Krungsri Asset Management
A member of MUFG

Krungsri Asset Management Co., Ltd.

Prospectus - Executive Summary

As of 29 August 2025

Investment in LTF from 1 Jan 2020 onwards shall not be entitled to tax benefits.

Krungsri Dynamic LTF-D

Dividend Class
KFLTFDNM-D

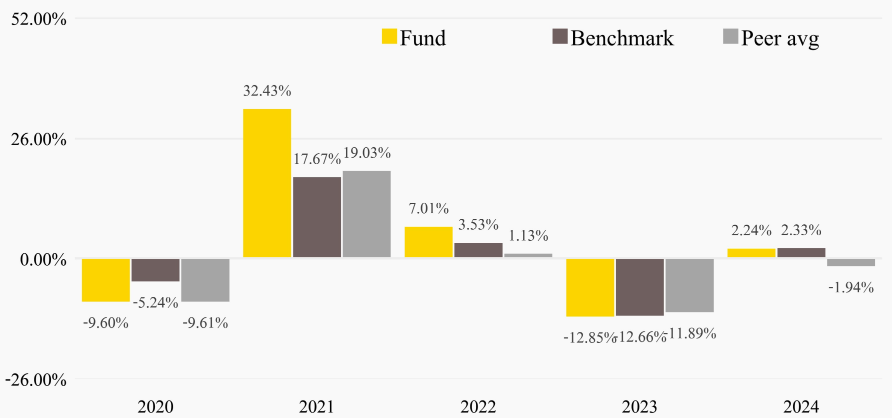
Fund Type

- Equity Fund/ Long term equity fund
- Fund investing onshore, no foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Equity General

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The Fund will invest in average no less than 65% of its NAV in each accounting year in stocks that listed in The Stock Exchange of Thailand.
- The remaining will be invested in equity instruments other than the categories listed above, debt instruments, hybrid bonds, financial instruments or deposits, derivative warrants or mutual fund units.
- 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 incepted, the calendar year performance is the cumulative return from an inception date to year end.

Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	-19.61	0.24	-10.62	-19.61
Benchmark	-8.51	8.27	5.79	-5.25
Peer Group	-10.27	5.91	0.11	-9.06
Standard Deviation of Fund	21.61	22.43	22.36	19.47
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	19.73	19.23	20.66	17.51

	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	-8.97	0.76	N/A	-2.63
Benchmark	-5.74	2.02	N/A	-0.58
Peer Group	-7.96	-0.39	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	14.92	14.68	N/A	16.93
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	13.53	13.69	N/A	16.26

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.
Peer Group fund category : Equity General

Risk spectrum

Low risk	1	2	3	4	5	**6**	7	8	High risk

High Risk

Investing in equity instruments on average no less than 65% of NAV in an accounting year

Fund Information

Fund launch date	**23 November 2018**
Share class launch date	**23 November 2018**
Dividend policy	**Yes**
Fund duration	**Indefinite**

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (30 October 2020)

Mr.Peeti Pratipatpong (1 October 2021)

Benchmark

SET Total Return Index (SET TRI)

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 cerified by CAC.

Morningstar Rating ★★★★ (As of 31 Jul 2025)

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

Full Prospectus

www.krungsriasset.com

Subscription

Period: Not allowed from 2 Jan 2020 onwards

Opening hours: -

Minimum initial subscription: -

Minimum subsequent subscription: -

Redemption

Period: Every bank working day

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

Minimum redemption: None

Minimum holding balance: None

Payment Period: Not exceed 5 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 3 working days after the execution day (T+3)

Remark

- Switching from all LTF to LTF accumulation and/or dividend share class is not allowed via online channel in case of the holding period in LTF not compliant with relevant conditions imposed by regulator.

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

Fees	Not over	Actual
Management	2.6750	2.1400
Total	5.0825	2.3459

Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)

Fees	Not over	Actual
Subscription	1.50	Waived
Redemption	1.50	Waived
Switch - In	1.50	Waived
Switch - Out	1.50	Waived
Transfer	10 Baht per 1,000 units	Waived
Early redemption or switch out fee	0.50	0.50 If holding period less than 3 years
Brokerage Fee	0.50	0.15

Remark

- All above mentioned fees are inclusive of Value Added Tax or Specific Business Tax or other taxes.
- The Management Company reserves the right to waive the switching fee in the case of switching among different classes of mutual fund units within this Fund.
- 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
CP ALL Plc.	5.76
Minor International Plc.	5.44
MBK Plc.	5.35
Thanachart Capital Plc.	4.85
Precious Shipping Plc.	4.75

Statistical Information

Maximum Drawdown	-37.85 %
Recovering Period	0.00
FX Hedging	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.26
Sharpe Ratio	-0.73
Alpha	-3.23 %
Beta	0.99
Tracking Error	N/A

Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)

Equity and Unit Trusts	98.81
Other Assets	2.08
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	0.02
Other Liabilities	-0.90

Sector Allocation (% NAV)

Transportation & Logistics	13.86
Banking	13.25
Commerce	12.52
Finance & Securities	11.78
Energy and Utilities	8.53

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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