

Eastspring Asset Management
(Thailand) Company Limited

Information as of
22 April 2024

Type of mutual fund / Peer group of mutual funds

- Equity Fund
- Miscellaneous

Investment policy and strategy

- The Fund will invest in or hold equity instruments on average during the fiscal year, not less than 80% of the NAV. The Fund will invest in common stocks of companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand. and/or the MAI Stock Exchange including other stock exchanges that is under the supervision of the Stock Exchange of Thailand with good fundamentals and/or have stability and/or have business growth trends
The Fund may invest in derivative for Hedging.

Risk Level									
Low	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	High
Explanation									
Investing mainly in equity on average during the fiscal year, not less than 80% of NAV									

Fund Information

Registration Date	- 19 Oct 2024
Class Launch Date	-
Dividend Distribution Policy	No dividend payment
	Indefinite
Fund Duration	Unless the conditions for dissolution of the fund are met.

List of Fund Managers

Patcharapa Mahattanakul Start Date -Register Date

Chouwane Kaewmanee-iam

Benchmarks: SET TRI 100%

Warning :

- Investments in the mutual fund are not deposits.
- The mutual fund's past performance does not guarantee future results.

Anti-corruption participation: Under supervision by the parent company to comply with law

Subscription of Units

This fund does not allow the purchase/switching-in of investment units after the initial offering of investment units (after IPO)

Redemption of Units

In the case of buying back at the discretion of the investor: From 22 April 2024 onwards

Period: Every business day
Business Hours: 08:30 - 15:30 Hrs
Payment Period : T+5
Currently and in normal conditions, payment will be made within 2 business from the date the sales order can be processed

The management company will proceed with the liquidation of the fund. When the following conditions occur

From 22 April 2024 onwards In the case that the fund has an NAV greater than or equal to 10.50 baht/unit on any business day, the management company will still proceed with automatic redemption of investment units by automatically switching investment units of the Fund for the entire amount of every unitholder to the TMBTM (or any other money market fund) and proceed with dissolution of the fund

List of Top 5 Issuer

NAME	% NAV
1. AIRPORTS OF THAILAND PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	4.10
2. ICHITAN GROUP PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	3.30
3. Moshi Moshi Retail Corporation Public Company Limited	3.21
4. BANGKOK AIRWAYS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	3.11
5. THE ERAWAN GROUP PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED	3.09

List of Securities

Securities	% NAV
Equities	98.37
Cash, Deposit	1.50
Other assets	0.90
Other liabilities	-0.77

Fees to be charged to the fund (% NAV)

Fee items	Maximum charge	Actual charge
Management fee	2.1400	1.0700
Total expenses	3.7450	1.2424

Fees to be charged to unitholders (% of trading value)

Fee items	Maximum charge	Actual charge
Front-end fee	1.50	1.00
Back-end fee	None	None
Switching-in fee	1.50	1.00
Switching-out fee	None	None
Transfer fee	5 Baht per 1,000 units	5 Baht per 1,000 units

Investors can study liquidity risk management tools in the prospectus



www.eastspring.co.th

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 characteristic



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