

Krungsri Medium Term Fixed Income RMF

KFMTFIRMF

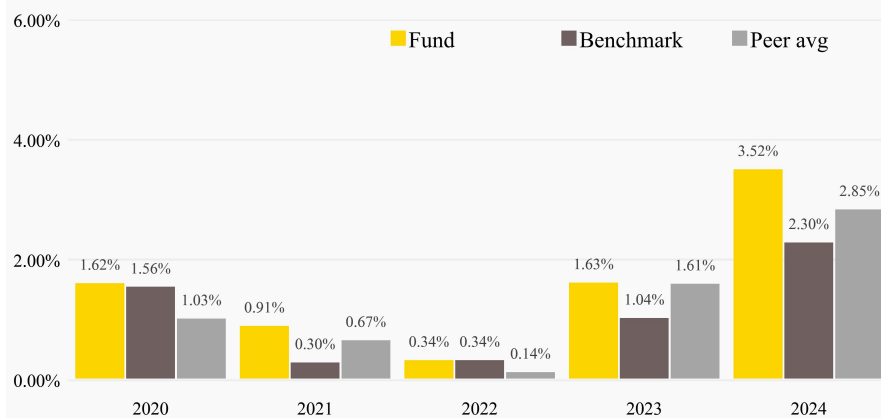
Fund Type

- Fixed income Fund/ Retirement mutual fund
- Fund investing onshore, no foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Mid Term General Bond

Investment Policy and Management Style

- Focus on domestic investment particularly debt instruments of government sector, private companies with stable financial status and good return or bank deposits.
- The fund may invest in a forward contract only which is embedded in structure note transaction in puttable or callable bond.
- The fund aims to seek better returns 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	3.80	1.70	3.13	5.29
Benchmark	1.88	0.75	1.48	2.70
Peer Group	3.43	1.59	2.80	4.59
Standard Deviation of Fund	0.75	0.67	0.76	0.70
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.21
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	3.17	2.26	2.07	1.94
Benchmark	1.89	1.25	2.40	2.99
Peer Group	2.81	1.94	1.79	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	0.59	0.67	0.68	0.56
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	0.22	0.25	0.88	1.30

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Mid Term General Bond

Risk spectrum



Low to Moderate Risk

Investing in government bonds, private sector debentures, with non-investment grade/unrated securities of not exceeding 20% of NAV

Fund Information

Fund launch date 16 October 2002

Dividend policy None

Fund duration Indefinite

Fund Manager

Ms.Porntipa Nungnamjai (24 July 2006)

Ms.Rumbharaj Yudhanahas (9 April 2013)

Benchmark

1. 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 : 50.00%

2. ThaiBMA Government Bond Index with a 1-3 year tenor : 50.00%

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.

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		Redemption		Statistical Information			
Period: Every bank working day		Period: Every bank working day		Maximum Drawdown		-1.94 %	
Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30		Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30		Recovering Period		7 Months 21 Days	
Minimum initial subscription: 500 Baht not exceeding 500,000 Baht		Minimum redemption: None		FX Hedging		N/A	
Minimum subsequent subscription: 500 Baht not exceeding 500,000 Baht		Minimum holding balance: Not spectified		Portfolio Turnover Ratio		0.36	
		Payment Period: Not exceed 4 working days after the execution day but in general practice, the payment date will be 2 working days after the execution day (T+2)		Portfolio Duration		2 Years 8 Months 19 Days	
				Yield to Maturity		1.80	
				* 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)						Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)	
Fees		Not over		Actual			
Management		0.9095		0.3210			
Total		1.2412		0.4225			
Fees Charged to Unitholders (% of trading value)							
Fees		Not over		Actual			
Subscription		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived			
Redemption		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived			
Switch - In		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived			
Switch - Out		-		-			
To RMFs' of other AMC		Not exceeding 1.50		Waived			
Among KSAM's RMFs		Not exceeding 1.00		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 may change the rate of actual fees to ensure consistency with the investment strategy or the operational expenses.							
Top Five Holdings (% of NAV)							
Holding				% NAV			
Bank of Thailand Bond 8/364/2025				5.89			
Goverment Housing Bank.				4.60			
DEBENTURES OF TRUE CORPORATION PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED NO. 2/2568 TRANCHE 3				4.43			
DEBENTURES OF SCG CHEMICALS PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED NO. 2/2565 TRANCHE 1				4.29			
TLOAN65/5/14.75Y				4.07			
Issuer Allocation (% NAV)							
Bank of Thailand				20.17			
Government				14.50			
Government Housing Bank				8.23			
True Corporation Plc.				4.55			
SCG Chemicals Plc.				4.29			
Credit Rating Breakdown							
		Domestic		National		International	
AAA		50.15					
AA		13.79					
A		35.97					

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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