

Krungsri Japan RMF

KFJAPANRMF

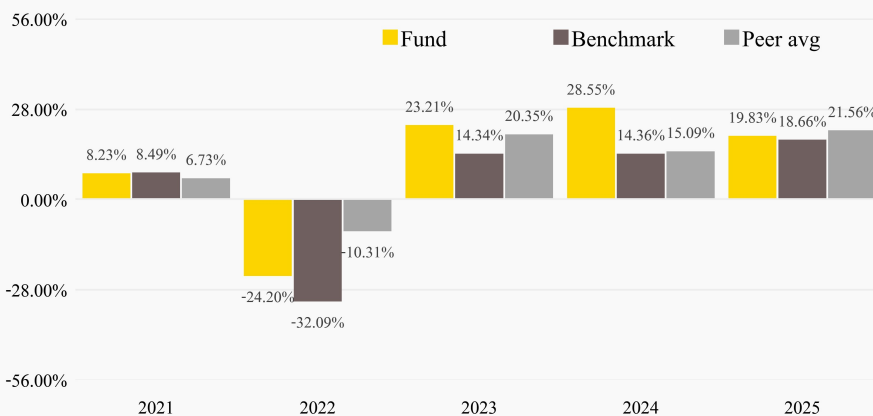
Fund Type

- Mixed Fund/ Feeder Fund/ Retirement Mutual Fund
- Fund investing primarily offshore with foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Japan Equity

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The fund invests in JPMorgan Funds – Japan Equity Fund, Class C (acc) - JPY, the master fund , at least 80% of NAV in average of an accounting period.
- The master fund investing primarily in equities of companies that are domiciled, or carrying out the main part of their economic activity, in Japan.
- The management company of the master fund is JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.a.r.l.
- The fund may invest in a forward contract to enhance efficiency portfolio management and hedge against risk from investment.
- The Fund aims to track investment return of the Master Fund. The Master Fund aims to generate higher return than the benchmark (active management).

Calendar year performance



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

Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	14.57	2.31	-0.96	20.98
Benchmark	19.38	4.18	3.95	21.38
Peer Group	23.82	2.48	7.92	36.78
Standard Deviation of Fund	24.80	23.82	26.16	22.88
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	24.00	24.52	25.64	22.03
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	22.04	10.75	9.73	7.23
Benchmark	18.87	4.73	8.75	5.93
Peer Group	20.37	13.22	11.71	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	21.61	21.06	19.97	20.85
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	20.58			

Subscription

Period: Every fund's dealing 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 fund's dealing day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

Minimum redemption: None

Minimum holding balance: Not specified

Payment Period: Not exceed 6 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 4 working days after the execution day (T+4)

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	2.1400	1.3375
Trailer fee: Yes		
Total	4.6545	1.5519

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	2.00	Waived
Redemption	2.00	Waived
Switch - In	2.00	Waived
Switch - Out	2.00	Waived
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
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	9.30
Fast Retailing Retail Trade	5.10
Asics	4.90
Recruit Services	4.70
Advantest	4.50

Master Fund information as of 31 July 2026

Statistical Information

Maximum Drawdown	-33.21 %
Recovering Period	1 Year 9 Months 5 Days
FX Hedging	89.10 %
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.10
Sharpe Ratio	0.98
Alpha	3.17 %
Beta	N/A

Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)

JPMorgan Funds - Japan Equity Fund class C (acc) - JPY	98.63
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	1.91
Other Assets	0.17
Other Liabilities	-0.71

Country Allocation (% NAV)

Japan	100.00
Master Fund information as of 31 July 2026	

Sector/Asset Allocation (% NAV)

Electric Appliances	20.90
Banks	13.50
Retail Trade	8.50
Services	7.50
Machinery	5.60

Master Fund information as of 31 July 2026

The Master Fund information (The master fund that the fund invests more

- The Management Company shall comply with the rules and regulations of the master fund which requires reporting of unitholding of 10 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.

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