

PGIM India Overnight Fund

An Overnight Fund - An open ended debt scheme investing in overnight securities.
A relatively low interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk scheme.

Rated A1+ mfs by ICRA^{##}

September 2026

PGIM India Mutual Fund, Regn No for MF: MF/065/10/02

Investment Objective

PGIM India Overnight Fund aims to provide reasonable returns commensurate with low risk and providing a high level of liquidity, through investments made primarily in overnight securities having maturity of 1 business day.

Fund Suitability

- Suitable for investors looking for an avenue to park very short-term surplus funds for as low as one day.
- For investors with a low risk appetite and seeking daily liquidity.

Why Overnight Fund?

- Liquidity and Credit Risk is minimized as the maturity of the underlying investments of the fund is 1 Business day and the exposure of the fund is limited to G Secs, T bills, TREPS, CROMS or AAA PSUs and PFI Money Market Instruments.
- Interest rate risk is reduced as the fund only invest in securities with a tenor of 1 business day.
- Designed for investors seeking to deploy surplus funds for a very short investment horizon.
- No lock-in
- No entry or exit load.

Investing Money in an Overnight Fund

- Investor invests in Overnight scheme.
 - For instance, if the scheme deploys money in TREPS/CROMS** on a T basis, the deployed amount earns overnight interest.
 - On T+1 day Maturity, in case of investment in TREPS/CROMS, CCIL** pays out the principal amount + overnight interest to the scheme.
 - Money is available to the investor.
- (** For investments in instruments such as Government Securities, T Bills, PSU and PFI Money Market Instruments the Fund manager may use other portals such as NDS OM, F Trac and NSECL)

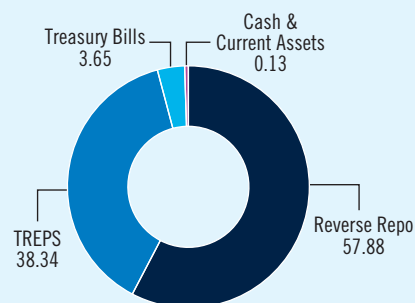
Why PGIM India Overnight Fund?

- Low cost Overnight fund offering[#]
([#]For latest TER, please refer website.)
- Daily Portfolio disclosure

All inflows into the fund follow the investment process illustrated in the flow chart above and are deployed across a pre-defined set of relatively low-risk instruments. The fund is predominantly invested through CROMS and TREPS, where lending is fully collateralised by underlying Government Securities.

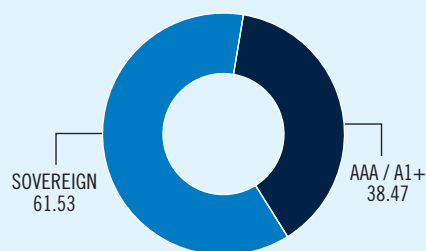
In general, variation in yields under these liquidity options (such as CROMS and TREPS) may not be very wide on a given day. However, there exists opportunities to generate higher yields through careful and appropriately timed deployment of funds which is guided by monitoring of liquidity trends within the system. The fund management team actively tracks parameters such as rolling 7 day and 15 days MIBOR and Call money rates, System liquidity, near term maturities of Government Bonds, on-going Bond (G secs, SDL) auctions, Government net balances, GST outflows, Government spending etc., which can be useful lead indicators of liquidity trends that in turn is used as a key input for liquidity management and yield forecasting for the Overnight fund.

Asset Allocation (% AUM)



The above data is as on September 30, 2026

Credit Quality Profile (% AUM)



The above data is as on September 30, 2026

Fund Details

AUM as on September 30, 2026 (₹ in Crore):	70.34
For the Debt Portfolio	
Portfolio Yield (%)	5.19
Modified Duration	1 day
Average Portfolio Maturity	1 day
Macaulay Duration	1 day

The above data are as on September 30, 2026.

What is TREPS

Triparty Repo i.e. TREPS, facilitates borrowing and lending of funds against the collateral of Government Securities in a Triparty Repo arrangement.

- A repo contract is one where a third entity (apart from the borrower and lender), called a Tri-Party Agent, acts as an intermediary between the two parties to the repo to facilitate services like collateral selection, payment and settlement, custody and management during the life of the transaction.
- Clearing Corporation of India Ltd (CCIL) would be the Central Counterparty to all trades from Tri Party Repo Dealing System (TREPS) and would perform the role and responsibilities of Triparty Repo Agent, in terms of Repurchase Transactions (Repo).
- Types of Entities that are eligible to participate in TREPS include Banks, Financial institutions, Insurance Companies, Mutual Funds, Primary Dealers, NBFCs, Pension Funds, Corporates etc.

What is CROMS

Clearcorp Repo Order Matching System (CROMS) is a STP enabled anonymous Order Matching Platform launched by Clearcorp Dealing Systems (India) Ltd on 27th January 2009. This system enables dealing in two kinds of Repos –

1. Basket

- Basket Repos enables dealing in baskets wherein repoable securities have been classified based on instrument type, liquidity and outstanding tenor and clustered together.
- Details of security allocated are known to both counterparties post trade.

2. Special Repos

- It is a conventional repo, where both borrower and lender are aware of the underlying security against which deal is sought to be concluded.

About 70% of all market repo action against Government Securities is concluded on the Platform consistently as CROMS provides better

transparency, repo rate discovery and operational efficiency and has thus become the preferred avenue for market repo dealing.

Does the AUM of the Overnight Scheme matter?

The size of the scheme does not have any bearing on the scheme performance, since TREPS and CROMS are extremely large sized windows of liquidity deployment within the money-market system. Daily flows into TREPS for instance is in the range of INR 50,000 -70,000 crores. The price (yield) discovery within this window as a result of the diversified counterparty base is also very efficient.

Further, the size of the fund or the overall AUM of the fund house has no direct bearing on the fund's performance or the investment risks associated with the PGIM India Overnight Fund.

As the fund invests in securities with a residual maturity of up to one business day, the portfolio is generally positioned to manage liquidity requirements arising from investor outflows. Any impact on the fund's liquidity or performance would depend on prevailing market conditions.

Fund Manager's View

- Bond yields continued their upward trajectory during the month on the back of a melt up in global bond yields and a 14% rise in Brent Crude prices. In an eventful month, money market yields remained anchored, supported by the FCNR inflows which aggregated USD 134 bn, while the longer end of the yield curve remained under pressure due to adverse global bond and geopolitical developments.
- As the overnight lending rates consistently fell below the policy repo rate, RBI conducted regular interventions in the FX markets both in the spot and the forward swap segments to drain out liquidity apart from announcing a 1 lakh crore OMO sale. The beginning of the month saw a deluge of liquidity hitting the market with yields at the very short end of the money market curve falling sharply before retracing in the middle of the month as RBI announced OMO sale and stepped up its intervention in the FX market to drain liquidity.
- As a result of the FCNR flows, the wedge between the deposits and the credit growth in the banking system has narrowed to 1% from 5% a couple of months back with deposits growing at 17.30% (YoY) relative to credit growth of 18.1% (YoY). Balance of Payments (BOP) is also expected to close the year in surplus to the tune of USD 40-50bn as a result of the FCNR inflows though current account is expected to remain in deficit at around 1% of GDP.
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation came in line with expectations at 4.82% though both food and core inflation registered an uptick. "Core" inflation came in at 4.20%, which suggests some pass-through of higher input costs. Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation stayed elevated at 9.92% with "core" WPI at 8.10%. The last 3 months average WPI is at 9.90% with monthly momentum remaining firm in August.
- As crude prices remain elevated, amidst firm food prices, inflation (both WPI and CPI) is likely to stay firm, with CPI inflation in October (for

September month) likely to rise towards 5.50%. Monsoon has ended with a 14.20% deficit, and though spatial distribution has improved considerably of late, risks remain from warm weather and low reservoir levels. Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for Rabi (winter) crops were announced with an average hike of 5.20% compared to 6.20% last year. Thus, the increase in MSP remains contained and lower than last year's levels, limiting the pressure on food inflation.

- The government has set the rabi foodgrain production target at 177.7 mt for the current year, up 1.8% from last year's levels. Fiscal deficit (Apr-Aug) came in at 42% of the budget estimates, above the 5-yr average of 33% (for the same period). It is expected that the fiscal deficit target of 4.3% will be met with higher subsidies likely being offset by corresponding increase in revenues and/or spending cuts. The H2 borrowing calendar was in line with market estimates though it elongated duration with higher issuances at the longer end of the yield curve.
- Globally, central banks across the developed world raised policy rates and left the door opened for more. The melt up in yields happened as yields crossed key technical thresholds with the benchmark US 10yr bond yield up 53 bps during the month. European bond yields also rose significantly signifying the strong upward momentum in yields across the developed economies which are facing the twin challenge of elevated inflation and higher debt burden.
- We expect RBI to raise the policy repo rate by 25 bps and also change the monetary policy stance. Though the market has a consensus view on a 25 bps rate hike, it is split on a change in stance and we believe that given the worsening global macro, narrowing of interest rate differentials with rest of the world, increasing probability of higher inflation going ahead, it will be not out of place to change the monetary stance along with the start of the rate hiking cycle.

Source: RBI, Bloomberg.

About Us

PGIM India Mutual Fund is part of PGIM, the global investment management arm of Prudential Financial, Inc. (PFI), with over **\$1.6 trillion** in assets under management. PGIM India Asset Management offers a comprehensive range of equity and fixed income solutions through mutual funds, alternatives, and portfolio management services. Leveraging PGIM's over **150 year** shared legacy and expertise across more than 30 market cycles, PGIM India combines global insights with local investment expertise to provide an enriching investment experience. Headquartered in Mumbai, the fund house operates across **25 cities** in India, managing 25 open-ended funds.

Source: www.investor.prudential.com As on June 30, 2026.

Asset Allocation

Instruments	Indicative allocations (% of total Assets)	
	Minimum	Maximum
Treasury bills, government securities, (Tri Party Repo), Debt (Only PSU, PFI and other quasi government bodies) and money market instruments* with maturity on or before the next business day	0%	100%

*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 bills, and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

The scheme will limit the investments into debt instruments with 1 business day residual maturity only to Government securities, SDLs, PSUs, PFIs and other Quasi-government papers. Please refer to the Scheme Information Document for more details on asset allocation. The scheme can deploy, not exceeding, 5% of the net assets of the scheme in G-secs and/or T-bills with a residual maturity of upto 30 calendar days for the purpose of placing the same as margin and collateral for certain transactions.

Key Features



Benchmark index:
NIFTY 1D Rate Index



Fund Manager:
Mr. Puneet Pal and Mr. Sandeep Devan



Exit load: Nil

Potential Risk Class

Credit Risk →	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
Interest Rate Risk ↓			
Relatively Low (Class I)	A-I		
Moderate (Class II)			
Relatively High (Class III)			

ICRA has assigned the "[ICRA]A1+mfs" (pronounced as ICRA A one plus m f s) rating to the PGIM India Overnight Fund. Schemes with "[ICRA]A1mfs" rating are considered to have very strong degree of safety regarding timely receipt of payments from the investments that they have made. Modifier {"+" (plus)} can be used with the rating symbol to reflect the comparative standing within the category. The ratings should, however, not be construed as an indication of the performance of the Mutual Fund scheme or of volatility in its returns. For complete rating scale and definitions please refer to ICRA's Website www.icra.in or other ICRA Rating Publications ICRA Credit Quality Rating Methodology for debt mutual fund schemes. ICRA's mutual fund rating methodology is based on evaluating the inherent credit quality of the fund's portfolio. As a measure of the credit quality of a debt fund's assets, ICRA uses the concept of "credit scores". These scores are based on ICRA's estimates of credit risk associated with each exposure of the portfolio taking into account its maturity. To quantify the credit risk scores, ICRA uses its database of historical default rates for various rating categories for various maturity buckets. The credit risk ratings incorporate ICRA's assessment of a debt fund's published investment objectives and policies, its management characteristics, and the creditworthiness of its investment portfolio. ICRA reviews relevant fund information on an ongoing basis to support its published rating opinions. If the portfolio credit score meets the benchmark of the assigned rating during the review, the rating is retained. In an event that the benchmark credit score is breached, ICRA gives a month's time to the debt fund manager to bring the portfolio credit score within the benchmark credit score. If the debt fund manager is able to reduce the portfolio credit score within the benchmark credit score, the rating is retained. If the portfolio still continues to breach the benchmark credit score, the rating is revised to reflect the change in credit quality.

www.pgimindia.com/mutual-funds

1800 209 7446

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Riskometer

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Income over a short term investment horizon
- Investment in debt and money market instruments having maturity of upto 1 business day
- Degree of risk – LOW

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



The risk of the scheme is low

The views of the Fund Manager should not be construed as an advice and investors must make their own investment decisions regarding suitability of the funds based on their specific investment objectives and financial positions and using such independent advisors as they believe necessary. Investors are advised to consult their own legal, tax and financial advisors to determine possible tax, legal and other financial implication or consequence of subscribing to the units of the PGIM India Mutual Fund ("Fund").

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