EASTSPRING Capital Protection Government Bond 1Y4

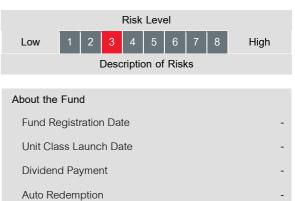
Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Fund Type / Group Investment Policy and Strategy



(ES-GOVCP1Y4)

Information as of 30 JUNE 2023



Benchmark :

Maturity

For past performance that less than 1 year,calculated based on the actual period.

Importance Notice :

Investments in the mutual fund are not deposits

> The mutual fund's past performance does not guarantee future results.

Purchase Units

Trading Days :

Min Initial Purchase :

Redeem Units

Trading Days : Trading Hours : am - pm Trading Hours : am - pm Minimum Redemption : Min Subsequent Purchase : Min Balance Required : 0 Settlement Period : T+0

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

Fees	Not Exceeding	Actual
Management	Waive Fee	Waive Fee
Total Expenses	Waive Fee	Waive Fee

Remark : Additional fees charged can be found in the prospectus.

Fees Charged to the Unitholder (% p.a.)

Fee	Not Exceeding	Actual
Purchase	Waive Fee	Waive Fee
Redeem	Waive Fee	Waive Fee
Switch-In	Waive Fee	Waive Fee
Switch-Out	Waive Fee	Waive Fee
Transfer	Waive Fee	Waive Fee

Remark: Additional fees charged can be found in the prospectus.

Top 5 Holdings

Asset	% NAV
	100.00

Breakdown of Top 5 Issuers

Issuer	% NAV	
	100.00	

Breakdown by Local Credit Rating (%)

Issuer	Domestic	national	international
Gov bond / AAA	100.00		
AA			
А			
BBB			
Lower BBB			
Unrated / non			

Investors may review details about liquidity management

tools in the fund's full prospectus.



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GLOSSARY

Maximum Drawdown: the fund's largest percentage loss over the past 5 years (or since inception if the fund has been operating for less than 5 years) measured from peak NAV/unit to lowest NAV/unit during a decline. The Maximum Drawdown helps provide some indication of the risk of potential loss when investing in the fund.

Recovery Period: the time it takes to regain losses; this data provides information about how long it took to climb back from the largest loss to a former peak.

FX Hedging: the percentage of foreign investments that are hedged against foreign exchange risk.

Portfolio Turnover: illustrates how active the portfolio is traded during a particular period. This is calculated by dividing the value of total purchases in 1 year or the value of total sales in 1 year, whichever is lower, by the fund's average NAV over the same period being measured. A fund with a high Portfolio Turnover ratio denotes that its portfolio managers actively trades the securities in the portfolio; this incurs considerable trading costs which should be taken into consideration in comparison with the performance of fund to ascertain whether the active trading activity is well justified.

Sharpe Ratio: the ratio between excess return achieved by the fund compared to investment risks taken. It is determined from the difference between the fund's return and the Risk-Free Rate, compared to the fund's volatility (Standard Deviation). The Sharpe Ratio reflects the excess return the fund generates given its risk exposure. A fund with a higher Sharpe Ratio denotes a better-managed fund since it is able to generate a higher return over a similar risk exposure.

Alpha: excess return generated by the fund when compared to its benchmark index. A high Alpha figure illustrates that the fund is able to achieve a higher return than the benchmark due to the fund managers' ability to select good investments and appropriate timing.

Beta: magnitude and direction of the performance of securities in the portfolio relative to the market's return. A Beta lower than 1 denotes that the return of the securities in the portfolio is less sensitive to changes in the market's return. A Beta higher than 1 indicates that the return of the securities in the portfolio deviates by a larger magnitude in comparison to changes in the market's return.

Tracking Error: the fund's ability to replicate the performance of its benchmark index is measured as Tracking Error. A low figure shows that the fund can efficiently match the benchmark's movement and generate similar performance. A fund with a high tracking error will generally have average returns that deviate from the benchmark index.

Yield to Maturity: the return from investment in a fixed income instrument that is held until maturity. It is calculated from the stream of coupon payments to receive in the future plus the principal to be paid back, adjusted into present value terms. It indicates the overall return of a fixed income fund by summing the weighted average Yield to Maturity of each fixed income instrument in the portfolio. Since Yield to Maturity is expressed as a percentage per annum, it can be conveniently used to compare fixed income funds which will hold their debt securities until maturity and have similar investment policies.

Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Company Limited 9th Fl., Mitrtown Office Tower, 944 Rama IV Rd., Wangmai, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

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