

K China Controlled Volatility Fund-A(A)

K-CCTV-A(A)

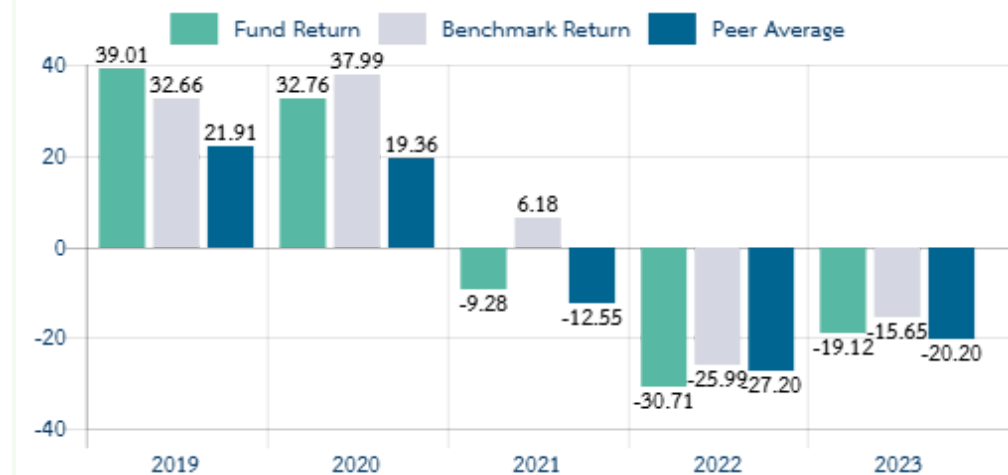
Fund Type / AIMC Category

- Foreign Mixed Fund / Fund of Funds
- Greater China Equity

Investment Policy and Strategy

- The Fund mainly invests in at least 2 foreign funds which invest in equity, debt instruments and/or other securities listed, domiciled in China includes Mainland China, Taiwan and the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macau.
- In order to control portfolio's volatility, the fund manager will use own discretion to adjust capital allocation into each foreign fund according to market conditions.
- The Fund may invest in other mutual funds under management of KAsset not more than 20% of NAV. Such other mutual funds may invest in any mutual fund under management of KAsset not exceeding 1 level.
- The Fund and the foreign funds may invest in Structured Notes and derivatives for EPM purpose.
- The Fund will use derivatives to hedge against exchange rate risk at least 75% of foreign exposure.
- Aim to invest in foreign funds and adjust the allocation of each foreign fund according to market conditions.

Calendar Year Performance (% p.a.)



Fund Performance (%)

	YTD	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year *
Fund Return	2.94	9.70	6.29	-4.56
Benchmark Return	14.54	18.31	15.14	8.10
Peer Average	13.77	14.17	15.45	4.94
Fund Standard Deviation	16.35	17.37	14.81	15.87
Benchmark Standard Deviation	20.78	27.07	21.45	19.33
	3 Years *	5 Years *	10 Years *	Since Inception *
Fund Return	-15.17	-5.50	N/A	-1.26
Benchmark Return	-10.37	2.69	N/A	4.65
Peer Average	-13.55	-3.38	N/A	N/A
Fund Standard Deviation	18.80	18.88	N/A	18.57
Benchmark Standard Deviation	19.63	21.06	N/A	21.35

Remark : * % p.a.

Risk Profile

Low 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High

High Risk

Invest in equities, bonds and/or alternative assets with exposure in equities not less than 80% of NAV.

Fund Information

Inception Date	14 Dec 18
Class Launch Date	14 Dec 18
Dividend Payment Policy	No
Fund Maturity	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Miss Choonhawan Kattinanon (1 Nov 23)

Benchmark :

1. MSCI China A Onshore Index (100.00%)
(90% adjusted by the cost of exchange rate risk hedging and converted to Thai Baht at the date of return calculation and 10% adjusted by exchange rate converted to Thai Baht at the date of return calculation)
Objective of reference to Benchmark : Used for represent Portfolio composition and Performance comparison.

Warning:

- Investment in Mutual Fund is not bank deposit.
- Past performance is not indicative of future results.

Certified by Thai Private Sector Collective Action Against Corruption: CAC

Investors can study Liquidity Risk Management Tools in the prospectus.

Prospectus



www.kasikornasset.com

Subscription

Subscription date : Every Trading day
 Business hours : 08:30 a.m. - 03:30 p.m.
 Min. initial subscription : 500 Baht
 Min. subsequent subscription : 500 Baht

Redemption

Redemption date : Every trading day
 Business hours : 08:30 a.m. - 02:30 p.m.
 Min. redemption : 500 Baht
 Min. account balance : 50 Baht
 Settlement period : T+5
 (NAV Announce T+2, Settlement T+5 from 10 a.m.)

Statistical Data

Maximum Drawdown -60.47 %
 Recovering Period N/A
 FX Hedging 90.34 %
 Portfolio Turnover Ratio 0.48

Remark :

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

Fees	Max.	Actual
Management Fee	3.2100	1.2840
Total Fee	4.8685	1.3757

Remark : All Fees include VAT, specific business taxes, and other taxes.

- KAsset may consider changing the actual fees charged to reflect strategy or administrative costs.
- If the Fund invests in other mutual funds under management of KAsset (underlying funds), KAsset shall not charge the management fee already charged by the underlying funds.
- If the Fund receives rebate fee from foreign management company, KAsset will rebate to the Fund. This also applies to cases where the underlying fund invests in other funds under management of KAsset, KAsset shall not charge additional fees either.

Fees charged to unitholders (% of trading value)

Fees	Max.	Actual
Front-end Fee	3.00	1.50
Back-end Fee	3.00	Waived
Switching-in Fee		See Remark
Switching-out Fee		See Remark
Transfer Fee	Actual charged	Waived

Remark : All Fees include VAT, specific business taxes, and other taxes.

- KAsset may consider changing the actual fees charged to reflect strategy or administrative costs.
- If the Fund invests in other mutual funds under management of KAsset (underlying funds), KAsset shall not charge overlapping front-end fees and back-end fees with the underlying funds. This also applies to cases where the underlying fund invests in other funds under management of KAsset, KAsset shall not charge additional fees either.
- Switching Fee : Equal to the higher rate between the back-end fee of switch-out fund and the front-end fee of switch-in fund.

Asset Allocation

Asset Type	% NAV	Security	% NAV
Unit Trust	85.21	UBS (Lux) IS - China A Opportunity	51.88
Deposit	7.23	(USD) P-acc	
Others	7.57	CSOP FTSE China A50 ETF-RMB (82822 HK Equity)	25.65
		China AMC CSI Central Enterprises Structure Adjustment ETF Fund	5.88
		Deposit (The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV)	4.96
		iShares MSCI Taiwan Capped ETF	1.80

Investment in other funds more than 20% (domestic funds and/or foreign funds)Fund Name : [UBS \(Lux\) Investment SICAV – China A Opportunity \(USD\), class P-acc](#)

ISIN Code : LU0971614614

Bloomberg Code : UBCAPA2:LX

Fund Name : [CSOP FTSE China A50 ETF \(RMB\)](#)

ISIN Code : HK0000112307

Bloomberg Code : 82822:HK

Description

Maximum Drawdown is the percentage of the fund's maximum loss in the past 5 years (or since the fund's inception if it is launched for less than 5 years) which is measured from the highest NAV per unit to the lowest NAV per unit during such period. Maximum Drawdown is an indicator of the risk of loss from investing in the fund.

Recovering Period is the length of time that the fund takes in recovering from the point of maximum loss to earning back the initial investment.

FX Hedging is the percentage of foreign currency investment with FX hedging.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) is the frequency of securities trading in the fund portfolio over a certain period, calculated by taking the lower value between the sum of the value of securities purchased and the sum of the value of securities sold of the fund in 1 year period divided by the average NAV in the same period.

A fund with high Portfolio Turnover Ratio indicates frequent securities trading by fund manager resulting in high trading costs. Therefore, it is necessary to compare with the performance of the fund in order to assess the worthiness of such securities trading.

Sharpe Ratio is the ratio between marginal return of the fund compared to investment risk, calculated from the difference between the fund's rate of return and risk-free rate compared to the fund's standard deviation. Sharpe Ratio reflects the additional return that the fund should earn to compensate risk. A fund with higher Sharpe Ratio is considered having superior investment management efficiency as it generates higher marginal return under the same risk level.

Alpha is the fund's excess return compared to the benchmark. High Alpha means the fund can generate higher return than the benchmark resulting from fund manager's efficiency in selecting securities or seeking appropriate market timing.

Beta is level and direction of change in return of securities in portfolio in comparison to market price change. Beta of less than 1 indicates that the change in return of securities in portfolio is less than the overall market. Beta of more than 1 indicates that the change in return of securities in portfolio is greater than the overall market.

Tracking Error is the efficiency of the fund to imitate its return to benchmark. Low Tracking Error means the fund is effective in generating return close to benchmark. High Tracking Error means the fund generates return more deviate from benchmark.

Yield to Maturity is the rate of return earned on a bond held to maturity, calculated from the interest expected to receive in the future over that bond duration and paid back principal discounted to the present value. It is used to measure return of fixed income funds by calculating the weighted average of Yield to Maturity of each bond that the fund invests. As Yield to Maturity has standard unit in percentage per annum, it can be used to compare the returns between fixed income funds that have an investment policy of holding bonds until maturity and similar investment characteristics.

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Factsheet



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