

Fees Charged to the Fund (% p.a. of NAV)			Statistical Information	
Fees	Not over	Actual	Maximum Drawdown	-3.58 %
Management	2.1400	0.6420	Recovering Period	2 Months 14 Days
Total	4.6549	0.8521	FX Hedging	94.93 %
Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)			Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.91
Fees	Not over	Actual	Portfolio Duration	5 Years 2 Months 22 Days
Subscription	Not exceeding 2.00	Waived	Yield to Maturity	6.51
Redemption	Not exceeding 2.00	Waived	Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)	
Switch - In	Not exceeding 2.00	Disallow for switching	PIMCO GIS Diversified Income Fund, Class Institutional - Income (USD)	97.92
Switch - Out	Not exceeding 2.00	Disallow for switching	Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	2.45
Transfer	10 Baht per 1,000 units	10 Baht per 1,000 units	Other Assets	0.42
Remark			Other Liabilities	-0.79
- All above mentioned fees are inclusive of Value Added Tax or Specific Business Tax or other taxes.			Sector/Asset Allocation (% NAV)	
- The management company, at its discretion, may adjust the actual fee charged in accordance with the strategy or operating expenses.			Financial Other	5.20
- The Management Company reserves the right to waive the transfer fee at its discretion.			Banks	4.90
Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)			Technology	4.70
Holding	% NAV		Pipelines	3.30
FNMA TBA 6.5% AUG 30YR	5.20		Electric Utility	3.10
FNMA TBA 6.0% AUG 30YR	3.70		Master Fund information as of 30 September 2025	
US TREASURY BOND	2.30			
FNMA TBA 5.0% AUG 30YR	1.30			
FNMA TBA 4.0% AUG 30YR	1.00			
Master Fund information as of 30 June 2025				
The Master Fund information (The master fund that the fund invests more than 20% of its NAV)				
Fund name : PIMCO GIS Diversified Income Fund, Class Institutional - Income (USD)			ISIN code : IE00B138GV00	
			Bloomberg code : PIMDIFI:ID	

- Investors can purchase unit linked insurance from this fund through the specified insurer. Purchase of unit-linked fund may be subject to certain restrictions and practice. Investors should study the policy details of the unit linked fund prior to making an investment decision.
- The Management Company shall comply with the rules and regulations of the master fund which requires reporting of unitholding of 25 per cent or more of the total outstanding units of the fund to the authorized officer of the master fund and may also submit personal information of such unitholder, for example, a copy of National ID Card and/or a copy of Passport and/or request additional information or documents from unitholders later upon request of the master fund. In case a unitholder refuses to provide additional information or documents or has a conduct deemed to be and/or an offence under the law which results in the Management Company being unable to comply with the rules and regulations of the master fund, the Management Company shall reserve the right to suspend or cease provision of services and refund the investment amount equal to the value of the units to such unitholder. In such case, the Management Company’s action shall be deemed agreed by the unitholder and the unitholder shall not use such action as ground for claim of damages against the Management Company.

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.

Krungsri Asset Management Company Limited

1st-2nd Zone A, 12th, 18th Zone B Floor Ploenchit Tower
898 Ploenchit Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330

Tel. 0 2657 5757 Fax. 02 657 5777

Website: www.krungsriasset.com