

## Fixed Income Funds

### 1. Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund

(An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

### 2. Invesco India Short Duration Fund

(An open ended short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration<sup>^</sup> of the portfolio is between 1 year to 3 years. A moderate interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

<sup>^</sup>Macaulay duration of a bond is the number of years taken to recover the initial investment of a bond. It is calculated as the weighted average number of years to receive the cash flow wherein the present value of respective cash flows is multiplied with the time to that respective cash flows. The total of such values is divided by the price of the security to arrive at the duration



# Product Labelling

Scheme Name Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund	Potential Risk Class			
	Credit Risk →			
	Interest Rate Risk ↓	Relatively Low (Class A)	Moderate (Class B)	Relatively High (Class C)
	Relatively Low (Class I)			
	Moderate (Class II)			
	Relatively High (Class III)	A-III		

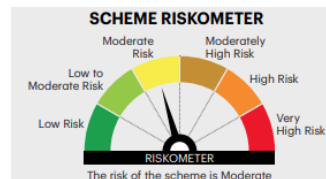
This product is suitable for investors who are seeking\*:

- Income over medium to long term
- Investments in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds

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

## Scheme Riskometer

### Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund



## Benchmark Riskometer

### As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. Nifty Corporate Bond Index A-II



<b>Scheme Name</b> <b>Invesco India Short Duration Fund</b>	<b>Potential Risk Class</b>			
	<b>Credit Risk</b> →	<b>Relatively Low (Class A)</b>	<b>Moderate (Class B)</b>	<b>Relatively High (Class C)</b>
	<b>Interest Rate Risk</b> ↓			
	<b>Relatively Low (Class I)</b>			
	<b>Moderate (Class II)</b>	<b>A-II</b>		
	<b>Relatively High (Class III)</b>			

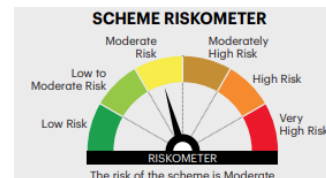
This product is suitable for investors who are seeking\*:

- Income over short to medium term
- Investments in short term debt and money market instruments

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

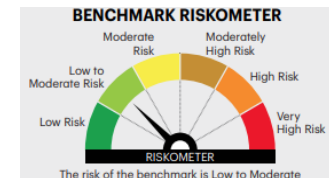
## Scheme Riskometer

### Invesco India Short Duration Fund



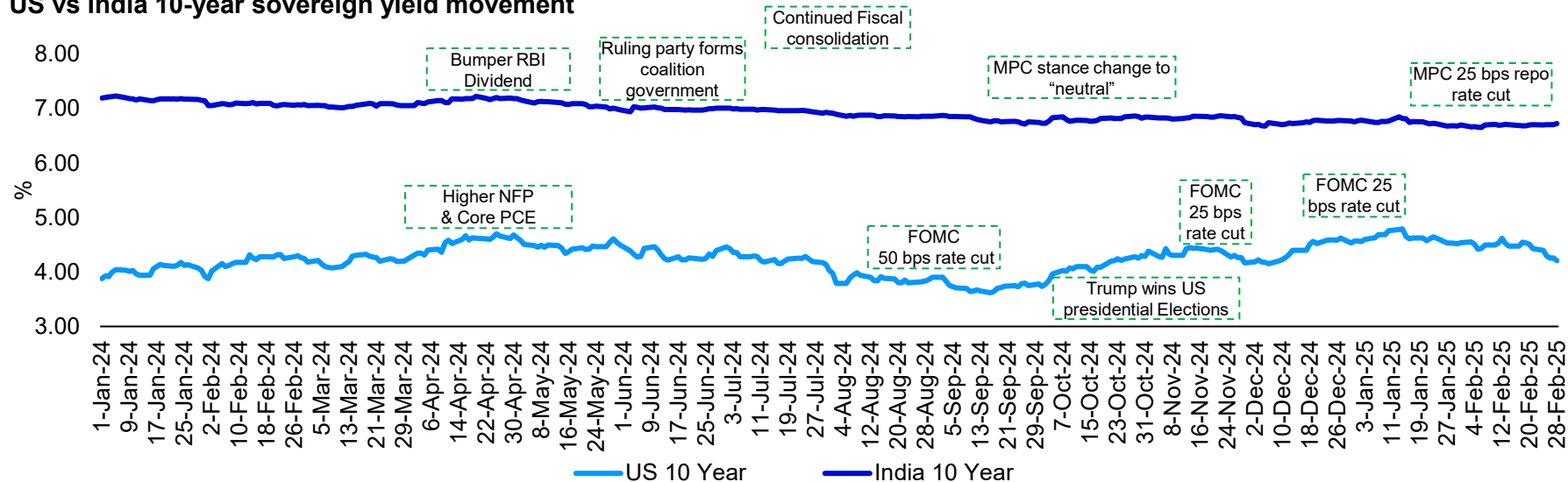
## Benchmark Riskometer

### As per AMFI Tier I Benchmark i.e. NIFTY Short Duration Debt Index A-II



# The Indian fixed income market has demonstrated resilience amidst volatile global conditions

## US vs India 10-year sovereign yield movement



- The global markets remained volatile with US Treasury (UST) exhibiting volatility by ~117 bps while Indian G-sec yields traded within ~58 bps range till Feb'25.
- Indian macros have remained robust with growth inflation mix well within the optimal range coupled with credible fiscal consolidation. **This stability allowed Indian government bonds to remain resilient, softening by 47 basis points, in contrast to the US Treasury, which hardened by 33 basis points since January 1, 2024.**
- In FY2026, we expect similar resilience by Indian Government Bonds as the inflation remains within RBI's mandated range while growth may push the Central Bank to act in favour of yields.

Source: Bloomberg. Data as of Feb 28, 2025. NFP: Nonfarm Payroll. PCE: Personal consumption expenditure. FOMC: Federal Open

# Why fixed income market is in a sweet spot today?

## 1. Demand supply dynamics

### G-sec

- **Demand supply is supportive** for G-sec due to rapid fiscal consolidation and complemented by healthy domestic demand & FPI buying, and **will help push yields lower**

### Corporate Bonds

- Elevated Bond supply currently, demand to follow in the near term as investors chase higher carry

## 2. Supportive Monetary policy

- The MPC reduced the repo rate by 25 basis points in February 2025, marking the first rate cut in five years
- **Further rate cuts are anticipated over the next 3-6 months, as the growth-inflation dynamics provide room for easing**
- Possibility of rate cut in next policy remains high and may be followed by another rate cut if global factors turn supportive

## 3. Opportunities on the yield curve

### G-sec

- Steep yield curve but is expected to flatten as long-term yields (5-15 years) decline due to robust demand

### Corporate Bonds

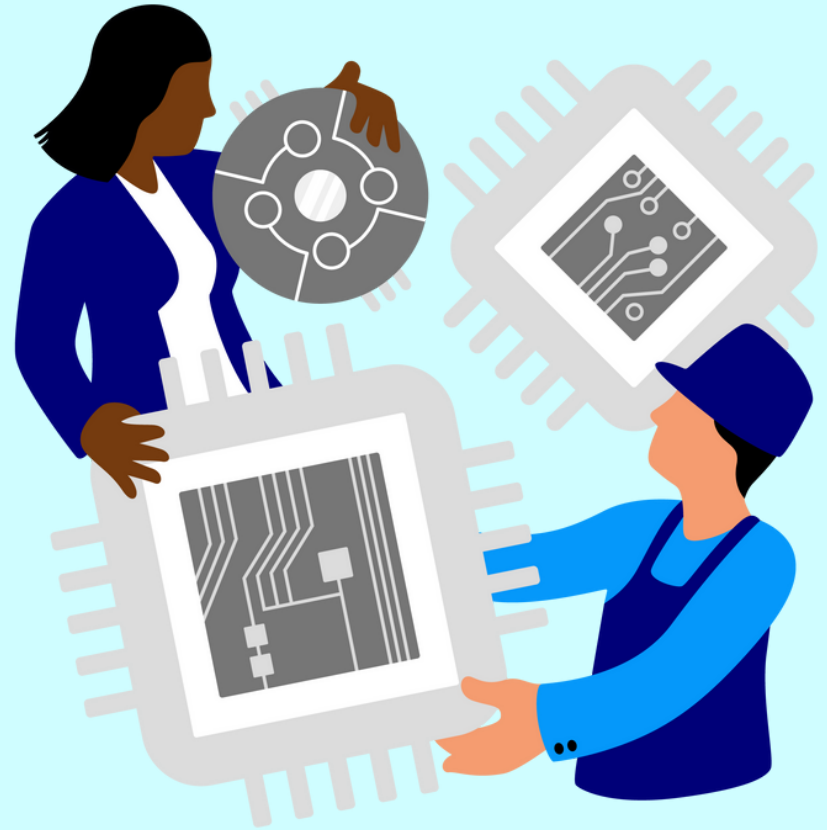
- The yield curve for corporate bonds is inverted but is also expected to flatten, with short-term yields (1-5 years) likely to drift lower rapidly
- Attractive spread over G-sec at the shorter end

**Risk-reward remains favourable and provides opportunity for diversification**

MPC: Monetary Policy Committee. FPIs: Foreign Portfolio Investors.

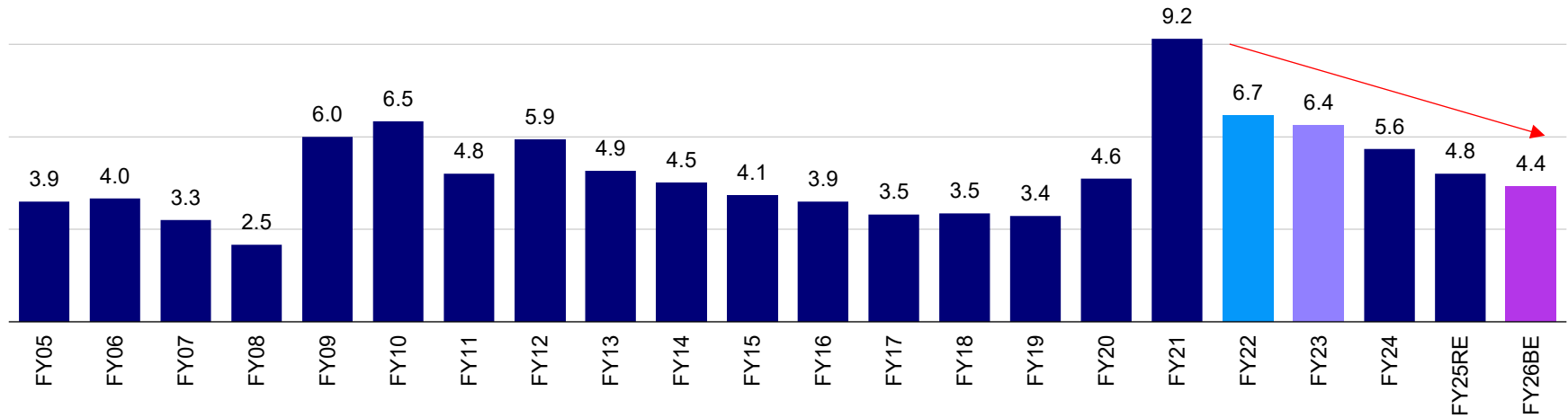
**Disclaimer** - The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

# 1. Demand-Supply Dynamics



# The government is maintaining its commitment to fiscal consolidation, targeting lower deficits for FY25 and FY26

Fiscal Deficit (% of GDP)

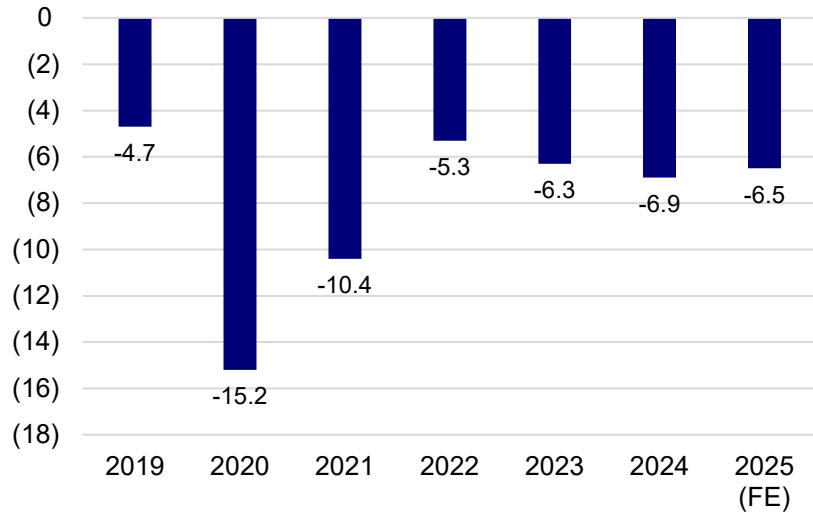


GDP – Gross Domestic Product. RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates. Source: MOFSL – Motilal Oswal Financial Services Limited/Budget document.

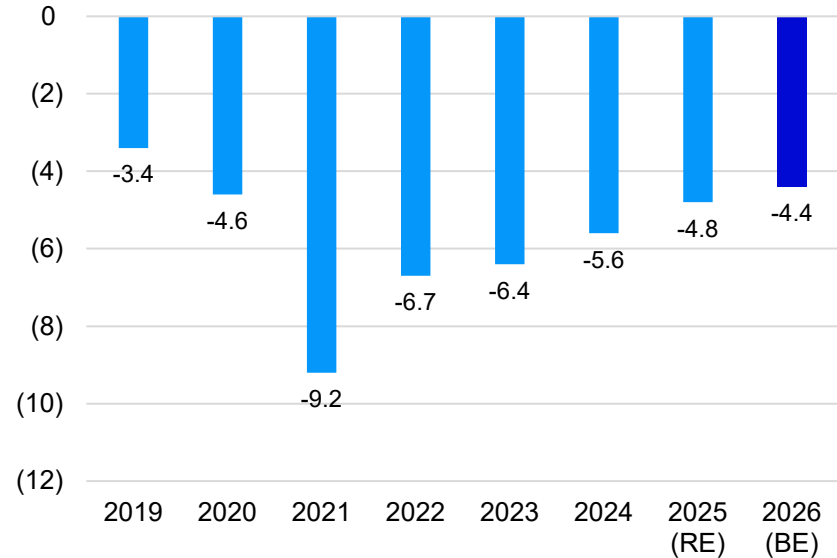
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# Given the rapid pace of fiscal consolidation, India's fiscal deficit is projected to be lower than pre-pandemic levels

US Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP



India Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP

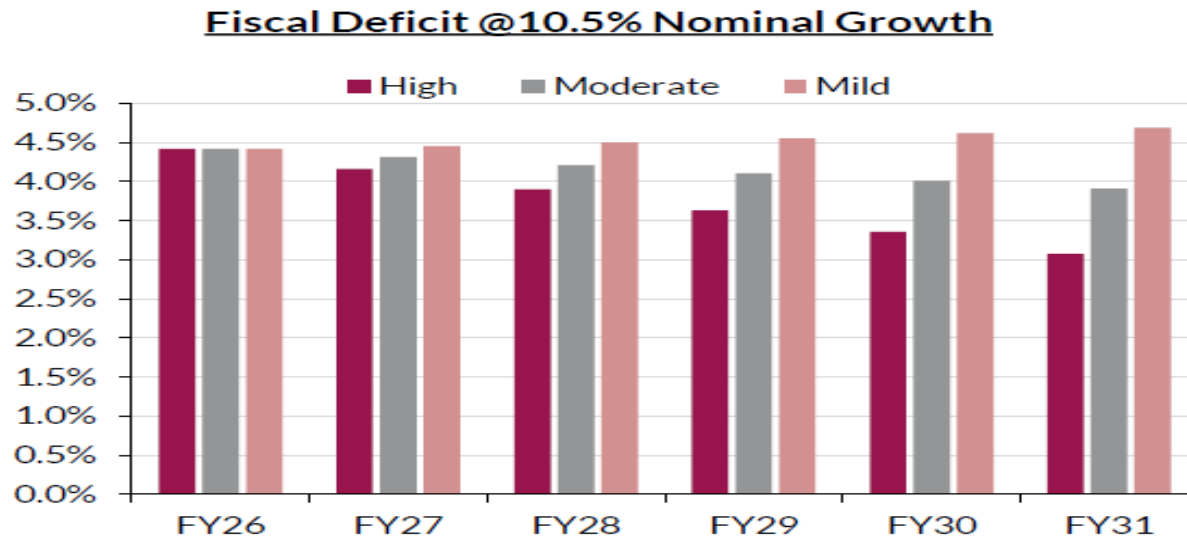


Source: Bloomberg; IAMI. For India annual data is for Fiscal year and for US is for calendar year. FE- First estimates.

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## Further, the government has outlined its fiscal consolidation strategy beyond FY26

Fiscal consolidation to continue thereafter also



- Debt to GDP ratio to be brought down to 50% by FY31
- Under a moderate case it may translate to 10-15 bps fiscal consolidation every year

Source: Axis Bank Research.

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# In continuation, the demand-supply dynamics for FY26 appear favorable

## IGB issuance is marginally higher in FY26 due to reduction in T-Bill issuances (INR Trillion)

		FY25 (RE)	FY26 (BE)
A.	Central govt. fiscal deficit -INR Tn (% of GDP)	15.7 (4.84%)	15.7 (4.40%)
B.	Net Market Borrowing (IGBs only)	10.75	11.54
C.	IGB redemptions	3.26 <sup>1</sup>	3.28 <sup>2</sup>
D.	Gross IGB supply (B+C)	14.01	14.82
E.	States' deficit- INR Tn (% of GDP)	8.60 (2.65%)	9.45 (2.65%)
F.	States net borrowing via SDLs	7.64	8.50
G.	SDL redemptions	3.20	3.72
H.	Gross SDL issuance (F+G)	10.84	12.22
I.	<b>Net IGB+SDL supply (B+F)</b>	<b>18.39</b>	<b>20.04</b>
J.	Gross IGB+SDL supply (D+H)	24.85	27.04

## FY26 demand/supply remains in balance (IGB and SDLs estimates, INR Trillion)

Investor	Ownership <sup>3</sup>	Net demand H2FY24 + H1FY25	Net demand FY26 estimate
Banks	36%	5.75 (35%)	5.8-6.2 (29-31%)
Insurance Firms	26%	3.38 (21%) <sup>4</sup>	5.2-5.6 (26-28%)
Provident Funds	11%	2.60(16%)	1.8-2.2 (9-11%)
RBI	8%	-0.98(-6%)	1.0-1.5 (5-7%)
Pension Funds	5%	1.38 (9%)	1.6-2.0 (8-10%)
FPIs	2%	1.50 (9%)	0.3-0.6 (1-3%)
Others <sup>5</sup>	12%	2.61 (16%)	2.0-3.0 (10-15%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.24</b>	<b>17.7-21.1 (88-105%)</b>

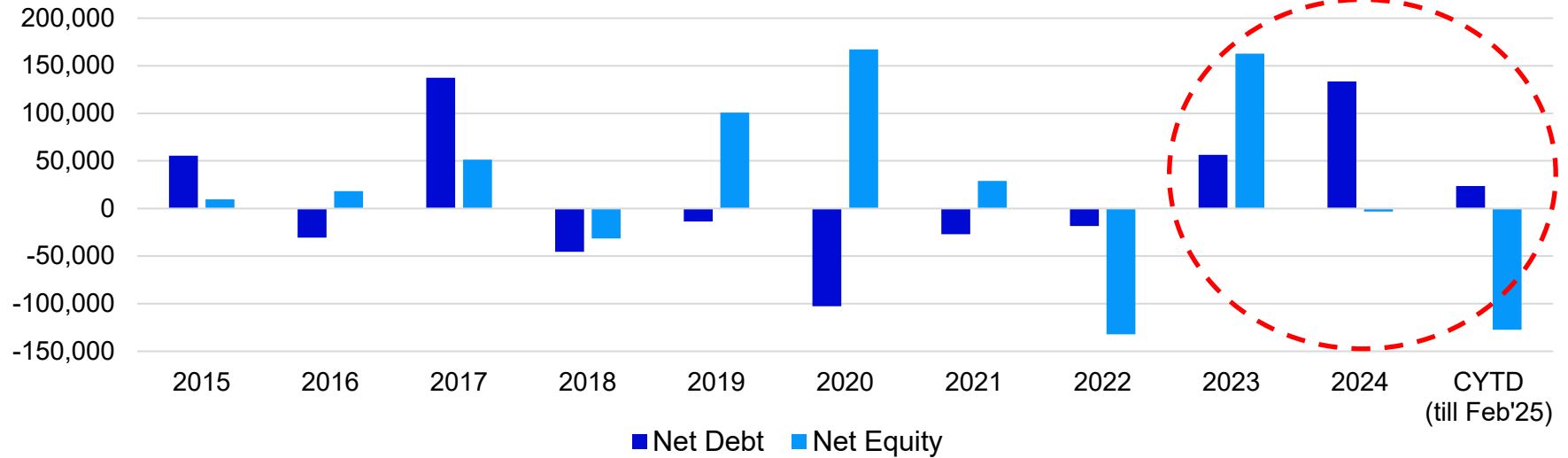
Left hand table: <sup>1</sup>Budgeted redemptions for FY25= INR 2.378 Trillion and planned buyback of IGBs maturing in subsequent years= INR 882 Bn; <sup>2</sup>current redemptions= INR 3.95 Trillion, of which INR 675 Bn are met via GST compensation collection; BE: Budget estimates. RE: Revised estimates; IGB: Indian Government Bond. SDL: State Development Loan. OMO: Open Market Operation. GST: Goods and Services Tax. Source: Budget documents, Standard Chartered Research..

Right hand table: <sup>3</sup>End Sep-2024; <sup>4</sup>actual FY26 demand is likely to be higher; <sup>5</sup>Others include mutual funds, corporates, state governments etc. Source: RBI, Standard Chartered Research.

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# FPIs buying support momentum in G-secs

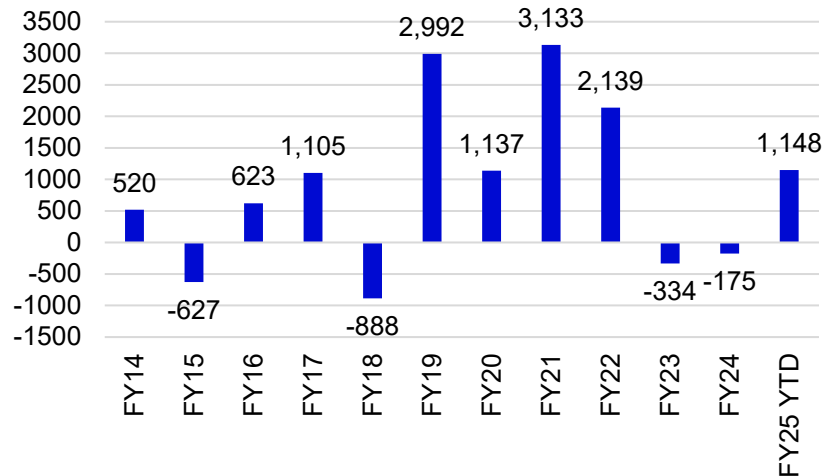
## Healthy FPI demand in Debt (INR crores)



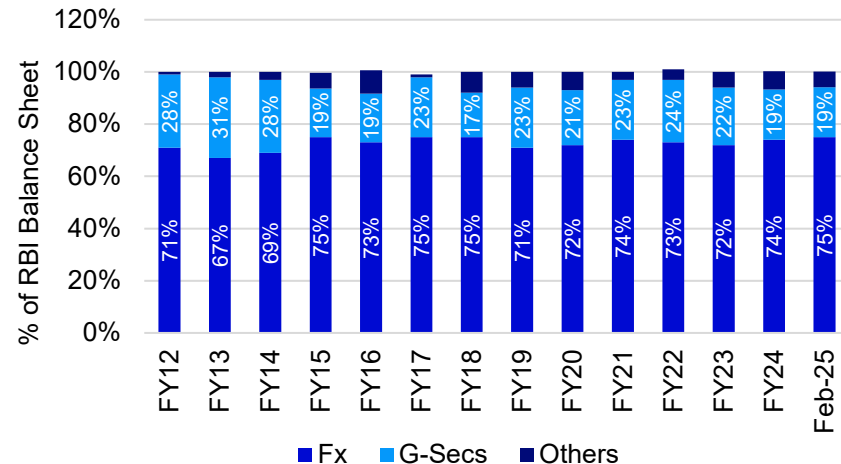
Source: Bloomberg. FPI : Foreign Portfolio Investment. Data as of 28 Feb 2025.

# Additionally RBI is expected to use G-sec OMO purchases as a key tool to ease out system liquidity which is again supportive of demand-supply dynamics

Open Market Operations (OMOs)- Rs. Bn



G-Secs as a % of RBI's balance sheet



- Rate cut cycle has generally coincided with improvement in liquidity.
- RBI has announced additional Rs. 1 lakh crores of OMOs for Mar'25
- Even with an assumption of neutral liquidity (system liquidity being zero), RBI will be required to undertake OMOs in the range of Rs. 2 – 3 lakh crores during FY26. OMO purchases will be higher in case RBI decided to keep system liquidity above neutral levels

Left hand chart: Source- Bloomberg, RBI. FY25 YTD– till February 28, 2025. **Disclaimer** - The above chart is for illustration purpose only to show OMO operations conducted by RBI. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. Right hand chart : Source: Bloomberg, RBI. FY25 data till February 28, 2025

**Disclaimer** - The RHS chart is for illustration purpose only to show the % allocation of RBI's Balance Sheet. Currently, G-sec as a % of RBI balance sheet is towards the lower bound compared to historical levels which indicates possibility of OMO purchases going forward. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy.

## Maturity profile of OMO purchases

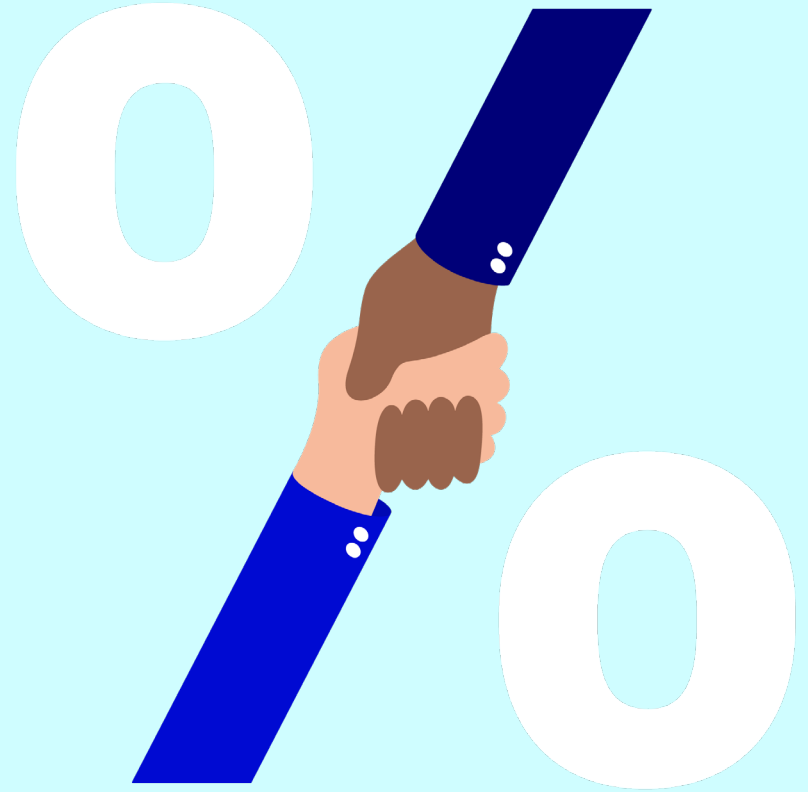
Maturity Year	OMO Amount (Rs. Cr)	OMO as % of total
2030	17,233	17%
2033	17,800	18%
2034	21,661	22%
2036	20,005	20%
2037	23,321	23%

Maturity	OMO Amount (Rs. Cr)	OMO as % of total
Up to 5 Years	0	0%
5- 10 Years	35,033	35%
10 -15 Years	64,987	65%
15 Years and above	0	0%

- **All the OMO purchases by RBI uptill now have been in 5-15 years segment, out of which ~65% is in 10-15 years bucket**

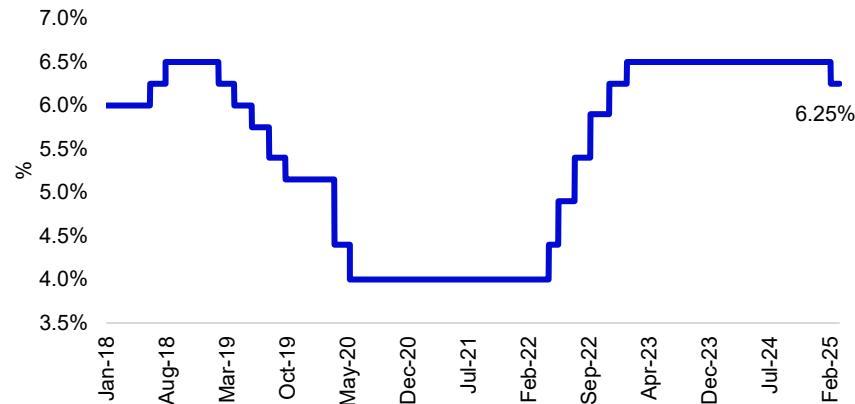
Source- RBI. Data as of Feb 28, 2025

## 2. Supportive Monetary Policy

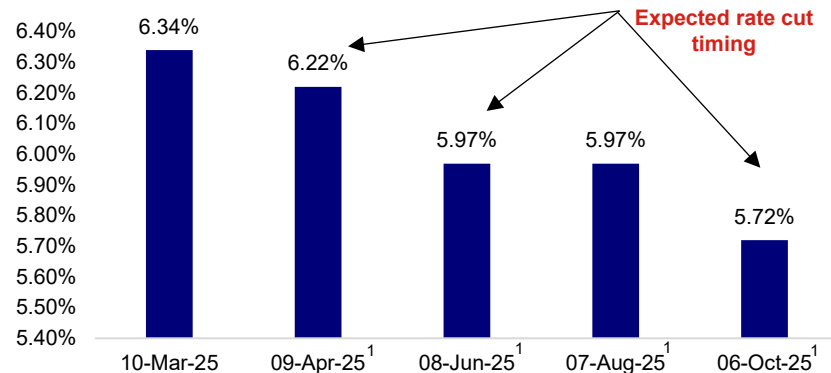


# RBI has started rate cut cycle after a long pause of almost 5 years, more easing is anticipated

RBI Policy Repo Rate



OIS Swap curve has priced in more than 2 rate cuts in CY2025



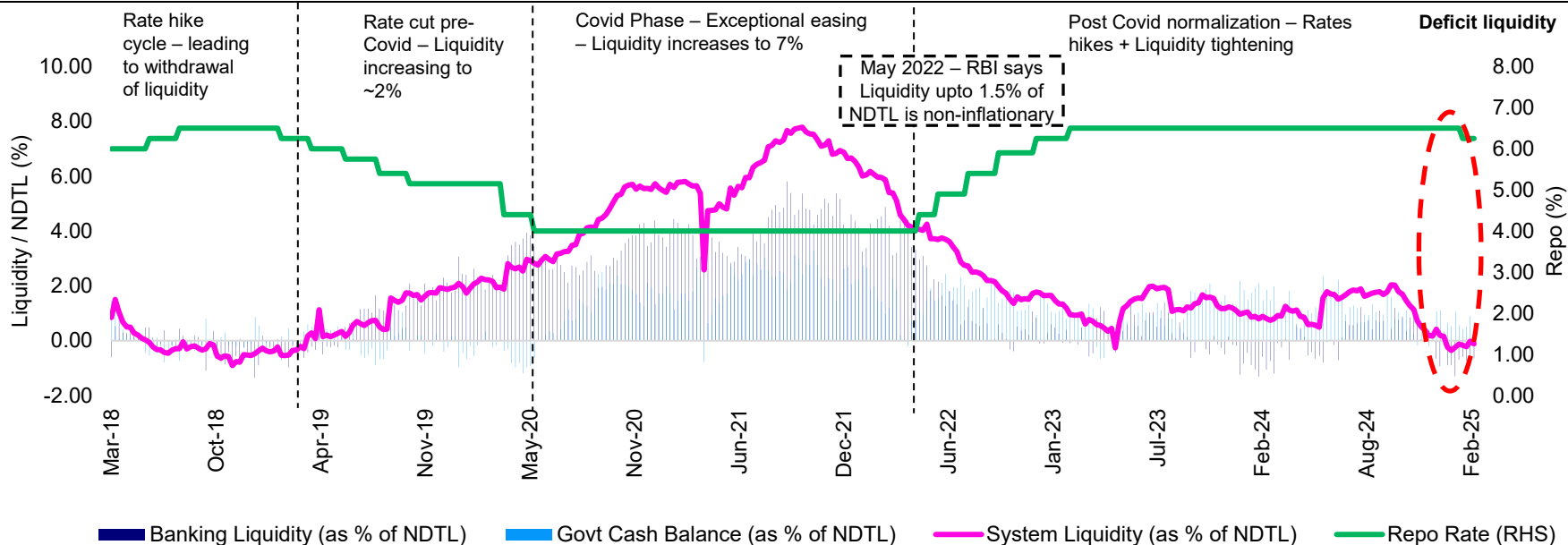
- RBI delivered its first rate cut after a long pause on Feb 7, 2025, but still sounded hawkish while keeping an eye on global uncertainty.
- Since then, till Feb 28, 2025, US treasury yield on 2 yr/10 yr paper has rallied by 30-40 bps as the market is factoring in US growth disruption due to tariff policies and hence FOMC may have to deliver more rate cuts to support growth.
- Even on domestic front, headline CPI for Feb 2025 has come at 3.61% against the market consensus at 3.98%, led by sharper decline in food inflation.
- Domestic growth remains under pressure owing to subdued private investments and urban consumption.
- Current growth-inflation dynamics has opened space for RBI to deliver another 25 bps rate cut in April 2025 and likelihood of one more rate cut thereafter, depending upon the global factors.
- Even the Interest rate swap curve is pricing in more than 50 bps rate cuts in CY2025.

Source: Bloomberg. OIS: Overnight Index Swap. FOMC: Federal Open Market Committee. CPI: Consumer Price Index. <sup>1</sup>Estimates.

**Disclaimer** - The RHS chart is only to show the rate cuts being factored in the swap curve. This information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as an investment advice to any party. The information provided herein may include statements/data of future expectations that are based on current views and assumptions and involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

# Historically, rate easing cycle typically has coincided with improvement in liquidity

Assuming a similar trend in this cycle, liquidity should improve from hereon



Source – Bloomberg

**Disclaimer** - The above chart is for illustration purpose only to show movement of system liquidity during various phases of rate cycle. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy.

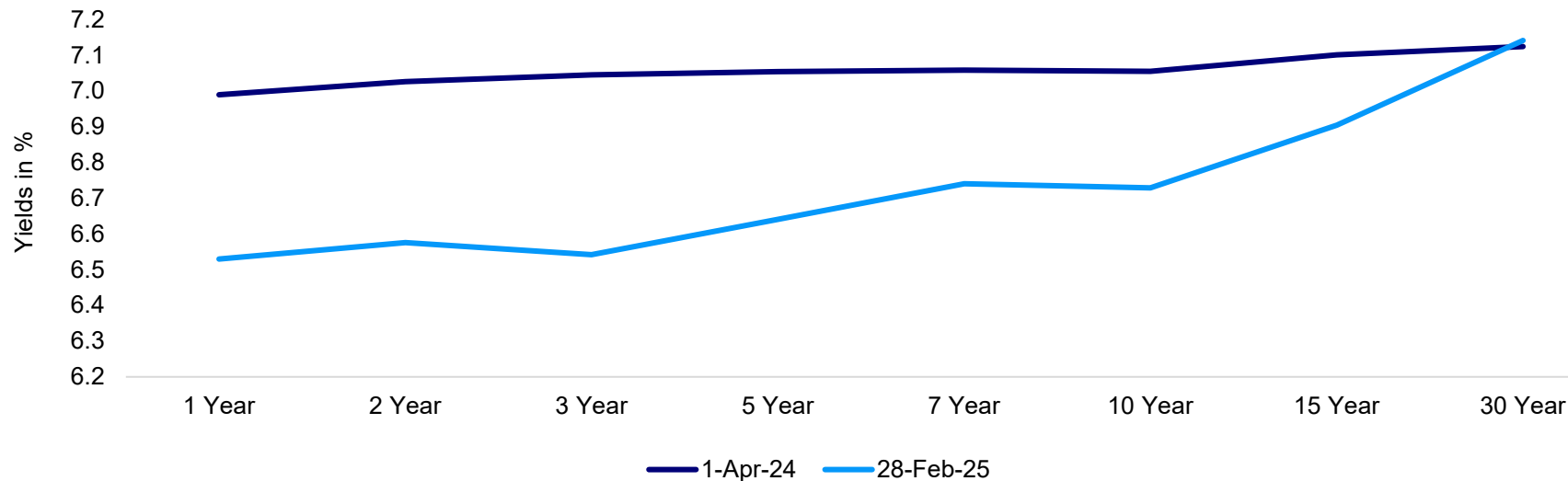
### 3. Opportunities on the Yield Curve





# G-sec yield curve has steepened over the past one year

## Sovereign Yield Curve



Source: Bloomberg.

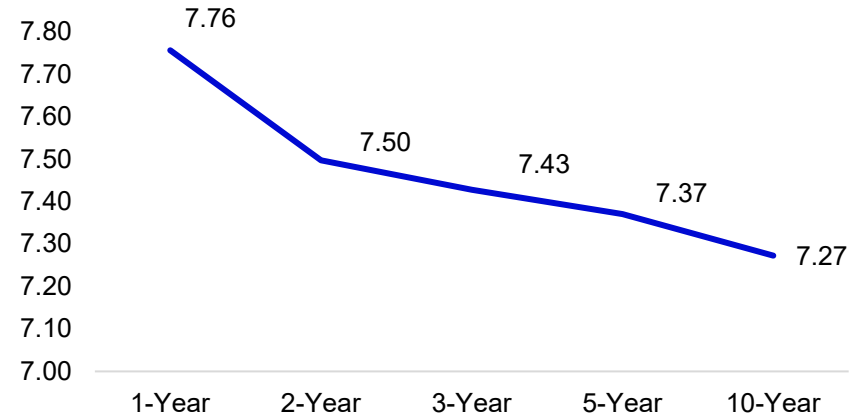
**Disclaimer:** The purpose of above chart is only to explain the shape of the G-sec yield curve across various maturities ranging from 1 year to 30 years. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as investment advice to any party.

# While the corporate bond yield curve has got inverted due to heavy supply

Corporate Bond Supply Segment-Wise (Rs. crores)

Segment	FY24 (till Feb'24)	FY25 YTD (till Feb'25)	Change
PSUs	324,609	424,180	31%
Private Sector Finance Companies	153,397	134,760	-12%
Housing Finance Companies	69,270	67,323	-3%
Others	84,311	77,805	-8%
Private Sector Financial Institutions	15,820	8,925	-44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>647,408</b>	<b>712,994</b>	<b>10%</b>

AAA PSU Bond Yield Curve (%) (as on Feb 28, 2025)



Source: Bloomberg. Data as on Feb 28, 2025.

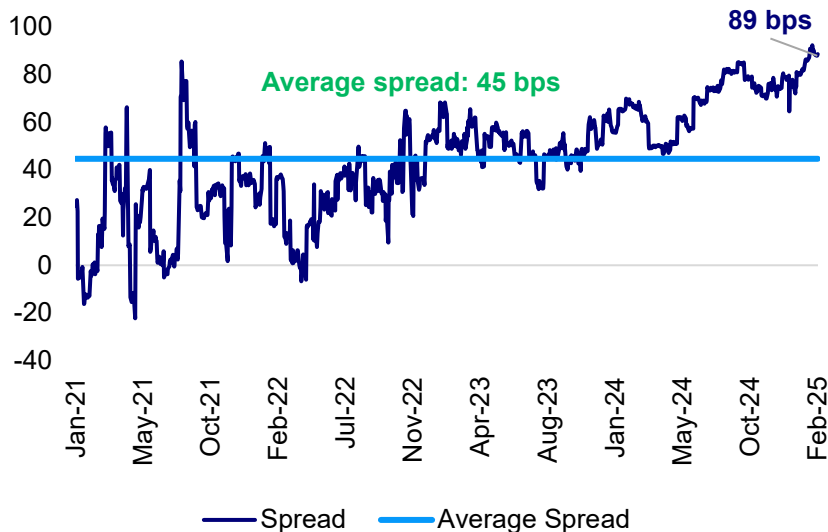
Note: The AAA PSU bond yield curve is for representation purpose only and is chosen as it represents the most liquid segment of the fixed income market.

**Disclaimer:** The purpose of above chart is only to explain the shape of current yield curve of AAA PSU Bond across various maturities ranging from 1 year to 10 years. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as investment advice to any party.

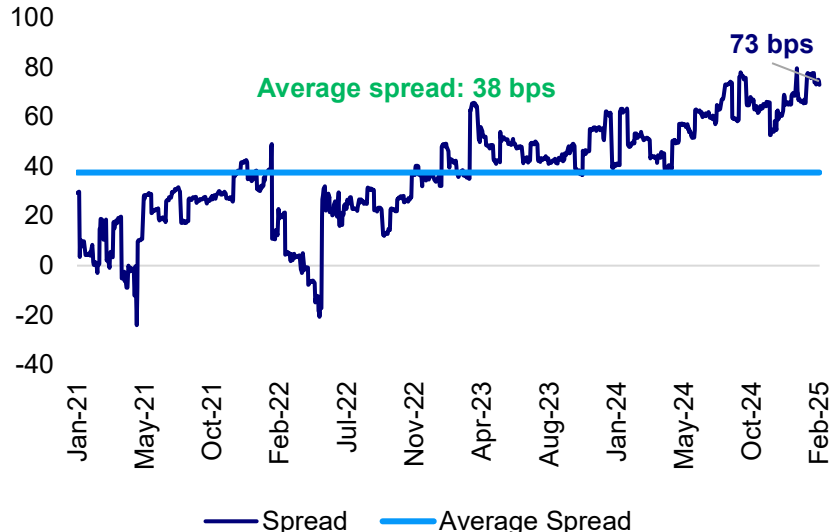
# Corporate bond spreads have expanded and look favourable at the short end

## Opportunity for spread compression as current yields are above historical averages

3-year AAA PSU over 3-year G-sec Spread (in bps)



5-year AAA PSU over 5-year G-sec Spread (in bps)



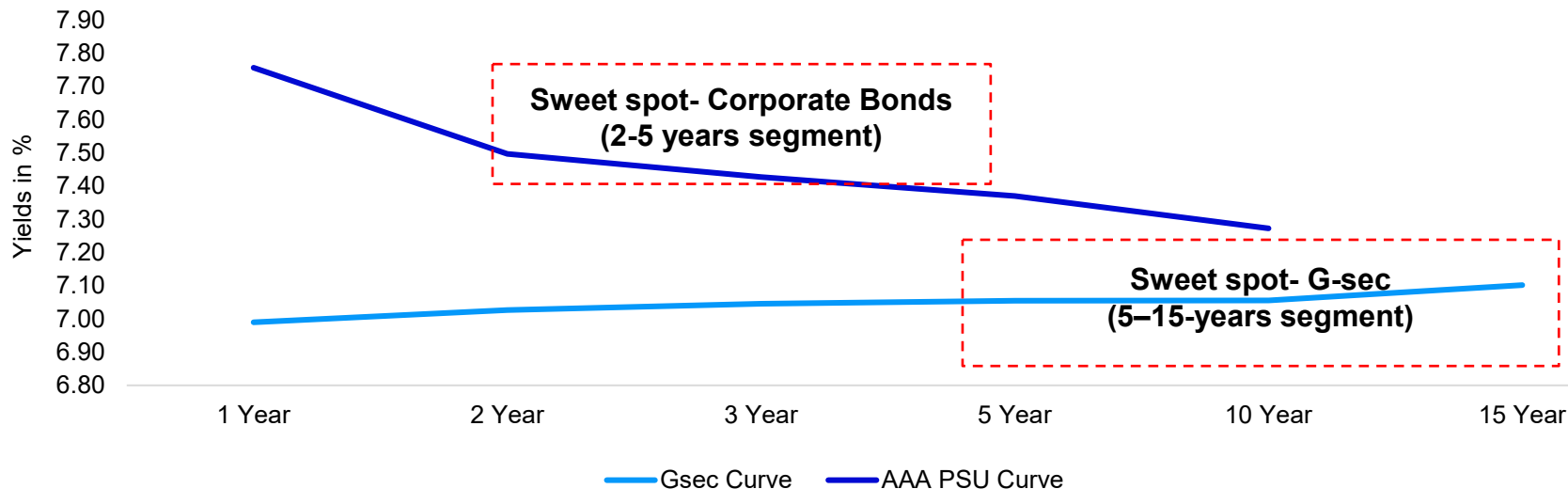
Source: Bloomberg. Data as on Feb 28, 2025.

Note: The AAA PSU bond yield curve is for representation purpose only and is chosen as it represents the most liquid segment of the fixed income market.

**Disclaimer:** The purpose of above charts are only to explain the yield spread between 3 year AAA PSU Bond & 3 year G-sec & 5 year AAA PSU Bond & 5 year G-sec . The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as investment advice to any party.

# Optimizing opportunities across both the yield curves

Yield curve as on Feb 28, 2025



Source: Bloomberg.

Note: The AAA PSU bond yield curve is for representation purpose only and is chosen as it represents the most liquid segment of the fixed income market.

**Disclaimer:** The purpose of above chart is only to depict the shape of the G-sec yield curve and AAA PSU yield curve across various maturities ranging from 1 year to 15 years. The information alone is not sufficient and shouldn't be used for the development or implementation of an investment strategy. It should not be construed as investment advice to any party

# Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund

(An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

A unique preposition-

**Positioned to capture opportunities on two distinct yield curves:**

**Accrual** from Corporate Bonds and **Duration** from G-sec

# Our portfolio reflects our preference to capture distinct opportunities presented by two different yield curves, positive interest rate outlook and evolving demand-supply dynamics

Our aim is to optimize positioning across two distinct ends of the Corporate bond as well as G-sec yield curve

## G-sec

- We feel that G-sec will outperform corporate bonds initially supported by favourable demand- supply dynamics and expectations of future rate cuts
- G-sec exposure is at higher end (~28%). **We are largely invested in upto 15 years segment** which is expected to benefit from Duration.

## Corporate Bond

- **We are finding more value at the shorter-end.**
- Currently provide higher spreads. 3 year corporate bond over g-sec at ~85-90 bps compared to historical average of ~45-50 bps.
- Once G-sec rally is over and rate cuts are imminent, we expect corporate bonds to follow the course as investors chase higher yields.

Portfolio Allocation (% of net assets) as on Feb 28, 2025,

### Corporate Bonds

Largely targeting 2-5 yrs of the yield curve

**~68%**

Provides accrual

### Sovereign securities

Targeting 5-15 yrs of the yield curve

**~28%**

For duration

Source –Data as on February 28, 2025. Rest of the portfolio allocation is Corporate Debt Market Development Fund: 0.25%, Cash & Cash Equivalent: 4.71%.

**Note**-The above positioning is based on our current views & market conditions and are subject to change from time to time.

# Key reasons to invest

1

**A good mix of AAA rated Corporate bonds (~68%) and Sovereign securities (~28%) in the portfolio**

- Tactical exposure to G-sec complements the corporate bond allocation

2

**Positioned to benefit from different shapes of yield curves**

- G-Sec rally on continuing buying momentum
- Corporate bonds spread compression as investors chase higher yields

3

**Active duration management** based on evolving macros

4

**Focus on quality & liquidity**

- Investments only in AAA and sovereign bonds

5

**A timely investment opportunity** to benefit from potential rate cuts and spread compression

Data as on February 28, 2025. **Note**-The above positioning is based on our current views & market conditions and are subject to change from time to time.

# Portfolio details

## Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund

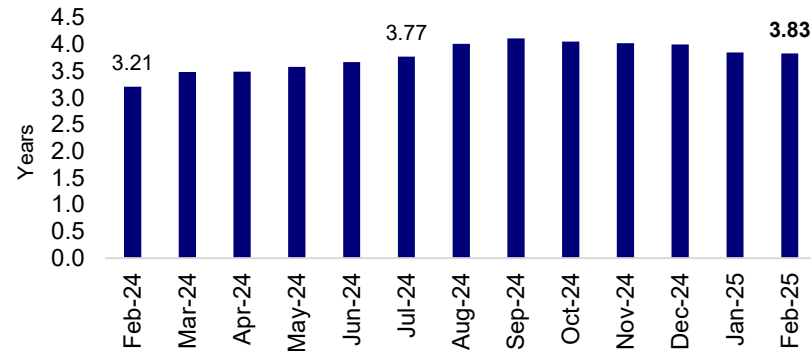
### Portfolio details as on February 28, 2025

Instrument	% Weightage
Corporate Debt <sup>A</sup>	67.38%
Government Security	27.66%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.25%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	4.71%

Rating Profile	% Weightage
AAA	67.38%
Sovereign	27.66%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.25%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	4.71%

Portfolio statistics	
YTM*	7.36%
Average Maturity	4.94 years
Macaulay Duration	3.83 years
Modified Duration	3.64 years

### Portfolio Macaulay Duration



Maturity Profile (% of Net Assets)	
Upto 1 year	4.45%
1 - 2 years	8.17%
2 - 3 years	14.64%
3 - 5 years	32.07%
5 - 10 years	30.04%
10 - 15 years	5.67%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.25%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	4.71%



# Invesco India Short Duration Fund

(An open ended short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration<sup>^</sup> of the portfolio is between 1 year to 3 years. A moderate interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.)

<sup>^</sup>Macaulay duration of a bond is the number of years taken to recover the initial investment of a bond. It is calculated as the weighted average number of years to receive the cash flow wherein the present value of respective cash flows is multiplied with the time to that respective cash flows. The total of such values is divided by the price of the security to arrive at the duration.

**Actively managed  
fund investing across  
G-sec and AAA  
corporate bonds with  
an aim to ride the  
shape of the yield  
curve while tactically  
allocating to AA+ and  
AA rated bonds**

# Our portfolio is positioned to capture higher spreads provided by corporate bonds while G-sec exposure seeks to benefit from possible decline in yields

Our aim is to optimize positioning across two distinct ends of the Corporate bond as well as G-sec yield curve while tactically allocating to AA+ and AA rated bonds

## G-sec

- We feel that G-sec will outperform corporate bonds initially supported by favourable demand- supply dynamics and expectations of future rate cuts.
- Current **G-sec exposure is at 34%** of the portfolio. **We are largely invested in upto 10 years segment** which is expected to benefit from Duration.

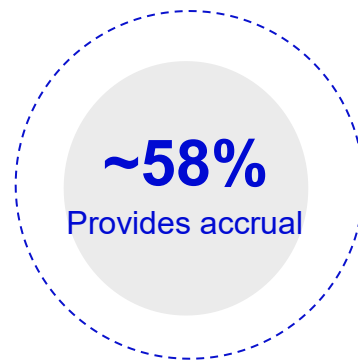
## Corporate Bond

- **We are finding more value at the shorter-end.**
- Currently provide higher spreads. 3 year corporate bond over g-sec at ~85-90 bps compared to historical average of ~45-50 bps.
- Once G-sec rally is over and rate cuts are imminent, we expect corporate bonds to follow the course as investors chase higher yields

Portfolio Allocation (% of net assets) as on Feb 28, 2025,

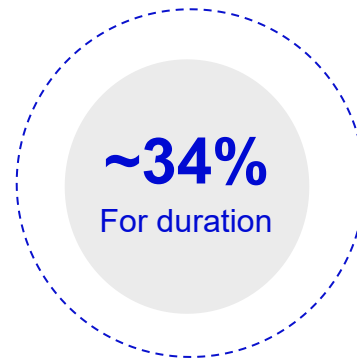
### Corporate Bonds

Largely targeting 2-4 yrs of the yield curve



### Sovereign securities

Targeting 5-10 yrs of the yield curve



Source –Data as on February 28, 2025. Rest of the portfolio allocation is Corporate Debt Market Development Fund: 0.26%, Cash & Cash Equivalent: 7.73%.

**Note-**The above positioning is based on our current views & market conditions and are subject to change from time to time.

# Key reasons to invest

1

**A good mix of AAA rated Corporate bonds (~48%), AA+ & AA (~9%) and Sovereign securities (~34%) in the portfolio**

- Tactical exposure to G-sec complements the corporate bond allocation

2

**Positioned to ride the shape of two distinct yield curves**

- G-Sec rally on continuing buying momentum
- Corporate bonds spread compression as investors chase higher yields

3

**Actively managed portfolio with focus on quality & liquidity**

4

**An opportunity to benefit from potential rate cuts and spread compression**

Data as on February 28, 2025. **Note**-The above positioning is based on our current views & market conditions and are subject to change from time to time.

# Portfolio details

## Invesco India Short Duration Fund

Portfolio details as on February 28, 2025

Portfolio statistics	
YTM*	7.35%
Average Maturity	3.63 years
Macaulay Duration	2.99 years
Modified Duration	2.86 years

Instrument	% Weightage
Corporate Debt^	57.82%
Government Security	34.19%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.26%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	7.73%

Rating Profile	% Weightage
AAA	48.35%
Sovereign	34.19%
AA+	6.12%
AA	3.35%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.26%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	7.73%

Maturity Profile (% of Net Assets)	
Upto 1 year	11.00%
1 - 2 years	20.25%
2 - 3 years	13.74%
3 - 5 years	12.83%
5 - 10 years	34.19%
Corporate Debt Market Development Fund	0.26%
Cash & Cash Equivalent	7.73%

Data as of February 28, 2025. ^Including PTC (Pass-through certificates) . \*Yield to maturity should not be construed as minimum return offered by Scheme.  
Note-The above positioning is based on our current views & market conditions and are subject to change from time to time.

# Who should invest?



# Key Facts – Invesco India Corporate Bond Fund

Type of the Scheme	An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. A relatively high interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk													
Category of the Scheme	Corporate Bond Fund													
Investment Objective	To generate regular and stable income by investing predominantly in bonds issued by corporates. The scheme will invest in bonds which are rated AA+/ AAA by credit rating agencies. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.													
Asset Allocation	<div>Under normal circumstances the asset allocation pattern will be:</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Instruments</th><th colspan="2">Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)</th></tr><tr><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr><tr><td>Corporate Debt*</td><td>80</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>Debt# and Money Market Instruments</td><td>0</td><td>20</td></tr></table> <div>*AA+ and above rated corporate bonds. #Debt includes government securities.</div>			Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)		Minimum	Maximum	Corporate Debt*	80	100	Debt# and Money Market Instruments	0	20
Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)													
	Minimum	Maximum												
Corporate Debt*	80	100												
Debt# and Money Market Instruments	0	20												
Minimum Application Amount	<div>Rs. 1,000/- per application and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):</div> <table><tr><th>Options</th><th>Minimum Amount</th><th>Minimum Installments</th></tr><tr><td>Monthly</td><td>Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Quarterly</td><td>Rs. 300/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter</td><td>4</td></tr></table>			Options	Minimum Amount	Minimum Installments	Monthly	Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	12	Quarterly	Rs. 300/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	4		
Options	Minimum Amount	Minimum Installments												
Monthly	Rs. 100/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	12												
Quarterly	Rs. 300/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	4												
Plans <sup>1</sup> / Options (Applicable to Direct Plan also)	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Growth Option</li><li>IDCW Payout option – Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, Discretionary</li><li>IDCW Reinvestment option- Monthly, Quarterly, Annual, Discretionary</li></ul><div>(If IDCW under payout of IDCW is equal to or less than Rs.100/- then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the respective plan/option of the scheme)</div></div>													
Load	Exit Load: <sup>2</sup> Nil													
Fund Managers	Vikas Garg and Krishna Cheemalapati													
Benchmark	Nifty Corporate Bond Index A-II													

<sup>1</sup>Direct Plan will have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission for distribution of Units etc. <sup>2</sup>Exit Load changed, if any, will be credited back to the scheme, net of Goods & Services Tax.  
IDCW: Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal

# Key Facts – Invesco India Short Duration Fund

Type of the Scheme	An open ended short term debt scheme investing in instruments such that the Macaulay duration^ of the portfolio is between 1 year to 3 years. A moderate interest rate risk and relatively low credit risk.		
Category of the Scheme	Short Duration Fund		
Investment Objective	To generate steady returns with a moderate risk for investors by investing in a portfolio of short term debt and Money Market Instruments. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.		
Asset Allocation	Under normal circumstances the asset allocation pattern will be:		
	Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of net assets)	
		Minimum	Maximum
	Debt # and Money Market Instruments*	80	100
	*The portfolio shall have Macaulay duration between 1 year to 3 years. #Debt includes government securities		
Minimum Application Amount	Rs. 1,000/- per application and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For Systematic Investment Plan (SIP):		
	Options	Minimum Amount	Minimum Installments
	Monthly	Rs. 1000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	6
	Quarterly	Rs. 2000/- and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter	4
Plans <sup>1/</sup> Options (Applicable to Direct Plan also)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Growth Option</li><li>• IDCW Payout option – Monthly, Discretionary</li><li>• IDCW Reinvestment option- Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Discretionary</li></ul> (If IDCW under payout of IDCW is equal to or less than Rs.100/- then the IDCW would be compulsorily reinvested in the respective plan/option of the scheme)		
Load	Exit Load: <sup>2</sup> Nil		
Fund Managers	Vikas Garg and Krishna Cheemalapati		
Benchmark	NIFTY Short Duration Debt Index A-II		

<sup>1</sup>Direct Plan will have a lower expense ratio excluding distribution expenses, commission for distribution of Units etc. <sup>2</sup>Exit Load changed, if any, will be credited back to the scheme, net of Goods & Services Tax. IDCW: Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal. <sup>^</sup>Macaulay duration of a bond is the number of years taken to recover the initial investment of a bond. It is calculated as the weighted average number of years to receive the cash flow wherein the present value of respective cash flows is multiplied with the time to that respective cash flows. The total of such values is divided by the price of the security to arrive at the duration

# Disclaimer

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



# Get in touch

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