

Krungsri Dividend Balance 70/30 Fund-D

Dividend Class
KF-DB70-D

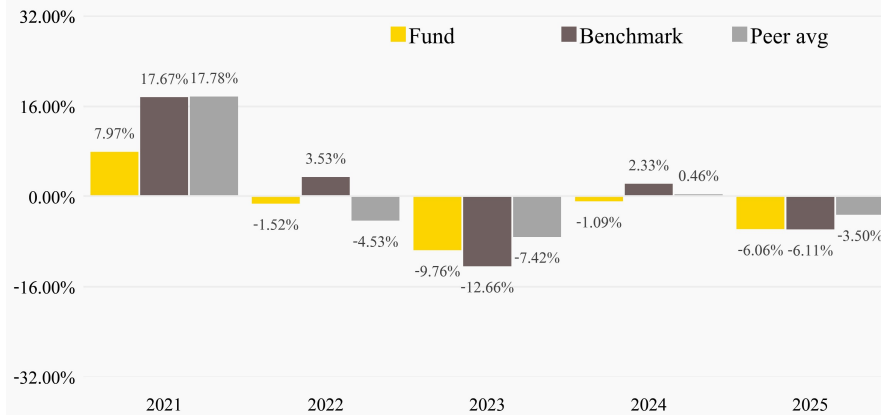
Fund Type

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

Investment Policy and Management Style

- At least 65% but no more than 70% of its NAV in average in each fiscal year are invested domestic equities with attractive dividend yield.
- The remaining fund assets are invested in debt instruments of government sector, financial institutions, private companies or bank deposits.
- 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)

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	22.65	7.32	8.61	23.97
Benchmark	22.20	1.70	5.47	25.27
Peer Group	20.27	4.98	6.60	22.20
Standard Deviation of Fund	11.55	8.43	11.76	10.55
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	13.64	10.41	13.97	13.51
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	2.44	0.31	N/A	2.95
Benchmark	2.22	1.55	N/A	6.68
Peer Group	3.07	0.59	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	10.52	9.58	N/A	9.84
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	14.35	13.11	N/A	13.67

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.
Peer Group fund category : Aggressive Allocation

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	22 June 2007
Share class launch date	1 October 2020
Dividend policy	Yes
Fund duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (1 October 2021)

Mr.Satit Buachoo (1 October 2020)

Benchmark

1. SET Total Return Index (SET TRI): 70.00%
2. Three-months ThaiBMA Zero Rate Return Government Bond Index (ZRR Index 3 mth): 30.00%

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 31 Jul 2026)

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	
Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30		Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30		-28.31 %	
Minimum initial subscription: 500 Baht		Minimum redemption: None		Recovering Period	
Minimum subsequent subscription: 500 Baht		Minimum holding balance: Not specified		0.00	
		Payment Period: Not exceed 4 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 3 working days after the execution day (T+3)		FX Hedging	
				N/A	
				Portfolio Turnover Ratio	
				0.54	
				Sharpe Ratio	
				0.06	
				Alpha	
				0.22 %	
				Beta	
				0.95	
				Tracking Error	
				N/A	
				Portfolio Duration	
				2 Months 11 Days	
Fees Charged to the Fund (% p.a. of NAV)				Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)	
These fees may reduce investment returns. Investors are advised to consider these fees carefully before investing.				Equity and Unit Trusts	
				67.43	
				Fixed Income Instruments issued by Bank of Thailand	
				29.88	
				Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	
				2.23	
				Other Assets	
				0.72	
				Other Liabilities	
				-0.26	
Fees				Sector Allocation (% NAV)	
Not over		Actual		Energy & Utilities	
13.39		13.35		Banking	
Property Development		7.66		Electronic Components	
6.62		Information & Communication Technology		5.47	
Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)				Issuer Allocation (% NAV)	
The fees below are charged directly to investors upon each subscription, redemption, or switching transaction.				Bank of Thailand	
				29.88	
				United Overseas Bank (Thai) Plc.	
				2.22	
Fees				Credit Rating Breakdown	
Not over		Actual		Domestic	
13.39		13.35		National	
Property Development		7.66		International	
6.62		Information & Communication Technology		5.47	
Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)				AAA	
The fees below are charged directly to investors upon each subscription, redemption, or switching transaction.				32.10	
				A	
				0.01	
Fixed Income - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)					
Holding		% NAV			
Bank of Thailand Bond 15/FRB182/2026		11.41			
Bank of Thailand Bond 5/364/2026		6.48			
Bank of Thailand Bond 9/364/2025		4.69			
Bank of Thailand Bond 2/364/2026		2.60			
Bank of Thailand Bond 2/FRB364/2026		2.41			

Equity - Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)

Holding	% NAV
Advanced Info Service Plc.	4.00
SCB X Plc.	3.77
PTT Plc.	3.53
Delta Electronics (Thailand) Plc.	3.52
Krung Thai Bank Plc.	2.70

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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