

Krungsri Flexible 2 RMF

KFFLEX2RMF

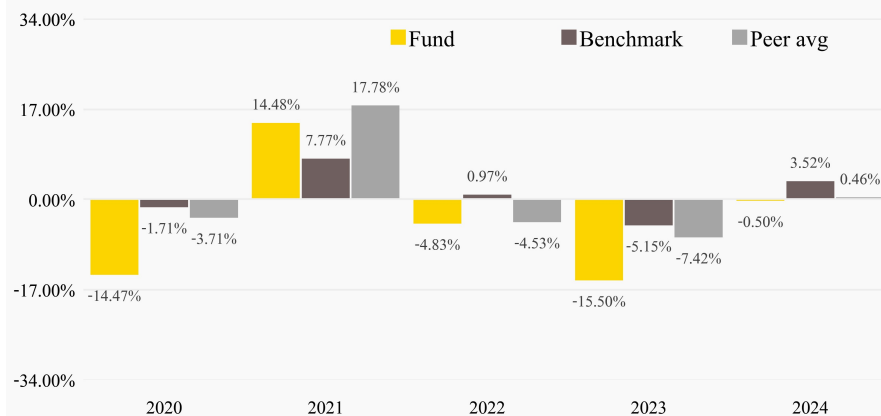
Fund Type

- Mixed Fund/ Retirement Mutual Fund
- Fund investing onshore, no foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Aggressive Allocation

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The fund invests in local equity market from 0 - 100% of fund assets.
- The fund also invests in domestic debt instruments of government sector, financial institutions, private companies or bank deposits.
- The fund aims to seek better returns than the benchmark (Active Management)

Calendar year performance



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

Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	-12.14	-0.78	-6.43	-10.49
Benchmark	-2.02	3.48	0.95	2.85
Peer Group	-5.79	3.04	-2.31	-3.39
Standard Deviation of Fund	17.80	17.55	18.41	16.22
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	13.04	12.18	13.47	11.38
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	-8.34	-4.09	-2.76	5.93
Benchmark	0.00	1.74	2.14	6.44
Peer Group	-4.05	-0.17	-0.09	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	12.74	12.74	13.71	17.61
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	8.90	9.10	9.89	7.68

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Aggressive Allocation

Risk spectrum

Low risk 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High risk

High Risk

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

Fund Information

Fund launch date 16 October 2002

Dividend policy None

Fund duration Indefinite

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (1 October 2021)

Ms.Sawinee Sooksiwong (1 January 2021)

Benchmark

Benchmark is weighted average as follows;

- (1) 50% SET Total Return Index (SET TRI)
- (2) 25% The interest rates for one-year deposits of 1 million Baht in individual-type accounts of Bangkok Bank, Kasikorn Bank and Siam Commercial Bank
- (3) 25% The return rate of governmental bonds and the ThaiBMA Index Return

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 cerified by CAC.

Morningstar Rating ★ (As of 30 Jun 2025)

Full Prospectus



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

www.krungsriasset.com

Subscription			Redemption			Statistical Information				
Period: Every bank working day			Period: Every bank working day			Maximum Drawdown		-38.42 %		
Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30			Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30			Recovering Period		0.00		
Minimum initial subscription: 500 Baht not exceeding 500,000 Baht			Minimum redemption: None			FX Hedging		N/A		
Minimum subsequent subscription: 500 Baht not exceeding 500,000 Baht			Minimum holding balance: Not specified			Portfolio Turnover Ratio		1.18		
			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)			Sharpe Ratio		-0.81		
						Alpha		-8.34 %		
						Beta		0.88		
						Tracking Error		N/A		
Fees Charged to the Fund (% p.a. of NAV)						Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)				
Fees		Not over		Actual						
Management		2.1058		2.1058						
Total		2.3540		2.3048						
Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)										
Fees		Not over		Actual						
Subscription		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived		Equity and Unit Trusts 91.07				
Redemption		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived		Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions 8.63				
Switch - In		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived		Other Assets 3.81				
Switch - Out		Not exceeding 1.50		.		Other Liabilities -3.52				
To RMFs of other AMC		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived						
Among KSAM's RMFs		Not exceeding 1.00		Waived						
Transfer		None		None						
Remark						Sector Allocation (% NAV)				
- All above mentioned fees are inclusive of Value Added Tax or Specific Business Tax or other taxes. - The management company, at its discretion, may adjust the actual fee charged in accordance with the strategy or operating expenses.						Issuer Allocation (% NAV)				
						United Overseas Bank (Thai) Plc.		5.52		
						Tisco Bank Plc.		3.11		
Fixed Income - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)						Credit Rating Breakdown				
Holding				% NAV				Domestic	National	International
Savings Deposit-United Overseas Bank (Thai) Plc.				5.52						
Savings Deposit-Tisco Bank Plc.				3.11		AAA		5.52		
						A		3.11		
Equity - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)										
Holding				% NAV						
Delta Electronics (Thailand) Plc.				6.30						
CP ALL Plc.				6.04						
Advanced Info Service Plc.				5.98						
Gulf Development Plc.				5.19						
MBK Plc.				4.62						

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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