

Krungsri Finnoventure PE Y2033 Fund-Not for Retail Investors

KFFVPE-UI

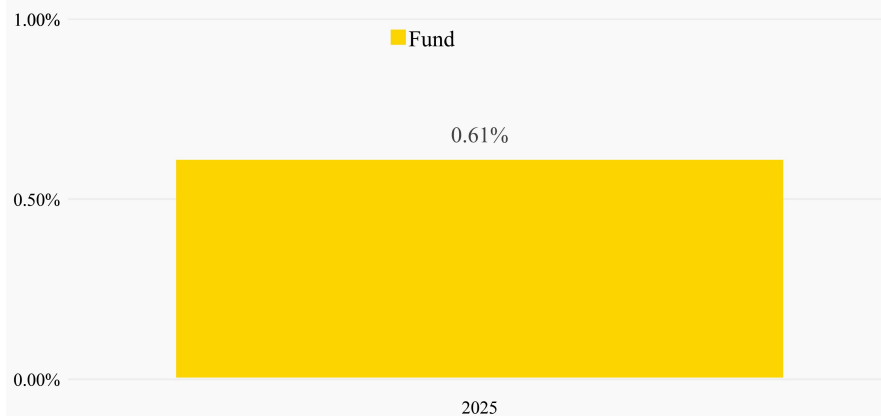
Fund Type

- Alternative Investments Fund
- Fund investing onshore and offshore with foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Miscellaneous

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The fund invests in a PE Trust named Finnoventure Private Equity Trust I which invest in the startup businesses of domestic and overseas non-listed private companies. Such startups shall be tech companies applying advanced technology and innovation in the operations of specific sectors such as financial tech, e-commerce, and automotive, etc.
- Krungsri Finnovate Company Limited is a trust manager of PE Trust.
- The PE Trust may invest in derivatives for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (EPM) and hedging against foreign exchange risk. The proportion of investment in derivatives for EPM shall not exceed 5% of the Fund's NAV.
- This Fund aims to track the performance the PE Trust – Finnoventure Private Equity Trust I whereas the PE Trust has the objective to achieve long-term growth of capital by emphasizing joining investments in startup businesses which are non-listed private companies.

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 (%)

Data as of 31 March 2026

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	-0.87	-0.87	2.15	0.44
Benchmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peer Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	1.56	N/A	N/A	2.32
Benchmark	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Peer Group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Miscellaneous

Risk spectrum


Significantly High Risk

Investing in alternative assets such as Private Equity etc., on average no less than 80% of NAV in fund's accounting year

Fund Information

Fund launch date	24 December 2021
Dividend policy	None
Fund duration	Approximately 12 years
FX hedging	Dynamic hedging

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (24 December 2021)
Mr.Satit Buachoo (24 December 2021)

Benchmark

None. As the Fund adopts a unique management approach in order to achieve the preferred returns during a certain period of time, it is not necessary to evaluate the fund performance through benchmark 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.

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

Full Prospectus


www.krungsriasset.com

The Master Fund information (The master fund that the fund invests more than 20% of its NAV)

Fund name : Finnoventure Private Equity Trust I

web link : -

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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