

กองทุนเปิดกรุงไทยหุ้นระยะยาว

The Krung Thai Long -Term Equity Fund

KTLF-D Dividend Class

High

Risk Level

2 3 4 5 1 Low

High Risk

Risk Level 6 = Equity Fund, The Fund has net exposure to equity by averaging accounting period with no less than 65% of NAV.

Fund Information Registered Date 15/11/04 Share Class Launch Date 01/07/20 Dividend Policy Dividend payout **Fund Maturity** None

Portfolio Manager

Mr. Yernyong Thepjumnong Since 19/01/17

SET Total Return Index (SET TRI)

Worning

Benchmark

- Investment in a fund is not the same as a cash deposit.
- Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Anti-Corruption : Certified by CAC



Investors can study Liquidity Risk Management Tools in the prospectus.

Fund Type / Fund Category

- Open-end Equity Fund, Long Term Equity Fund: LTF
- Domestic Investment Fund
- Group Equity Large Cap

Investment Policy and Strategy

- The fund invests in common stocks listed on the stock exchange having good fundamentals and equity securities generating returns that correlate with stocks or group of stocks that are listed. However, the fund will not invest in derivatives with listed stocks as the underlying. Core holdings will average at least 65% of NAV during the accounting year.
- The fund aims to achieve higher performance than its benchmark.

Fund Performance (%)

6 10 YTD Since Month Month Year* Year* Year* Year

Fund Return

Benchmark Return

Peer Average

Fund Stadard Deviation

Benchmark Stadard

Deviation

Remark: * % p.a.

17.70

7.11

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Subscription	Redemption
Subscription date : Every business day.	Redemption date : Every business day.
Business hours: 8:30 a.m3:30 p.m.	Business hours: 8:30 a.m3:30 p.m.
Min Initial Subscription : 500 Baht	Min Redemption : None
Min Subsequent Subscription : 500 Baht	Min Outstanding Balance : None
	Settlement Period : T+2, which is 2 business days after the redemption order.

Remark: * The payment period will not exceed 5 business days from the redemption date.

** Investing in long-term equity funds From January 1, 2020 onwards, will not receive tax benefits.

Fees Charged to the Fund (%p.a. of NAV)					
Fees	Maximum Rate	Actual Rate			
Management Fee	2.1400	1.6050			
Total expenses	3.7450	See Remark			

 ${\it Remark: *A forementioned fees already include VAT, special business tax, and related taxes.}$

Fees Charged to the Unitholder (% of Transaction Amount)

Fees	Maximum Rate	Actual Rate
Front-end Fee	3.000	Currently Waived
Back-end Fee	3.000	Currently Waived
Switching-in Fee	3.000	Currently Waived
Switching-out Fee	3.000	Currently Waived
Transfer Fee	See Remark	See Remark

Remark: * Aforementioned fees already include VAT, special business tax, and related taxes.

Statistics Data	
Maximum Drawdown	N/A
Recovering Period	N/A
FX Hedging	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Rate	0.90
Sharpe Ratio	N/A
Alpha	N/A
Beta	N/A
Sector Allocation	
Sector	% NAV
Technology	24.32
Services	21.65
Financials	19.00

Remark:

Resources

Property & Construction

^{**} Total expenses (actually collected) belong to the previous fiscal year.

^{**} Transfer fee subjected to rate charged by the Registrar.

KTLF-D Dividend Class

The Krung Thai Long -Term Equity Fund

Asset Allocation		Top 5 Holdings	
Asset Type	% NAV	Assets	% NAV
Equity	93.10	EQ : DELTA ELECTRONICS (THAILAND) PCL.	14.93
Deposits and Fixed Income Instruments issued by Financial Institutions	7.05	EQ : ADVANCED INFO SERVICE PCL.	6.54
		EQ: PTT PCL.	6.04
Other Asset and Liability	-0.15	EQ : Gulf Development PCL	5.90
Remark :		EQ : KASIKORNBANK	5.20
		Remark :	

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Dividend Class

Definitions

Maximum Drawdown the fund's largest percentage loss over the past 5 years (or since inception if the fund has been operating for less than 5 years) measured from peak NAV/unit to lowest NAV/unit during a decline. The Maximum Drawdown helps provide some indication of the risk of potential loss when investing in the fund.

Recovering Period the time it takes to regain losses; this data provides information about how long it took to climb back from the largest loss to a former peak.

FX Hedging the percentage of foreign investments that are hedged against foreign exchange risk.

Portfolio Turnover illustrates how active the portfolio is traded during a particular period. This is calculated by dividing the value of total purchases in 1 year or the value of total sales in 1 year, whichever is lower, by the fund's average NAV over the same period being measured. A fund with a high Portfolio Turnover ratio denotes that its portfolio managers actively trade the securities in the portfolio; this incurs considerable trading costs which should be taken into consideration in comparison with the performance of fund to ascertain whether the active trading activity is well justified.

Sharpe Ratio the ratio between excess return achieved by the fund compared to investment risks taken. It is determined from the difference between the fund's return and the Risk-Free Rate, compared to the fund's volatility (Standard Deviation). The Sharpe Ratio reflects the excess return the fund generates given its risk exposure. A fund with a higher Sharpe Ratio denotes a better-managed fund since it is able to generate a higher return over a similar risk exposure.

Alpha excess return generated by the fund when compared to its benchmark index. A high Alpha figure illustrates that the fund is able to achieve a higher return than the benchmark due to the fund managers' ability to select good investments and appropriate timing.

Beta magnitude and direction of the performance of securities in the portfolio relative to the market's return. A Beta lower than 1 denotes that the return of the securities in the portfolio is less sensitive to changes in the market's return. A Beta higher than 1 indicates that the return of the securities in the portfolio deviates by a larger magnitude in comparison to changes in the market's return.

Tracking Error the fund's ability to replicate the performance of its benchmark index is measured as Tracking Error. A low figure shows that the fund can efficiently match the benchmark's movement and generate similar performance. A fund with a high tracking error will generally have average returns that deviate from the benchmark index.

Yield to Maturity the return from investment in a fixed income instrument that is held until maturity. It is calculated from the stream of coupon payments to receive in the future plus the principal to be paid back, adjusted into present value terms. It indicates the overall return of a fixed income fund by summing the weighted average Yield to Maturity of each fixed income instrument in the portfolio. Since Yield to Maturity is expressed as a percentage per annum, it can be conveniently used to compare fixed income funds which will hold their debt securities until maturity and have similar investment policies.

"Important Notice: This document has been translated from Thai. If there is any inconsistency or ambiguity between the English version and the Thai version, the Thai version shall prevail."

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