



Milkar life aage badhaein



Met Invest

Gratuity Fund Monthly Fund Performance

April 2020 Edition



Month gone by - A snapshot

The month of April saw revival in market sentiments due to a combination of global fiscal and monetary policy measures, as well as signs of improvement related to Covid-19 pandemic. Virus infections have been showing a declining trend in United States and Europe, thereby enabling these economies to take initial steps towards reviving economic activity. Therefore, despite the lingering uncertainty, equity markets recovered after the sharp sell-off in March. MSCI India index was up 16% for the month compared to MSCI Emerging Market index rising by 9%, and MSCI Developed Market index rising by 11%. Crude oil prices rose by 11% as some western economies started to resume economic activity partially.

RBI continues to provide support to the economy

After announcing fiscal measures targeted towards alleviating the impact of lockdown on vulnerable sections of the society, the government is expected to announce additional fiscal stimulus. RBI continues to provide support to various sections of the economy. During the month, RBI announced several targeted measures for state governments, financial institutions, NBFC sector and mutual fund industry. The cumulative impact of these measures is expected to help economic recovery significantly.

Benign interest rate environment to help revive the economy: Major global central banks, including in United States, Europe and Japan, have continued to enhance monetary policy measures. This has led to a decline in interest rates globally. RBI continues to implement various unconventional policy measures to keep interest rate environment benign. Retail inflation in March has declined to within RBI's comfort zone. Significant decline in commodity prices, particularly crude oil, and slowdown in consumption demand, may lead to further decline in inflation in the coming months.

Outlook: Policy easing measures by central banks has enabled bond yields to remain low globally. In India, significant policy support measures by the RBI, together with decline in inflation, is likely to keep interest rates benign in the near-term.

Equity markets revive on back of stimulus measures: Equity markets gained globally as partial reopening of businesses, positive developments related to search for effective drugs and vaccines, and unprecedented stimulus measures implemented by governments and central banks, resulted in improvement in market sentiment. Indian equity markets appreciated by 15% during the month, largely led by the global rally. FIIs sold equities worth US\$ 0.4bn while Domestic Institutional Investors (DIIs) sold equities worth US\$ 0.2bn in April.

Outlook: We expect Indian equity markets to broadly track the global market trajectory. Volatility is expected to remain high, largely driven by corporate results, developments related to COVID-19, FII flows and movements in global financial markets. Though corporate earnings may remain under pressure in the near term, reasonable valuations imply that outlook for equities remains attractive from a medium to long term perspective.

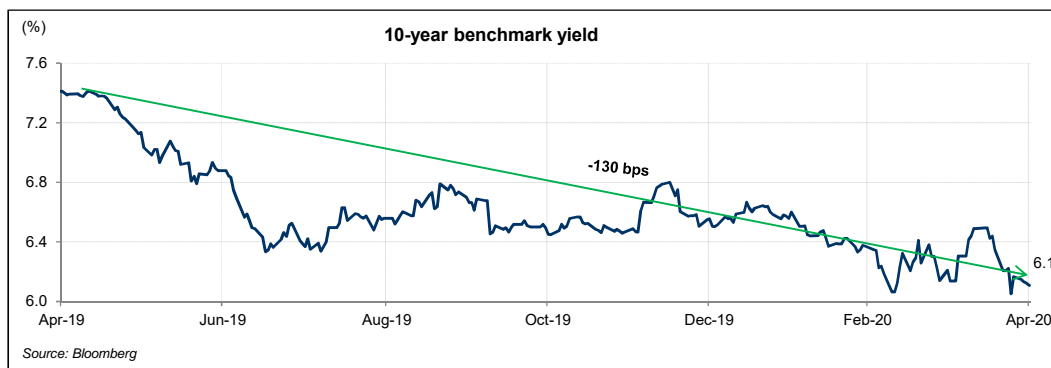
Sanjay Kumar

Chief Investment Officer

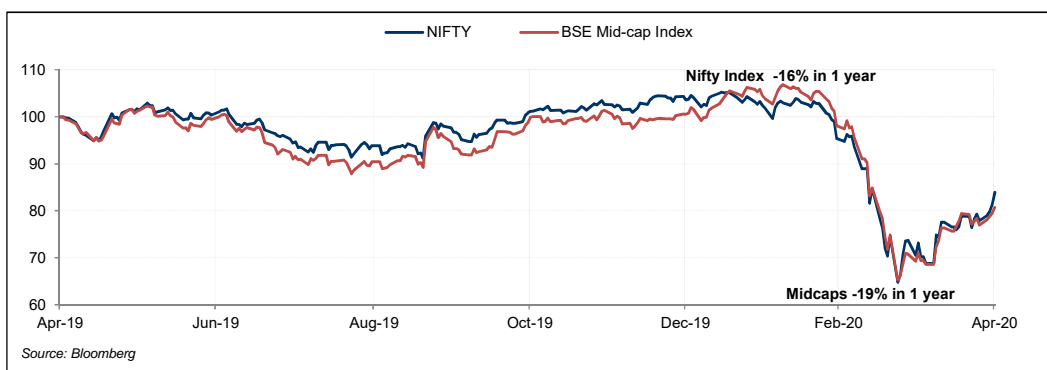
Indicators	Apr 2019	Jan 2020	Apr 2020	QoQ Change	YoY Change
Economic indicators					
Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation (%)	2.9	7.4	5.9	-1.5	3.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP Growth) %	5.6	5.1	4.7	-0.4	-0.9
Index of Industrial Production (IIP) (%)	0.2	2.1	4.5	2.4	4.3
Brent crude oil (USD/barrel)	73	58	25	-57%	-65%
Domestic Markets					
Nifty Index	11,748	11,962	9,860	-18%	-16%
BSE Mid-cap Index	14,889	15,462	12,013	-22%	-19%
10-year G-Sec Yield (%)	7.4	6.6	6.1	-50 bps	-130 bps
30-year G-Sec Yield (%)	7.7	7.1	6.9	-20 bps	-80 bps
10-year AAA PSU Corporate Bond Yield (%)	8.4	7.6	7.3	-30 bps	-110 bps
Exchange rate (USD/INR) *	69.6	71.4	75.1	5%	8%
Global Markets					
Dow Jones (U.S.)	26,593	28,256	24,346	-14%	-8%
FTSE (U.K.)	7,418	7,286	5,901	-19%	-20%
Nikkei 225 (Japan)	20,601	23,205	20,194	-13%	-2%

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

10-year government bond yield trend



Equity Market performance





FUND PERFORMANCE



MARKET OVERVIEW

FUND CATEGORY

Balanced

Gratuity Balanced Fund

Debt

Gratuity Debt Fund

Gratuity Balanced

SFIN No: ULGF00205/06/04GRBALANCE117

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

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

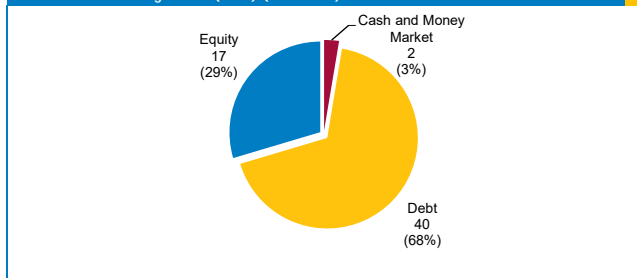
Portfolio Return As on April 30, 2020

Returns	Absolute Return		CAGR Return			
	Last 1 Month	Last 6 Months	Last 1 Year	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Since Inception
	Portfolio return	4.7%	-2.3%	0.7%	4.2%	5.2%
Benchmark*	4.9%	-1.3%	4.6%	6.5%	6.5%	8.2%

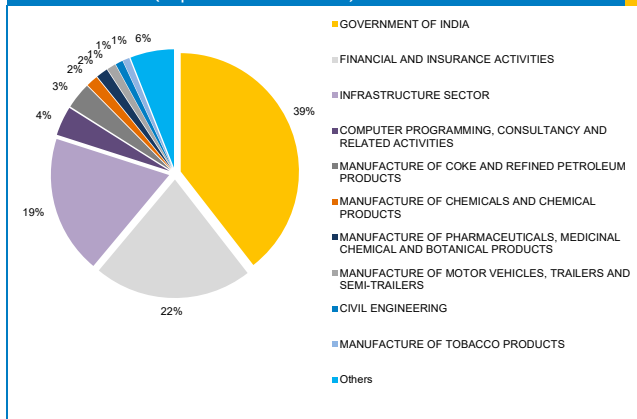
Note: Past returns are not indicative of future performance.

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

Asset Under Management (AUM) (Rs crores)

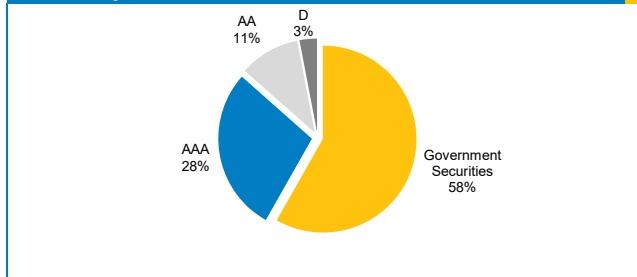


Sector Allocation (As per NIC Classification**)

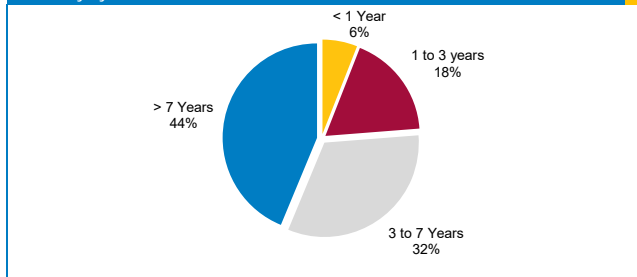


**NIC Classification – Industrial sectors as defined under National Industrial Classification 2008

Credit Rating Profile



Maturity by Profile



Fund Details

Fund Manager	Funds managed by the Fund Manager	
Deb Bhattacharya	Equity - 2 Debt - 8 Balanced -6	
AUM as on 30-04-2020	NAV as on 30-04-2020	Modified Duration (Debt and Money Market)
Rs. 59 crore	Rs. 23.2842	5.4

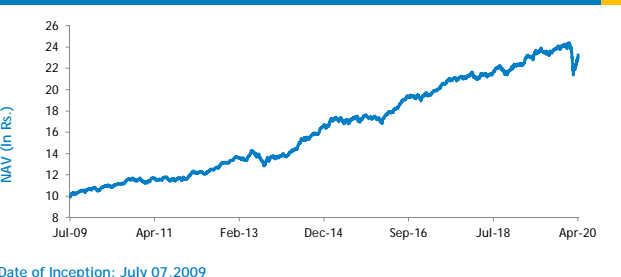
Asset Classes F&U Actual

Asset Class	F&U	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	25-95%	67.8%
Equities	5-35%	29.6%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0-40%	2.6%

Portfolio Components

Security	Rating	Net Assets
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
7.26% GOI 2029	Sovereign	9.8%
8.13% GOI 2045	Sovereign	5.9%
8.25% SDL 2026	Sovereign	5.5%
7.35% GOI 2024	Sovereign	5.5%
7.72% GOI 2055	Sovereign	3.8%
7.73% GOI 2034	Sovereign	3.3%
7.57% GOI 2033	Sovereign	2.8%
7.16% GOI 2050	Sovereign	2.6%
7.16% GOI 2023	Sovereign	0.4%
TOTAL		39.5%
CORPORATE BONDS		
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AA	7.1%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	6.2%
SIKKA PORTS & TERMINALS LTD.	AAA	6.0%
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	AAA	3.4%
DEWAN HOUSING FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	D	2.0%
SUNDARAM FINANCE LTD	AAA	1.8%
POWER FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	1.8%
TOTAL		28.3%
TOP 10 EQUITY SECURITIES		
RELIANCE INDUSTRIES LTD.		3.4%
H D F C BANK LTD.		3.2%
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPN. LTD.		2.3%
INFOSYS LTD.		2.0%
I C I C I BANK LTD.		1.6%
TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LTD.		1.3%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.		1.2%
LARSEN & TOUBRO LTD.		1.0%
HINDUSTAN UNILEVER LTD.		1.0%
I T C LTD.		0.9%
Others		11.7%
TOTAL		29.6%
CASH AND MONEY MARKET		2.6%
PORTFOLIO TOTAL		100.0%

NAV Movement



Gratuity Debt

SFIN No: ULGF00105/06/04GRADEBTFND117

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

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

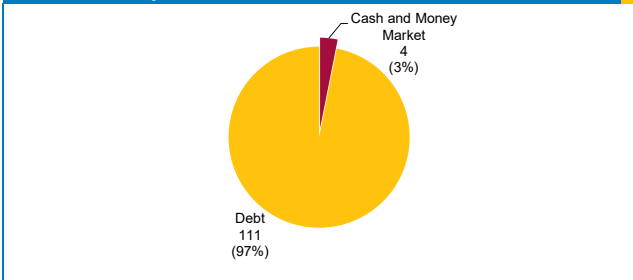
Portfolio Return As on April 30, 2020

Returns	Absolute Return		CAGR Return			
	Last 1 Month	Last 6 Months	Last 1 Year	Last 2 Years	Last 3 Years	Since Inception
Portfolio return	0.7%	3.9%	5.6%	5.5%	4.7%	7.8%
Benchmark*	0.7%	5.4%	13.5%	10.7%	8.3%	8.7%

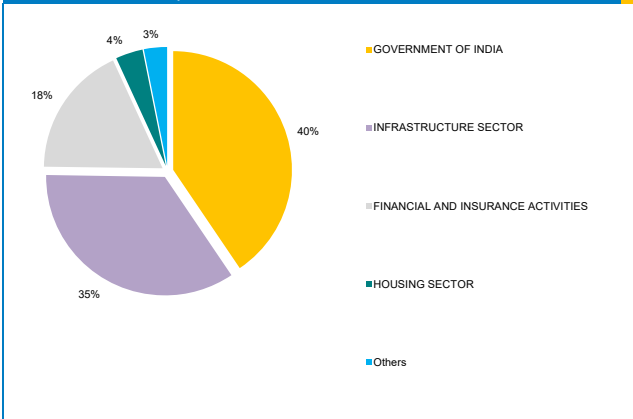
Note: Past returns are not indicative of future performance.

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

Asset Under Management (AUM) (Rs crores)

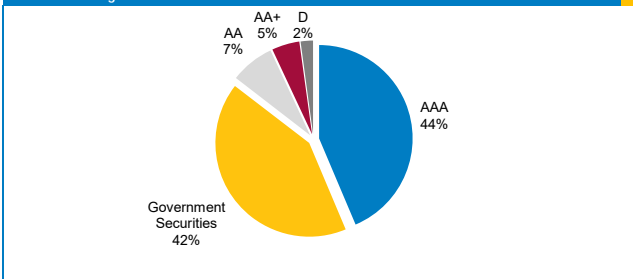


Sector Allocation (As per NIC Classification**)

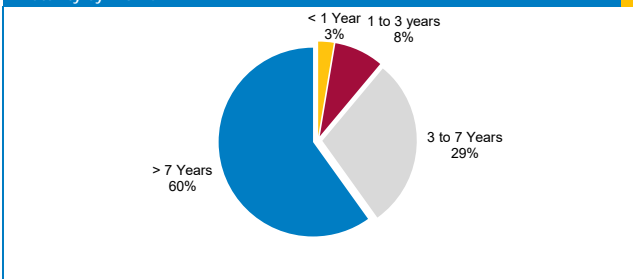


**NIC Classification – Industrial sectors as defined under National Industrial Classification 2008

Credit Rating Profile



Maturity by Profile



Fund Details

Fund Manager Deb Bhattacharya	Funds managed by the Fund Manager Equity - 2 Debt - 8 Balanced - 6	
AUM as on 30-04-2020 Rs. 114 crore	NAV as on 30-04-2020 Rs. 20.1986	Modified Duration (Debt and Money Market) 5.4

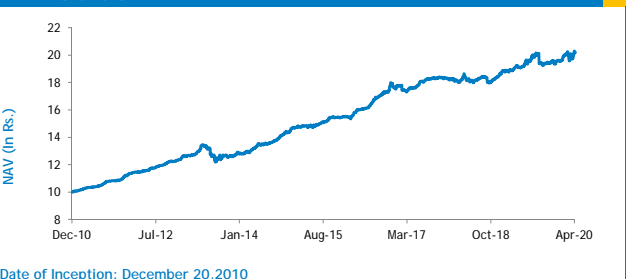
Asset Classes

Asset Class	F&U	Actual
Government and other Debt Securities	60-100%	96.9%
Money Market and other liquid assets	0-40%	3.1%

Portfolio Components

Security	Rating	Net Assets
TOP 10 GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
7.26% GOI 2029	Sovereign	9.3%
7.57% GOI 2033	Sovereign	5.5%
8.96% SDL 2035	Sovereign	5.2%
7.2% SDL 2027	Sovereign	4.5%
7.72% GOI 2055	Sovereign	3.9%
8.83% GOI 2041	Sovereign	2.7%
7.69% GOI 2043	Sovereign	2.4%
7.59% GOI 2026	Sovereign	2.4%
7.06% GOI 2046	Sovereign	1.8%
8.4% GOI 2024	Sovereign	1.5%
Others		1.5%
TOTAL		40.5%
TOP 10 CORPORATE BONDS		
SIKKA PORTS & TERMINALS LTD.	AAA	8.1%
L&T INFRA DEBT FUND LTD	AAA	4.8%
POWER GRID CORPN. OF INDIA LTD.	AAA	4.8%
N H P C LTD.	AAA	4.7%
SHRIRAM TRANSPORT FINANCE CO. LTD.	AA+	4.6%
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.6%
INDIABULLS HOUSING FINANCE LTD	AA	4.6%
POWER FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	4.0%
STATE BANK OF INDIA	AAA	3.8%
INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE CORPN. LTD.	AAA	3.8%
Others		8.6%
TOTAL		56.3%
CASH AND MONEY MARKET		3.1%
PORTFOLIO TOTAL		100.0%

NAV Movement



Quantitative Indicators

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

Macroeconomic Indicators

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

Macroeconomic Indicators

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

Market Indices

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

Fixed Income Indicators

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

Fixed Income Indicators

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

Others

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

About Us



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

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

PNB MetLife is present in over 109 locations across the country and serves customers in more than 8,000 locations through its bank partnerships with PNB, JKB and Karnataka Bank Limited.

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

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

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

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