

Krungsri Asset Management Co., Ltd.

KFS100SSF is established in accordance with cabinet resolution dated 10 March 2020. Maximum investment amount to qualify for tax privilege is 200,000 Baht and investors cannot switch the units of KFS100SSF to other SSF funds.

Krungsri SET100-SSF

Super Savings Fund: SSF
KFS100SSF

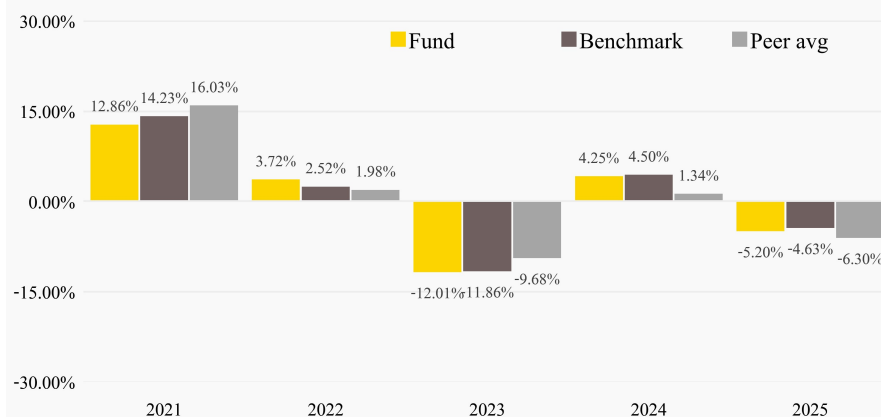
Fund Type

- Equity Fund/ Index Fund/ Cross Investing Fund/ Super Savings Fund
- Fund investing onshore, no foreign investment related risks
- AIMC Category : Equity Large Cap

Investment Policy and Management Style

- The Fund shall invest at least 80% of NAV in average of fund accounting year in shares listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand that are constituents of the SET100 Index, in order to enable the Fund to track investment returns of SET100 Total Return Index (SET100 TRI).
- The Fund may invest no more than 20% of NAV in average of fund accounting year in units of mutual funds under management of the Company.
- The fund may invest in a forward contract to enhance efficiency portfolio management and hedge against risk from investment.
- The fund seeks to track investment returns of SET100 Total Return Index (SET100 TRI) (passive management/index tracking)

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.

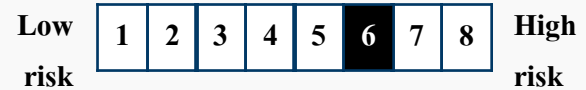
Fund performance (%)

	YTD	3M	6M	1Y *
Fund return	34.70	11.80	27.65	39.16
Benchmark	34.77	12.04	27.89	40.17
Peer Group	31.29	12.12	25.97	34.17
Standard Deviation of Fund	18.44	13.01	18.92	16.72
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	18.60	13.07	19.14	16.82
	3Y *	5Y *	10Y *	Since Inception
Fund return	6.85	5.81	N/A	7.08
Benchmark	7.18	5.96	N/A	7.79
Peer Group	4.85	4.38	N/A	N/A
Standard Deviation of Fund	16.10	14.43	N/A	15.54
Standard Deviation of Benchmark	16.20	14.54	N/A	15.65

* All periods longer than one year are annualized.

Peer Group fund category : Equity Large Cap

Risk spectrum



High Risk

Investing mainly in equity on average no less than 80% of NAV in fund's accounting year

Fund Information

Fund launch date	10 April 2020
Share class launch date	10 April 2020
Dividend policy	Yes
Fund duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Mr.Thalit Choktippattana (1 October 2021)

Mr.Satit Buachoo (3 October 2022)

Benchmark

SET100 Total Return Index (SET100 TRI)

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 30 Jun 2026)

Further information about

Liquidity Risk Management tools

investors can be sourced from

Full prospectus.

Full Prospectus



www.krungsriasset.com

Subscription

Period: Not allowed from 1 Jul 2020 onwards

Opening hours: 08:30 - 15:30

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)

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	2.6750	0.5350
Trailer fee: Yes		
Total	5.0825	0.7240

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	1.50	Waived
Redemption	1.50	Waived
Switch - In	1.50	Waived
Switch - Out	1.50	Waived
Transfer	none	none
Early redemption or switch out fee	0.50	0.50 If holding period less than 3 years
Brokerage Fee	0.50	Waived

Remark

- All above mentioned fees are inclusive of Value Added Tax or Specific Business Tax or other taxes.

- Fine charge will not charge in case of switching among super savings funds which under KSAM’s management or other asset management company.

- 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
Delta Electronics (Thailand) Plc.	8.47
Advanced Info Service Plc.	7.35
PTT Plc.	7.14
Gulf Development Plc.	6.69
Airport of Thailand Plc.	6.00

Statistical Information

Maximum Drawdown	-30.63 %
Recovering Period	10 Months 15 Days
FX Hedging	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.15
Sharpe Ratio	0.32
Alpha	-0.33 %
Beta	1.00
Tracking Error	0.56

Portfolio Breakdown (% NAV)

Equity and Unit Trusts	99.03
Other Assets	1.94
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	0.14
Other Liabilities	-1.11

Sector Allocation (% NAV)

Energy & Utilities	24.42
Banking	17.26
Information & Communication Technology	10.71
Electronic Components	9.69
Transportation & Logistics	8.68

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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