5 Years	9.3%	9.5%
Inception	9.2%	9.1%

Past performance is not indicative of future performance

*Benchmark is 30% Nifty 50 and 70% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index

MD is Modified duration (Debt and Money Market) in years; YTM is Yield to Maturity; AUM is Asset Under Management.

NAV vs Benchmark



Actual v/s Targeted Asset Allocation (%)

Security Type	Min	Max	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	25%	95%	61.9%
Equities	5%	35%	29.1%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0%	40%	9.0%

The actual asset allocation will remain within the 'minimum' and 'maximum' range based on market opportunities and future outlook of the markets.

Security Name Rating Net Asset (%)

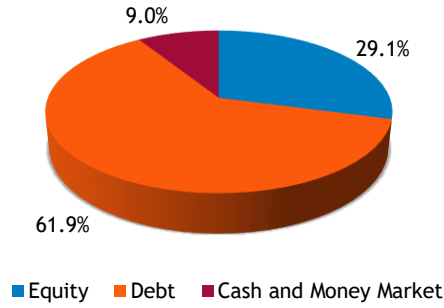
Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Equity		
Reliance Industries Ltd.		2.4%
ICICI Bank Ltd.		2.2%
Infosys Ltd.		2.2%
HDFC Bank Ltd.		1.9%
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.		1.2%
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.		1.2%
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.		1.1%
State Bank of India		1.0%
Axis Bank Ltd.		0.9%
Bharti Airtel Ltd.		0.9%
Others		14.1%
Total		29.1%

Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Government Securities		
6.1% GOI 2031		8.4%
7.26% GOI 2029		6.3%
7.06% SDL 2032		4.6%
8.13% GOI 2045		3.7%
8.25% SDL 2026		3.5%
5.15% GOI 2025		3.2%
7.57% GOI 2033		1.7%
6.64% GOI 2035		1.2%
Total		32.6%

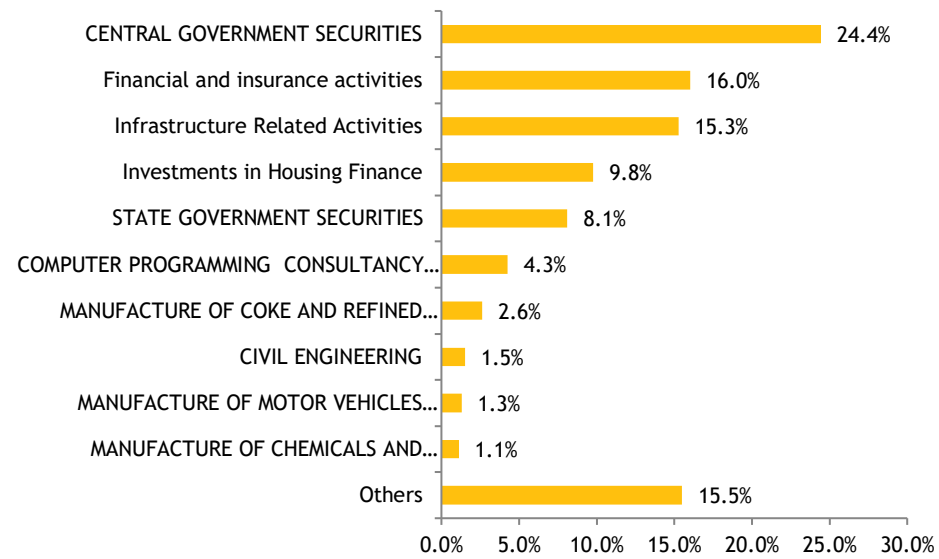
Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Corporate Bonds		
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	AAA	5.4%
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AA	4.6%
INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.6%
Housing Development Finance Corporation I	AAA	4.4%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	3.9%
NTPC Ltd.	AAA	2.3%
Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	AAA	2.2%
SUNDARAM FINANCE LTD	AAA	1.2%
PIRAMAL CAPITAL & HOUSING FINANCE LIMIT	AA	0.8%
Total		29.3%

Cash and Money Market	9.0%
Portfolio Total	100.0%

Asset Mix

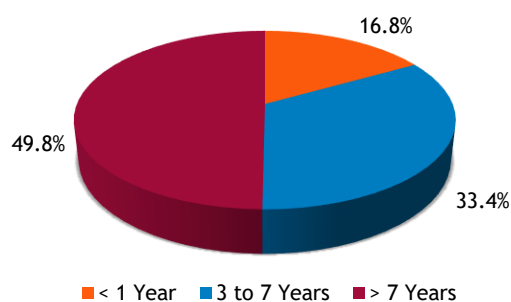


Industry Wise Exposure*

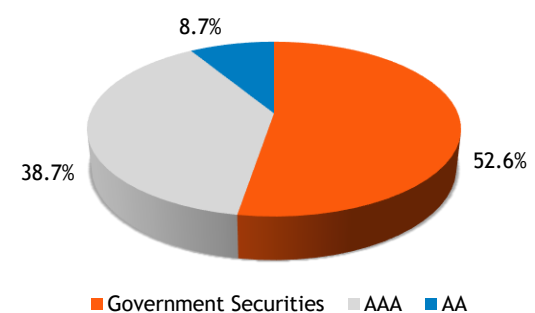


*Industry Classification is as per National Industrial Classification (All Economic Activities) -2008 NIC

Debt Maturity Profile



Rating Credit Profile



Gratuity Debt

SFIN No: ULGF00105/06/04GRADEBTFFND117

February 28, 2022

Fund Details

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.

Inception Date	NAV	YTM	MD	AUM
20-Dec-2010	Rs. 22.4698	6.6%	4.9	Rs. 115 crore
Fund Manager(s) Deb Bhattacharya		Funds Managed by the Fund Managers Equity - 2 Debt - 3 Balanced -5		

Fund v/s Benchmark Return (%)

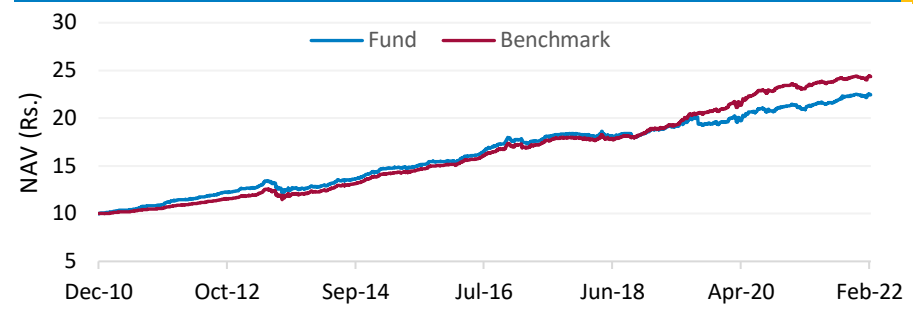
	Fund	Benchmark*
1 Month	0.7%	0.8%
6 Months	3.0%	1.6%
1 Year	7.2%	5.7%
2 Years	5.9%	6.3%
3 Years	6.0%	8.8%
5 Years	5.2%	7.5%
Inception	7.5%	8.3%

Past performance is not indicative of future performance

*Benchmark is CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index

MD is Modified duration (Debt and Money Market) in years; YTM is Yield to Maturity; AUM is Asset Under Management.

NAV vs Benchmark



Actual v/s Targeted Asset Allocation (%)

Security Type	Min	Max	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	60%	100%	94.5%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0%	40%	5.5%

The actual asset allocation will remain within the 'minimum' and 'maximum' range based on market opportunities and future outlook of the markets.

Security Name Rating Net Asset (%)

Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Government Securities		
6.1% GOI 2031		10.0%
5.15% GOI 2025		6.8%
7.57% GOI 2033		5.3%
7.2% SDL 2027		4.5%
6.54% GOI 2032		4.3%
5.77% GOI 2030		4.1%
7.06% SDL 2032		2.6%
7.59% GOI 2026		2.3%
6.64% GOI 2035		0.8%
7.95% GOI 2032		0.0%
Total		40.6%

Corporate Bonds

Housing Development Finance Corporation I	AAA	9.2%
INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.8%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	4.7%
SHRIRAM TRANSPORT FINANCE CO. LTD.	AA+	4.7%
N H P C LTD.	AAA	4.7%
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AA	4.6%
Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	AAA	4.5%
LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	AAA	4.2%
SIKKA PORTS & TERMINALS LTD.	AAA	2.8%
IDFC FIRST BANK LIMITED	AA	2.8%
Others		6.9%
Total		53.9%

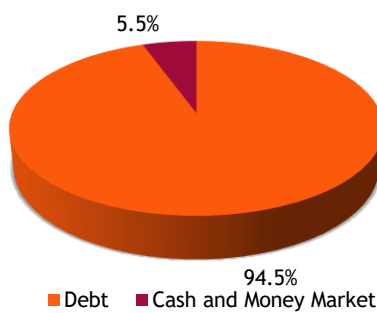
Cash and Money Market

5.5%

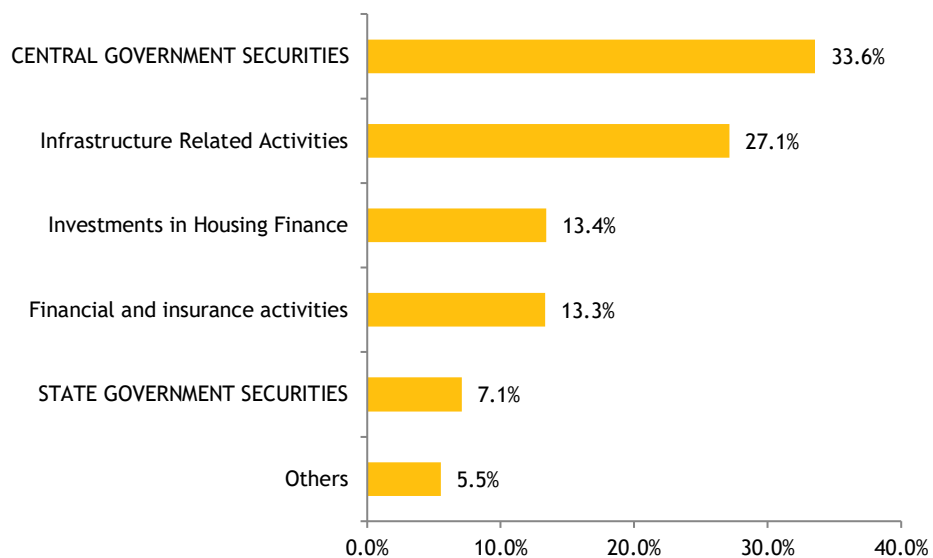
Portfolio Total

100.0%

Asset Mix

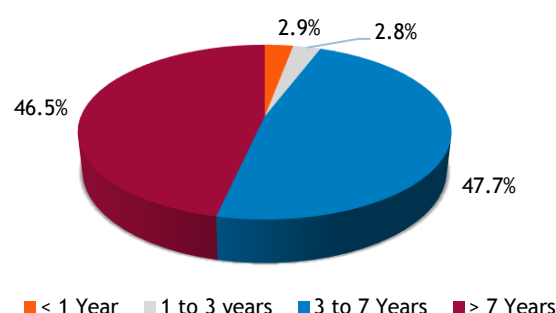


Industry Wise Exposure*

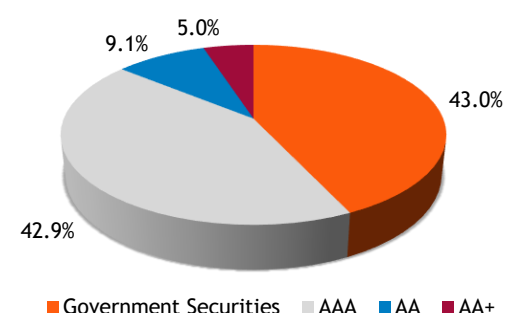


*Industry Classification is as per National Industrial Classification (All Economic Activities) -2008 NIC

Debt Maturity Profile



Rating Credit Profile



Group Met Secure fund (Open Fund)

SFIN No: ULGF00410/09/14METSECUREF117

February 28, 2022

Fund Details

Investment Objective: To generate regular income by investing in high investment grade Fixed Income Securities and to generate capital appreciation by investing a limited portion in equities.

Investment Philosophy: The fund will target 15% investments in Equities and 85% investments in Government & other debt securities (Including Money Market) to meet the stated objectives.

Inception Date	NAV	YTM	MD	AUM
29-Dec-2020	Rs. 10.6123	6.3%	5.3	Rs. 6.1 crore
Fund Manager(s)		Funds Managed by the Fund Managers		
Deb Bhattacharya		Equity - 2 Debt - 3 Balanced -5		

Fund v/s Benchmark Return (%)

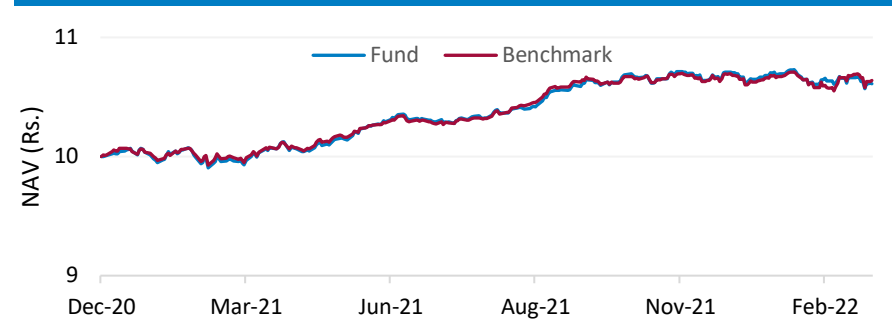
	Fund	Benchmark*
1 Month	-0.3%	0.1%
6 Months	1.1%	1.0%
1 Year	7.1%	7.0%
2 Years	--	--
3 Years	--	--
5 Years	--	--
Inception	5.2%	5.4%

Past performance is not indicative of future performance

*Benchmark is 15% S&P BSE Sensex 50 and 85% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index for Debt and Crisil Overnight Index

MD is Modified duration (Debt and Money Market) in years; YTM is Yield to Maturity; AUM is Asset Under Management.

NAV vs Benchmark



Actual v/s Targeted Asset Allocation (%)

Security Type	Min	Max	Actual
Listed Equities	10%	20%	14.5%
Government and other Debt Securities	10%	80%	70.2%
Money Market and other liquid assets	10%	80%	15.3%

The actual asset allocation will remain within the 'minimum' and 'maximum' range based on market opportunities and future outlook of the markets.

Security Name Rating Net Asset (%)

Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Equity		
Reliance Industries Ltd.		1.2%
Infosys Ltd.		1.1%
ICICI Bank Ltd.		1.1%
HDFC Bank Ltd.		1.0%
State Bank of India		0.6%
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.		0.6%
Axis Bank Ltd.		0.5%
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.		0.5%
Bharti Airtel Ltd.		0.4%
Hindustan Unilever Ltd.		0.4%
Others		7.1%
Total		14.5%

Government Securities

7.06% SDL 2032	34.2%
5.15% GOI 2025	6.4%
6.5% SDL 2030	6.3%
6.64% GOI 2035	3.9%
Total	50.8%

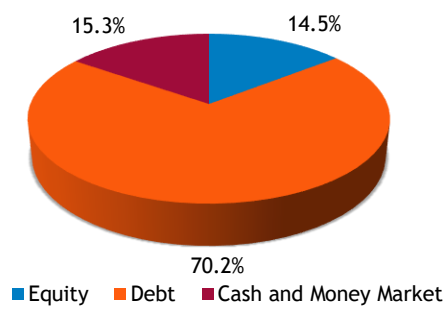
Corporate Bonds

EDELWEISS BHARAT BOND ETF -APRIL 2031	AAA	5.4%
INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.9%
Power Finance Corporation Ltd.	AAA	3.6%
NABARD	AAA	3.5%
EDELWEISS BHARAT BOND ETF -APRIL 2025	AAA	2.1%
Total		19.4%

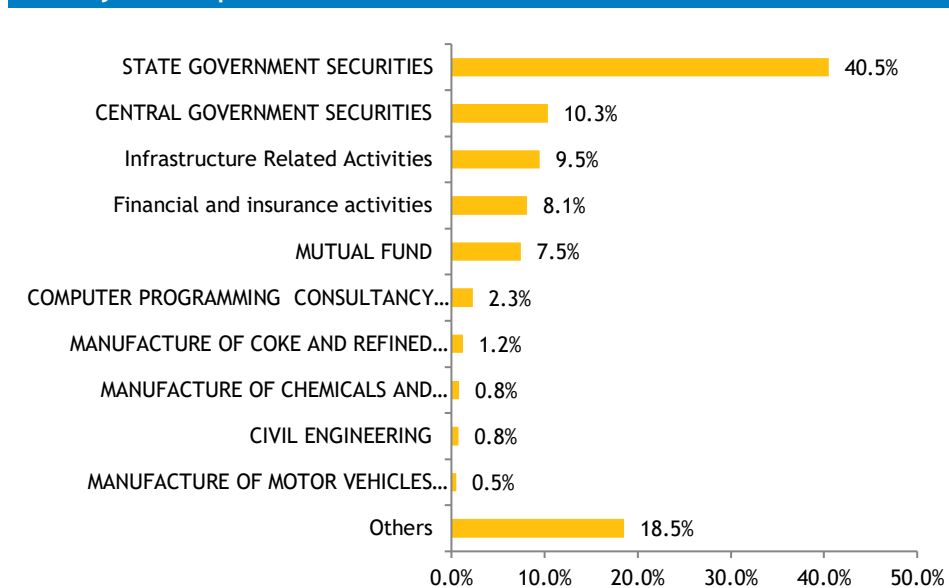
Cash and Money Market

Portfolio Total	100.0%
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Asset Mix

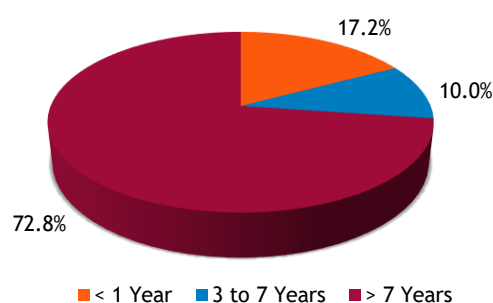


Industry Wise Exposure*

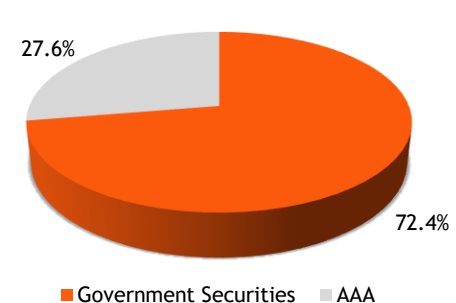


*Industry Classification is as per National Industrial Classification (All Economic Activities) -2008 NIC

Debt Maturity Profile



Rating Credit Profile



Group Met Growth Fund (Open Fund)

SFIN No: ULGF00510/09/14METGROWTHF117

February 28, 2022

Fund Details

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 50% investments in Equities and 50% investments in Government & other debt securities to meet the stated objectives.

Inception Date	NAV	YTM	MD	AUM
29-Dec-2020	Rs. 11.3783	5.5%	4.1	Rs. 5.9 crore
Fund Manager(s)		Funds Managed by the Fund Managers		
Deb Bhattacharya		Equity - 2 Debt - 8 Balanced - 8		

Fund v/s Benchmark Return (%)

	Fund	Benchmark*
1 Month	-2.1%	-1.5%
6 Months	0.6%	-0.5%
1 Year	11.4%	11.1%
2 Years		
3 Years		
5 Years		
Inception	11.7%	11.1%

Past performance is not indicative of future performance

*Benchmark is 55% S&P BSE Sensex 50 and 45% CRISIL Composite Bond Fund Index for Debt and Crisil Overnight Index

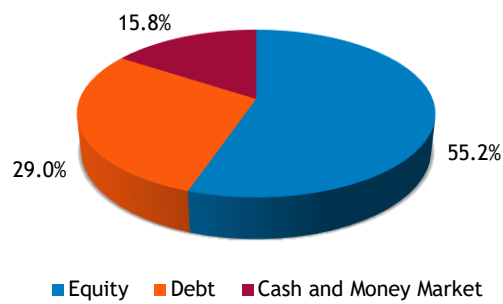
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Actual v/s Targeted Asset Allocation (%)

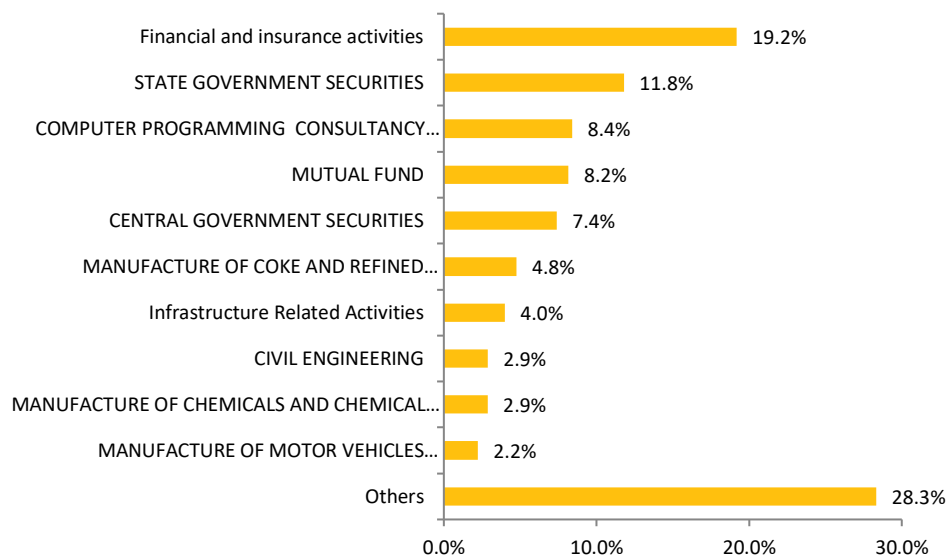
Security Type	Min	Max	Actual
Listed Equities	30%	60%	55.2%
Government and other Debt Securities	10%	60%	29.0%
Money Market and other liquid assets	10%	60%	15.8%

The actual asset allocation will remain within the 'minimum' and 'maximum' range based on market opportunities and future outlook of the markets.

Asset Mix

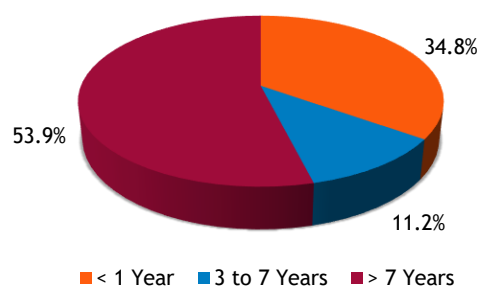


Industry Wise Exposure*

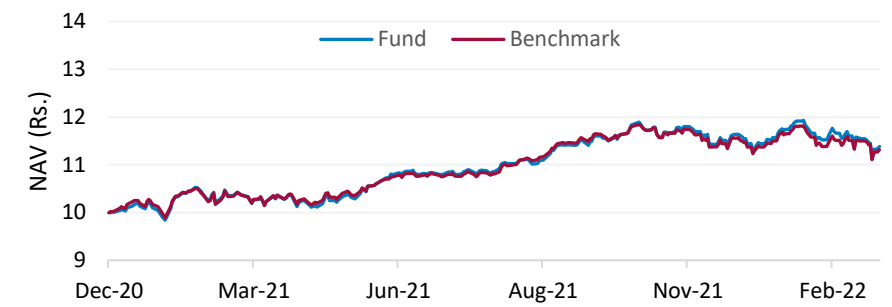


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Debt Maturity Profile

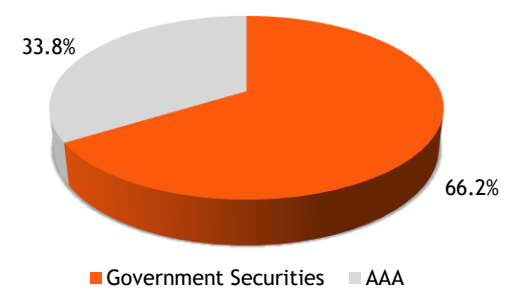


NAV vs Benchmark



Security Name	Rating	Net Asset (%)
Equity		
Reliance Industries Ltd.		4.4%
ICICI Bank Ltd.		4.4%
Infosys Ltd.		4.0%
HDFC Bank Ltd.		3.7%
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd.		2.2%
State Bank of India		2.1%
Larsen & Toubro Ltd.		2.0%
Axis Bank Ltd.		1.8%
Bharti Airtel Ltd.		1.6%
Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.		1.6%
Others		27.3%
Total		55.2%
Government Securities		
7.06% SDL 2032		11.8%
6.64% GOI 2035		4.1%
5.15% GOI 2025		3.3%
Total		19.2%
Corporate Bonds		
EDELWEISS BHARAT BOND ETF -APRIL 2031	AAA	6.5%
EDELWEISS BHARAT BOND ETF -APRIL 2025	AAA	1.7%
NABARD	AAA	1.6%
Total		9.8%
Cash and Money Market		
15.8%		
Portfolio Total		
100.0%		

Rating Credit Profile



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.

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.

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 115 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.

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