

KWI India Equity FIF
Dividend Distribution Class (KWI INDIA-D)
Type of Fund / Category of Fund

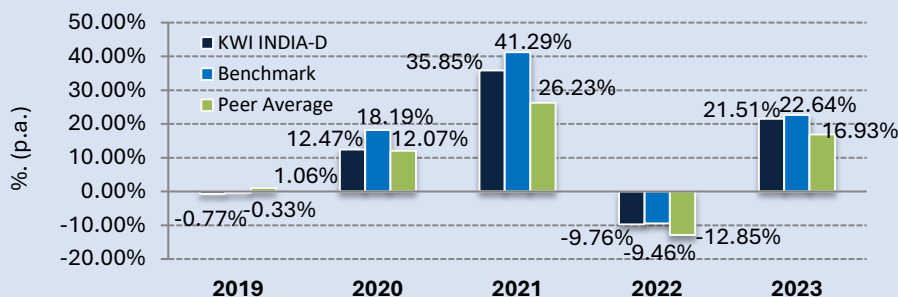
- Foreign Equity Fund / Feeder Fund
- AIMC Category : India Equity

Investment Policy & Fund Strategy

- The Fund shall invest, on average, no less than 80% of NAV in any accounting period in the Mutual Fund Units of Manulife Global Fund – India Equity Fund (Class I2) (the Master Fund).
- The Fund may occasionally invest in derivatives contracts for the purpose of foreign exchange hedging or efficient portfolio management at the discretion of the fund manager.
- The Master Fund will invest mainly of equity related investments and equities of companies covering the different sectors of the Indian economy and which are listed on a stock exchange either in India or on any stock exchange.
- The management company of the master fund is Manulife Investment Management (Hong Kong) Limited.

Investment Strategy

- The Fund aims to track investment return of the Master Fund.
- The Master Fund adopts an active investment management strategy aiming to outperform the reference benchmark.

Calendar Year performance (%) Annualized

Fund performance (%) Annualized*

	YTD	3 Mths	6 Mths	1 Y
KWI INDIA-D	14.54	-5.36	5.46	23.54
Benchmark	17.06	-7.24	4.18	22.44
Peer Group Average	15.58	1.53	11.82	23.98
Fund's Standard Deviation	0.94	0.93	0.98	14.05
Benchmark's Standard Deviation	1.11	1.00	1.21	16.51
	3 Ys	5 Ys	10 Ys	Since Inception
KWI INDIA-D	6.74	14.66	N/A	8.42
Benchmark	8.48	17.37	N/A	10.94
Peer Group Average	4.98	11.57	N/A	
Fund's Standard Deviation	15.43	18.92	N/A	17.07
Benchmark's Standard Deviation	16.03	19.61	N/A	17.74

* The periods of 1 year and above are annualized.

Risk Level

6 : High Risk

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

Fund Feature

Fund Launch Date	9 April 2015
Share Class Launch Date	9 April 2015
Dividend Policy	Yes
Fund Duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Name-Surname	Starting Date
Wongsakorn Hemphan	1 September 2023
Thanasarn Porthaveepong	24 September 2024

Benchmark

100% performance of MGF – India Equity Fund (Class I2) (Master Fund) in USD term converted into Thai Baht-denominated on the date calculating returns of the Fund.

Disclaimer

- Investment in mutual funds is not a money deposit.
- Past performance is no guarantee of future results.
- The value of investment units may go down as well as up due to exchange rate fluctuation and investors may not get back their original investment.

Participation in Anti-Corruption: CAC Signatory Company
 Morningstar rating: As of September 30, 2024, the fund received a 4-star Overall Morningstar Rating


Prospectus


Investors can study Liquidity Risk Management Tools from the Fund's prospectus.

www.kwiam.com

Subscription	Redemption
Subscription Date : Every dealing day	Redemption Date : Every dealing day
Opening Hours : During business hours until 15.30 p.m.	Opening Hours : During business hours until 15.30 p.m.
Minimum Initial Subscription : 1,000 Baht	Minimum Redemption : Not specified
Minimum Subsequent Subscription : Not specified	Minimum Account Balance : Not specified
	Settlement Period : 5 business days from the date which NAV is calculated. (T+5) (NAV Announcement T+1)

Statistical Information

Maximum drawdown	-34.24%
Recovering Period	0.02 Year(s)
FX Hedging	30.94%
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	0.21
Sharpe ratio	0.31
Alpha	-1.00
Beta	0.95
Tracking Error	-

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

Fees	Maximum Rate	Actual
Management	1.8725	1.8725
Total Expenses	6.4200	2.1156

Such fees are inclusive of value added tax, specific business tax, and any other related taxes.

Remark: The Fund has the rebate fee from the Master Fund at the rate of 0.40% p.a. of the investment value in the Master Fund. Such rebate fee is subject to change in accordance with the change in management fee of the Master Fund (if any).

Fees Chargeable to the Unitholders (% p.a. of trading value)

Fees	Maximum Rate	Actual
Front-end Fee		
▪ For mutual fund units	1.50%	1.50%
▪ For Unit-Linked product	None	None
Back-end Fee		
▪ For mutual fund units	None	None
▪ For Unit-Linked product	None	None
Switching-in Fee	None	None
Switching-out Fee	None	None
Unit Transfer Fee	Not exceeding 200 Baht/transaction	Not exceeding 200 Baht/transaction

Such fees are inclusive of value added tax, specific business tax, and any other related taxes.

Remark:

¹ Switching of investment units incurs front-end fee (the Destination Fund) and back-end fee (the Source Fund) in accordance with the rates specified by the Management Company.

² The Management Company reserves the right to change the fees or expenses specified in the Fund Scheme not higher than 5% of the current rates within one accounting year.

Top 5 Holdings of Master Fund

Securities Name	%NAV
Reliance Industries Limited	6.00
ICICI Bank Limited	5.90
HDFC Bank Limited	4.87
Infosys Limited	4.85
Bharti Airtel Limited	4.44

Country Allocation of Master Fund

Country	%NAV
India	96.50

Master Fund information as of 31 Aug 24

Asset Allocation

Asset Name	%NAV
BOT Bond	0.86
Master Fund Units	96.38
Bank deposits	2.92
Other Assets & Liabilities	-0.16

Top 5 Holdings

Asset Name	%NAV
Master Fund Units	96.38
BOT Bond	0.86

The Master Fund information (The master fund that the fund invests more than 20% of its NAV)

Master Fund name : Manulife Global Fund – India Equity Fund (Class I2)

ISIN code : LU1079480668

Bloomberg Ticker : MINEQID:LX

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.

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