



KWI Asset Management Company Limited

Information as of 31 July 2025

KWI India Equity FIF Capital Accumulation Class (KWI INDIA-A)

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.

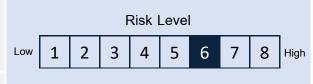
Calendar Year performance (%) Annualized



Fund performance (%) Annualized*

	YTD	3 Mths	6 Mths	1 Y
KWI INDIA-A	-4.77	-2.30	1.72	-11.07
Benchmark	-5.18	-2.19	1.54	-11.52
Peer Group Average	-5.65	-1.08	0.81	-11.68
Fund's Standard Deviation	1.02	0.90	0.95	15.51
Benchmark's Standard Deviation	1.12	0.96	1.09	17.36
	3 Ys	5 Ys	10 Ys	Since Inception
KWI INDIA-A	3 Ys 7.32	5 Y s 13.47	10 Ys 7.04	Since Inception 7.09
KWI INDIA-A Benchmark				· ·
	7.32	13.47	7.04	7.09
Benchmark	7.32 7.78	13.47 15.81	7.04 9.34	7.09

^{*} The periods of 1 year and above are annualized.



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	None
Fund Duration	Indefinite

Fund Manager

Name-Surname	Starting Date
Chanaikan Swadirurk	18 November 2024
Ho Yam Yeung (Richard)	13 May 2025

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: Certified by CAC Morningstar rating: As of July 31, 2025, the fund received a 4-star Overall Morningstar Rating



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

Prospectus



www.kwiam.com

Subscription	Redemption
Subscription Date : Every dealing day	Redemption Date : Every dealing day
Opening Hours : During business hours until 3.30 p.m.	Opening Hours : During business hours until 3.30 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	-19.84%
Recovering Period	N/A
FX Hedging	-
Portfolio Turnover Ratio	-
Sharpe ratio	0.45
Alpha	0.26
Beta	0.87
Tracking Error	-

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

Fees	Maximum Rate	Actual
Management	1.8725	1.8725
Total Expenses	6.4200	2.0835

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

<u>Remark</u>: 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 (% 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	Not exceeding
	200 Baht/transaction	200 Baht/transaction

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

Asset Allocation

Asset Name	%NAV
Master Fund Units	98.68
Bank deposits	1.77
Other Assets &	-0.45
Liabilities	

Top 5 Holdings

Asset Name	%NAV
Master Fund Units	98.68

Top 5 Holdings of Master Fund

Securities Name	%NAV
ICICI Bank Limited	6.91
Reliance Industries Limited	6.84
HDFC Bank Limited	5.94
Bharti Airtel Limited	5.26
Bajaj Finance Limited	3.23

Country Allocation of Master Fund

Col	intry	%NAV
India		97.12

Master Fund information as of 30 Jun 25

¹Switching 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.

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	The trading frequency of assets in the investment portfolio during a certain period of time. It is calculated by
Ratio:	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.

KWI Asset Management Company Limited

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