



REACH FOR BETTER™

Monthly Fact Sheet
As on June 30, 2020



**FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON**



Understanding The Factsheet

Fund Manager

An employee of the asset management company such as a mutual fund or life insurer, who manages investments of the scheme. He is usually part of a larger team of fund managers and research analysts.

Application Amount for Fresh Subscription/Minimum Investment

This is the minimum investment amount for a new investor in a mutual fund scheme.

Minimum Additional Amount

This is the minimum investment amount for an existing investor in a mutual fund scheme.

SIP

SIP or systematic investment plan works on the principle of making periodic investments of a fixed sum. It works similar to a recurring bank deposit. For instance, an investor may opt for an SIP that invests Rs 500 every 15th of the month in an equity fund for a period of three years.

NAV

The NAV or the net asset value is the total asset value per unit of the mutual fund after deducting all related and permissible expenses. The NAV is calculated at the end of every business day. It is the value at which the investor enters or exits the mutual fund.

Benchmark

A group of securities, usually a market index, whose performance is used as a standard or benchmark to measure investment performance of mutual funds, among other investments. Some typical benchmarks include the Nifty, Sensex, BSE200, BSE500, 10-Year Gsec.

Entry Load

A mutual fund may have a sales charge or load at the time of entry and/or exit to compensate the distributor/agent.

Entry load is charged at the time an investor purchases the units of a mutual fund. The entry load is added to the prevailing NAV at the time of investment. For instance, if the NAV is Rs 100 and the entry load is 1%, the investor will enter the fund at Rs 101.

Note: SEBI, vide circular dated June 30, 2009 has abolished entry load and mandated that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by the investor directly to the distributor, based on his assessment of various factors including the service rendered by the distributor

Exit Load

Exit load is charged at the time an investor redeems the units of a mutual fund. The exit load is deducted from the prevailing NAV at the time of redemption. For instance if the NAV is Rs.100 and the exit load is 1%, the redemption price would be Rs.99 per unit.

Yield to Maturity/ Portfolio Yield

The Yield to Maturity or the YTM is the rate of return anticipated on a bond if held until maturity. YTM is expressed as an annual rate. The YTM factors in the bond's current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity. Portfolio yield is weighted average YTM of the securities.

Modified Duration

Modified duration is the price sensitivity and the percentage change in price for a unit change in yield.

Macaulay Duration

Macaulay duration is defined as the weighted average time to full recovery of principal and interest payments of a bond i.e. the weighted average maturity of cash flows. The weight of each cash flow is determined by dividing the present value of the cash flow by the price of the bond.

Standard Deviation

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the range of an investment's performance. When a mutual fund has a high standard deviation, it means its range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility.

Sharpe Ratio

The Sharpe Ratio, named after its founder, the Nobel Laureate William Sharpe, is a measure of risk-adjusted returns. It is calculated using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Beta

Beta is a measure of an investment's volatility vis-à-vis the market. Beta of less than 1 means that the security will be less volatile than the market. A beta of greater than 1 implies that the security's price will be more volatile than the market.

AUM

AUM or assets under management refers to the recent / updated cumulative market value of investments managed by a mutual fund or any investment firm.

Holdings

The holdings or the portfolio is a mutual fund's latest or updated reported statement of investments/securities. These are usually displayed in terms of percentage to net assets or the rupee value or both. The objective is to give investors an idea of where their money is being invested by the fund manager.

Nature of Scheme

The investment objective and underlying investments determine the nature of the mutual fund scheme. For instance, a mutual fund that aims at generating capital appreciation by investing in stockmarkets is an equity fund or growth fund. Likewise, a mutual fund that aims at capital preservation by investing in debt markets is a debt fund or income fund. Each of these categories may have sub-categories.

Rating Profile

Mutual funds invest in securities after evaluating their creditworthiness as disclosed by the ratings. A depiction of the mutual fund in various investments based on their ratings becomes the rating profile of the fund. Typically, this is a feature of debt funds.

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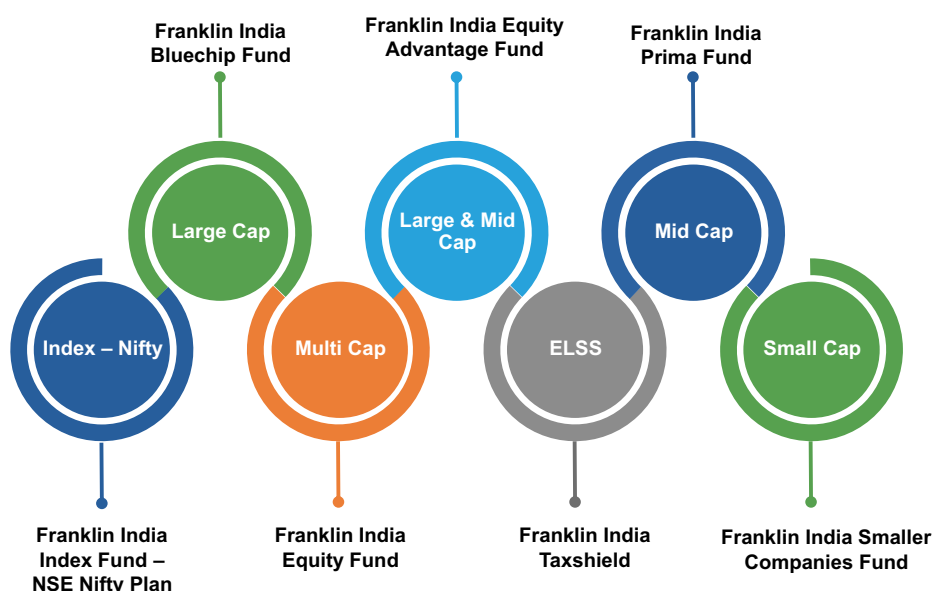
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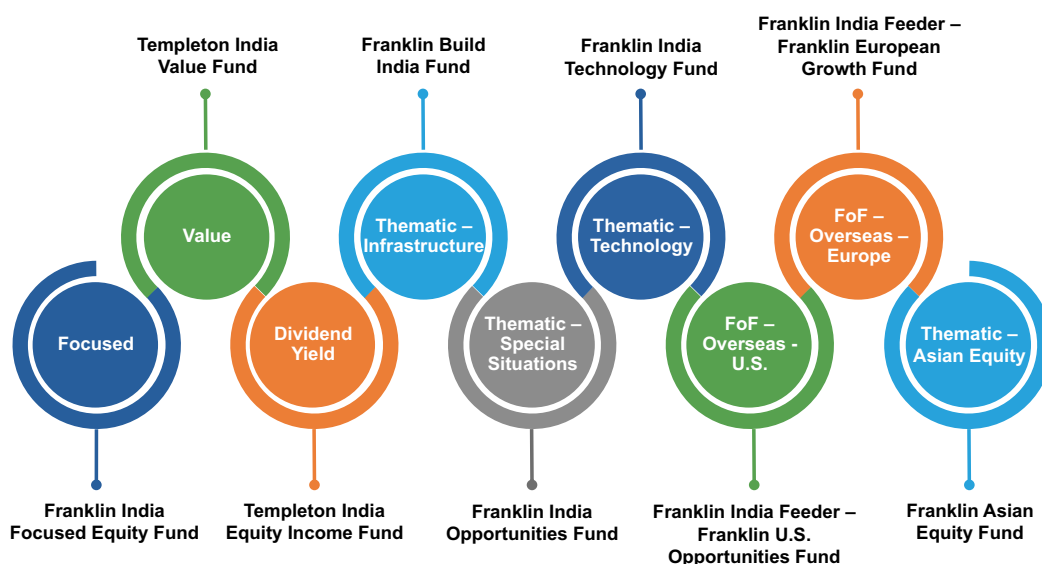
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Equity Oriented Funds* - Positioning

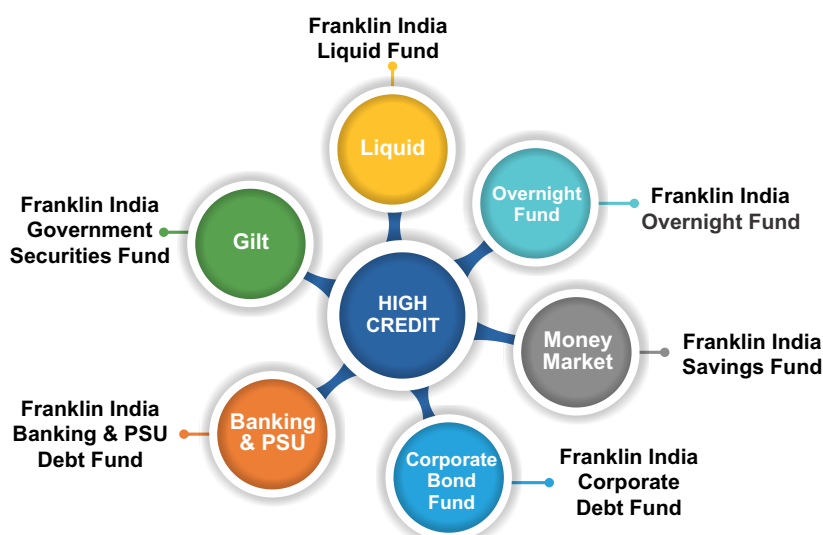
DIVERSIFIED



STYLE / THEME



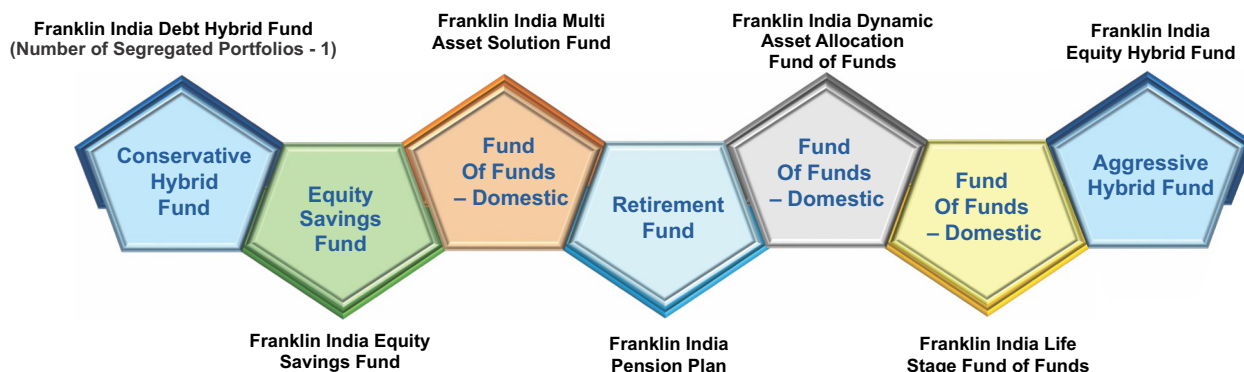
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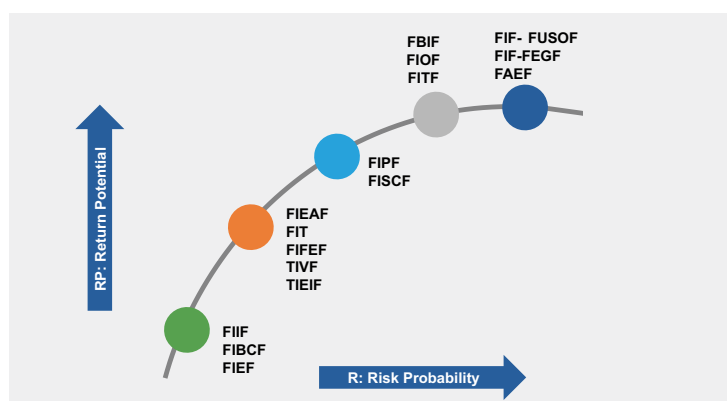
* Includes Equity Funds, Fund Of Funds and Index Funds

** The aforesaid matrix is based on schemes classified under a particular category and latest portfolio

Hybrid / Solution Oriented / FoF-Domestic Funds - Positioning



Equity Oriented Funds* – Risk Matrix

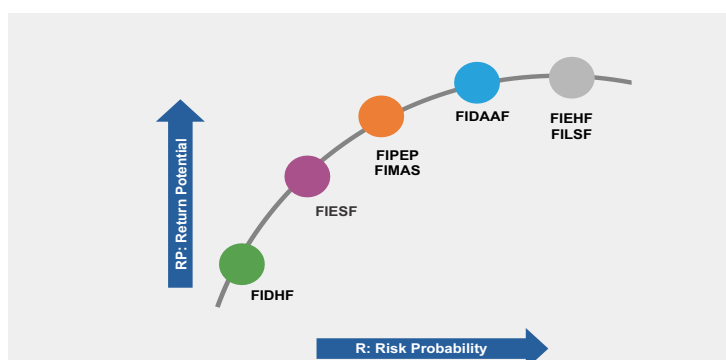


* Includes Equity Funds, Fund Of Funds and Index Funds

FIIF: Franklin India Index Fund – NSE Nifty Plan, **FIBCF:** Franklin India Bluechip Fund, **FIEF:** Franklin India Equity Fund, **FIEAF:** Franklin India Equity Advantage Fund, **FIT:** Franklin India Taxshield, **FIFE:** Franklin India Focused Equity Fund, **TIVF:** Templeton India Value Fund, **TIEF:** Templeton India Equity Income Fund, **FIPF:** Franklin India Prima Fund, **FISCF:** Franklin India Smaller Companies Fund, **FBIF:** Franklin Build India Fund, **FIOF:** Franklin India Opportunities Fund, **FITF:** Franklin India Technology Fund, **FIF-FUSOF:** Franklin India Feeder – Franklin U.S. Opportunities Fund, **FIF-FEGF:** Franklin India Feeder – Franklin European Growth Fund, **FAEF:** Franklin Asian Equity Fund

Note: The relative fund positioning is indicative in nature and is based on fundamental factors pertaining to relative risk return potential of 1) large caps vs mid caps vs small caps, 2) diversified vs style/theme and 3) exposure to foreign currencies. For ex: higher the mid/small cap exposure, higher the risk return potential. This is a simplified illustration of potential Risk-Return profile of the schemes and does not take into account various complex factors that may have a potential impact on the schemes.

Hybrid / Solution Oriented / FoF-Domestic MFs - Risk Matrix



FIDHF: Franklin India Debt Hybrid Fund (Number of Segregated Portfolios - 1), **FIESF:** Franklin India Equity Savings Fund, **FIEP:** Franklin India Pension Plan, **FIMAS:** Franklin India Multi Asset Solution Fund, **FIDAAF:** Franklin India Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund of Funds, **FIEHF:** Franklin India Equity Hybrid Fund, **FILSF:** Franklin India Life Stage Fund of Funds – 20s Plan

Note: The relative fund positioning is indicative in nature and is based on relative risk return potential of equity and fixed income. For ex: higher the equity exposure, higher the risk return potential. This is a simplified illustration of potential Risk-Return profile of the schemes and does not take into account various complex factors that may have a potential impact on the schemes.



Snapshot of Equity / FOF-Overseas / Index Funds

Scheme Name	Franklin India Bluechip Fund	Franklin India Equity Fund	Franklin India Equity Advantage Fund	Franklin India Taxshield	Franklin India Focused Equity Fund	Templeton India Value Fund	Templeton India Equity Income Fund	Franklin India Prima Fund
Category	Large Cap Fund	Multi Cap Fund	Large & Mid Cap Fund	ELSS	Focused Fund	Value Fund	Dividend Yield Fund	Mid Cap Fund
Scheme Characteristics	Min 80% Large Caps	Min 65% Equity across Large, Mid & Small Caps	Min 35% Large Caps & Min 35% Mid Caps	Min 80% Equity with a statutory lock in of 3 years & tax benefit	Max 30 Stocks, Min 65% Equity, Focus on Multi-Cap	Value Investment Strategy (Min 65% Equity)	Predominantly Dividend Yielding Stocks (Min 65% Equity)	Min 65% Mid Caps
Indicative Investment Horizon	5 years and above							
Inception Date	01-Dec-1993	29-Sept-1994	2-Mar-2005	10-Apr-1999	26-Jul-2007	10-Sept-1996	18-May-2006	1-Dec-1993
Fund Manager	Roshi Jain & Anand Radhakrishnan Pyari Menon ^	Anand Radhakrishnan, R. Janakiraman & Pyari Menon ^	Lakshmikanth Reddy, R. Janakiraman & Pyari Menon ^	Lakshmikanth Reddy & R. Janakiraman	Roshi Jain, Anand Radhakrishnan & Pyari Menon ^	Anand Radhakrishnan & Lakshmikanth Reddy	Lakshmikanth Reddy & Anand Radhakrishnan Pyari Menon ^	R. Janakiraman, Hari Shyamsunder & Pyari Menon ^
Benchmark	Nifty 100	Nifty 500	Nifty LargeMidcap 250 (effective February 11, 2019)	Nifty 500	Nifty 500	S&P BSE 500 (effective February 11, 2019)	Nifty Dividend Opportunities 50 (effective February 11, 2019)	Nifty Midcap 150
Fund Details as on 30 June 2020								
Month End AUM (Rs. in Crores)	5112.38	8363.96	1951.52	3309.57	7097.47	379.65	737.91	6192.55
Portfolio Turnover	54.65%	35.30%	42.65%	26.99%	50.32%	49.30%	36.17%	26.52%
Standard Deviation	5.92%	6.14%	6.82%	6.18%	6.58%	6.86%	5.38%	6.42%
Portfolio Beta	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.81
Sharpe Ratio*	-0.24	-0.25	-0.35	-0.32	-0.19	-0.45	-0.25	-0.27
Expense Ratio [§]	Regular : 1.96% Direct : 1.23%	Regular : 1.86% Direct : 1.11%	Regular : 2.13% Direct : 1.14%	Regular : 1.98% Direct : 1.05%	Regular : 1.91% Direct : 1.11%	Regular : 2.54% Direct : 1.54%	Regular : 2.40% Direct : 1.21%	Regular : 2.18% Direct : 1.14%
Composition by Assets as on 30 June 2020								
Equity	90.83	96.71	93.98	90.59	94.58	92.32	96.18	93.99
Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
REITs	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.34	-
Margin on Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	9.17	3.29	6.02	9.41	5.42	7.68	2.47	6.01
Portfolio Details as on 30 June 2020								
No. of Stocks	26	55	56	53	27	36	49	55
Top 10 Holdings %	61.07	47.48	44.09	50.06	64.81	50.07	46.22	30.09
Top 5 Sectors %	71.30%	60.76%	47.43%	55.64%	74.35%	61.12%	54.29%	44.61%
Other Details								
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units)	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Nil All subscriptions in FIT are subject to a lock-in period of 3 years from the date of allotment and the unit holder cannot redeem, transfer, assign or pledge the units during the period.	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%

* Annualised. Risk-free rate assumed to be 3.89% (FBIL OVERNIGHT MIBOR). ^ Dedicated for investments in foreign securities

[§] The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect of sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable. @Nifty Midcap 100 has been included as benchmark for Franklin India Prima Fund (FIPF) effective May 20, 2013 ** (NIFTY Free float Midcap 100 is renamed as NIFTY Midcap 100, effective April 2, 2018.)

Different plans have a different expense structure



Snapshot of Equity / FOF-Overseas / Index Funds

Scheme Name	Franklin India Smaller Companies Fund	Franklin Build India Fund	Franklin India Opportunities Fund	Franklin India Technology Fund	Franklin India Feeder-Franklin U.S. Opportunities Fund	Franklin India Feeder-Franklin European Growth Fund	Franklin Asian Equity Fund	Franklin India Index Fund-NSE Nifty Plan
Category	Small Cap Fund	Thematic - Infrastructure	Thematic - Special Situations	Thematic - Technology	FOF - Overseas - U.S.	FOF - Overseas - Europe	Thematic - Asian Equity	Index - Nifty
Scheme Characteristics	Min 65% Small Caps	Min 80% Equity in Infrastructure theme	Min 80% Equity in Special Situations theme	Min 80% Equity in technology theme	Minimum 95% assets in the underlying funds	Minimum 95% assets in the underlying funds	Min 80% in Asian equity (ex-Japan) theme	Minimum 95% of assets to replicate / track Nifty 50 index
Indicative Investment Horizon	5 years and above							
Inception Date	13-Jan-2006	4-Sept-2009	21-Feb-2000	22-Aug-1998	06-February-2012	16-May-2014	16-Jan-2008	04-Aug-2000
Fund Manager	R. Janakiraman, Hari Shyamsunder & Pyari Menon ^	Roshi Jain & Anand Radhakrishnan Pyari Menon ^	R Janakiraman & Hari Shyamsunder Pyari Menon ^	Anand Radhakrishnan, Varun Sharma Pyari Menon ^	Pyari Menon (effective September 26, 2019) (For Franklin India Feeder - Franklin U.S. Opportunities Fund) Grant Bowers, Sara Araghi (For Franklin U.S. Opportunities Fund)	Pyari Menon (effective September 26, 2019) (For Franklin India Feeder - Franklin European Growth Fund) Robert Mazzuoli, Dylan Ball (For Franklin European Growth Fund)	Roshi Jain Pyari Menon ^	Varun Sharma Pyari Menon ^
Benchmark	Nifty Smallcap 250	S&P BSE India Infrastructure Index	Nifty 500	S&P BSE Teck	Russell 3000 Growth Index	MSCI Europe Index	MSCI Asia (ex-Japan) Standard Index	Nifty 50
Fund Details as on 30 June 2020								
Month End AUM (Rs. in Crores)	5050.35	900.93	468.39	259.60	1844.27	17.07	145.24	311.15
Portfolio Turnover	20.68%	30.01%	11.87%	20.24%	-	-	27.30%	-
Standard Deviation	7.12%	7.01%	6.27%	4.90%	-	-	4.87%	-
Portfolio Beta	0.79	0.91	0.96	0.91	-	-	1.02	-
Sharpe Ratio*	-0.56	-0.32	-0.26	0.58	-	-	0.18	-
Expense Ratio [§]	Regular : 2.01% Direct : 1.18%	Regular : 2.41% Direct : 1.29%	Regular : 2.51% Direct : 1.42%	Regular : 2.42% Direct : 1.46%	Regular : 1.54% Direct : 0.68%	Regular : 1.43% Direct : 0.64%	Regular : 2.66% Direct : 2.00%	Regular : 0.67% Direct : 0.26%
Composition by Assets as on 30 June 2020								
Equity	92.93	94.32	93.27	94.62	-	-	98.13	98.29
Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Margin on Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	7.07	5.68	6.73	5.38	-	-	1.87	1.71
Portfolio Details as on 30 June 2020								
No. of Stocks	66	34	37	23	-	-	50	51
Top 10 Holdings %	30.31	58.61	53.95	77.55	-	-	59.33	61.29
Top 5 Sectors %	42.71%	67.19%	63.48%	94.62%	-	-	68.87%	-
Other Details								
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units)	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 1 Yr - 1%	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 1 Yrs - 1%	Upto 7 Days - 0.25%

* Annualised. Risk-free rate assumed to be 3.89% (FBIL OVERNIGHT MIBOR). ^ Dedicated for investments in foreign securities

[§] The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect of sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable. @ CRISIL Balanced Fund - Aggressive Index has been renamed as CRISIL Hybrid 35+65 - Aggressive Index w.e.f. February 01, 2018

Different plans have a different expense structure



Snapshot of Debt Funds

Scheme Name	Franklin India Overnight Fund	Franklin India Liquid Fund	Franklin India Savings Fund	Franklin India Floating Rate Fund	Franklin India Corporate Debt Fund	Franklin India Banking & PSU Debt Fund	Franklin India Government Securities Fund																
Category	Overnight Fund	Liquid Fund	Money Market Fund	Floater Fund	Corporate Bond Fund	Banking & PSU Fund	Gilt Fund																
Scheme Characteristics	Regular income over short term with high level of safety and liquidity	Max Security Level Maturity of 91 days	Money Market Instruments with Maturity upto 1 year	Min 65% in Floating Rate Instruments	Min 80% in Corporate Bonds (only AA+ and above)	Min 80% in Banks / PSUs / PFIs / Municipal Bonds	Min 80% in G-secs (across maturity)																
Indicative Investment Horizon	1 Day and above	7 Days or more	1 month and above	1 month and above	1 year and above	1 year and above	1 year and above																
Inception Date	May 08, 2019	R : 29-Apr-1998 I : 22-Jun-2004 SI : 02-Sep-2005	R : 11-Feb-2002 I : 06-Sep-2005 SI : 09-May-2007	23-Apr-2001	23-Jun-1997	25-Apr-2014	07-Dec-2001																
Fund Manager	Pallab Roy & Umesh Sharma	Pallab Roy & Umesh Sharma	Pallab Roy & Umesh Sharma	Pallab Roy, Umesh Sharma & Pyari Menon**	Santosh Kamath Umesh Sharma & Sachin Padwal-Desai	Umesh Sharma, Sachin Padwal-Desai Pyari Menon ^	Sachin Padwal - Desai & Umesh Sharma																
Benchmark	CRISIL Overnight Index	Crisil Liquid Fund Index	NIFTY Money Market Index	Crisil Liquid Fund Index	NIFTY Corporate Bond Index	NIFTY Banking & PSU Debt Index	I-SEC Li-Bex																
Fund Details as on 30 June 2020																							
Month End AUM (Rs. in Crores)	736.63	2702.79	1301.32	169.46	816.40	1025.40	303.68																
Yield To Maturity	3.07%	3.12%	4.20%	6.52%	6.32%	5.11%	3.99%																
Average Maturity	0.00 Years	0.11 years	0.50 years	1.23 Years	2.71 years	3.21 years	2.98 years																
Modified Duration	0.00 Years	0.10 Years	0.48 years	1.09 Years	2.20 years	2.57 years	2.27 years																
Macaulay Duration	0.00 Years	0.11 Years	0.50 years	1.14 Years	2.32 years	2.70 years	2.34 years																
Expense Ratio ^s	Regular : 0.15% Direct : 0.10%	Regular : (R) 0.86% (I) 0.61%, (SI) 0.19% Direct : (SI) 0.11%	Regular : (R) 0.28% Direct : (R) 0.13%	Regular : 0.95% Direct : 0.14%	Regular : 0.86% Direct : 0.29%	Regular : 0.50% Direct : 0.19%	Retail : 1.05% Direct : 0.59%																
Composition by Assets as on 30 June 2020																							
Corporate Debt	-	-	-	54.26%	34.15%	2.71%	-																
Gilts	-	82.05%	11.33%	26.61%	2.56%	7.56%	83.22%																
PSU/PFI Bonds	-	-	-	-	57.45%	57.21%	-																
Money Market Instruments	-	15.30%	85.07%	13.57%	2.40%	29.27%	-																
Other Assets	100.00%	2.65%	3.60%	5.56%	3.44%	3.25%	16.78%																
Fixed Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
Composition by Ratings as on 30 June 2020																							
AAA and Equivalent ^{ss}	-	100.00%	100.00%	75.35%	86.37%	98.52%	100%																
AA+	-	-	-	5.89%	8.36%	-	-																
AA/AA- and Equivalent	-	-	-	11.69%	3.88%	1.48%	-																
A and Equivalent	-	-	-	7.07%	0.74%	-	-																
BBB and Equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
B and equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
C and equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																
D	-	-	-	-	0.65%	-	-																
Other Details																							
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units)	Nil	<table><tr><td>Investor exit upon subscription</td><td>Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds</td></tr><tr><td>Day 1</td><td>0.0070%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 2</td><td>0.0065%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 3</td><td>0.0060%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 4</td><td>0.0055%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 5</td><td>0.0050%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 6</td><td>0.0045%</td></tr><tr><td>Day 7 onwards</td><td>Nil</td></tr></table>	Investor exit upon subscription	Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds	Day 1	0.0070%	Day 2	0.0065%	Day 3	0.0060%	Day 4	0.0055%	Day 5	0.0050%	Day 6	0.0045%	Day 7 onwards	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	FIGSF : Nil
Investor exit upon subscription	Exit load as a % of redemption proceeds																						
Day 1	0.0070%																						
Day 2	0.0065%																						
Day 3	0.0060%																						
Day 4	0.0055%																						
Day 5	0.0050%																						
Day 6	0.0045%																						
Day 7 onwards	Nil																						

*This no load redemption limit is applicable on a yearly basis (from the date of allotment of such units) and the limit not availed during a year shall not be clubbed or carried forward to the next year.

Different plans have a different expense structure

^s The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect of sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable. ^{ss} Sovereign Securities; Call, Cash & Other Current Assets (net of outstanding borrowings, if any) ^{*} (excluding AA+ rated corporate bonds) ^{**}dedicated for making investments for Foreign Securities



Snapshot of Debt / Hybrid / Solution Oriented / FOF-Domestic Funds

Scheme Name	Franklin India Debt Hybrid Fund (No. of Segregated Portfolios - 1) ^{##}	Franklin India Equity Savings Fund	Franklin India Pension Plan	Franklin India Multi - Asset Solution Fund	Franklin India Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund of Funds	Franklin India Equity Hybrid Fund
Category	Conservative Hybrid Fund	Equity Savings Fund	Retirement Fund	FOF - Domestic	FOF - Domestic	Aggressive Hybrid Fund
Scheme Characteristics	10-25% Equity, 75-90% Debt	65-90% Equity, 10-35% Debt	Lock-in of 5 years or till retirement age, whichever is earlier	Minimum 95% assets in the underlying funds	Minimum 95% assets in the underlying funds	65-80% Equity, 20-35% Debt
Indicative Investment Horizon	3 years and above	1 year and above	5 years and above (Till an investor completes 58 years of his age)	5 years and above	5 years and above	5 years and above
Inception Date	28-Sep-2000	27-Aug-2018	31-Mar-1997	28- Nov-2014	31-Oct-2003	10-Dec-1999
Fund Manager	Sachin Padwal-Desai & Umesh Sharma (Debt) Lakshmikanth Reddy & Krishna Prasad Natarajan (Equity) Pyari Menon ^	Lakshmikanth Reddy (Equity) Sachin Padwal-Desai and Umesh Sharma (Fixed Income) Pyari Menon ^	Sachin Padwal-Desai & Umesh Sharma (Debt) Lakshmikanth Reddy & Krishna Prasad Natarajan (Equity)	Paul S Parampreet	Paul S Parampreet	Lakshmikanth Reddy & Krishna Prasad Natarajan (Equity) Sachin Padwal-Desai & Umesh Sharma (Debt) Pyari Menon ^
Benchmark	CRISIL Hybrid 85 + 15 - Conservative Index	Nifty Equity Savings Index	40% Nifty 500 + 60% Crisil Composite Bond Fund Index	CRISIL Hybrid 35 + 65 - Aggressive Index	CRISIL Hybrid 35 + 65 - Aggressive Index	CRISIL Hybrid 35 + 65 - Aggressive Index
Fund Details as on 30 June 2020						
Month End AUM (Rs. in Crores)	220.39	149.40	417.31	19.15	720.4	1318.67
Portfolio Turnover	-	486.12% ^s 504.97% (Equity) ^{**}	-	-	-	94.18% 15.79% (Equity) ^{ss}
Yield To Maturity	4.95%	4.63%	5.66%	-	-	7.25%
Average Maturity	3.16 years	3.38 years	2.87 years	-	-	2.14 years
Modified Duration	2.41 years	2.54 years	2.26 years	-	-	1.76 years
Macaulay Duration	2.53 years	2.66 years	2.36 years	-	-	1.83 years
Expense Ratio ^s	Regular : 2.26% Direct : 1.41%	Regular : 2.11% Direct : 0.92%	Regular : 2.27% Direct : 1.53%	Regular : 1.57% Direct : 0.95%	Regular : 1.37% Direct : 0.39%	Regular : 2.23% Direct : 1.21%
Composition by Assets as on 30 June 2020						
Corporate Debt	11.88%	Equity 63.71%	Gilts 31.29%	Fixed Income 31.97	Fixed Income 18.62	Equity 69.56%
Gilts	35.94%	Gilts 7.38%	Equity 28.59%	Equity 36.09	Equity 64.17	Corporate Debt 13.71%
PSU/PFI Bonds	12.01%	PSU/PFI Bonds 3.70%	Corporate Debt 21.95%	Nippon India ETF Gold Bees 26.63	Other Current Asset 17.21	Gilts 10.80%
Money Market Instruments	8.85%	Corporate Debt 3.46%	Money Market Instrument 5.86%	Other Current Asset 5.31		Money Market Instrument 1.85%
Other Assets	7.23%	Money Market Instrument 3.27%	PSU/PFI Bonds 5.67%			PSU/PFI Bonds 1.01%
Equity	24.09%	Other current asset 18.49%	Other current asset 6.65%			Other current asset 3.07%
Composition by Ratings as on 30 June 2020						
AAA and Equivalent ^{ss}	96.35%	100.00%	79.88%	-	-	51.34%
AA +	3.65%	-	9.40%	-	-	5.63%
AA/AA- and Equivalent	-	-	10.72%	-	-	43.03%
A and Equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-
BBB and Equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-
B and equivalent	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Details						
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units)	Upto 10% of the Units within 1 yr – NIL Any redemption/switch out in excess of the above limit: Upto 1 Yr – 1 % After 1 Yr – NIL	Upto 10% of the Units within 1 yr – NIL* Any redemption/switch out in excess of the above limit: Upto 1 Yr – 1 % After 1 Yr – NIL	3%, if redeemed before the age of 58 years (subject to lock-in period) and target amount Nil, if redeemed after the age of 58 years	Upto 3 Yrs - 1%	For exit load of this fund, please refer to the fund page on page 44	Upto 10% of the Units within 1 yr – NIL Any redemption/switch out in excess of the above limit: Upto 1 Yr – 1 %

^ Dedicated for investments in foreign securities *This no load redemption limit is applicable on a yearly basis (from the date of allotment of such units) and the limit not availed during a year shall not be clubbed or carried forward to the next year. ^{ss}Computed for equity portion of the portfolio.

^s The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect of sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable. ^{**} Sovereign Securities; Call, Cash & Other Current Assets (net of outstanding borrowings, if any) [†] Includes fixed income securities and equity derivatives [‡] Computed for equity portion of the portfolio including equity derivatives

For Franklin India Equity Hybrid Fund, Franklin India Debt Hybrid Fund, Franklin India Pension Plan & Franklin India Equity Savings Fund the Maturity & Yield is calculated based on debt holdings in the portfolio.

^{##} Details given are only for Main Portfolio, for segregated portfolio details please refer the fund page

Different plans have a different expense structure

Equity Market Snapshot

Anand Radhakrishnan, CIO – Franklin Equity

Global Markets

Global equity markets rebounded strongly after the Q1 2020 decline, despite global economic health still struggling. The recovery in global markets was driven by the enormous monetary and fiscal stimulus combined with reopening of economies, which led to sequential improvements in economic activity. Central banks globally have stated that they will continue to keep the government and corporate borrowing costs low for the foreseeable future as economies face contraction and job losses and inflation is not an immediate threat.

As economies have reopened new infections have started to rise in US, India and much of Latin America and without a vaccine or therapeutic available soon the risk of another shutdown scarring the economies remains. Another risk comes in the form of potential fiscal fatigue from governments, as most of the discretionary support measures are budgeted for a period and could leave a considerable gap if the fiscal support is pulled before the virus has been fully contained and the economy and labor markets recover. Tensions between China and the rest of the world have further escalated post china's action on Hong Kong.

Crude oil rallied by more than 80% for the quarter driven by improving demand, falling US crude inventories and supply cuts by OPEC+. Base metals also recovered from the lows of Q1 2020 as the demand improved following the gradual reopening of the global economy and confidence that any second waves of infection will not require national but only targeted mini lockdowns.

Quarterly Change for June 2020 (%)		Quarterly Change for June 2020 (%)	
MSCI AC World Index	18.7	S&P BSE Sensex	18.5
MSCI Emerging Markets	17.3	Nifty 50	19.8
Dow Jones	17.8	Nifty 500	21.1
Nasdaq	30.6	Nifty Midcap 150	25.2
S&P 500	20.0	S&P BSE SmallCap	28.8
FTSE Eurotop 100	10.2	S&P BSE Finance	14.7
FTSE 100	8.8	S&P BSE Auto	42.1
Hang Seng	3.5	S&P BSE Information Technology	15.9
Nikkei	17.8	S&P BSE Fast Moving Consumer Goods	9.8
Brent crude (USD/bbl)	81.0	S&P BSE OIL & GAS	26.4
Spot LME Aluminium USD/MT	7.3	S&P BSE Capital Goods	17.1
Spot LME Copper USD/MT	21.6	S&P BSE Healthcare	33.9
Spot LME ZINC USD/MT	7.5	S&P BSE Metal	26.2

Domestic Market

Indian Markets posted the best quarterly return since 2009, gaining almost 20% as equities rallied from their Q1 sell-off. However, the recent surge in COVID-19 infections has raised concerns as the nation begins to reopen. Amid escalated border tension with China the din around boycotting of Chinese goods rose. Apart from the move to ban some Chinese apps and cancel some government contracts with Chinese firms, the government announced its intent to make a concentrated effort to reduce the dependence on Chinese imports. This could potentially yield a hike in import duties for various categories.

Indian equities rallied across market caps with the small caps leading. All sectors ended Q2,2020 in the green. Energy and Telecom were the sectors with the highest gains and among industrials auto and metals were the top performers.

As the nationwide lockdown started to ease, we saw revival in the industrial activity from lows although the demand indicators are still lagging in May. Industrial activity indicators like power demand (-15% from -24%), Rail freight transport (-21% from -35%), Cement freight transport (-31% from -91%) improved YoY in May from that in April. E-way bill generation, an indication of commercial goods movement by road, rebounded from -84% YoY in April to -53% YoY in May. Exports ex-oil, gems and jewellery recovered from -49% in Apr to -23% in May 2020. Engineering goods exports also rebounded from -63% in Apr to -24% in May. Consumption indicators like electronics imports (-40% from -65%), Imports ex oil, ex gold (-29% from -46%) recovered slightly YoY in May from that in April. Auto sales including 2-wheelers/commercial vehicles/3-wheelers improved from the worst seen in May 2020 at -89%/-96%/-96%YoY to -76%/-76%/-78%YoY in Apr. Lower cash transactions helped a faster recovery for digital payments as daily volume of credit card and debit card transactions recovered to pre-Covid levels.

Macroeconomic Indicators: Macroeconomic indicators remained weak during the month. The India Manufacturing PMI increased to 47.2 in June from 30.8 in May, led by gains in manufacturing output, new orders, and new export orders indices. The employment index improved marginally. Output prices index rose while input prices index fell. Services PMI rose to 33.7 in June from 12.6 in May, led by an increase in new business and new export orders indices. The outstanding business index was the only one that reported a print above 50, indicating an expansion in activity, likely due to pent-up demand. All other indices in both manufacturing and services indicators remain below 50, indicating continued contraction in activity, but at a slower pace than April and May. Industrial production growth fell sharply in April to -55.5% YoY basis

from -16.7% YoY in March. All sub-indices fell sharply due to the impact of the nation-wide shutdown following COVID-19 pandemic. INR remained stable in June.

India's current account balance turned positive in Q1 2020 (Jan-March), with a reported surplus at US\$0.6bn (0.1% of GDP) from a deficit of US\$2.6bn (0.4% of GDP) in Q4 2019. The sharp improvement was led by both goods and services balance, and higher income and transfers. India had last reported positive current account balance in Q1 2007. Though FDI inflows improved in Q1 2020, the capital account surplus worsened from Q4 2019, due to higher portfolio outflows in the month of March.

Due to inadequate data collection under the nationwide lockdown, the headline CPI inflation could not be produced. The CSO did publish the food and fuel inflation. Food inflation declined to +7.4% YoY in May compared to +8.6% YoY in April amid the improved supply-chains following the relaxations of lockdown restrictions and the fuel inflation slowed to 1.4% YoY in May vs 2.9% YoY in April. The merchandise trade deficit stood at US\$3.2bn in May as compared to US\$6.8bn in April, as the exports (-36.5%YoY May from -60.3%YoY April) grew faster compared to imports (-51%YoY May from -58.6%YoY April).

Corporate Earnings: The pandemic induced lockdown in the last few days of March 2020 impacted companies and earnings which reflected in the Q4FY20 results. Most sectors saw a double-digit decline in PAT with exception of few defensive sectors like Healthcare and consumer staples. Technology sector also displayed resilience. COVID-19 related disruptions have manifested in aggressive cuts in earnings estimates for Indian corporate sector for FY21 and FY22. Extended lockdown during April and May months is expected to significantly impact results for Q1FY21. A broad-based downgrade in estimates for PAT growth is being baked in by the market with expectation of significant impact on Auto, banks and metals. Loan growth across segments has moderated for most banks in light of weak macroeconomic environment. Auto sector uncertainties have increased as the lockdown dealt a blow to the BS6 transition plan of the auto companies, thereby worsening the impact of BS6 transition on the sector, with the exception of the tractor segment. Most sectors including capital goods (muted order flow, labor crunch, liquidity and working capital), infrastructure (slower awarding of projects, financing and liquidity concerns, labor shortage), telecom (high debt levels and AGR penalties) are dealing with multiple moving parts which are contributing to near term uncertainty.

That said, PAT growth estimates for some defensive stocks is still expected to remain positive. Consumer sector (benign materials cost, expectation of good monsoon, MNREGA wage increase, expectation of healthy rural demand), healthcare (resolution of supply side concerns – manufacturing and logistics) and technology sectors (increasing investments by global companies in technology to enhance operational resilience) are expected to register moderately positive growth.

Outlook

IMF global growth June estimates have been marked down to -4.9% for 2020 (1.9% below April 2020 estimates) on account of a drop in consumption and services output, low mobility and acute labor market crunch. Quarterly world GDP growth is estimated to bottom out in Q2CY2020. Global trade has contracted (-3.5% YoY in Q1CY20) on collective downturn in most economies led by weak demand and supply dislocations. This has aggravated domestic economic disruptions. For the year, global trade is expected to shrink by 11.9%. That said, global trade is expected to grow at 8% in 2021 following gradual demand recovery.

India economic growth is projected to contract by 4.5% in 2020. Indian government continues to tread on thin ice, precariously balancing between economic growth resurrection and stemming the spread of pandemic. While phased lockdown relaxation has led to emergence of green shoots as displayed by some high frequency indicators, COVID-19 cases continue to rise post the beginning of lockdown relaxation. India now has the third highest number of cases in the world. Many Indian states have thereafter scurried to reimpose restrictions in the wake steepening pandemic curve.

Sustained policy response should support the gradual recovery. With limited scope for additional fiscal policies, we may expect monetary policy measures including softer interest rates. An economic slowdown followed by slow recovery could imply fresh NPA concerns for the financial sector. Further reforms to strengthen the financial sector could help alleviate such concerns. Risks to recovery emanate from future growth trends in COVID-19 cases, extent of lockdown in various states, elongated domestic and global demand recovery timeframes as well as sustainability of support from policy measures.

With global companies trying to increase resilience to supply chain disruptions, lower cost manufacturing emerging market destinations including India could stand to gain from newer business opportunities. Indian macroeconomic strength is supported by benign inflation levels, positive current account balance and forex reserves at an all-time high (driven by lower trade deficit, increased inflow and balance of payment surplus) among other factors.

From an investment perspective, (i) diversified equity funds with core exposure to large caps and (ii) mid and small cap segment which offer relatively favorable valuation may together present medium to long term opportunity within the equity market. We suggest staggered investments to mitigate portfolio volatility and sharp drawdowns in the current stressful market.

Fixed Income Market Snapshot

Santosh Kamath, CIO - Fixed Income

Global long-term bond yields were mixed during June due to region-specific cues. The US Fed in its monetary policy meeting maintained the rates at 0-0.25% range. The Fed vowed to hold benchmark rates unchanged at near zero levels over the next two years. It also committed to continuing its bond-buying programme, at least at its current pace, to further support the credit market. With the federal funds rate close to zero, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) participants also evaluated various tools for conducting monetary policy including forward guidance, large scale asset purchase programs, and yield curve caps or targets. The policymakers were more comfortable with deploying the first two tools forward guidance and asset purchases, to support the attainment of the Committee's maximum-employment and price-stability goals. These tools have been employed extensively over the past decade. In its monetary policy statement, the Fed projected the US economy to contract 6.5% this year and pegged the unemployment rate at 9.3%. Central banks have been very active through 2020. The extension and expansion of the ECB's Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme (PEPP) in June took the potential size of the overall programme to Euro 1350 billion. The proposal is yet to be approved but coupled with the EU's existing crisis response measures, there could theoretically be a lot of money available to support economic recovery. In a similar vein, many countries have ramped up their fiscal response. Germany recently announced a fiscal package to the tune of Euro 130 billion. The Bank of England's (BoE) Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted unanimously to maintain the Bank rate at 0.1%. The BoE decided to continue with the existing programme of £200 billion of UK government bond and sterling non-financial investment-grade corporate bond purchases, financed by the issuance of central bank reserves. The Committee voted by a majority of 8-1 for BoE to increase the target stock of purchased UK government bonds, financed by the issuance of central bank reserves, by an additional £100 billion, to take the total stock of asset purchases to £745 billion. UK GDP contracted by around 20% in April, following a 6% fall in March. To put that in historical perspective, this takes UK's GDP back to where it was in late 2002.

Domestic Market Scenario

Yields : In June, the 91-day treasury bill yield fell by 12bps while the 10-year government securities' yield moved up by 12bps on the new series. This movement was precipitated by concerns around the fiscal deficit of the central government and a lower appetite for the large supply of government securities. Since the beginning of the current fiscal year, there has been a notable decline in the cost of market borrowings for state development loans (SDLs) with the weighted average yield of fresh state government borrowings falling by ~177 bps. The sharp fall in the weighted average yield of SDLs in recent months has narrowed the gap between central and state government primary market yields. The spread between the central government and state government primary market issuances has narrowed to ~17 bps in June 2020 from ~121 bps in April 2020. Liquidity in the banking system continued to be in surplus mode in June 2020.

Forex: In June, the INR appreciated by 0.10% against the USD and depreciated by 1.00% against the Euro. Year to date, the INR has depreciated 5.5% against the USD and the EUR. During the month, the INR traded in the 75.35 to 76.21 range, on a daily closing basis. The strength in the rupee has been driven by FPI inflows amidst overall improvement in investor risk appetite. India's forex reserves increased to USD 507 billion as of June 26, 2020, exceeding the USD 500 billion level for the first time.

Macro

Inflation: The nationwide lockdown in April and May 2020 has impeded efforts to collate macro-economic data due to which CPI inflation for the month was not compiled. Food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index (CFPI) moderated to 9.3% in May 2020 from 10.5% in April 2020 mainly led by a considerable decline in vegetable prices. Food prices may continue to remain elevated due to supply chain disruptions. Further, fuel prices may see an uptick as petrol and diesel prices have been revised upwards during the month.

Wholesale price inflation (WPI) recorded a deflation of 3.2% in May 2020, lowest since November 2015, due to a broad-based contraction in primary articles, fuel and power and manufactured foods. The rate of inflation based on

WPI Food Index decreased from 5.2% in March 2020 to 2.3% in May 2020, the lowest in the past 16 months. The market expects the deflationary trend to persist next month as well even though the government has increased LPG, petrol and diesel prices.

Fiscal Deficit: The fiscal deficit for the first two months of FY21 stood at INR 4.66 trillion or 58.6% against 52% registered in the corresponding period a year ago. Lower tax and non-tax revenues coupled with higher capital expenditure have contributed to the widening of the fiscal deficit. Revenue receipts of INR 446 billion during April-May 2020 are 2.2% of the budget estimate. This is notably lower than the 7.7% recorded during the corresponding period a year ago. The government has increased its expenditure towards asset creation with the capital expenditure witnessing a growth of 15.7% during April-May'20. Capital expenditure accounts for 13.1% of the budget estimate compared with 14.1% a year ago.

Outlook:

The S&P retained India's sovereign rating at 'BBB-' with a stable outlook, stating that while risks to growth are rising, the economy and the fiscal position are expected to stabilize and see recovery from FY22 onwards. It has pegged the country's real GDP growth at 8.5% for the next fiscal.

The monsoon season is currently ahead of scheduled and is considered to be at a 5-year best. Consequently, Kharif sowing has picked up which augurs well for the economy. The RBI has extended the enhanced borrowing facility provided to banks to meet their liquidity shortages till September 30, 2020. The relaxation relating to maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by banks has been extended further by a period of three months, up to September 25, 2020.

The prices of government securities received support post the release of the minutes of the RBI's May policy meeting, raising hopes that the central bank may unveil more steps to ease the supply pressure in the bond market. Expectations that the central bank would absorb excess supply of debt by conducting open market bond purchase auctions augured well for the bond market. These sentiments were further boosted by encouraging domestic manufacturing activity and GST collection numbers, coupled with positive global cues in the form of the upbeat US and Chinese macroeconomic data.

The central government's finances are expected to remain under pressure during FY21 as revenue collections will continue to be impacted till lockdown restrictions are significantly eased and economic activities return to normalcy. However, collections under union excise may pick up from April-May 2020 owing to a hike in excise duty on fuel products. Indirect tax revenues like Goods and Services Tax (GST) and customs may witness a gradual pick-up as lockdown restrictions are eased. Spending on relief measures and capital expenditure is likely to continue which may make the fiscal situation for the government even more tenuous.

The short end rates have fallen post the rate cuts. However, due to the high supply of g-secs the longer end has persisted at higher levels. Consequently, the yield curve may stay steep. In the absence of any announcements for ameliorating the current situation like Open Market Operations (OMOs) or any other similar measures, the longer end is expected stay at the current levels. We expect a 25bps to 50bps rate cut in the August policy meeting.

From an investment perspective, we suggest investors (who can withstand volatility) to consider duration bonds/gilt funds for short to medium-term horizon. In the current market environment, we continue to remain positive on duration strategies with a focus on the medium term as they may offer better risk-reward to the investors. Investors may also consider investing in funds focused on short to mid end of the yield curve which may have lower volatility.

	31-Mar-2020*	30-Jun-20
10Y Benchmark: 5.79% GS 2030	6.11	6.00
Call rates	5.88	4.10%
Exchange rate	75.63	75.51

*10Y Benchmark: 6.45% GS 2029

Franklin India Overnight Fund

FIONF

As on June 30, 2020

TYPE OF SCHEME

An open ended debt scheme investing in overnight securities

SCHEME CATEGORY

Overnight Fund

SCHEME CHARACTERISTICS

Regular income over short term with high level of safety and liquidity

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Scheme intends to provide reasonable income along with high liquidity by investing in overnight securities having maturity of 1 business day

DATE OF ALLOTMENT

May 08, 2019

FUND MANAGER(S)

Pallab Roy & Umesh Sharma

BENCHMARK

CRISIL Overnight Index

NAV AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

Growth Plan	₹ 1051.0765
Daily Dividend	₹ 1000.0000
Weekly Dividend	₹ 1000.1546
Direct - Growth Plan	₹ 1051.8347
Direct - Daily Dividend	₹ 1000.0000
Direct - Weekly Dividend	₹ 1000.1577

FUND SIZE (AUM)

Month End	₹ 736.63 crores
Monthly Average	₹ 831.25 crores

MATURITY & YIELD

AVERAGE MATURITY	0.00 years
PORTFOLIO YIELD	3.07%
MODIFIED DURATION	0.00 years
MACAULAY DURATION	0.00 years

EXPENSE RATIO*	: 0.15%
EXPENSE RATIO*(DIRECT)	: 0.10%

The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT/MULTIPLES FOR NEW INVESTORS

₹5000/1

MINIMUM INVESTMENT FOR SIP

₹ 500/1

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT/MULTIPLES FOR EXISTING INVESTORS

₹1000/1

LOAD STRUCTURE

Entry Load : Nil
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units) : Nil

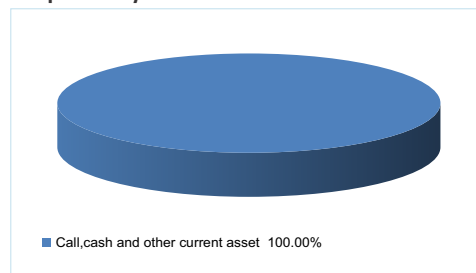
Different plans have a different expense structure

PORTFOLIO

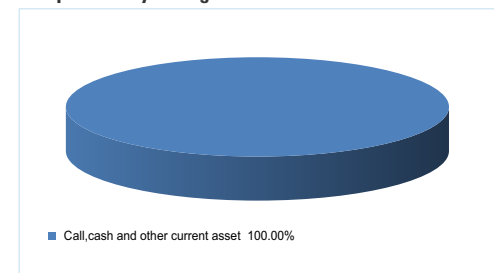
Company Name	Rating	Market Value ₹ Lakhs	% of assets
Call,cash and other current asset		73,663.30	100.00
Total Asset		73,663.30	100.00

@ Reverse Repo : 99.32%, Others (Cash/ Subscription receivable/ Redemption payable/ Receivables on sale/Payable on Purchase/ Other Receivable / Other Payable) : 0.68%

Composition by Assets



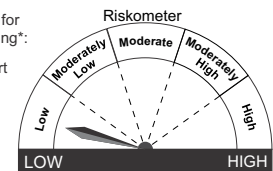
Composition by Rating



Product Label

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Regular income for short term with high level of safety and liquidity
- Investment in debt & money market instruments having maturity of one business day



Investors understand that their principal will be at Low risk

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

All investments in debt funds are subject to various types of risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk etc. Some fixed income schemes may have a higher concentration to securities rated below AA and therefore may be exposed to relatively higher risk of downgrade or default and the associated volatility in prices which could impact NAV of the scheme. Credit rating issued by SEBI registered entities is an opinion of the rating agency and should not be considered as an assurance of repayment by issuer. There is no assurance or guarantee of principal or returns in any of the mutual fund scheme.

*ICRA has assigned a credit rating of (ICRA)A1+mfs to Franklin India Overnight Fund (FIONF). The ratings assigned are basis the portfolio of the scheme with the credit score of the portfolio being comfortable at the assigned rating level.

The rating indicates ICRA's opinion on the credit quality of the portfolios held by the funds. The rating does not indicate the asset management company's (AMC) willingness or ability to make timely payments to the fund's investors. The rating should not be construed as an indication of expected returns, prospective performance of the mutual fund scheme, NAV or of volatility in its returns. 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 the 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 and 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. If 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 continues to breach the benchmark credit score, the rating is revised to reflect the change in the credit quality.


**FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON**

Franklin India Floating Rate Fund

(Erstwhile Franklin India Cash Management Account)

FIFRF

As on June 30, 2020

TYPE OF SCHEME

An open ended debt scheme predominantly investing in floating rate instruments (including fixed rate instruments converted to floating rate exposures using swaps/ derivatives)

SCHEME CATEGORY

Floater Fund

SCHEME CHARACTERISTICS

Min 65% in Floating Rate Instruments

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

To provide income and liquidity consistent with the prudent risk from a portfolio comprising of floating rate debt instruments, fixed rate debt instruments swapped for floating rate return, and also fixed rate instruments and money market instruments.

DATE OF ALLOTMENT

April 23, 2001

FUND MANAGER(S)

Pallab Roy, Umesh Sharma
Pyari Menon
(dedicated for making investments for Foreign Securities)

BENCHMARK

Crisil Liquid Fund Index.

NAV AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

Growth Plan	₹ 30.3029
Dividend Plan	₹ 10.1096
Direct - Growth Plan	₹ 31.9362
Direct - Dividend Plan	₹ 10.0107

FUND SIZE (AUM)

Month End	₹ 169.46 crores
Monthly Average	₹ 173.20 crores

MATURITY & YIELD

AVERAGE MATURITY	1.23 years
PORTFOLIO YIELD	6.52%
MODIFIED DURATION	1.09 years
MACAULAY DURATION	1.14 years

EXPENSE RATIO*	: 0.95%
EXPENSE RATIO*(DIRECT)	: 0.14%

The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT/MULTIPLES FOR NEW INVESTORS

₹1000/1

MINIMUM INVESTMENT FOR SIP

₹ 500/1

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT/MULTIPLES FOR EXISTING INVESTORS

₹1000/1

LOAD STRUCTURE

Entry Load Nil
Exit Load (for each purchase of Units) Nil

Different plans have a different expense structure

PORTFOLIO

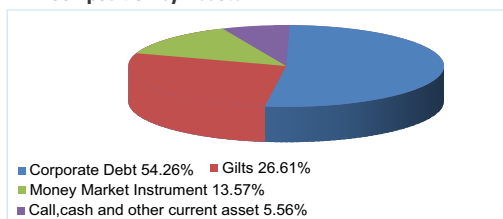
Company Name	Rating	Group	Market Value ₹ Lakhs	% of assets
Aditya Birla Housing Finance Ltd	ICRA AAA	A V Birla	2516.31	14.85
HDB Financial Services Ltd	CRISIL AAA	HDFC	2502.53	14.77
Northern Arc Capital Ltd	ICRA A+	Northern Arc	1198.32	7.07
JM Financial Credit Solutions Ltd	ICRA AA	JM Financial	1000.22	5.90
PNB Housing Finance Ltd	CARE AA+	Punjab National Bank	997.63	5.89
Indostar Capital Finance Ltd	CARE AA-	Indostar	980.75	5.79
Total Corporate Debt			9195.75	54.26
Cooperative Rabobank	CRISIL A1+	Rabo	2298.98	13.57
Total Money Market Instruments			2298.98	13.57

@ Reverse Repo : 3.10%, Others (Cash/ Subscription receivable/ Redemption payable/ Receivables on sale/Payable on Purchase/ Other Receivable / Other Payable) : 2.46%

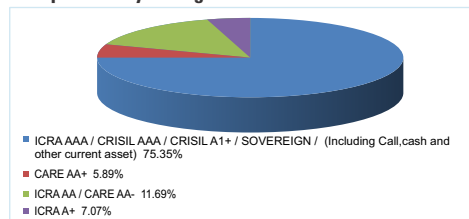
Company Name	Rating	Group	Market Value ₹ Lakhs	% of assets
GOI FRB 2020 (21-Dec-2020)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	2999.40	17.70
5.22% GOI 2025 (15-Jun-2025)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	1509.78	8.91
Total Gilts			4509.18	26.61
Total Debt Holdings			16003.90	94.44
Total Holdings			16,003.90	94.44
Call,cash and other current asset			942.59	5.56
Total Asset			16,946.49	100.00

* Top 10 holdings

Composition by Assets



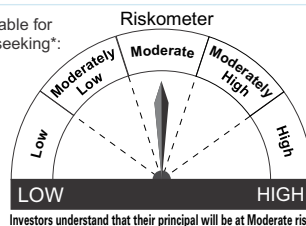
Composition by Rating



Product Label

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Regular income for short term
- A fund that invests primarily in floating rate and short term fixed rate debt instruments.



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

All investments in debt funds are subject to various types of risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk etc. Some fixed income schemes may have a higher concentration to securities rated below AA and therefore may be exposed to relatively higher risk of downgrade or default and the associated volatility in prices which could impact NAV of the scheme. Credit rating issued by SEBI registered entities is an opinion of the rating agency and should not be considered as an assurance of repayment by issuer. There is no assurance or guarantee of principal or returns in any of the mutual fund scheme.



**FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON**

Franklin India Government Securities Fund

(Erstwhile Franklin India Government Securities Fund - Long Term Plan)

FIGSF

As on June 30, 2020

TYPE OF SCHEME

An open ended debt scheme investing in government securities across maturity

SCHEME CATEGORY

Gilt Fund

SCHEME CHARACTERISTICS

Min 80% in G-secs (across maturity)

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Primary objective of the Scheme is to generate return through investments in sovereign securities issued by the Central Government and / or a State Government and / or any security unconditionally guaranteed by the central Government and / or State Government for repayment of Principal and Interest

DATE OF ALLOTMENT

December 7, 2001

FUND MANAGER(S)

Sachin Padwal - Desai & Umesh Sharma

BENCHMARK

I-SEC Li-Bex

FUND SIZE (AUM)

Month End ₹ 303.68 crores
Monthly Average ₹ 305.47 crores

MATURITY & YIELD

AVERAGE MATURITY 2.98 years

PORTFOLIO YIELD 3.99%

MODIFIED DURATION 2.27 years

MACAULAY DURATION 2.34 years

NAV AS OF JUNE 30, 2020

FIGSF

Growth Plan ₹ 46.8341
Dividend Plan ₹ 10.9900

FIGSF (Direct)

Growth Plan ₹ 50.1060
Dividend Plan ₹ 12.0470

EXPENSE RATIO[#] : 1.05%

EXPENSE RATIO[#] (DIRECT) : 0.59%

[#] The above ratio includes the GST on Investment Management Fees. The rates specified are the actual expenses charged as at the end of the month. The above ratio also includes, proportionate charge in respect sales beyond T-30 cities subject to maximum of 30 bps on daily net assets, wherever applicable.

MINIMUM INVESTMENT FOR NEW / EXISTING INVESTORS

₹ 10,000/1 (G);
₹ 25,000/1 (D);

MINIMUM INVESTMENT FOR SIP

₹ 500/1

ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT/MULTIPLES FOR EXISTING INVESTORS

₹ 1000/1

LOAD STRUCTURE

Entry Load: Nil

Exit Load (for each purchase of Units)*: Nil

*CDSC is treated similarly

Different plans have a different expense structure

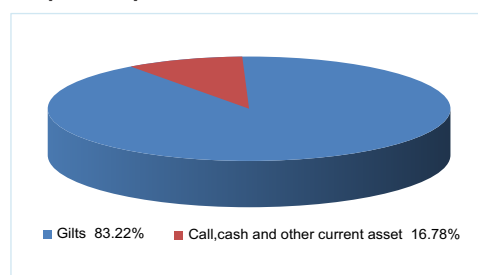
PORTFOLIO

Company Name	Rating	Group	Market Value ₹ Lakhs	% of assets
84 DCMB (20-Aug-2020)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	11948.87	39.35
5.79% GOI 2030 (11-May-2030)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	7646.81	25.18
7.27% GOI 2026 (08-Apr-2026)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	2065.88	6.80
182 DTB (06-Aug-2020)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	1993.88	6.57
91 DTB (27-Aug-2020)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	1293.72	4.26
7.32% GOI 2024 (28-Jan-2024)	SOVEREIGN	GOI	324.59	1.07
Total Gilts			25273.75	83.22
Total Debt Holdings			25273.75	83.22
Total Holdings			25,273.75	83.22
Call,cash and other current asset			5,094.49	16.78
Total Asset			30,368.24	100.00

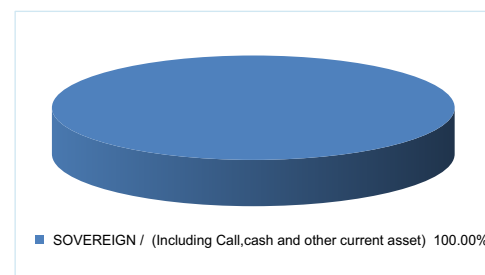
* Top 10 holdings

@ Reverse Repo : 16.25%, Others (Cash/ Subscription receivable/ Redemption payable/ Receivables on sale/Payable on Purchase/ Other Receivable / Other Payable) : 0.53%

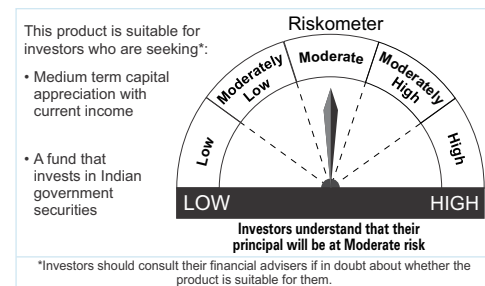
Composition by Assets



Composition by Rating



Product Label - FIGSF



All investments in debt funds are subject to various types of risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk etc. Some fixed income schemes may have a higher concentration to securities rated below AA and therefore may be exposed to relatively higher risk of downgrade or default and the associated volatility in prices which could impact NAV of the scheme. Credit rating issued by SEBI registered entities is an opinion of the rating agency and should not be considered as an assurance of repayment by issuer. There is no assurance or guarantee of principal or returns in any of the mutual fund scheme.



FRANKLIN
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Franklin India Government Securities Fund (FIGSF) - Composite and PF Plan (Merging Plans) to be merged into FIGSF – Long Term Plan (Surviving Plan) effective June 4, 2018.

DETAILS OF SCHEMES UNDER WINDING UP

Updates on the six yield-oriented Fixed Income Schemes

The 6 yield-oriented schemes continue to receive cash flows and we have some good progress to report in this regard. In the month of June 2020, these schemes have received INR 1,571 crores from maturities, pre-payments, and coupon payments. This takes the total received since April 24, 2020 to INR 3,275 crores as of 30 June 2020. This is without the ability to efficiently monetize assets. The schemes will endeavour to accelerate monetization post the successful completion of the e-voting exercise and the Unitholder meets.

Santosh Kamath's podcast

We recently recorded a podcast with Santosh Kamath, our Fixed Income CIO, where he has touched upon a wide array of topics, including an update on the current state of the fixed income markets, particularly with regards to "AA" and "A" rated bonds, volatility in the NAV of the six schemes under winding up and the rationale for some of the investment decisions made in the past. [Click here](#) to listen to the podcast.

Portfolio Update

Key highlights as of 30-June-2020

1. We have received a pre-payment of INR 420 cr. from Nuvoco Vistas Corporation Ltd (NVCL) across two securities in Franklin India Ultra Short Bond Fund & Franklin India Low Duration Fund. The issuer has prepaid both these securities in June 2020, which were to mature in September 2020 and September 2021, respectively.
2. Franklin India Ultra Short Bond Fund & Franklin India Dynamic Accrual Fund had fully repaid their borrowings and are cash positive. As of June 30, 2020 Franklin India Ultra Short Bond Fund has 13% and Franklin India Dynamic Accrual Fund has 4% of their respective AUM's available to distribute to Unitholders. As mentioned earlier we will need to wait for the completion of the e-voting exercise and the Unitholders meet before we can start returning money to investors in these schemes.
3. The borrowing levels in the other funds continue to come down steadily. The table below highlights the reduction through June 2020

Scheme Borrowing Levels	Franklin India Low Duration Fund	Franklin India Short Term Income Plan	Franklin India Income Opportunities Fund	Franklin India Credit Risk Fund
As on May 29, 2020	11%	33%	39%	11%
As on June 15, 2020	10%	32%	38%	11%
As on June 30, 2020	7%	29%	37%	9%

Concerns on drop in NAV on 30th June

There was a drop in NAV in some of the funds on June 30, 2020. This is the result of a maturity date reset for the securities of Edelweiss Rural & Corporate Services Limited (ERCSL). The independent valuation agencies value these interest rates reset securities considering the next interest rate reset date as the maturity date. The impact on the NAV is due to valuation provided by the valuation agencies due to reset of maturity date to next rate reset date (30 June 2022). Franklin Templeton is continuously monitoring the developments in this regard and engaging with the issuer for early repayments.

Vodafone Payment Credit

We have also received some queries on the Vodafone payment from investors who are unitholders in the segregated portfolio. All payments have been issued except to investors who have not completed their KYC, or FATCA declaration. You can view your KYC status online under [KYC](#) enquiry. If your KYC is not complete, we request you to submit the KYC application form, along with the required documents at the nearest Investor Service Centre or collection center, listed in the "Locate Us" section on our [website](#) or to your distributor. To update your FATCA declaration, please [click here](#).

The latest developments regarding our investments in Essel Infraprojects Ltd. and Reliance Big Entertainment Limited:

1. Two bonds issued by the Essel Infraprojects Ltd. were unable to honour their principal payment on May 22, 2020. We have appointed a legal counsel and have initiated necessary legal actions for recovery. The schemes will continuously monitor the developments and take appropriate steps in the best interest of its unitholders. Four of the six impacted schemes have investments in these bonds. These bonds are held in the portfolio at a marked down value and the equity share collateral is adequate to cover this value as of June 30, 2020.
2. Bonds issued by Reliance Big Entertainment were unable to meet their interest payment obligation due on June 14, 2020. The put option (exercise date of June 15, 2020) has not been exercised as the security is already rated "D" and the next put option date is on September 14, 2020. We are exploring options for the invocation of pledged shares as well as the corporate guarantee and are taking appropriate legal advice on the same. Five of the six impacted schemes have investments in these bonds. These bonds are held in the portfolio at a marked down value and the share collateral is adequate to cover this value as of June 30, 2020.

Legal Update

Many legal cases have been filed to contest the Trustees' decision on the winding up of the six yield-oriented schemes.

On June 19, 2020, the Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) has considered the Special Leave Petition and the Transfer Petition filed by Franklin Templeton. All legal cases relating to the winding-up of these six schemes will be transferred to a Division Bench of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court and the SC has directed that the matter be completed within 3 months. This may reduce the litigations and expedite the resolution.

On June 16, 2020, SEBI had filed a Letter Patent Appeal (LPA) in the Gujarat High Court against the decision of a single bench to stay the e-voting and unitholders meeting. With the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court that all cases related to the winding of the six yield-oriented schemes of Franklin Templeton should be heard by the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court, all pending litigations will be transferred to the division bench of Hon'ble Karnataka High Court. We await the directions of the Hon'ble Karnataka High Court in this regard.

Impact of legal developments on timelines for E-Voting, Unitholders meet and disbursement of monies back to investors

The E-Voting and Unitholder's Meet for the six schemes under winding up cannot be conducted until the stay order issued by the Hon'ble Gujarat High Court is vacated. In the meanwhile, we have been working to analyze the portfolio of each scheme and develop a monetization strategy for each of the securities in the portfolio. The schemes continue to receive maturities, pre-payments and coupon payments. However, an efficient monetization of assets and distribution of investment proceeds will be possible only after obtaining the consent of the unitholders under regulation 41 of SEBI (Mutual Fund) Regulation 1996.

We are doing our best to have these resolved at the earliest so that the schemes can start to efficiently monetize assets and return your money.

Franklin Templeton manages an additional approximately INR 50,000 Crore of AUM in fixed income, equity, hybrid, overseas, feeder and multi-asset schemes which is not impacted by the winding-up process. We continue to manage these schemes in line with their investment mandate to deliver superior investment outcomes for our investors.

Franklin Templeton has a long history of over 25 years in India, with a third of our global employee strength based here. Our commitment to India and our investors remains steadfast. We seek your support in these challenging times and hope you will continue to repose your faith in us.

In case of any further queries, please feel free to call our dedicated helpline at 1-800-258-4255 or 1-800-425-4255 from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday to Saturday. Alternatively, you can also e-mail us at service@franklintempleton.com. We would be happy to assist.

SCHEME PERFORMANCE

SCHEME PERFORMANCE - REGULAR PLANS

Past performance may or may not be sustained in future. Returns greater than 1 Year period are compounded annualized. Dividends assumed to be reinvested and Bonus is adjusted. Load is not taken into consideration. On account of difference in the type/category, asset allocation or investment strategy, inception dates, performances of these funds are not strictly comparable. Please refer to www.franklintempletonindia.com for details on performance of all schemes (including Direct Plans). B: Benchmark, AB: Additional Benchmark

For FILF and FISF, less than 1 Year returns are simple annualized.

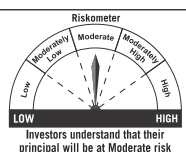
NA : Not Available

^ As the scheme was launched before the launch of the benchmark index, benchmark index figures since inception are not available

PRODUCT LABELING FOR FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 2 - PLAN A (1224 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 2 - PLAN B (1224 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 2 - PLAN C (1205 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN A (1157 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN B (1139 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN C (1132 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN D (1132 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN E (1104 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN F (1286 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN A (1273 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN B (1244 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN C (1259 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN D (1238 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN E (1224 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 5 - PLAN F (1203 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 6 - PLAN C (1169 DAYS)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Income over the term of the plan
- A fund that invests in Debt/Money Market Instruments



PRODUCT LABELING FOR FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 3 - PLAN F (1098 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN A (1098 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN B (1098 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN C (1098 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN D (1098 DAYS) & FRANKLIN INDIA FIXED MATURITY PLANS - SERIES 4 - PLAN E (1098 DAYS)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:

- Income over the term of the plan
- A fund that invests in Debt/Money Market Instruments



*Investors should consult their financial distributors if in doubt about whether these products are suitable for them.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The investment objective of the Scheme is to seek to generate income by investing in a portfolio of fixed income securities/ debt instruments maturing on or before the maturity of the Scheme. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be realized.

LOAD STRUCTURE

Entry - In accordance with the SEBI guidelines, no entry load will be charged by the Mutual Fund.

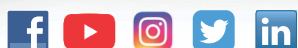
Exit - Not Applicable



FRANKLIN TEMPLETON

Risk Factors and Disclaimers: Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully. The NAVs of the schemes may go up or down depending upon the factors and forces affecting the securities market including the fluctuations in the interest rates. The past performance of the mutual funds managed by the Franklin Templeton Group and its affiliates is not necessarily indicative of future performance of the schemes. The Mutual Fund is not guaranteeing or assuring any dividend under any of the schemes and the same is subject to the availability and adequacy of distributable surplus. The Mutual Fund is also not assuring that it will make any dividend distributions under the dividend plans of the schemes though it has every intention of doing so and payment of dividend is at the sole discretion of trustees. Investments in overseas financial assets are subject to risks associated with currency movements, restrictions on repatriation, transaction procedures in overseas markets and country related risks. The expenses of the Fund of Funds scheme will be over and above the expenses charged by the underlying schemes. The existence, accuracy and performance of the Nifty 50 and S&P BSE Sensex Index will directly affect the performance of FIIF and FIDPEF, and tracking errors are inherent in any index scheme. In the event that the investible funds of more than 65% of the total proceeds of the scheme/plan are not invested in equity shares of domestic companies, then the scheme/plan TIEIF & FIBF may not qualify as equity oriented fund (as per current tax laws). All subscriptions in FIT are subject to a lock-in period of 3 years from the date of allotment and the unitholder cannot redeem, transfer, assign or pledge the units during this period. All subscriptions in FIPEP are locked in for a period of 3 full financial years. The Trustee, AMC, their directors or their employees shall not be liable for any of the tax consequences that may arise, in the event that the schemes are wound up before the completion of the lock-in period. Investors are requested to review the prospectus carefully and obtain expert professional advice with regard to specific legal, tax and financial implications of the investment/participation in the scheme.

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Registered Office: Franklin Templeton Asset Management (India) Pvt Ltd.

Indiabulls Finance Centre, Tower 2, 12th and 13th Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone (West), Mumbai 400 013



service@franklintempleton.com



www.franklintempletonindia.com



Investors:

1800 425 4255, 1800 258 4255

8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
(except Sundays)

Distributors:

1800 425 9100, 1800 258 9100

9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
(Weekdays)
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(Saturdays)