

# EASTSPRING Global Smart Bond Fund (ES-GSBOND)

Fund Factsheet

Information as of 31 OCTOBER 2024

Special Class

Class ES-GSBOND-S

Eastspring Asset Management (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

### Fund Type / Group

- Fixed Income Fund
- Feeder Fund
- Group Global Bond Discretionary F/X Hedge or Unhedge

#### Investment Policy and Strategy

mainly invests in JPMorgan Funds - Income Fund, Class C.Master funds have a policy to invest in various types of debt securities issued by governments and corporate debt and managed by JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe)

The fund's investment strategy: The fund is passive management / the master fund is active management



#### Description of Risks

Investing in government bonds, private sector debentures, with non-investment grade/unrated securities more than 20% but less than 60% of NAV

#### About the Fund

Fund Registration Date 23 JAN 2020 Unit Class Launch Date 15 NOV 2024

Dividend Payment No Including Dividend

Auto Redemption -Maturity No

#### **Fund Manager**

Ms. Thiranuch Thampimukvatana (Since 11 JUL 2022) Ms. Ruchira Khempeth (Since 01 APR 2024)

#### Benchmark:

1. Bloomberg US Aggregate 100%

Remark: In USD adjusted by the cost of hedging against exchange rate risk to be equivalent to the value of the THB on the date of calculating returns, approximately 90%, and adjusted with the exchange rate to be equivalent to the value of the THB on the date of calculating returns, approximately 10%.

For past performance that less than 1 year, calculated based on the actual period.

# Importance Notice:

Investments in the mutual fund are not deposits

The mutual fund's past performance does not guarantee future results.

Anti-Corruption: Under supervision by the parent company to comply with law

Full Prospectus



Investors may review details about liquidity management tools in the fund's full

prospectus.

www.eastspring.co.th

This Share Class is only for investors under the Portfolio Management Service or Investment Advisory Service in the form of Asset Allocation Model or Discretionary Portfolio Service. Investors can view more details in the full prospectus

#### Purchase Units

#### Redeem Units

Trading Days : every working day

Trading Hours : 08:30 am -15:30 pm

Min Initial Purchase : 1 Baht

Min Subsequent Purchase: 1 Baht

Trading Days: every working day

Trading Hours: 08:30 am -15:30 pm

Minimum Redemption: 1 Baht

Min Balance Required : No Settlement Period : T+4

Remark: Currently and in normal conditions within 4 business days after the trading day

# Fees to be charged to the fund (% of NAV per annum)

Fees	Not Exceeding	Actual
Management	1.6050	0.6420
Total Expenses*	1.9795	1.0970

Remark: Total Expenses in the fiscal year of 1 Dec 21 - 30 Nov 22, Additional fees charged can be found in the prospectus.

# Fees to be charged to unitholders (% of the investment unit value)

Fees	Not Exceeding	Actual
Purchase	None	None
Redeem	None	None
Switch-In	None	None
Switch-Out	None	None
Transfer	None	None

Remark: Additional fees charged can be found in the prospectus.

# Portfolio Breakdown

# Top 5 Holdings

Asset	% NAV
Fixed-Income Fund	101.19
Savings Deposit	1.01
Other Assets	0.22
Other Liabilities	-0.72
Other	-1.70

Asset	% NAV
JPMorgan Funds - Income Fund	101.19

Invest over 20%

Fund Name: JPMorgan Funds - Income Fund

ISIN code: LU1041600427

Bloomberg code: JPMINCC LX EQUITY

#### GLOSSARY

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.

Recovery Period: the time it takes to regain losses; this data provides information about howlong 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 howactive 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 trades 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.



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| I Investment Advisory Center 1725 | Selling Agents Appointed |