

SCB Asset Management Co.,Ltd.

SCB Machine Learning Thai Equity Fund

Super Savings Fund SCBMLT(SSF)

Fund Type / Peer Group

- Fund type: Equity Fund/Cross Investing Fund/Super Savings Fund (SSF)/Fund that invests without foreign investment risk
- AIMC category: Equity General

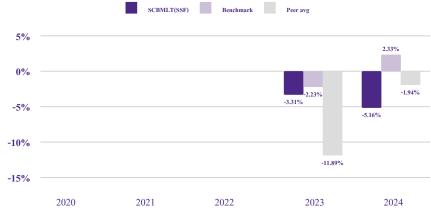
Investment Policy and Strategy

 The Fund invests in equities of companies listed in the Stock Exchange of Thailand and Market for Alternative Investment on average in a fiscal year at least 80% of the NAV by using quantitative analysis and machine learning techniques to select securities for investment through a system developed by the Management Company.

The Fund may invest in investment units of mutual funds or property funds (Type 1) or REITs or infra funds under management of SCBAM not exceeding 100% of NAV.

- The Fund may consider investing in derivatives for purposes of enhancing the efficiency of portfolio management and/or hedging.
- Fund's management strategy: The Fund has an active management strategy aiming to achieve performance higher than the benchmark by using quantitative analysis by dividing into groups of factors that are expected to affect the stock price and using the calculation model to add weight to the factors that are expected to give returns above the market or to reduce the weight of factors that are expected to give yield lower than the market. This model will consider many variables, such as the relative return of each group of factors, market conditions, risk conditions, economic figures or other variables which are expected to be relevant.

Past Performance and Benchmark for the Past 5 Calendar Years (% p.a.)

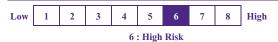


Remark: In the year the Fund was registered, the performance will be shown from the date of registration of the Fund until the end of calendar year.

Pin-Back Performance								
	YTD	3 Mths	6 Mths	1 Yr ¹	3 Yrs ¹	5 Yrs ¹	10 Yrs ¹	Since Inception ¹
SCBMLT(SSF)	-13.07	-13.07	-15.79	-12.82	N/A	N/A	N/A	-14.11
Benchmark	-16.15	-16.15	-18.78	-12.79	N/A	N/A	N/A	-11.12
Average in the same group 2	-14.08	-14.08	-18.17	-14.51	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Portfolio SD	7.78	7.78	9.51	12.21	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.79
Benchmark SD	8.42	8.42	10.13	13.36	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.78

Remark: 1% per year

Risk Spectrum



Invest on average over a year no less than 80% of NAV mainly in equity instruments.

Fund Facts Inception Date 6 December 2017 Share class launch date 5 October 2023 Dividend payment policy Yes Fund Maturity None Fund Manager Mr.Poonsuk Lohsoonthorn 6 December 2017 Mr.Pairit Nittayanuparp 6 December 2017

Benchmark

SET Total Return Index (SET TRI) 100%

Notice

- Investment in mutual funds is not a money deposit.
- Past performance of the fund is not a guarantee for future performance.

Certified by the CAC (Thailand's Private Sector Collective Action)

Coalition Against Corruption: CAC





²Average in the same group according to the AIMC category of mutual funds

Subscription			Redemption		
Subscription Date	Every trading d	lay	Redemption Date:	Every	trading day
Office Hours:	From business opening time - 15,30 hrs. SCB EASY APP from business opening time - 16.00 hrs.		Office Hours:	From business opening time - 15.30 hrs. SCB EASY APP from business opening time - 16.00 hrs.	
Minimum Initial	Subscription:	1,000 Baht	Minimum Redemp	ption:	None
Minimum Subsequent Subscription: 1,00		1,000 Baht	Minimum Balance	e:	None
			Period of Payment	t:	T+2 (Settlement within 2 tradings day after redemption date)
			(The Management Company reserves the		pany reserves the right to
		change the settlement period, which will not exceed			
		5 business days from the redemption date.)			

Remark: Investors are not eligible for tax deduction from investment in Super Savings Fund (SSF) from 1 January 2025 onwards.

Fees Collected from the Fund (%p.a. of NAV) (included of VAT)				
Fees	Maximum not exceeding	Actual Charged		
Management Fee	2.68	1.07		
Total Expense	3.21	1.18		

 $Remark: - The \ Management \ Company \ may \ consider \ changing \ the \ actual \ charged \ fees \ to \ reflect \ its \ strategy \ or \ administrative \ costs.$

Fees Collected from Unit holders (% of Trading Value) (included of VAT)			
Fees	Maximum not exceeding	Actual Charged	
Front-end fee	3.21	waived	
Back-end fee	3.21	waived	
Switch In fee	3.21	waived	
Switch Out fee	3.21	waived	
Transfer fee	Baht 10 per 1,000 units	Baht 10 per 1,000 units	

Remark: - The Management Company may consider changing the actual charged fees to reflect its strategy or administrative costs.

- Brokerage Fees for trading securities upon purchasing/selling/switching investment units shall not exceed 0.75% of investment unit value (waived).

Asset Allocation		Top 5 Holdings		
Asset	% NAV	Securities	% NAV	
EQUITY	80.45	ADVANCED INFO SERVICE PCL.	7.46	
BOND, BOT BOND	15.90	PTT PCL.	6.18	
OTHER ASSET	1.91	BANK OF THAILAND BOND	6.01	
CUSTODIAN BANK, TERM & SAVING DEPOSIT, CERTIFICATE	1.74	3/91/2025 SCB X PCL.	5.17	
OF DEPOSIT		KASIKORNBANK PCL.	4.86	

Statistical data				
Maximum Drawdown	-21.60%			
Recovering Peroid	N/A			
FX Hedging				
Portfolio Turnover	2.32			
Sharpe ratio	-1.36			
Alpha	0.57%			
Beta	0.93			
Tracking Error				

Sector Allocation				
Sector	% NAV			
BANKING	17.37			
COMMUNICATION	15.04			
ENERGY	11.83			
FOOD & BEVERAGE	8.77			
COMMERCE	7.64			
Other	25.74			

Definition

Maximum Drawdown refers to the highest percentage loss of the fund over the past 5 years (or since inception if the fund has been established for less than 5 years). It is calculated from the highest unit value to the lowest unit value during the period that the unit value is declining. The Maximum Drawdown is an indicator of the risk of loss from investing in the fund. **Recovering Period** is used to give investors an idea of how long it will take from the time of maximum loss of the fund to the recovery of initial investment.

FX Hedging refers to the percentage of investments denominated in foreign currency that are hedged against exchange rate risk.

Portfolio Turnover Ratio (PTR) indicates the trading frequency of securities in the investment portfolio of the fund over a given period. It is calculated by taking the lower value between the total amount of new securities purchased and the total amount of securities sold over the past 1 year, divided by the average NAV of the same period. The fund with high PTR reflects frequent trading by the fund manager which leads to high trading costs. Investors should compare this data with the fund performance in order to evaluate the worthiness of such trading strategy.

Sharpe Ratio is the ratio between the excess return of the fund and the investment risk. It is calculated from the difference between the investment return of the fund and the risk-free rate of return divided of returns for the investment. The Sharpe Ratio reflects how much returns the fund will receive to offset the investment risk of the fund. The fund with a higher Sharpe Ratio means that ii is managed more efficiently because it generates higher excess returns given the same level of investment risk.

Alpha is the excess return of the fund relative to the return of its corresponding benchmark. A high alpha indicates that the fund generates higher return than its benchmark which is resulted from the efficiency of the fund manager in securities selection or determining the right timing for investment.

Beta is a measure of the returns of securities in the portfolio in relation to the market as a whole. A beta of less than 1 indicates that the returns of the fund's portfolio are less volatile than the overall market. On the other hand, a beta of greater than 1 indicates that the returns on the portfolio are more volatile than the market return.

Tracking Error The rate of return of the fund has the efficiency to replicate the corresponding benchmark. If the tracking error is low, it implies that the fund is able to generate similar returns to its benchmark efficiently. The fund with high tracking error will have an average rate of return that is more deviated from the benchmark.

Yield to Maturity (YTM) is the rate of return for investing in a debt instrument assuming that the investor holds the asset until its maturity date. It is calculated from the coupon payments to be earned by the investor over the remaining term of the instrument plus the face value due at maturity which are discounted to a present value. YTM is used to measure the rate of return of a fixed income fund which is based on the weighted average YTM of each debt instrument in the portfolio of the fund. As YTM is expressed as an annual percentage rate, it can be used for performance comparison among the fixed income funds with a 'buy and hold' investment strategy and similar investment characteristics.

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Tel.: 0-2949-1500, 0-2777-7777 website: www.scbam.com