

Krungsri Cash RMF

KFCASHRMF

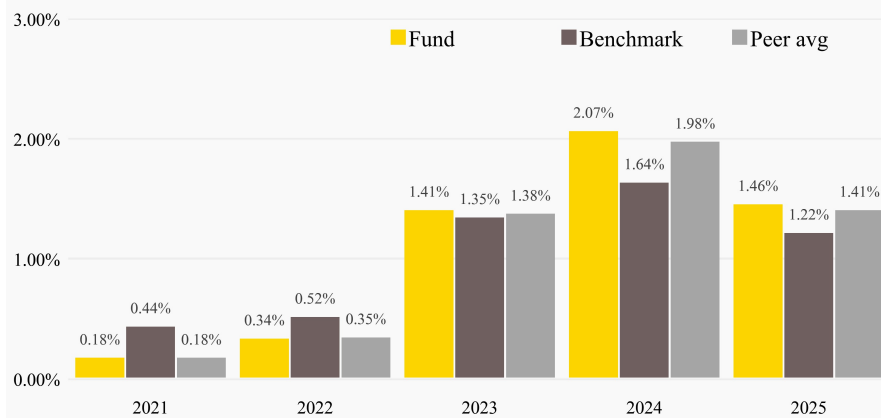
Fund Type

- Fixed Income Fund/ Money Market Fund/ Retirement Mutual Fund
- Fund investing onshore, no foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Money Market Government

Investment Policy and Management Style

- Invest domestically at least 70% of NAV in government bond and the remaining will invest in debt instruments of private sector, financial institutions or bank deposits.
- The above instruments are assigned the top two ratings for short-term credit rating or equivalent long-term credit rating or the top three ratings for long-term credit rating except for government instruments with duration not exceeding 397 days at the day of investment.
- The fund's portfolio duration at any point in time is not over 92 days.
- The fund aims to seek better returns than the benchmark (Active Management)

Calendar year performance



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

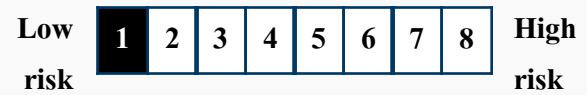
Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	0.21	0.21	0.51	1.21
Benchmark	0.21	0.21	0.45	1.06
Peer Group	0.22	0.22	0.49	1.19
Standard Deviation of Fund	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.09
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	1.64	1.13	0.96	1.59
Benchmark	1.38	1.05	1.14	1.66
Peer Group	1.60	1.10	0.97	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.11
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Money Market Government

Risk spectrum



Low Risk

Investing in deposits, deposit-equivalent instruments, government bonds or Bank of Thailand bonds with a maturity of not exceeding 397 days; without exposure to foreign investment risk

Fund Information

Fund launch date	29 October 2004
Dividend policy	None
Fund duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Mr.Theerapab Chirasakyakul (20 June 2012)

Ms.Pornnipa Nungnamjai (1 October 2021)

Benchmark

The average interest rate for one-year fixed deposits with the amount less than 5 million Baht of 3 major banks, namely, Bangkok Bank, Kasikorn Bank and Siam Commercial Bank: 100.00%

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.

Full Prospectus



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

www.krungsriasset.com

Subscription

Period: Every bank working day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

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

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

Redemption

Period: Every bank working day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

Minimum redemption: None

Minimum holding balance: Not specified

Payment Period: Not exceed 2 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 1 working days after the execution day (T+1)

Statistical Information

Maximum Drawdown	-0.03 %
Recovering Period	5 Days
FX Hedging	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.07
Portfolio Duration	9 Days
Yield to Maturity	0.98

* Yield to Maturity (YTM) includes all occurred yield without FX hedging adjustment. So this may cause the actual return increase or decrease from YTM in Thai Baht denominated.

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

These fees may reduce investment returns. Investors are advised to consider these fees carefully before investing.

Fees	Not over	Actual
Management	0.3210	0.2140
Trailer fee: Yes		
Total	0.4494	0.3060

Remark

The trailer fee is a part of the management fee.

Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value) The fees below are charged directly to investors upon each subscription, redemption, or switching transaction.

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

Remark

- 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.

Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)

Holding	% NAV
Bank of Thailand Bond 2/FRB364/2026	20.81
Bank of Thailand Bond 10/FRB363/2025	13.94
Bank of Thailand Bond 1/FRB182/2026	12.10
Bank of Thailand Bond 5/FRB363/2025	10.40
Bank of Thailand Bond 3/FRB182/2026	9.54

Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)

Fixed Income Instruments issued by Bank of Thailand	98.30
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	1.53
Other Assets	0.42
Other Liabilities	-0.24

Issuer Allocation (% NAV)

Bank of Thailand	98.30
United Overseas Bank (Thai) Plc.	1.53

Credit Rating Breakdown

	Domestic	National	International
AAA	99.83		
A	0.00		

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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