

Krungsri Good Life RMF

KFGOODRMF

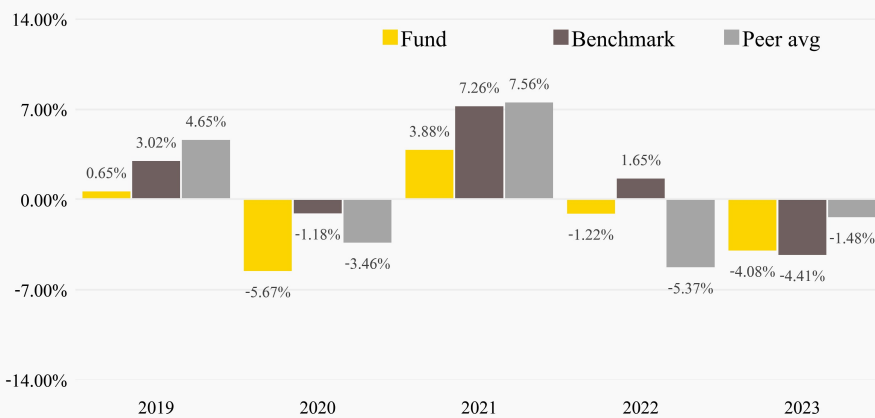
Fund Type

- Mixed Fund/ Cross Investing Fund/ Retirement Mutual Fund
- Fund investing onshore and offshore with foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Moderate Allocation

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The Fund will invest in fixed-income instruments, deposits, or deposit-equivalent instruments onshore and/or offshore.
- The Fund will invest in listed stock, stock during IPO pending listing on the stock exchanges, as well as property units or infra units.
- The Fund may invest no more than 100% of its NAV in units of mutual funds under management of the Company.
- The fund may invest in a forward contract to enhance efficiency portfolio management and hedge against risk from investment.
- The fund aims to seek better returns than the benchmark (Active Management)
- The exchange rate risk is hedged at least 90% of the foreign investment value.

Calendar year performance



* For the year when the fund inception, the calendar year performance is the cumulative return from an inception date to year end.

Risk spectrum



Moderate to High Risk

Investing in equity, debt instruments and/or alternative assets, with an investment in equity less than 80% of NAV

Fund Information

Fund launch date	23 November 2018
Dividend policy	None
Fund duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (1 October 2021)

Ms.Pornnipa Nungnamjai (1 October 2021)

Benchmark

Benchmark is weighted average as follows;

- (1) 30% 2-years Zero Rate Return (ZRR) Index
- (2) 30% The average interest rate 1 year fixed deposit of 1 MB in individual-type a/c of BBL, KBank and SCB
- (3) 40% SET Total Return Index (SET TRI)

Benchmarking objective: The Management Company uses such index as a benchmark for fund performance comparison.

Disclaimer

- Investment in mutual fund is not a deposit.
- Past performance is not guarantee of future results.

Krungsri Asset Management Co.,Ltd. is certified by CAC.

Morningstar Rating **★★** (As of 30 Apr 2024)

Further information about Liquidity Risk Management tools investors can be sourced from Full prospectus.

Full Prospectus



www.krungsriasset.com

Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	-0.28	-0.34	0.66	-1.90
Benchmark	-0.67	0.03	0.52	-2.72
Peer Group	0.73	0.36	2.64	0.55
Standard Deviation of Fund	3.61	3.58	3.59	3.84
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	3.28	3.26	3.20	3.65
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	-1.50	-1.80	N/A	-1.50
Benchmark	-0.54	0.41	N/A	0.70
Peer Group	-1.68	-0.49	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	3.83	5.18	N/A	5.04
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	3.71	5.02	N/A	4.87

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Moderate Allocation

Subscription

Period: Every bank working day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

Minimum initial subscription: 500 Baht but not exceeding 500,000 Baht

Minimum subsequent subscription: 500 Baht but not exceeding 500,000 Baht

Redemption

Period: Every bank working day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

Minimum redemption: None

Minimum holding balance: None

Payment Period: Not exceed 5 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 3 working days after the execution day (T+3)

Fees Charged to the Fund (% p.a. of NAV)

Fees	Not over	Actual
Management	2.6750	1.2305
Total	5.0825	1.4335

Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)

Fees	Not over	Actual
Subscription	1.50	Waived
Redemption	1.50	Waived
Switch - In	1.50	Waived
Switch - Out	1.50	Waived
Transfer	None	None

Remark

- All above mentioned fees are inclusive of Value Added Tax or Specific Business Tax or other
- In case of investment in units of a mutual fund under the management of the company (Cross-investment fund), the Management Company shall not double charge a management fee, front-end and back-end fee.

Statistical Information

Maximum Drawdown	-14.26 %
Recovering Period	0.00
FX Hedging	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	58.36 %
Sharpe Ratio	-0.70
Alpha	-0.96 %
Beta	0.95
Tracking Error	N/A

Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)

Equity and Unit Trusts	34.34
Fixed Income Instruments Issued by Corporates	34.12
Instruments issued by Sovereign or Supra-national organization	18.07
Fixed Income Instruments issued by Bank of Thailand	10.03
Other Assets	3.25
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	1.88
Other Liabilities	-1.69

Sector Allocation (% NAV)

Finance & Securities	14.77
Energy and Utilities	12.03
Commerce	7.24
Transportation & Logistics	6.03
Food & Beverage	4.97

Issuer Allocation (% NAV)

Government	18.07
Bank of Thailand	10.03
Ratchthani Leasing Plc.	2.49
Frasers Property Thailand Industrial Freehold & Leasehold REIT	2.24
Banpu Plc.	2.00

Fixed Income - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)

Holding	% NAV
TLOAN64/1/3.67Y	4.57
TLOAN62/04/5.30Y	2.92
Bank of Thailand Bond 2/FRB182/2024	2.80
Debt Management Government Bond FY. B.E. 2566/25	2.17
Debentures of Banpu Public Company Limited No. 1/2565 Tranche 1 Due B.E. 2568	2.00

Credit Rating Breakdown

	Domestic	National	International
AAA	29.93		
AA	5.08		
A	25.45		
BBB	3.63		

Equity - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)

Holding	% NAV
CP ALL Plc.	3.06
PTT Plc.	2.30
Airport of Thailand Plc.	2.17
Gulf Energy Development Plc.	1.83
Bangkok Dusit Medical Services Plc.	1.81

Definitions

Maximum Drawdown: The maximum percentage of loss of a fund over the past 5 years (or since inception if the fund has been established for less than 5 years). It is measured from the highest value of the fund's NAV per unit to the lowest value during the period that the NAV per unit is depreciating. The Maximum drawdown is used to assess the risk of possible loss that could occur from investing in a fund.

Recovering Period: A duration of time that let the investors know how long it will take for a fund to recover from a peak of loss to the original level of investment.

FX Hedging: Percentage of foreign currency denominated assets in the investment portfolio that are hedged against foreign exchange risk.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio: The trading frequency of assets in the investment portfolio during a certain period of time. It is calculated by taking either the total amount of new securities purchased or the number of securities sold (whichever is less) over a period of one year, divided by the average net asset value (NAV) of the fund over the corresponding period. A fund with high portfolio turnover indicates that the securities in the portfolio are frequently traded by the fund manager and hence high securities dealing cost. Therefore, investors must take into consideration the performance of the fund in order to determine the cost worthiness of such securities trading transactions.

Sharpe Ratio: A ratio between the excess return of a fund and the risk of investment. The Sharpe ratio reveals the average investment return, minus the risk-free rate of return, divided by the standard deviation of returns for the fund. The Sharpe ratio reflects the extra return that should be received by the fund to compensate the amount of risk taken in investment. The fund with a higher Sharpe ratio is considered superior to other funds in terms of management efficiency since it provides higher excess return under the same risk level.

Alpha: The excess return of a fund relative to the return of a benchmark index. A fund with high alpha indicates that it is able to beat the performance of its corresponding benchmark which is a result of the capabilities of the fund manager in selecting appropriate securities for investment or making investment in a timely manner.

Beta: A measure of the degree and direction of volatility of the rate of return of assets in the investment portfolio of the fund compared to the changes in the overall market. A beta of less than 1.0 implies that the rate of return of the fund's assets is less volatile than that of the securities in the broader market whereas a beta of greater than 1.0 implies that the rate of return of the fund's assets is more volatile than that of the broader market.

Tracking Error: An indication of how efficient the actual performance of the fund can replicate its corresponding benchmark. A low tracking error implies that the fund has the efficiency to generate a return on investment close to the benchmark return whereas the higher tracking error, the more divergence of the fund from its benchmark.

Yield to Maturity (YTM): The rate of return earned from a debt instrument that is held by the investor until its maturity date. It is calculated from the total coupon payments to be received throughout the maturity of the instrument plus the principal repayments, converted into present discounted value. The YTM is used to measure the rate of return of a fixed income fund by weighting the average yield of each debt instrument in the portfolio. Since YTM is expressed as an annual percentage, it can be used for performance comparison between different fixed income funds with a held-to-maturity investment policy which have similar investment characteristics.

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