

K Growth LTF-C(L)

KGLTF-C(L)

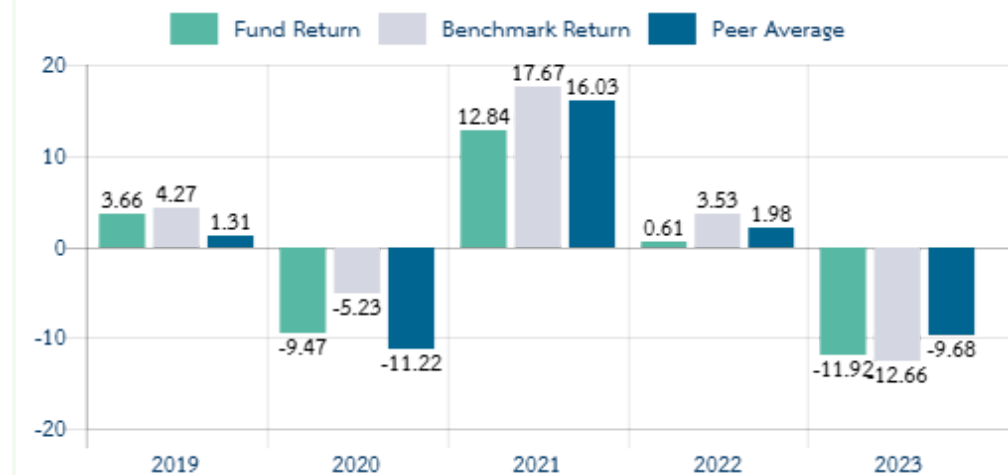
Fund Type / AIMC Category

- Equity Fund / Long Term Equity Fund (LTF)
- Equity Large Cap

Investment Policy and Strategy

- The Fund invests in Thai growth stocks.
- The Fund may invest in derivatives for Efficient Portfolio Management purpose (EPM).
- Active management strategy.

Calendar Year Performance (% p.a.)



Fund Performance (%)

	YTD	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year *
Fund Return	1.89	8.46	3.54	4.31
Benchmark Return	6.96	12.15	8.75	9.76
Peer Average	6.04	10.68	8.37	8.51
Fund Standard Deviation	12.47	15.85	12.99	12.20
Benchmark Standard Deviation	11.23	13.21	11.24	11.22
	3 Years *	5 Years *	10 Years *	Since Inception *
Fund Return	-2.88	-2.14	0.42	5.40
Benchmark Return	-0.37	1.30	2.35	7.47
Peer Average	-0.34	-0.68	0.70	N/A
Fund Standard Deviation	11.98	17.52	15.19	19.41
Benchmark Standard Deviation	11.34	16.86	14.50	17.72

Remark : * % p.a.

Risk Profile

Low 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High

High Risk

Invest in equities on average not less than 65% of NAV.

Fund Information

Inception Date	28 Jun 07
Class Launch Date	28 Jun 07
Dividend Payment Policy	Yes, not more than twice a year. (Book closing at the end of February and August)
Fund Maturity	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Miss Pukpring Phuphaichitkul (4 Jan 21)

Benchmark :

1. SET TRI (100.00%)

Objective of reference to Benchmark : Used for determine 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	Redemption
Subscription date : -	Redemption date : Every business day
Business hours : -	Business hours : 08:30 a.m. - 03:30 p.m.
Min. initial subscription : -	Min. redemption : None
Min. subsequent subscription : -	Min. account balance : None
	Settlement period : T+3 (NAV Announce T+1)
Remark : Additional subscriptions have not been accepted from 1 January 2020 onwards.	

Statistical Data	
Maximum Drawdown	-37.06 %
Recovering Period	N/A
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.14
Sharpe Ratio	-0.31
Alpha	-2.51 %
Beta	1.00

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

Fees	Max.	Actual
Management Fee	1.8725	1.8725
Total Fee	2.4343	2.0609

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.

Fees charged to unitholders (% of trading value)

Fees	Max.	Actual
Front-end Fee	2.00	Waived
Back-end Fee	None	None
Switching-in Fee		See Remark
Switching-out Fee		See Remark
Transfer Fee	None	None

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.

• Exit Fee : Waived

• Switching Fee :

- Switching to KAsset's LTFs : Waived

- Switching to Other AM's LTFs : 1.00% of latest NAV before the switching date.

Asset Allocation		Top 5 Holdings	
Asset Type	% NAV	Security	% NAV
Equity	98.77	Equity (GULF)	8.01
Deposit	0.92	Equity (CPALL)	7.46
Others	0.32	Equity (ADVANC)	7.24
		Equity (AOT)	6.70
		Equity (SCB)	4.92

Sector Breakdown

Sector	% NAV
Energy & Utilities	16.54
Commerce	15.97
Property Development	11.78
Banking	10.29
Transportation & Logistics	8.45

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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