KEY INFORMATION MEMORANDUM (KIM) CUM APPLICATION FORM

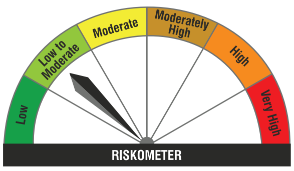
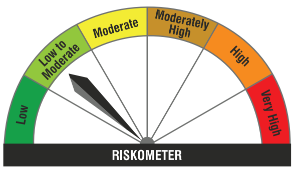
Bank of India Mutual Fund

BANK OF INDIA MONEY MARKET FUND

(An open ended debt scheme investing in money market instruments. A Relatively Low interest rate risk and Moderate Credit Risk)

Offer for Units of Rs. 10 Per Unit for cash during the New fund Offer Period and at NAV based prices upon re-opening

PRODUCT LABEL

This product is suitable for investors who are seeking*:	Scheme Riskometer	Benchmark Riskometer (as applicable)	Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix
• Regular income over short to medium term. • Investment in Money Market instruments with maturity upto one year.	 Investors understand that their principal will be at low to moderate risk	 Benchmark riskometer is at low to moderate risk As per AMFI, Tier I Benchmark is CRISIL Money Market A-1 Index.	See PRC matrix below

Potential Risk Class (PRC) Matrix:

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

***Investor should consult their financial advisor if they are not clear about the suitability of the product.**

The above product labeling 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 actual investments are made.

New Fund Offer Opens on:	**January 28, 2025**
New Fund Offer Closes on:	**February 03, 2025**
Scheme reopens on:	**February 05, 2025**

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 Centres or distributors or from the website www. boimf.in.**

The Scheme particulars have been prepared in accordance with Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations 1996, 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 **January 16, 2025.**

Addresses, Website of the entities:

Mutual Fund	Trustee	Investment Manager	Sponsor
Bank of India Mutual Fund B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013. www.boimf.in	**Bank of India Trustee Services Private Ltd** B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013. CIN - U67190MH2007FTC173080 www.boimf.in	**Bank of India Investment Managers Private Ltd** B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013. CIN - U65900MH2007FTC173079 www.boimf.in	**Bank of India** Star House, C5, "G" Block Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai-400051 www.bankofindia.co.in

Investment Objective	The investment objective is to generate returns with reasonable liquidity to the unitholders by investing in money market instruments. There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved.
Asset Allocation Pattern of the scheme	This includes asset allocation table giving the broad classification of assets and indicative exposure level in percentage terms. The asset allocation should be consistent with the investment objective of the scheme and SEBI circulars on Categorization and Rationalization of Mutual Fund Schemes.

Instruments	Indicative Allocation (% of Total Assets)		Risk Profile
	Minimum	Maximum	
Money Market Instruments having residual maturity upto 1 year*	0%	100%	Low to Moderate

* Money market instruments include Tri-party Repo on government securities or T-bills/ Repo/ Reverse Repo (including corporate bond Repo), certificate of deposit, commercial papers, commercial bills, treasury bills, Government securities issued by Central & State Government/ corporate bonds having an unexpired maturity up to one year, call or notice money, Term Deposits, usance bills (BRDS) and any other similar instruments as specified by the RBI/SEBI from time to time.

As required under para 4.6. of Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds, the Scheme shall hold at least 10% of its net assets in liquid assets ('liquid assets' shall include Cash, Government Securities, T-bills and Repo on Government Securities). In case of reduction in exposure to such liquid assets / securities below 10%, the AMC shall ensure that the above requirement is complied with before making any further investments.

The Cumulative Gross Exposure to Debt, Money market instruments, repo in corporate debt securities and such other securities/assets as may be permitted by the Board from time to time, subject to prior approval from SEBI, if required, should not exceed 100% of the net assets of the scheme in line with clause 12.24 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.

Liquidity in the scheme may be provided through borrowing to meet redemptions in accordance with the SEBI Regulations.

Securities in which investment is made for the purpose of ensuring liquidity (debt and money market instruments) are those that fall within the definition of liquid assets as provided by SEBI or RBI.

SEBI has vide letter no. SEBI/HO/ IMD-II/DOF3/ OW/P/ 2021/31487/ 1 dated November 3, 2021 advised that for the purpose of the SEBI circular dated August 18, 2010, cash equivalent shall consist of the following securities having residual maturity of less than 91 days:

a) Government Securities;

b) T-Bills; and

c) Repo on Government Securities

All the above limits shall be in line with the investment objective of the Scheme.

The above is indicative and is subject to change keeping in view the market conditions and opportunities, applicable Regulations and politico-economic factors. The investment manager in line with the investment objective may alter the above pattern for short term and on defensive consideration.

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 and Short Selling	**Securities Lending:** The Scheme shall adhere to the following limits should it engage in Stock Lending: 1. Not more than 20% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending. 2. Not more than 5% of the net assets of the Scheme can generally be deployed in Stock Lending to any single counter party (as may be applicable). **Short Selling by the Scheme:** The Scheme may engage in short selling of securities in accordance with the framework relating to short selling and securities lending and borrowing specified by SEBI.	Para-no. 12.11 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.
2.	Equity Derivatives for non hedging purpose	0%	Para-no. 7.5, 7.6 and 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.
3.	Securitized Debt	0%	Para-no. 12.15 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.
4.	Overseas Securities	0%	Para-no. 12.19 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.
5.	ReITS and InVITS	0%	Para no. 12.21 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.

6.	Tri party Repo	Allocation may be made to TREPS from any amounts that are pending deployment or on account of any adverse market situation.	-
7.	Derivatives (Debt) (Investment in derivatives shall be for hedging, portfolio balancing, non-hedging purposes and such other purposes as may be permitted from time to time)	Upto 50%	Clause 12.25 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.
8.	Mutual Fund Units	The Scheme may invest upto 5% of the net assets of the Scheme in units of mutual fund schemes of Bank of India Investment Managers Private Limited ("AMC) or in the Scheme of other Mutual Funds in conformity with the investment objective of the Scheme and in terms of the prevailing SEBI (MF) Regulations.	Clause 4 of Seventh Schedule of SEBI (MF) Regulations, 1996.
9.	Units of the Corporate Debt Market Development Fund ('CDMDF')	25 bps of scheme AUM	Regulation 43A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no.SEBI/HO/IMD/PoD2/P/CIR/2023/129 dated July 27, 2023.
10.	Repo/Reverse Repo transactions in corporate debt securities	0-10%	Clauses 12.18.1.1 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds.

There will not be any investment by the Scheme in the following instruments:

a. Securitized Debt

b. Debt Instruments with special features (AT1 and AT2 Bonds)

c. Debt Instruments with Structured Obligations (SO) / Credit Enhancement (CE)

e. Overseas Investments

f. ReITs and InVITs

m. Credit Default Swap transactions

Portfolio Rebalancing in case of passive deviation from asset allocation:

Pursuant to para 2.9 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds, In case of such deviation from mandated asset allocation mentioned in the Scheme Information Document (SID) due to passive breaches (occurrence of instances not arising out of omission and commission of AMCs), the portfolio would be rebalanced within a period of thirty (30) business days from the date of said deviation for all the schemes other than Overnight, Index and ETF Funds. In case the same is not aligned to the above asset allocation pattern within thirty (30) business days, justification in writing including details of efforts taken to rebalance the portfolio shall be placed shall be placed before the Investment Committee of the AMC.

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 the scheme is not rebalanced within the aforementioned mandated plus extended timelines, AMC shall not be permitted to launch any new scheme till the time the portfolio is rebalanced. The AMC shall not levy exit load, if any, on the investors exiting such scheme. The AMC will comply with the reporting and disclosure requirements as stated in para 2.9 of SEBI Master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds and other applicable guidelines and circulars issued from time to time.

Portfolio rebalancing in case of deviation from asset allocation under Defensive consideration:

It may be noted that the asset allocation percentages stated above are only indicative and not absolute. Subject to Regulations, and keeping in view market conditions, market opportunities and political and economic factors, the asset allocation pattern may change from time to time. The Fund Manager may alter the asset allocation for a short term period on defensive considerations as per para 1.14.1.2 of SEBI master circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds. The deviations, if any, will be rebalanced within 30 calendar days from the deviation. In case the same is not aligned within 30 calendar days, justification shall be provided to the Investment Committee of the AMC and reasons for the same shall be recorded in writing.

Rebalancing in Potential Risk Matrix:

Positioning of PRC of a scheme may be changed temporarily to higher risk cell due to investment actions, price changes, rating changes, etc. In case of temporary change of positioning of PRC to higher risk cell, the AMC will endeavor to rebalance the same within a period of 30 days. In case the deviation in temporary change in positioning of PRC to higher risk cell is not rebalanced within a period 30 days, then justification for such delay shall be placed before the Investment Committee and the reason for the same shall be recorded in writing. The Investment Committee shall then decide on the course of action.

Investment Strategy

The investment objective of the Scheme is to generate income by investing in money market instruments having maturity of upto 1 year. To pursue its investment objective, the Fund Manager has the discretion to invest across money market instruments in line with the asset allocation pattern of the Scheme. The fund management team will take an active view of the interest rate environment by keeping a close watch on various parameters of the Indian economy. It will take into account the various variables affecting the interest rate scenario, relative valuation of the securities, quality of instruments, maturity profile of the instruments and liquidity of the securities. In depth credit evaluation of the issuers will be carried out by the investment team of the AMC. This evaluation will be driven by internal and external research. The credit evaluation process includes analyzing the operating environment, management, business profile, financials and expected future performance of the issuers.

The investment team of the AMC will continuously monitor and review the macroeconomic environment including the political and economic factors, money supply in the system, Government borrowing programme and demand and supply of debt instruments, credit pick up among others, affecting the liquidity and interest rates.

	The Scheme would invest predominantly in Money Market Instruments and will follow an active investment strategy. Though every endeavor will be made to achieve the objective of the Scheme, the AMC / Sponsors / Trustee do not guarantee that the investment objective of the Scheme will be achieved. No guaranteed returns are being offered under the Scheme. For detailed investment strategy, please refer SID of the Scheme.
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: **(i) Standard Risk Factors** (a) Investment in Mutual Fund Units involves investment risks such as trading volumes, settlement risk, liquidity risk, default risk including the possible loss of principal. (b) As the price / value / interest rate of the securities in which the Scheme invests fluctuates, the value of the investment in the scheme may go up or down. As with any investment in securities, the NAV of the Units under the Scheme can go up or down, depending on the factors and forces affecting the markets. The various factors which impact the value of the scheme's investments include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in the bond markets, fluctuations in interest rates, prevailing political and economic environment, changes in government policy, factors specific to the issuer of the securities, tax laws, liquidity of the underlying instruments, settlement periods, trading volumes etc. (c) Past performance of the Sponsor/AMC/Mutual Fund does not guarantee future performance of the Scheme. (d) Bank of India Money Market Fund is only the name of the Scheme and does not in any manner indicate either the quality of the Scheme or its future prospects and returns. (e) While the Schemes will endeavour to declare IDCW under IDCW option, however, there is no guarantee or assurance that such IDCW will be declared/paid and such declaration / payment is entirely subject to availability of distributable surplus. (f) The Sponsor is not responsible or liable for any loss or shortfall in Scheme's corpus arising or resulting from the operation of the Scheme, beyond the initial contribution of Rs. 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only) made by it to the Fund at the time of setting up the Mutual Fund. The Associates of the Sponsor are not responsible or liable for any loss or shortfall resulting from the operation of the Scheme. However, the asset management company and the sponsor of the mutual fund shall be liable to compensate the affected investors and/or the scheme for any unfair treatment to any investor as a result of inappropriate valuation. (g) The present Scheme is not a guaranteed or assured return scheme and investors in the Scheme are not being offered any guaranteed / assured return. (h) Statements/Observations made in this Scheme Information Document are subject to the laws of the land as they exist at any relevant point of time. (i) Mutual Funds and securities investments are subject to market risks and the NAVs of the units issued under the scheme may go up or down depending on the factors and forces affecting the capital markets. (j) Growth, appreciation, IDCW and income, if any, referred to in this Scheme Information Document are subject to the tax laws and other fiscal enactments as they exist from time to time. **(ii) Scheme Specific Risk Factors** **A. Risk Factors associated with investments in Money Market instruments:** 1. Investments in money market instruments would involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's liability to meet the principal payments. Additionally, money market securities, while fairly liquid, lack a well-developed secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold. 2. Money market instruments may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates (when interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline), general level of market liquidity and market perception of credit worthiness of the issuer of such instruments and risks associated with settlement of transactions and reinvestment of intermediate cash flows. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will consequently be affected by the aforesaid factors. The AMC endeavours to manage such risk by the use of in house credit analysis. 3. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent that the corpus of the Scheme is invested in money market instruments, will be affected by the changes in the level of interest rates. When interest rates in the market rise, the value of a portfolio of money market instruments can be expected to decline. **B. Risk associated with investments in Bonds / Debt Instruments:** 1. Investments in money market instruments involve a moderate credit risk i.e. risk of an issuer's ability to meet the principal payments. Additionally, money market securities, while are fairly liquid, lack a transparent secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold. 2. Fixed Income and Money market instruments may also be subject to price volatility due to factors such as changes in interest rates, general level of market liquidity and market perception of credit worthiness of the issuer of such instruments. 3. The liquidity of investments may be restricted by trading volumes and settlement periods. Different segments of the 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 uninvested 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. By the same token, 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, could result, at times, in potential losses to the Scheme, should there be a subsequent decline in the value of the securities held in the Scheme's portfolio. 4. The NAV of the Scheme's Units, to the extent the Scheme is invested in coupon bearing debt instruments, will be affected by changes in the general level of interest rates. When interest rates decline, the value of a portfolio of debt instruments can be expected to rise. Conversely, when interest rates rise, the value of a portfolio of debt instruments can be expected to decline. In case of floating rate securities it depends upon the frequency of the coupon reset. 5. The liquidity of the scheme is inherently restricted by trading volumes in securities in which it invest. 6. Securities which are not quoted on the stock exchanges are inherently illiquid in nature and carry a larger liquidity risk in comparison with securities that are listed on the exchanges or offer other exit options to the investors, including put options.

7. Debt instruments can either be listed on any exchange or deemed to be listed which includes securities credited in the account as part of IPO allotment or any corporate action. It has been seen over the years that the price discovery in case of listed securities is much quicker and transparent. Moreover, securities that are listed on the stock exchange carry lower liquidity risk, but the ability to sell these investments is limited by the overall trading volume on the stock exchanges. Now-a-days money market securities are fairly liquid, but lack a well-developed transparent secondary market, which may restrict the selling ability of the Scheme and may lead to the Scheme incurring losses till the security is finally sold. This holds true when the Scheme is looking to purchase securities as well. Corporate debt market transactions in the primary and secondary market is an over the telephone market, which leads to poor price discovery and transparency. There are risks inherent in 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. Such failure can result in a possible loss of rights to the collateral, the inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities deposited by the lender and the possible loss of corporate benefits accruing thereon.
8. Investment decisions made by the Investment Manager may not always be profitable.
9. Different types of securities in which the Schemes would invest as given in the SID carry different levels and types of risk. Accordingly, the Scheme's risk may increase or decrease depending upon its investment pattern. E.g. corporate bonds carry a higher amount of risk than Government securities. Further, even among corporate bonds, bonds which are rated AAA are comparatively less risky than bonds which are AA rated.
10. **Interest Rate Risk:** As with all debt securities, changes in interest rates will affect the Scheme's Net Asset Value as the prices of securities generally increase as interest rates decline and generally decrease as interest rates rise. Prices of long term securities generally fluctuate more in response to interest rate changes than of shorter-term securities. Interest rate movements in the Indian debt markets can be volatile leading to the possibility of large price movements up or down in debt and money market securities and thereby to possibly large movements in the NAV.

    In the case of floating rate instruments, an additional risk could rise because of the changes in the spreads of floating rate instruments. With the increase in the spread of floating rate instruments the prices can fall and with the contraction in the spreads of the floating rate instruments the prices can rise, other parameters being unchanged. Moreover, floating rate instruments which have periodical interest rate reset carry lower interest rate risk compared to a fixed rate debt instrument. However, in a falling interest rate scenario the returns on floating rate debt instruments may not be better than those on fixed rate debt instruments.
11. **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 quoted 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 some of these investments. Different segments of the Indian financial markets have different settlement periods, and such periods may be extended significantly by unforeseen circumstances. The length of time for settlement may affect the Scheme in the event (a) it has to meet an inordinately large number of redemption or (b) of restructuring of the Scheme's investment portfolio. Securities that are unlisted also carry a higher liquidity risk compared to listed securities.
12. **Credit Risk:** Credit risk or default risk refers to the risk that an issuer of a debt instruments may default (i.e., will be unable to make timely principal and interest payments on the security). However, even if no default occurs, the price of a security may go down because the credit rating of an issuer goes down. It must, however, be noted that where the Scheme has invested in Government Securities, there is no credit risk to that extent. However, corporate debt carries a higher risk and trade at a level higher than corresponding G-secs.

    Normally, the value of a debt instruments will fluctuate depending upon the actual changes in the perceived level of credit risk as well as the actual event of default. Different types of securities in which the Scheme is invested carry different levels and types of risk. The credit risk in respect of Scheme assets portfolio thus may go up or down basis its investment pattern.
13. **Re-investment Risk:** This refers to the interest rate risk at which the intermediate cash flows received from the securities in the Scheme including maturity proceeds are reinvested. Investments in debt instruments may carry re-investment risk as interest rates prevailing on the interest or maturity due dates may differ from the original coupon of the debt security. Consequently, the proceeds may get invested at a lower rate.

Type of Risk	Risk Mitigation Measures
Volatility	By controlling class/ sector/ issuer exposures in debt & money market instruments to control overall portfolio volatility.
Concentration	By investing in various debt instruments such as corporate and PSU bonds, TREPS/ Repo and money market instruments of various issuers which will be from different industries/ sectors.

14. **Risk Factor associated with investing in Securities Segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement:** Clearing Corporation of India Ltd. ('CCIL') is providing clearing and settlement services, for Triparty Repo trades in Government Securities, under its Securities Segment. CCIL would act as a Central Counterparty to all the borrow and lend Triparty Repo trades received by it for settlement. CCIL would also be performing the role responsibilities of Triparty Repo Agent, in terms of Repurchase transactions (Repo) (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2018 as amended from time to time. CCIL would settle the Triparty Repo trades, in terms of its Securities Segment Regulations.

    The funds settlement of members is achieved by multilateral netting of the funds position in Triparty Repo with the funds position in Outright and Market Repo and settling in the books of RBI for members who maintain an RBI Current Account. In respect of other members, funds settlement is achieved in the books of Settlement Bank. Securities settlement for Triparty Repo trades shall be achieved in the Gilt Account of the Member maintained with CCIL. Securities obligation for outright and market repo trades shall be settled in the SGL / CSGL account of the Member with RBI.

    Bank of India Mutual Fund is a member of securities segment and Tri-party Repo trade settlement of the CCIL. Since all transactions of the Fund in government securities and in Tri-party Repo trades are settled centrally through the infrastructure and settlement systems provided by CCIL, it reduces the settlement and counterparty risks considerably for transactions in the said segments.

    To mitigate the potential losses arising in case any member defaults in settling the transactions routed through CCIL, CCIL maintains a Default Fund. CCIL shall maintain two separate Default Funds in respect of its securities segment, one to meet the losses airing out of any default by its members from outright and repo trades and other for meeting losses arising out of any default by its members from Triparty Repo trades.

In case any clearing member fails to honor his settlement obligations, the Default Fund is utilized to complete the settlement applying the Default Waterfall Sequence. As per the said waterfall mechanism, after the defaulter's margins and defaulter's contribution to default fund have been appropriated, CCIL's contribution is used to meet the losses. Post utilization of CCIL's contribution, if there is still a loss to be met, then contribution of non-defaulting members to Default Fund is utilized to meet the said loss.

The Scheme is subject to the risk of losing initial margin and contribution to Default Fund in the event of failure of any settlement obligation. Further the Scheme's contribution is allowed to be used to meet the residual loss in case of default by the other clearing member (the defaulting member).

Further, CCIL periodically prescribes a list of securities eligible for contribution as collaterals by members. Presently, all Central Government Securities and Treasury Bills are accepted as collaterals by CCIL. The above risk factor may undergo a change in case the CCIL notifies securities other than Government of India Securities as eligible for contributions as collateral.

15. **Repurchase Risk:** The Scheme is open-ended. To provide liquidity to the investors, the Fund proposes to provide repurchase facility in the Scheme on every Business Day.
16. **Performance Risk:** Performance of the Scheme may be impacted with changes in factors which affect the equity market and debt market.
17. **Legislative Risk:** This is the risk that a change in the tax code could affect the value of taxable or tax exempt interest income.
18. **Duration Risk:** Debt instruments of any issuer that has higher duration could be more risky in terms of price movements relative to those with lower duration. Thus any impact of interest rate changes would be higher on securities with higher duration irrespective of the status of the issuer of the security.
19. **Counterparty Risk:** This is the risk of failure of counterparty to the transaction to deliver securities against consideration received or to pay consideration against securities delivered, in full or in part or as per the agreed specification. There could be losses to the Scheme in case of counterparty default.
20. **Inflation Risk:** Inflation causes tomorrow's currency to be worth less than today's; in other words, it reduces the purchasing power of a bond investor's future interest payments and principal, collectively known as "cash flows." Inflation also leads to higher interest rates, which in turn leads to lower bond prices. Inflation indexed securities such as Treasury Inflation Protection Securities (TIPS) are structured to remove inflation risk.
21. **Basis Risk:** The underlying benchmark of a floating rate security or a swap might become less active or may cease to exist and thus may not be able to capture the exact interest rate movements, leading to loss of value of the portfolio.
22. **Spread Risk:** In a floating rate security the coupon is expressed in terms of a spread or mark up over the benchmark rate. In the life of the security this spread may move adversely leading to loss in value of the portfolio. The yield of the underlying benchmark might not change, but the spread of the security over the underlying benchmark might increase leading to loss in value of the security.
23. **Settlement Risk:** Debt instruments run the risk of settlement which can adversely affect the ability of the fund house to swiftly execute trading strategies which can lead to adverse movements in NAV.
24. **Pre-payment Risk:** Certain debt instruments give an issuer the right to call back its securities before their maturity date, in periods of declining interest rates. The possibility of such prepayment may force the fund to reinvest the proceeds of such investments in securities offering lower yields, resulting in lower interest income for the fund.

C. Risk associated with investing in Repo of Corporate Bond Securities:

To the extent the scheme invests in Repo of Corporate Bond Securities, the scheme will be subject to following risks –

- Corporate Bond Repo will be subject to counter party risk.
- The Scheme will be exposed to credit risk on the underlying collateral– downward migration of rating. The scheme may impose adequate haircut on the collateral to cushion against any diminution in the value of the collateral. Collateral will require to be rated AA and above rated where potential for downgrade/default is low. In addition, appropriate haircuts are applied on the market value of the underlying securities to adjust for the illiquidity and interest rate risk on the underlying instrument.
- **Liquidity of collateral:** In the event of default by the counterparty, the scheme would have recourse to recover its investments by selling the collateral in the market. If the underlying collateral is illiquid, then the Mutual Fund may incur an impact cost at the time of sale (lower price realization).

D. Risk associated with investments in Derivatives:

- **Counter Party Risk:** This is the risk of default of obligations by the counter party.
- **Market risk:** Derivatives carry the risk of adverse changes in the market price.
- **Illiquidity risk:** The risk that a derivative cannot be sold or purchased quickly enough at a fair price, due to lack of liquidity in the market.
- **Basis Risk:** The risk that the movements in swap rates does not actually reflect the expected movement in benchmark rates, thus, creating a mismatch with what was intended.

The Fund may use permitted derivative instruments like exchange traded options and futures or other derivative instruments as may be permitted from time to time.

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 to identify such opportunities as well as to manage risks arising thereby. Identification and execution of the strategies to be pursued involve uncertainty and investment decisions may not always be profitable. No assurance can be given that the Fund Manager will be able to identify or execute such strategies.

Derivative investments carry certain risks and issues arising out of such dealings. The risks associated with the use of derivatives - either for hedging or for portfolio balancing - are different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly securities and other traditional investments.

Certain other risks, one or more, that may arise consequent to use of derivatives are: risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives, credit risk arising out of counterparty failing to honour its commitment, liquidity risk where the derivatives cannot be sold at prices that reflect the underlying assets, rates and indices, and price risk where the market price may move in adverse fashion.

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 manage the risks as a result of the possible failure of the counterparty to comply with the terms of the derivative contract.

	Risk Associated with Covered Call Strategy: • The underlying security may fall by more than the option premium earned, thereby exposing the strategy to downside risks. • The risk of mispricing or improper valuation and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. • **Execution Risk:** The prices which are seen on the screen need not be the same at which execution will take place. **E. Risk associated with Securities Lending:** The securities forming assets of the Scheme may be lent in accordance with the prevailing securities lending Regulations. The leading to arising of certain risks associated with the securities lending activity including counter party risk, possible loss of rights to the collateral put up by the borrower of the securities, inability of the approved intermediary to return the securities, timely or otherwise, deposited by the lender and likely loss of corporate benefits accruing to the lender in respect of the securities lent. The Fund may not be able to sell such lent securities and this can lead to temporary illiquidity. **F. Risks associated with transactions in units through Stock Exchange Mechanism:** In respect of transactions in Units of the Scheme through NSE and/ or BSE or any other recognised stock exchange allotment and redemption of Units on any Business Day will depend upon the order processing/settlement by NSE, BSE or such other exchange and their respective clearing corporations on which the Fund has no control. Further, transactions conducted through the stock exchange mechanism shall be governed by the operating guidelines and directives issued by NSE, BSE or such other recognized exchange in this regard. **G. Risks associated with Segregated Portfolio:** 1. Investor holding units of segregated portfolio may not able to liquidate their holding till the time recovery of money from the issuer. 2. Security(ies) held in segregated portfolio may not realize any value. 3. Listing of units of segregated portfolio in recognized 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. **H. Redemption Risk:** As the 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 a restructuring of the Scheme. For details on risk factors and risk mitigation measures, please refer SID.
Plans/Options	**Plans- Direct Plan and Regular Plan** **Options under each Plan(s):** • Growth • Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal (IDCW) (Reinvestment of IDCW & payout of IDCW option) Income Distribution and Capital Withdrawal (“IDCW”) is at the discretion of the Trustees and subject to available distributable surplus. **Direct Plan:** Direct Plan is only for investors who purchase /subscribe Units in a Scheme directly with the Fund and is not available for investors who route their investments through a Distributor. **Regular Plan:** Regular Plan is available for all type of investors investing through a Distributor. All the plans will have common portfolio. **Default Plan:** Investors are requested to note the following scenarios for the applicability of “Direct Plan (application not routed through distributor) or Regular Plan (application routed through distributor)” for valid applications received under the scheme:

Scenario	Broker Code mentioned by the investor	Plan mentioned by the investor	Default Plan to be captured
1	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
2	Not mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
3	Not mentioned	Regular	Direct Plan
4	Mentioned	Direct	Direct Plan
5	Direct	Not mentioned	Direct Plan
6	Direct	Regular	Direct Plan
7	Mentioned	Regular	Regular Plan
8	Mentioned	Not mentioned	Regular Plan

Default Option: If the investor does not clearly specify the choice of Option at the time of investing, it will be treated as Growth Option. In case the Growth Option is not specified then default option will be Re-investment of IDCW Facility. Further, if the investor does not clearly specify the choice of Payout or Re-investment facility within the IDCW Option, it will be treated as a Re-investment of IDCW Option.

Investors should note that in cases of wrong/ invalid/ incomplete ARN codes mentioned on the application form, the application shall be processed under Regular Plan. The AMC will endeavor to contact and obtain the correct ARN code within 30 calendar days of the receipt of the application form from the investor/ distributor. In case, the correct code is not received within 30 calendar days, the AMC will reprocess the transaction under Direct Plan from the date of application without any exit load.

For detailed disclosure on default plans and options, kindly refer SAI

<table>
<tr><td>Applicable NAV (after the scheme opens for subscriptions and redemptions)</td><td>
The Cut-off time for subscriptions/ redemptions/ switches is 3 pm and the Applicable NAV will be as under:
Subscriptions/Purchases including Switch - ins:
The following cut-off timings shall be observed by the Mutual Fund in respect of purchase of units of the Scheme and the following NAVs shall be applied for such purchase:
1. Where the application is received upto 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization before the cut-off time – the closing NAV of the Business day shall be applicable;
2. Where the application is received after 3.00 pm on a Business day and funds are available for utilization on the same day or before the cut-off time of the next Business Day - the closing NAV of the next Business Day shall be applicable;
Irrespective of the time of receipt of application, where the funds are not available for utilization before the cutoff time without availing any credit facility, the closing NAV of the day on which the funds are available for utilization shall be applicable.
Allotment of Units under the Scheme for Purchase/Switch-in/Systematic Transactions:
1. For allotment of units in respect of purchase in the Scheme, it shall be ensured that Funds for the entire amount of subscription/ purchase as per the application are credited to the Bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time.
2. For allotment of units in respect of switch-in to the Scheme from other Schemes, it shall be ensured that Funds for the entire amount of subscription/purchase as per the switch-in request are credited to the Bank account of the Scheme before the cut-off time.
3. In case of systematic transactions, NAV will be applied basis realization of funds in the scheme account. This shall be applicable for all systematic transactions irrespective of amount and registration date of the systematic transactions.
Please note that where funds are transferred/received first and application is submitted thereafter, date and time of receipt of the application shall be considered for NAV applicability.
Transactions through online facilities / electronic modes:
The time of transaction done through various online facilities / electronic modes offered by the Online Channel Partners of the AMC, for the purpose of determining the applicability of NAV, would be the time when the request for purchase / sale / switch of units is received in the servers of AMC/RTA.
In case of transactions through Online facilities / electronic modes, there may be a time lag of few days between the amount of subscription being debited to investor's bank account and the subsequent credit into the respective Scheme's bank account.
This lag may impact the applicability of NAV for transactions where NAV is to be applied, based on actual realization/receipt of funds by the Scheme. Under no circumstances will BOI MF/ AMC or its bankers or its service providers be liable for any lag / delay in realization of funds and consequent pricing of units.
The AMC has the right to amend cut off timings of transactions received through online channels within the cut off time stipulated by SEBI (MF) Regulations for the smooth and efficient functioning of the Scheme.
Exchange Platforms & MFU:
The cut – off timing and applicability of Net Asset Value (NAV) shall be subject to the guidelines issued by SEBI in this regard from time to time. With respect to investors who transact through Stock Exchange Platforms (i.e. BSE/NSE or MFU), the applicable NAV shall be reckoned on the basis of the time stamping as evidenced by confirmation slip given by Stock Exchange/MFU mechanism, and subject to receipt of funds by the AMC/ Fund before the cut – off time of the Scheme for purchase transactions. These platforms are authorized Point of Acceptance for the limited purpose of time-stamping the transactions.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minimum Application Amount/ Number of Units</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Purchase</th><th>Additional Purchase</th><th>Redemption</th></tr>
<tr><td>During NFO:
Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter.
On continuous basis:
Rs. 5,000 and in multiples of Rs 1/- thereafter.</td><td>Rs. 1000 and in multiples of Rs. 1/- thereafter</td><td>Rs. 1,000 (or equivalent Unit value) or account balance, which ever is lower</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Despatch of Redemption Request</td><td>Redemption: Within 3 working days of the receipt of the redemption request at the authorised centre of the Bank of India Mutual Fund.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Benchmark Index</td><td>First Tier Benchmark: CRISIL Money Market A-1 Index.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dividend Policy (IDCW)</td><td>
The Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal warrants shall be dispatched to the unitholders within 7 Working days of the Record Date.
The IDCW will be paid to only those Unitholders whose names appear on the register of Unitholders of the Scheme / Option at the close of the business hours on the record date. Pursuant to 11.4 of SEBI Master Circular dated June 27, 2024 on Mutual Funds, The Fund is required to dispatch IDCW payments within seven working days from the record date. In case the AMC fails to dispatch the IDCW payments within the stipulated time of seven working days, it shall be liable to pay interest to the unit holders at 15% p.a. or such other rate as may be prescribed by SEBI from time to time.
On payment of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal, the NAV will stand reduced by the amount of Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal and statutory levies paid if any.
Investors may like to note that the amounts can be distributed as Income Distribution Cum Capital Withdrawal out of investors capital (Equalization Reserve), which is part
of the sale price that represents realized gains.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of the Fund Manager</td><td>Mr. Mithraem Bharucha</td></tr>
<tr><td>Name of the Trustee Company</td><td>Bank of India Trustee Services Private Limited</td></tr>
</table>

Performance of the scheme

Compounded Annualised Returns	Scheme Returns (%)	Benchmark Returns (%)	Additional Benchmark Returns (%)
Regular Plan-Growth Option			
Returns for the last 1 Year	NA	NA	NA
Returns for the last 3 Years	NA	NA	NA
Returns for the last 5 Years	NA	NA	NA
Returns since Allotment*	NA	NA	NA
Direct Plan-Growth Option			
Direct Plan - Returns for the last 1 Year	NA	NA	NA
Direct Plan - Returns for the last 3 Years	NA	NA	NA
Direct Plan - Returns for the last 5 Years	NA	NA	NA
Returns for Direct Plan since allotment*	NA	NA	NA

Absolute returns for last 5 years: Not applicable

This scheme does not have any performance track record.

Additional Scheme Related Disclosures

1. **Scheme's portfolio holdings (top 10 holdings by issuer and fund allocation towards various sectors to be provided through a functional website link that contains detailed description.):** This is a new Scheme and hence, not applicable. Subsequently, the details can be accessed using the link(https://www.boimf.in/siddisclosures/additional-scheme-related-disclosures-2).
2. **Disclosure of name and exposure to Top 7 issuers, stocks, groups and sectors as a percentage of NAV of the scheme in case of debt and equity ETFs/index funds through a functional website link that contains detailed description-Not applicable:** This is a new Scheme and hence, not applicable. Subsequently, the details can be accessed using the link(https://www.boimf.in/siddisclosures/additional-scheme-related-disclosures-2).
3. **Portfolio Turnover Rate particularly for equity oriented schemes shall also be disclosed:** This is a new Scheme and hence, not applicable.

Expense of the Scheme

New Fund Offer Period

Load Structure

Exit Load: NIL

Recurring Expense

New Fund Offer Period

Asset under Management slab (in crore)	TER limits
on the first Rs. 500 crores of the daily net assets.	2.00%
on the next Rs. 250 crores of the daily net assets	1.75%
on the next Rs. 1,250 crores of the daily net assets.	1.50%
on the next Rs. 3,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.35%
on the next Rs. 5,000 crores of the daily net assets	1.25%
On the next Rs.40,000 crores of the daily net assets	Total expense ratio reduction of 0.05% for every increase of Rs. 5,000 crores of daily net assets or part thereof
on balance of the assets	0.80%

Actual expenses for the previous financial year: Not Applicable as the it is a new scheme.

The maximum limit of recurring expenses that can be charged to the Scheme would be as per Regulation 52 of the SEBI (MF) Regulation, 1996. Investors are requested to read "Section- Annual Scheme Recurring Expenses" in the SID.

Tax treatment for the Investors (Unitholders)

Investor are advised to refer to the details in the Statement of Additional Information and also independently refer to his tax advisor.

Daily Net Asset Value (NAV) Publication

The AMC will calculate and disclose the first NAVs of the Scheme not later than 5 Business Days from the date of allotment of units under the NFO.

Thereafter, the AMC will prominently disclose the NAVs under a separate head on the website of the Fund (https://www.boimf.in/nav) and of the Association of Mutual Funds in India-AMFI (www.amfiindia.com) by 11 p.m. on every Business Day.

In case NAV of Corporate Debt Market Development Fund (CDMDF) units is not available by 9:30 p.m. of same Business Day, the NAV of the Scheme shall be declared by 10 a.m. on next business day instead of 11 p.m. on same Business Day.

For Investor Grievances please contact

Name and Address of Registrar	**KFin Technologies Limited** Karvy Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, First Floor, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad – 500032. **Telephone:**+91 40 7961 5247 **Email id:** rathanga.pani@kfintech.com **Website address:** www.kfintech.com

	Name and Address of Investor Relations Officer of Bank of India Investment Managers Pvt. Ltd.	**Ms. Roshni Pawar** **Investor Relation Officer** **Address:** Bank of India Investment Managers Private Limited B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013. **Phone No:** +91-22-61249024 **Email:** service@boimf.in **Contact details for general service requests and Complaint:** Investors can lodge any service request or complaints or enquire about NAVs, Unit Holdings, IDCW, etc by calling the Investor line of the AMC at toll free number 1800 - 266 - 2676 & 1800 - 103 – 2263 (chargeable) from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm (Monday to Saturday) or +91-22-61249000 (at local call rate for enquiring at AMC ISC's) or email – service@boimf.in. The service representatives may require personal information of the Investor for verification of his / her identity in order to protect confidentiality of information. The AMC will at all times endeavor to handle transactions efficiently and to resolve any investor grievances promptly. For any grievances with respect to transactions through BSE StAR and / or NSE MFSS, the investors / Unit Holders should approach either the stock broker or the investor grievance cell of the respective stock exchange

Unitholders' Information

Give the frequency and the policy of the fund house for the providing the Accounts Statement, Annual Financial results and Half yearly portfolio to the investors.

Account Statements:

The AMC shall send an allotment confirmation specifying the units allotted by way of email and/or SMS within 5 working days of receipt of valid application/transaction to the Unit holders registered e-mail address and/ or mobile number (whether units are held in demat mode or in account statement form).

A Consolidated Account Statement (CAS) detailing all the transactions across all mutual funds (including transaction charges paid to the distributor) and holding at the end of the month shall be sent to the Unit holders in whose folio(s) transaction(s) have taken place during the month by mail or email on or before 15th of the succeeding month.

Half-yearly CAS shall be issued at the end of every six months (i.e. September/ March) on or before 21st day of succeeding month, to all investors providing the prescribed details across all schemes of mutual funds and securities held in dematerialized form across demat accounts, if applicable.

For further details, refer SAI.

Annual Report:

The Scheme annual report or an abridged summary thereof shall be mailed (emailed, where email id is provided unless otherwise required) to all Unit holders 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) and full annual report shall be available for inspection at the Head Office of the Mutual Fund and a copy shall be made available to the Unit holders on request. Scheme wise annual report shall also be displayed on the website of the Mutual Fund and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India

Annual report or Abridged Summary, in the format prescribed by SEBI, will be hosted on AMC's website and on the website of AMFI. Annual Report or Abridged Summary will also be sent by way of e-mail to the investor's registered e-mail address.

Investors who have not registered their email id, will have an option of receiving a physical copy of the Annual Report or Abridged Summary thereof. Unitholders whose email addresses are not registered with the Mutual Fund may 'optin' to receive a physical copy of the annual report or an abridged summary thereof.

Bank of India Mutual Fund will provide a physical copy of the abridged summary of the Annual Report, without charging any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder. Physical copies of the report will also be available to the unitholders at the registered office at all times.

Bank of India Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the scheme wise annual report on the AMC website and on the website of AMFI

Heading	AMC website Link
Annual Report	https://www.boimf.in/regulatory-reports/financials

Monthly/Half yearly Portfolio Disclosures:

Bank of India Mutual Fund will disclose portfolio (along with ISIN) in user friendly and downloadable spreadsheet format, as on the last day of the month/half year for all their schemes on its website and on the website of AMFI within 10 days from the close of each month/half year.

In case of unitholders whose email addresses are registered, Bank of India Mutual Fund will 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.

Bank of India Mutual Fund will publish an advertisement every half-year, in the all India edition of at least two daily newspapers, one each in English and Hindi, disclosing the hosting of the half yearly statement of the schemes portfolio on the AMC's website and on the website of AMFI. Bank of India Mutual Fund will provide physical copy of the statement of scheme portfolio without any cost, on specific request received from a unitholder.

Heading	AMC website Link	AMFI website Link
Monthly Portfolio	https://www.boimf.in/investor-corner#t2	https://www.amfiindia.com/investor-corner/online-center/portfoliodisclosure
Annual Report	https://www.boimf.in/regulatory-reports/financials	