

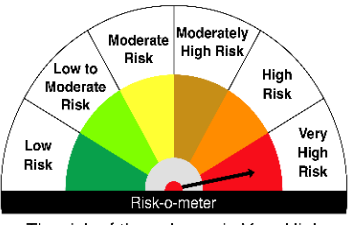


KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM

MOTILAL OSWAL QUALITY FUND

(An open-ended equity scheme following the Quality Factor Theme)

(Scheme Code: MOTO/O/E/THE/26/07/0098)

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking* - Capital appreciation over long term. - An open-ended equity scheme investing in equity and equity related instruments based on the Quality Factor.	Scheme Risk-o-meter  The risk of the scheme is Very High	Benchmark Risk-o-meter (Nifty 200 Quality 30 Total Return Index)  The risk of the Benchmark is Very High
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*Investors should consult their financial advisers if in doubt about whether the product is suitable for them.

The above product labelling assigned during the New Fund Offer (NFO) is based on internal assessment of the scheme characteristics or model portfolio and the same may vary post NFO when the actual investments are made

Offer for Units of face value Rs. 10 per unit during the New Fund Offer and Continuous offer for Units at NAV based price.

New Fund Offer Opens on: August 28, 2026
New Fund Offer Closes on: September 11, 2026
Scheme re-opens on: September 24, 2026

Name of Mutual Fund	Motilal Oswal Mutual Fund
Name of Asset Management Company (AMC)	Motilal Oswal Asset Management Company Limited (MOAMC)
Name of Trustee Company	Motilal Oswal Trustee Company Limited
Address	<u>Registered Office:</u> 10 th Floor, Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opp. Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025
Website	www.motilaloswalmf.com

This Key Information Memorandum (KIM) sets forth the information, which a prospective investor ought to know before investing. For further details of the scheme/Mutual Fund, due diligence certificate by the AMC, Key Personnel, investors' rights & services, risk factors, penalties & pending litigations etc. investors should, before investment, refer to the Scheme Information Document and Statement of Additional Information available free of cost at any of the Investor Service Centers or distributors or from the website www.motilaloswalmf.com

The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 2026, as amended till date, and filed with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The units being offered for public subscription have not been approved or disapproved by SEBI, nor has SEBI certified the accuracy or adequacy of this KIM.

This Key Information Memorandum is dated August 21, 2026.

Investment Objective	To achieve long-term capital appreciation by predominantly investing in equity and equity-related instruments selected using quality factor-based investment approach. However, there can be no assurance that the investment objective of the scheme will be achieved.
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Asset Allocation Pattern of the scheme	Under normal circumstances, the asset allocation under the Scheme will be as follows:		
	Instruments	Indicative Allocations (% of total assets)	
		Minimum	Maximum
	Equity and Equity related instruments of companies identified based on the Quality Factor	80	100
	Other Equity and Equity Related Instruments of other than above companies#	0	20
	Money market instruments*, Other Liquid instruments^ and Units of mutual fund schemes@	0	20
	Units of InvITS	0	10
#Other Equity Instruments, including units of REITs (up to 10% of net assets), and Foreign Securities/Overseas Mutual Fund units/ETFs (up to 15% of net assets, within the overall foreign securities limit). In terms of para 3.8.1(c) of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds, the Scheme will invest residual portion in equity, money market instruments and other liquid instruments, gold and silver instruments (ETFs only) and InvITS as permitted. ^Other liquid instruments shall include cash, bank deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks, Government Securities, Treasury bills, Repo on Government securities and any other instruments as specified from time to time. @Units of domestic Overnight funds, Liquid funds and Money Market Mutual Funds. *Money Market Instruments includes Commercial papers, Commercial bills, Treasury bills, TREPS, Government securities having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, certificate of deposit, Bills Rediscounting, usance bills, bonds, NCD's and any other like instruments as specified by the Reserve Bank of India(RBI)/ Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) from time to time. Cash and cash equivalents Pursuant to para 13.18.6 (a) of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund which includes T-bills, Government Securities and Repo on Government Securities having residual maturity of less than 91 calendar days, shall not be considered for the purpose of calculating gross exposure limit. Securities in which investment is made for the purpose of ensuring liquidity are those that fall within the definition of liquid assets which includes Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities. Pursuant to para 13.18.1 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, the cumulative gross exposure through equity and equity related instruments, Units of Liquid instruments, Money Market Instruments, G Sec, Bonds, derivatives, InvITS etc., other permitted securities/assets and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time will not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme, subject to approval if any. Pending deployment of funds as per investment objective may be parked in short term deposits of scheduled commercial banks, subject to the para 13.7 of SEBI Master Circular SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, as may be amended from time to time.			

Indicative Table (Actual instrument/percentages may vary subject to applicable SEBI circulars)

Sr. no	Type of Instrument	Percentage of exposure	Circular references*
1.	Securities Lending	The Scheme shall adhere to the following limits while engaging in Stock Lending. - Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in Stock Lending. - Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can be deployed in Stock Lending to any single approved intermediary.	Subject to para 13.6 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, as may be amended from time to time, the Scheme intends to engage in Stock Lending.
2.	Derivatives for hedging purposes	Upto 100% of the net assets of the scheme for hedging purpose.	In accordance with para 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund.
3.	Derivatives for non- hedging purposes	Exposure by the Scheme in equity derivative instruments shall not exceed 50% of total equity portfolio and exposure to debt derivative instruments shall not exceed 50% of the total debt portfolio of the scheme.	In accordance with para 13.15 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund
4.	Overseas Securities	The Scheme may invest in Foreign Securities (including units/securities issued by overseas mutual funds) up to 15% of the net assets of the Scheme in compliance with clause 13.11 of the SEBI Master Circular pertaining to overseas investments by mutual funds, as amended from time to time. The Scheme intends to invest US\$ 0.5 million in Overseas securities within six months from the date of the closure of the New Fund Offer (NFO) of the Scheme. Thereafter, the Scheme shall invest in Foreign Securities as per the limits available to 'Ongoing Schemes' in terms of clause 13.11. 4 of SEBI Master Circular. Further, SEBI vide its clause 13.11.1. 4 and 13.11.5 of the SEBI	As per the SEBI (MF) Regulation and in terms of clause 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds- and such other regulations issued from time to time.

			Master Circular, clarified that the above specified limit would be considered as soft limit(s) for the purpose of reporting only by mutual funds on monthly basis in the format prescribed by SEBI. As per the SEBI (MF) Regulation and in terms of clause 13.11 of SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/24/13/11(1)2026-IMDPOD-1/I/7602/2026 dated March 20, 2026 the Fund is permitted to invest USD 1 billion. However, the overall limit for the Mutual Fund Industry is USD 7 billion. Further, the overall ceiling for investment in overseas Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) that invests in securities is USD 1 billion subject to a maximum of USD 300 million per mutual fund.	
	5.	InVITS	The mutual fund under all its schemes shall not own more than 10% of units issued by a single issuer of and InvIT. The Schemes shall not invest: i. more than 10% of its NAV in the units of InvIT; and ii. more than 5% of its NAV in the units of InvIT issued by a single issuer.	The Scheme may invest in units of InvITs to the extent mentioned in asset allocation and in line with, with para 13.13 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund. SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulation 2026.
	6.	Units of Mutual Fund Schemes	The Scheme may also invest in other schemes managed by the AMC or in the schemes of any other Mutual Fund (only in units of domestic Overnight funds, Liquid funds and Money Market Mutual Funds) not more than 5% of the Net Asset Value of the Mutual Fund, provided it is in conformity with the investment objectives of the Scheme. The scheme will not invest in units of any SIF.	Para 3 of the Sixth Schedule of the SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, read with Para 13.14.1 of SEBI Master Circular on Mutual Funds

	7.	Securitized Debt	The scheme will not invest in Structured Obligation.	-
	8.	Structured Obligation	The scheme will not invest in Structured Obligation.	-
	9.	Short selling	The scheme will not invest in Short selling.	-
	10.	AT1 and AT2 Bonds	The scheme will not invest in AT1 and AT2 Bonds.	-
	11.	Repo in corporate debt and reverse repo	The scheme will not invest in Repo in corporate debt.	-
	12.	Unrated debt instrument	The scheme will not invest in unrated debt instrument.	-
	13.	Credit Default Swaps (CDS)	The scheme will not invest in Credit Default Swaps (CDS).	-
<u>Rebalancing due to Passive Breaches:</u> Subject to the Regulations and para 3.11 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund; the asset allocation pattern indicated above for the Scheme may change from time to time. In the event of deviation from the mandated asset allocation of the Scheme mentioned in the SID due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of AMC), then the AMC shall rebalance the portfolio within a period of 30 business days. Where the portfolio is not rebalanced within 30 business days, justification writing, including details taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed before the Investment Committee. The Investment Committee, if so desires, can extend the timelines up to sixty (60) business days from the date of completion of mandated rebalancing period. In case, the portfolio of scheme is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMCs shall: i) not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced. ii) not to levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme(s). <u>Rebalancing due to Short Term Defensive Consideration:</u> Due to market conditions, the AMC may invest beyond the range set out in the asset allocation. Subject to the Regulations, the asset allocation pattern indicated above may change from time to time, keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities, applicable regulations, legislative amendments and political and economic factors. It must be clearly understood that the percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. These proportions can vary depending upon the perception of the fund manager; the intention being at all times to seek to protect the interests of the Unit holders. In accordance with para 3.11 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, such changes in the investment pattern will be for short term on defensive considerations only and the fund manager will rebalance the portfolio within 30 calendar days from the date of deviation.				
Investment Strategy	The Scheme adopts an active investment approach with the primary objective of generating long-term capital appreciation by investing predominantly in equity and equity-related securities. The investment strategy follows a Quality factor-based approach, with the objective of identifying businesses that exhibit strong and sustainable quality characteristics and further evaluated on growth prospects for security selection. The investment process begins with defining the eligible investment universe in accordance with the Scheme's investment mandate. The Scheme then applies a combination of liquidity filters, qualitative and quantitative screening parameters to identify investible companies.			

	Thereafter, a proprietary investment framework is used to evaluate companies based on their quality characteristics. The quality assessment may be derived using one or more factors, including return on capital, earnings quality, cash flow generation, balance sheet strength, capital allocation, corporate governance standards, profitability metrics and other relevant qualitative and quantitative indicators. Based on the output quality analysis, the fund manager undertakes a qualitative assessment considering prevailing market conditions, business fundamentals, growth prospects, longevity of competitive advantages, valuation, risk-reward dynamics and portfolio construction considerations to determine security selection and portfolio weights. The Scheme seeks to maintain exposure to companies demonstrating superior quality characteristics while ensuring that such businesses offer sustainable growth potential, enduring business franchises and reasonable valuations. The fund manager may also undertake opportunistic portfolio adjustments to optimize portfolio efficiency and enhance risk-adjusted returns. The Fund will be actively managed which may result in higher churn or turnover in the portfolio. During periods of adverse market conditions, elevated volatility, or based on the fund manager's assessment, the Scheme may use equity and equity-related derivatives for hedging and portfolio risk management purposes, subject to the limits prescribed under applicable regulations.
Risk Profile of the Scheme	Mutual Fund Units involve investment risks including the possible loss of principal. Please read the SID carefully for details on risk factors before investment. Scheme specific Risk Factors are summarized below: ● Risks associated with investing in Equity and Equity related instruments: Equity and Equity related instruments on account of its volatile nature are subject to price fluctuations on daily basis. The volatility in the value of the equity and equity related instruments is due to various micro and macro-economic factors affecting the securities markets. This may have adverse impact on individual securities /sector and consequently on the NAV of Scheme. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases due to settlement problems could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities as in certain cases, settlement periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the schemes portfolio may result, at times, in potential losses to the scheme, should there be a subsequently decline in the value of the securities held in the schemes portfolio. Trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments. This may impact the ability of the unit holders to redeem their units. In view of this, the Trustee has the right, in its sole discretion to limit redemptions (including suspending redemptions) under certain circumstances. The Scheme may find itself invested in unlisted securities due to external events or corporate actions. This may increase the risk of the portfolio as these unlisted securities are inherently illiquid in nature and carry larger liquidity risk as compared to the listed securities or those that offer other exit options to the investors. Investments in equity and equity related securities involve high degree of risks and investors should not invest in the Scheme unless they can afford to take the risk of losing their investment. ● Right to Limit Redemptions Pursuant to SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, the Trustee, in the general interest of the unit holders of the Scheme offered under this SID and keeping in view of the unforeseen circumstances/unusual market conditions, may limit the total number of Units which can be redeemed on any Business Day subject to the guidelines/circulars issued by the Regulatory Authorities from time to time. For detailed restrictions, please refer to Section II Part D, "Right to Limit Redemptions" of SID.

- **Asset Class Risk**

The returns from the types of securities in which the Scheme invests may underperform from the various general securities markets or different asset classes. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of out-performance and under-performance in comparison with the general securities markets.

- **Market Risk**

The Scheme's NAV will react to stock market movements. The Investor may lose money over short or long period due to fluctuation in Scheme's NAV in response to factors such as performance of companies whose stock comprises the underlying portfolio, economic and political developments, changes in interest rates, inflation and other monetary factors and movement in prices of underlining investments.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Changes in interest rates will affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value. The prices of securities usually increase as interest rates decline and usually decrease as interest rates rise. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is guided by duration, which is a function of the existing coupon, days to maturity and increase or decrease in the level of interest rate. The new level of interest rate is determined by the rate at which the government raises new money and/or the price levels at which the market is already dealing in existing securities. Prices of long-term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than short-term securities. The price risk is low in the case of the floating rate or inflation-linked bonds. The price risk does not exist if the investment is made under a repo agreement. Debt markets, especially in developing markets like India, can be volatile leading to the possibility of price movements up or down in fixed income securities and thereby to possible movements in the NAV.

- **Credit Risk**

Credit Risk means that the issuer of a security may default on interest payments or even paying back the principal amount on maturity. (i.e. the issuer may be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Even where no default occurs, the prices of security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must be, however, noted that where the Scheme has invested in Government securities, there is no risk to that extent.

- **Liquidity or Marketability Risk**

This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market. Trading Volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures may restrict the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such period may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances leading to delays in receipt of proceeds from sale of securities. As liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Fund for redemption of units may be significant in the event of an inordinately large number of redemption requests or restructuring of the Scheme.

- **Risks associated with Investing in Derivatives**

Derivative products are leveraged instruments and can provide disproportionate gains as well as disproportionate losses to the investor. Execution of such strategies depends upon the ability of the fund manager to identify such opportunities. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued by the fund manager involve uncertainty and decision of the fund manager may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the fund manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

	Derivative products are specialized instruments that require investment techniques and risk analysis different from those associated with stocks. The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but of the derivative itself. Derivatives require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative adds to the portfolio and the ability to forecast price or interest rate movements correctly. There is a possibility that a loss may be sustained by the portfolio as a result of the failure of another party (usually referred to as the “counterparty”) to comply with the terms of the derivatives contract. Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mis-pricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices, illiquidity risk whereby the Scheme may not be able to sell or purchase derivative quickly enough at a fair price. The risks associated with the use of derivatives are different from or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. • Risks associated with Segregated portfolio The AMC / Trustee shall decide on creation of segregated portfolio of the Scheme in case of a credit event/actual default at issuer level. Accordingly, Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not be able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer. The Security comprised of segregated portfolio may not realise any value. Further, Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognised stock exchange does not necessarily guarantee their liquidity. There may not be active trading of units in the stock market. Further trading price of units on the stock market may be significantly lower than the prevailing NAV. • Risks associated with Stock Lending Stock Lending is a lending of securities through an SEBI approved intermediary to a borrower under an agreement for a specified period with the condition that the borrower will return equivalent securities of the same type or class at the end of the specified period along with the corporate benefits accruing on the securities borrowed. In case the Scheme undertakes stock lending as prescribed in the Regulations, it may, at times be exposed to counter party risk and other risks associated with the securities lending. Unitholders of the Scheme should note that there are risks inherent to securities lending, including the risk of failure of the other party, in this case the approved intermediary, to comply with the terms of the agreement entered into between the lender of securities i.e. the Scheme and the approved intermediary. Such failure can result in the possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of any corporate benefits accruing to the lender from the securities lent. The Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity. • Transactions through mutual fund trading platforms of BSE and/ or NSE In respect of transaction in Units of the Scheme through BSE and/ or NSE, allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by BSE and/ or NSE and their respective clearing corporations on which the Mutual Fund has no control.
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• **Risk associated with investing in fixed income securities and Money Market Instruments**

- a. **Credit risk:** Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk which may arise due to default on the part of the issuer of the fixed income security (i.e. will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). Because of this risk debenture are sold at a yield spread above those offered on Treasury securities, which are sovereign obligations and generally considered to be free of credit risk. Normally, the value of a fixed income security will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default.
- b. **Counterparty risk:** Counterparty refers to the counterparty's inability to honor its commitments (payment, delivery, repayment, etc.) and to risk of default. This risk relates to the quality of the counterparty to which the scheme has exposures. Losses can occur in particular for the settlement/delivery of financial instruments.
- c. **Interest Rate risk:** This risk is associated with movements in interest rate depends on various factors such as government borrowing, inflation, economic performance etc. The value of investments will appreciate/depreciate if the interest rates fall/rise. However, if the investments are held on till maturity of the investments, the value of the investments will not be subjected to this risk.
- d. **Reinvestment risk:** This risk arises from uncertainty in the rate at which cash flows from the securities may be reinvested. This is because the bond will pay coupons, which will have to be reinvested. The rate at which the coupons will be reinvested will depend upon prevailing market rates at the time the coupons are received.
- d. **Liquidity or Marketability Risk:** This refers to the ease at which a security can be sold at or near its true value. The primary measure of liquidity risk is the spread between the bid price and the offer price quoted by a dealer. Liquidity risk is characteristic of the Indian fixed income market.
- e. Different types of fixed income securities in which the Scheme would invest carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. e.g. corporate bonds carry a higher level of risk than Government securities. Further even among corporate bonds, bonds, which are AAA rated, are comparatively less risky than bonds, which are AA rated.
- f. The Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Scheme, to the extent invested in Debt and Money Market securities, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. The NAV of the Scheme is expected to increase from a fall in interest rates while it would be adversely affected by an increase in the level of interest rates.
- g. **Settlement Risk:** Different segments of Indian financial markets have different settlement periods and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. Delays or other problems in settlement of transactions could result in temporary periods when the assets of the Scheme are un invested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Scheme to make intended securities purchases, due to settlement problems, could cause the Scheme to miss certain investment opportunities. Similarly, the inability to sell securities held in the Scheme's portfolio, due to the absence of a well-developed and liquid secondary market for debt securities, may result at times in potential losses.

• **Risk Factors Associated with Investments in InvITs:**

▪ **Risk of lower-than-expected distributions**

The distributions by the InvITs will be based on the net cash flows available for distribution. The amount of cash available for distribution principally depends upon the amount of cash that the InvITs receives as IDCWs on the interest and principal payments from portfolio assets. The cash flows generated by portfolio assets from operations may fluctuate primarily based on the below, amongst other things:

- Success and economic viability of tenants and off-takers
- Economic cycles and risks inherent in the business which may negatively impact valuations, returns and profitability of portfolio assets
- Force majeure events related such as earthquakes, floods, etc. rendering the portfolio assets inoperable
- Debt service requirements and other liabilities of the portfolio assets
- Fluctuations in the working capital needs of the portfolio assets
- Ability of portfolio assets to borrow funds and access capital markets
- Changes in applicable laws and regulations, which may restrict the payment of IDCWs by portfolio assets
- Amount and timing of capital expenditures on portfolio assets
- Insurance policies may not provide adequate protection against various risks associated with operations of the InvITs such as fire, natural disasters, accidents, etc.
- Taxation and regulatory factors

▪ **Price Risk**

The valuation of InvITs units may fluctuate based on economic conditions, fluctuations in markets (e.g. Real estate) in which the InvITs operates and resulting impact on the value of the portfolio of assets, regulatory changes, force majeure events, etc. InvITs may have volatile cash flows. As an indirect shareholder of portfolio assets, unit holders' rights are subordinated to the rights of creditors, debt holders and other parties specified under Indian Law in the event of insolvency or liquidation of any of the portfolio assets.

▪ **Market Risk**

InvITs are volatile and prone to price fluctuations on a daily basis owing to market movements. Investors may note that AMC/ Fund Manager's investment decisions may not always be profitable, as actual market movements may be at variance with the anticipated trends. The NAV of the Scheme is vulnerable to movements in the prices of securities invested by the scheme, due to various market related factors like changes in the general market conditions, factors and forces affecting capital market, level of interest rates, trading volumes, settlement periods and transfer procedures.

▪ **Liquidity Risk**

As the liquidity of the investments made by the Scheme(s) could, at times, be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods, the time taken by the Mutual Fund for liquidating the investments in the scheme may be high in the event of immediate redemption requirement. Investment in such securities may lead to increase in the scheme portfolio risk.

▪ **Reinvestment Risk**

Investments in InvITs may carry reinvestment risk as there could be repatriation of funds by the Trusts in form of buyback of units or IDCW pay-outs, etc. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested in assets providing lower returns.

• **Risks associated with investing in Government of India Securities**

- a. Market Liquidity risk with fixed rate Government of India Securities even though the Government of India Securities market is more liquid compared to other debt instruments, on certain occasions, there could be difficulties in transacting in the market due to extreme volatility leading to constriction in market volumes. Also, the liquidity of the Scheme may suffer in case the relevant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India undergo any adverse changes.
- b. Interest Rate risk associated with Government of India Securities - while Government of India Securities generally carry relatively minimal credit risk since they are issued by the Government of India, they do carry price risk depending upon the general level of interest rates prevailing from time to time. Generally, when interest rates rise, prices of fixed income securities fall and when interest rates decline, the prices of fixed income securities increase. The extent of fall or rise in the prices is a function of the coupon rate, days to maturity and the increase or decrease in the level of interest rates. The price-risk is not unique to Government of India Securities. It exists for all fixed income securities. Therefore, their prices tend to be influenced more by movement in interest rates in the financial system than by changes in the government's credit rating. By contrast, in the case of corporate or institutional fixed income Securities, such as bonds or debentures, prices are influenced by their respective credit standing as well as the general level of interest rates.

• **Risks associated with investing in TREPS Segments**

The mutual fund is a member of securities and TREPS segments of the Clearing Corporation of India (CCIL). All transactions of the mutual fund in government securities and in TREPS segments are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL; thus reducing the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments. The members are required to contribute an amount as communicated by CCIL from time to time to the default fund maintained by CCIL as a part of the default waterfall (a loss mitigating measure of CCIL in case of default by any member in settling transactions routed through CCIL). The mutual fund is exposed to the extent of its contribution to the default fund of CCIL at any given point in time. In the event that the default waterfall is triggered and the contribution of the mutual fund is called upon to absorb settlement/default losses of another member by CCIL, the scheme may lose an amount equivalent to its contribution to the default fund allocated to the scheme on a pro-rata basis.

• **Risk associated with Investment in foreign securities/overseas investments**

The Scheme may invest in foreign securities. Such overseas investments will be made subject to necessary approvals, conditions thereof as may be stipulated from time to time. The investment in foreign securities carries an exchange rate risk related to depreciation of foreign currency and country risks. The country risks would include events such as change in regulations or political circumstances like introduction of extraordinary exchange rate controls, restrictions on repatriation of capital due to exchange rate controls, bilateral political tensions leading to immobilisation of overseas financial assets and the prevalent tax laws of the respective jurisdiction for the execution of trades or otherwise. As the Scheme shall invest in securities listed on the overseas stock exchange, all the risk factors pertaining to overseas stock exchange like market trading risk, liquidity risk and volatility risk, as mentioned earlier, are also applicable to the Scheme. The Scheme will also be exposed to settlement risk; as different countries have different settlement periods.

	• Risk associated with potential change in Tax structure This summary of tax implications given in the taxation section (Units and Offer Section III) is based on the current provisions of the applicable tax laws. This information is provided for general purpose only. The current taxation laws may change due to change in the 'Income Tax Act 1961' or any subsequent changes/amendments in Finance Act/Rules/Regulations. Any change may entail a higher outgo to the scheme or to the investors by way of securities transaction taxes, fees, taxes etc. thus adversely impacting the scheme and its returns. Risk Control Risk is an inherent part of the investment function. Effective Risk management is critical to fund management for achieving financial soundness. Investment by the Scheme would be made as per the investment objective of the Scheme and in accordance with SEBI Regulations. AMC has adequate safeguards to manage risk in the portfolio construction process. Risk control would involve managing risk in order to keep in line with the investment objective of the Scheme. The risk control process would include identifying the risk and taking proper measures for the same. The system has incorporated all the investment restrictions as per the SEBI guidelines and enables identifying and measuring the risk through various risk management tools like various portfolio analytics, risk ratios, average duration and analyses the same and acts in a preventive manner. For details on risk factors and risk mitigation measures, please refer SID.
Plans/Options	The Scheme has two Plans: Regular Plan and Direct Plan Regular Plan is for Investors who purchase/subscribe units in a Scheme through any Distributor (AMFI Registered Distributor/ARN Holder). Direct Plan is for investors who purchase/subscribe units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not routed through a Distributor (AMFI Registered Distributor/ARN Holder). IDCW* (IDCW Payout and IDCW Reinvestment) and Growth. IDCW Option: - Under this Option, the Trustee reserves the right to declare IDCW under the Scheme depending on the net distributable surplus available under the Option. It should, however, be noted that actual declaration of IDCWs and the frequency of distribution will depend, inter-alia, on the availability of distributable surplus and will be entirely at the discretion of the Trustees or any Committee authorised by them. If IDCW payable under the IDCW payout option is equal to or less than Rs. 500/-, then it would be compulsorily re-invested in the Option of the Scheme. Pursuant to clause 12.2 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, IDCW can be distributed out of investor's capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part of sale price that represents realized gains. *Income Distribution cum capital withdrawal option. Growth Option: - All Income earned and realized profit in respect of a unit issued under that will continue to remain invested until repurchase and shall be deemed to have remained invested in the option itself which will be reflected in the NAV. The AMC reserves the right to introduce further Options as and when deemed fit.

	Investors subscribing Units under Direct Plan of a Scheme should indicate “Direct Plan” against the Scheme name in the application form. Investors should also mention “Direct” in the ARN column of the application form. The table showing various scenarios for treatment of application under “Direct/Regular” Plan is as follows: <table><tr><th>Scenario</th><th>Broker Code mentioned by the investor</th><th>Plan mentioned by the investor</th><th>Default Plan to be captured</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Not mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Direct</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Direct</td><td>Regular</td><td>Direct</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td><td>Regular</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>Mentioned</td><td>Not Mentioned</td><td>Regular</td></tr></table> In cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN code mentioned on the application form, the application will be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC shall contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC shall reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load, if applicable. If the investor does not clearly specify the choice of option at the time of investing, it will be deemed that the investor has opted for Growth option and in case he does not specify payout/re-investment under IDCW option, it will be deemed to be IDCW reinvestment.			Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured	1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct	2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct	3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct	4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct	5	Direct	Not Mentioned	Direct	6	Direct	Regular	Direct	7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular	8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular
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6	Direct	Regular	Direct																																				
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular																																				
8	Mentioned	Not Mentioned	Regular																																				
Applicable NAV (after the scheme opens for subscriptions and redemptions)	Operation	Cut off Time	Applicable NAV																																				
	Valid Purchase applications of any amount received on a Business Day	Upto 3.00 P.M.	The closing NAV of the Business Day on which funds are available for utilization before cutoff and date on which application is received whichever is later.																																				
		After 3.00 P.M																																					
	Valid Redemption applications received on a Business Day	Upto 3.00 P.M.	The closing NAV of the day of receipt of valid application																																				
		After 3.00 P.M	The closing NAV of the Next Business Day of receipt of valid application																																				
Further details in SID.																																							
Minimum Application Amount/ Number of Units	During NFO: Rs. 500/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter. For Lumpsum: Rs.500/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Additional Purchase: Rs. 500/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter	Redemption: Minimum of Rs. 500/- and in multiples of Re. 1/- thereafter or account balance, whichever is lower																																				
	Please refer to the SAI for more details.																																						

Despatch of Redemption Request	As per SEBI Regulations, the Mutual Fund shall dispatch redemption proceeds within 3 Working days of receiving a valid redemption request. A penal interest of 15% per annum or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time, will be paid in case the redemption proceeds are not made within 3 Working days from the date of receipt of a valid redemption request.						
Benchmark Index	Nifty 200 Quality 30 Total Return Index. Justification: The performance of the Scheme will be benchmarked against Nifty 200 Quality 30 Total Return Index as the scheme will follow the Quality Factor Theme. The Fund under this investment strategy will invest in equity and equity related instruments selected using quality factor-based investment approach. The composition of the aforesaid benchmark is such that it is most suited for comparing performance of the scheme. The Trustee reserve the right to change the benchmark if due to a change in market conditions, a different index /indices appears to provide a more appropriate basis for comparison of fund performance. The Trustee reserves the right to change the benchmark for evaluation of performance of the Scheme from time to time in conformity with investment objective of the Scheme and appropriateness of the benchmark subject to SEBI Regulations and other prevailing guidelines, if any. Total Return variant of the index (TRI) will be used for performance comparison. The above benchmark is in accordance clause 7.22.5 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund on 'Guiding Principles for bringing uniformity in Benchmarks of Mutual Fund Schemes' and the list published by AMFI in this regard on Tier 1 benchmark for equity schemes.						
Name of the Fund Manager	Mr, Ajay Khandelwal Mr. Varun Sharma Mr. Ankit Agarwal Mr. Rakesh Shetty - Debt Component; and Mr. Sunil Sawant - Overseas Securities						
Name of the Trustee Company	Motilal Oswal Trustee Company Limited						
Performance of the scheme:	This scheme does not have any performance track record						
Expenses of the Scheme	These expenses are incurred for the purpose of various activities related to the NFO like sales and distribution fees paid, marketing and advertising, registrar expenses, printing and stationary, bank charges etc. The entire NFO expenses will be borne by the AMC.						
Load Structure	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Load</th><th>Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Entry Load</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>Exit</td><td> If redeemed on or before 90 days from the day of allotment. – 1%. If redeemed after 90 days from the date of allotment. - Nil Exit Load will be applicable on switch amongst the Schemes of MOMF. No Load shall be imposed for switching between Options within the scheme. Further, it is clarified that there will be no exit load charged on a switch- out amongst the plans within the same scheme. </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Load	Load chargeable (as %age of NAV)	Entry Load	Not Applicable	Exit	If redeemed on or before 90 days from the day of allotment. – 1%. If redeemed after 90 days from the date of allotment. - Nil Exit Load will be applicable on switch amongst the Schemes of MOMF. No Load shall be imposed for switching between Options within the scheme. Further, it is clarified that there will be no exit load charged on a switch- out amongst the plans within the same scheme.
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	The investor is requested to check the prevailing load structure of the Scheme before investing. Repurchase/ Resale is at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices with repurchase/ resale loads as applicable (within limits) as specified under SEBI Regulations 2026, While determining the price of the units, the fund will ensure that the repurchase price is not lower than 95 per cent of the Net Asset Value. Any imposition or enhancement in the load structure shall apply on a prospective basis and in no case the same would affect the existing investors adversely. No Load shall be imposed for switching between Options within the Scheme. Under the Scheme, the AMC reserves the right to modify/alter the load structure if it so deems fit in the interest of smooth and efficient functioning of the scheme, subject to maximum limits as prescribed under the SEBI Regulations. The load may also be changed from time to time and in case of exit/redemption, load may be linked to the period of holding For any change in the load structure, the AMC would undertake the following steps: 1. The addendum detailing the changes will be attached to SID and Key Information Memorandum (KIM). The addendum will be circulated to all the distributors so that the same can be attached to all SID and KIM already in stock. 2. Arrangements shall be made to display the changes/modifications in the SID in the form of a notice in all Investor Service Centres and distributors/brokers offices. 3. The introduction of the exit load along with the details shall be stamped in the acknowledgement slip issued to the investors on submission of the application form and may also be disclosed in the statement of accounts issued after the introduction of such load. 4. The Fund shall display an Addendum in respect of such changes on its website (www.motilaloswalmf.com). 5. The Fund shall display the addendum any other measure that the Mutual Fund shall consider necessary. Any other measure that the Mutual Fund shall consider necessary
Recurring expenses	The AMC has estimated that upto 2.10% of the daily average net assets of the scheme will be charged to the scheme as expenses as permitted under Regulation 66 of SEBI (MF) Regulations.
Actual expenses for the previous financial year	This scheme is new scheme and hence it is not applicable.
Tax treatment for the Investors (Unitholders)	Investor are advised to refer to the details in the Statement of Additional Information and also independently consult tax advisor.

Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication	The NAV will be calculated on all business days and shall be disclosed in the manner specified by SEBI. The AMC shall update the NAVs on its website www.motilaloswalmf.com and also on AMFI website www.amfiindia.com before 11.00 p.m. on every business day. If the NAVs are not available before 11.00 p.m. on every business day, the reason for delay in uploading NAV would be explained to AMFI in writing. If the NAVs are not available before commencement of Business Hours on the following day due to any reason, the Mutual Fund shall issue a press release giving reasons and explaining when the Mutual Fund would be able to publish the NAVs. Further, AMC will extend facility of sending latest available NAVs to unitholders through SMS, upon receiving a specific request in this regard.	
For Investor Grievances please contact	Name and Address of Registrar:	KFin Technologies Limited Address: Selenium, Tower B, Plot No- 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Hyderabad Rangareddi TG 500032 IN Tel: 040 79611000 / 67162222 Toll Free No: 18004254034/35 Email: compliance.corp@kfintech.com Website: www.kfintech.com/
	Name and Address of Mutual Fund:	Mr. Juzer Dalal - Investor Relation Officer 10th Floor, Motilal Oswal Tower, Rahimtullah Sayani Road, Opp. Parel ST Depot, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025 Tel No.:+91 8108622222 and +91 22 40548002 Fax No.: 02230896884 Email Id: amc@motilaloswal.com
Unitholders' Information	Under Regulation 34(1) of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 2026, the AMC/RTA is required to send consolidated account statement for each calendar month to all the investors in whose folio, transaction has taken place during the month. Further, in order to enable a single consolidated view of all the investments of an investor in Mutual Fund and securities held in demat form with Depositories has required Depositories to generate and dispatch a single consolidated account statement for investors having mutual fund investments and holding demat accounts. In view of the said requirements, the account statements for transactions in units of the Fund by investors will be dispatched to the investors in following manner: In accordance with clause 15.7.4 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund the investor whose transaction has been accepted by the MOAMC shall receive a confirmation by way of email and/or SMS within 5 Business Days from the date of receipt of transaction request, same will be sent to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/or mobile number. Thereafter, a Consolidated Account Statement (“CAS”) shall be issued in line with the following procedure: • Consolidation of account statement shall be done on the basis of PAN. In case of multiple holding, it shall be PAN of the first holder and pattern of holding. • The CAS shall be generated on a monthly basis and shall be issued on or before 15th of the immediately succeeding month to the unit holder(s) in whose folio(s) transaction(s) has/have taken place during the month. • In case there is no transaction in any of the mutual fund folios then CAS detailing holding of investments across all schemes of all Mutual Funds will be issued on half yearly basis [at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March)] and shall be issued on or before 21st of the immediately succeeding month. • Investors having MF investments and holding securities in Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes and securities from the Depository by email / physical mode.	

- Investors having MF investments and not having Demat account shall receive a Consolidated Account Statement from the MF Industry containing details of transactions across all Mutual Fund schemes by email / physical mode.

The word 'transaction' shall include purchase, redemption, switch, IDCW payout, IDCW reinvestment, systematic investment plan, systematic withdrawal plan, and systematic transfer plan. CAS shall not be received by the Unit holders for the folio(s) wherein the PAN details are not updated. The Unit holders are therefore requested to ensure that the folio(s) are updated with their PAN. For Micro SIP and Sikkim based investors whose PAN details are not mandatorily required to be updated Account Statement will be dispatched by MOAMC for each calendar month on or before 10th of the immediately succeeding month.

The Consolidated Account statement will be in accordance to clause 15.7.4. of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund . In case of a specific request received from the Unit holders, MOAMC will provide the account statement to the investors within 5 Business Days from the receipt of such request. Investors are requested/encouraged to register/update their email id and mobile number of the primary holder with the AMC/RTA through our Designated Investor Service Centres (DISCs) in order to facilitate effective communication.

Note: If the investor(s) has/have provided his/their email address in the application form or any subsequent communication in any of the folio belonging to the investor(s), Mutual Fund / Asset Management Company reserves the right to use Electronic Mail (email) as a default mode to send various communication which include account statements for transactions done by the investor(s). The investor shall from time to time intimate the Mutual Fund / its Registrar and Transfer Agents about any changes in the email address.

Annual Account Statement:

The Mutual Fund shall provide the Account Statement to the Unitholders who have not transacted during the last six months prior to the date of generation of account statements. The Account Statement shall reflect the latest closing balance and value of the Units prior to the date of generation of the account statement, the account statements in such cases may be generated and issued along with the Portfolio Statement or Annual Report of the Scheme. Alternately, soft copy of the account statements shall be mailed to the investors' e-mail address, instead of physical statement, if so mandated.

Note: If the investor(s) has/have provided his/their email address in the application form or any subsequent communication in any of the folio belonging to the investor(s), Mutual Fund / Asset Management Company reserves the right to use Electronic Mail (email) as a default mode to send various communication which include account statements for transactions done by the investor(s). The investor shall from time to time intimate the Mutual Fund / its Registrar and Transfer Agents about any changes in the email address.

It may be noted that the primary holder's own email id and mobile no should be provided for speed and ease of communication in a convenient and cost effective manner, and to help prevent fraudulent transactions.

Monthly Portfolio:

The Mutual Fund / AMC shall disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in a user friendly & downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for the scheme(s) on its website www.motilaloswalmf.com/ and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) within 10 days from the close of each month/half year.

In case of investors whose email addresses are registered with MOMF, the AMC shall send via email both the monthly and half yearly statement of scheme portfolio within 10 days from the close of each month/half year respectively.

Half yearly Disclosures: Financial Results

The Mutual Fund shall within one month from the close of each half year, that is on 31st March and on 30th September, host a soft copy of its unaudited financial results on its website.

Annual Report:

The Mutual Fund / AMC will host the Annual Report of the Schemes on its website www.motilaloswalmf.com/ and on the website of AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) not later than four months (or such other period as may be specified by SEBI from time to time) from the date of closure of the relevant accounting year (i.e. 31st March each year).

The Mutual Fund / AMC shall mail the scheme annual reports or abridged summary thereof to those investors whose e-mail addresses are registered with MOMF. The full annual report or abridged summary shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the investors on request at free of cost.

Monthly & Annual Disclosure of Risk-o-meter

The fund shall communicate any change in risk-o-meter by way of Notice cum Addendum and by way of an e-mail or SMS to unitholder. Further Risk-o-meter of scheme shall be evaluated on a monthly basis and Risk-o-meter along with portfolio shall be disclosed on website and on AMFI website within 10 days from the close of each month.

Additionally, MOMF shall disclose the risk level of all schemes as on March 31 of every year, along with number of times the risk level has changed over the year, on its website and AMFI website.

Disclosure of Benchmark Risk-o-meter

Pursuant to clause 6.17.1 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund, the AMC shall disclose risk-o-meter of the scheme and benchmark in all disclosures including promotional material or that stipulated by SEBI wherever the performance of the scheme vis-à-vis that of the benchmark is disclosed to the investors in which the unit holders are invested as on the date of such disclosure.

Product Dashboard

In accordance with clause 6.8.2 of SEBI Master Circular for mutual fund the AMC has designed and developed the dashboard on their website wherein the investor can access information with regard to scheme's AUM, investment objective, expense ratios, portfolio details and past performance of all the schemes. Mutual Funds Performance | Top Performing Mutual Funds to Invest in India (motilaloswalmf.com)