

### RHB GOLDENLIFE 2020

This Fund aims to provide investors planning to retire in the year 2020, a wealth accumulation vehicle for meeting their financial needs upon retirement.

#### INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund is suitable for investors who:

- are planning to retire around the year 2020.

#### INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Minimum of 40% and up to 60% of NAV: Investments in equities.
- Minimum of 40% and up to 60% of NAV: Investments in fixed income securities and/or liquid assets.

#### FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

##### Performance Chart Since Launch\*



##### Cumulative Performance (%)\*

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD
<b>Fund</b>	<b>-0.36</b>	<b>-3.11</b>	<b>-0.22</b>	<b>-13.15</b>
Benchmark	-0.92	-4.40	-1.45	-2.83

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
<b>Fund</b>	<b>-13.79</b>	<b>-16.35</b>	<b>-12.19</b>	<b>153.95</b>
Benchmark	-0.03	4.13	1.31	72.15

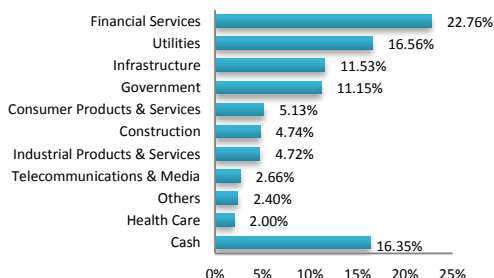
##### Calendar Year Performance (%)\*

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
<b>Fund</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>-9.96</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>11.46</b>
Benchmark	6.93	-0.61	-1.26	-2.59	7.87

Source: Lipper IM

#### FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

##### Sector Allocation\*



##### Top Holdings (%)\*

MAJU EXPRESSWAY SDN BHD 6.400% (28/04/2034)	11.53
PERBDN TABUNG PENDIDIKAN TINGGI 4.5300% (27/08/2026)	8.44
MALAYAN BANKING BHD	7.05
TANJUNG BIN ENERGY ISSUER BHD 6.150% (15/09/2031)	7.01
AQUASAR CAPITAL SDN BHD 4.920% (18/07/2023)	6.40

\*As percentage of NAV

#### FUND STATISTICS

##### Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5102	0.6116	0.8341
Low	0.5042	0.4982	0.4576

Source: Lipper IM

##### Historical Distributions (Last 5 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
21 Feb 2018	2.5500	4.08
20 Feb 2017	6.0000	8.77
25 Feb 2016	5.6150	7.48
15 Apr 2015	5.6000	7.06
25 Feb 2014	5.3000	6.65

Source: RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.

## RHB GOLDENLIFE 2020

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### MANAGER'S COMMENTS

#### MARKET REVIEW

##### Equity

Global equity markets rose 3.3% in the last week of November 2018 to advance 1.3% during the month, thereby curtailing year-to-date (YTD) losses to 4.3%, as Federal Reserve Chairman Jerome Powell hinted at the possibility of approaching the end to the hiking cycle. Asia ex-Japan equities rose 5.2% in November 2018, reducing YTD losses to -13.9%. The promise of an accommodative stance from the government, especially towards the private sector, at the end of October 2018 and optimism around a temporary truce in the United States-China trade war provided impetus to China (7.3%) and Hong Kong (7.0%) equities. Korea (+3.4%) underperformed relatively, given a weak 3Q earnings season and a gloomy earnings outlook for the technology sector in the region. Weak guidance from Apple led to the downward revision on technology countries like Korea and Taiwan.

FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI Index (KLCI) posted its third consecutive monthly decline of 1.7% month-on-month (MoM) in November 2018. The KLCI fell 29.4 points to close at 1,679 points at end November 2018. As a result, KLCI's YTD losses widened to 6.5%. Meanwhile, FTSE Bursa Malaysia Shariah Index fell 1.18%. We believe the decline could be due to foreign selling, weaker than expected results from earnings season, and losses in the Genting group's share prices. The latter was due to higher gaming taxes announced in Budget 2019 as well as news that the group has filed a United States (US) \$1 billion legal suit against Walt Disney Co and Twenty First Century Fox Inc over the cancellation of the first Fox branded theme park. Foreigners were again net sellers in November 2018 with a net outflow of RM0.7 billion.

Malaysia real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth softens to 4.4% year-on-year (YoY) in 3Q18 (from 4.5% in 2Q18), which is a tad lower than Bloomberg market consensus of 4.6%. A mildly expansionary 2019 budget with allocations for tax refunds and supportive measures has also provided more policy clarity. Key contributors to growth in 3Q18 were domestic demand particularly private sector spending while net exports turned bumpy. Key sectors that recorded expansion were services, manufacturing, and construction, while agriculture and mining & quarrying contracted further.

The current account surplus narrowed slightly to RM3.8 billion or 1.0% of GDP in 3Q18 (from RM3.9 billion or 1.1% in 2Q18), bringing YTD current account surplus to RM22.7 billion or 2.1% of GDP. The narrower surplus in 3Q18 was mainly due a wider deficit in the income account, which was offset by a higher goods trade surplus and narrower services deficit. Malaysia's modest growth is in line with a trend of slowing growth in the region.

##### Fixed Income

##### U.S. Treasuries

US Treasury (UST) 10-year yields started out the month of October 2018 at 3.06% and yields steadily climbed higher through the month, as US Macro data continues posting stable numbers showing the overall strength of the economy.

##### Ringgit Sovereign Bond

On the local rates, Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) started the month on a stable ground despite risk-off sentiments surrounding the external front. Nevertheless, the yield has inched higher towards the end of the month as investors stayed sideline in anticipating further details of Budget 2019 with some concerns on wider fiscal deficit and the impact on sovereign Malaysia rating.

##### Ringgit Corporate Bond

In the ringgit corporate bond space, overall monthly trading volume improved during the month of October 2018 amid higher government bond yields as investor switched to corporate space for yield preservation.

#### MARKET OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

##### Equity

The recent sell off in risk assets primarily reflects fears of weaker growth and a slowdown in corporate earnings in 2019. Sentiment on Emerging Market (EM) appears to be fairly cautious. Many expect a further escalation in trade tensions and assume EM will struggle in that environment. Trade war between major economies namely United States of America, China, European Union (EU), Canada and Mexico remain in global trade radar as downside risks.

What no one has been able to predict is how far the Trump Administration is prepared to put global growth at risk. At this moment, markets have resisted from pricing in a worst case scenario simply because rational investors argue that a full-blown trade war would be a counter-productive exercise that would stunt global trade and economic growth.

In Malaysia, business confidence for the next 3 to 6 months is expected to stay low amid policy changes and reforms made by the Pakatan Harapan government. The review of mega infrastructure projects such as East Coast Rail Link (ECRL), High Speed Rail (HSR) and Mass Rapid Transit Line 3 (MRT3) will have significant impacts on overall business confidence and investment flows. The new government promise to respect the rule of law, eliminate corruption and cronyism, and promote transparency and principles of good governance bodes well for the country's future in all respects.

##### Fixed Income

On the local front, November 2018 Monetary Policy Meeting (MPC) has decided to maintain the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3.25% as widely expected. Although the statement implied some language of neutrality in market view, MPC has noted on the signs of moderating momentum on the global front as the external demand turning less positive for Asian economies even as Advanced Economies remain supported by positive labour market conditions. The headwinds from external front could pose a downside risks to growth by an estimation of an additional 0.9% to 1.1% due to lower external demand and negative spillovers from lower trade activities. At this stage, we sense that the policy rate will remain neutral at 3.25% for at least until the first half of 2019 as the slowdown in growth number from external front hasn't crossed the hurdle for a rate cut.

With regards to the domestic strategy, while we noted that market has taken a breather and is adopting a "wait and see" approach after the revelation of supply concerns in the Budget 2019, we also witnessed strong demand in the last two government auctions in November with the bid-to-cover ratio seen surpassing 2.3 times mark respectively. These, in our opinion were due to the attractive valuation as the yields adjusted higher in both occasions towards the auction day and demonstrates evidence on how strong domestic liquidity is in offsetting the supply risk arising from the fiscal constraint. We will wait for further details on the auction calendar for 2019 which is expected to be released soon in the month of December. In terms of corporate bonds, supply is expected to remain moderate and issuances in 2019 will likely come from solar power projects, property-related entities and financial institutions. With a relatively moderated economic growth moving into 2019 and as headline inflation anticipated to be contained given the absence of strong demand pressure, we are expecting the local interest rate policy to remain unchanged as the Government has to ensure there is sufficient support to promote domestic growth and to revitalize the economy for the country to be able to deleverage. While sovereign rating outlook is an ongoing risk, its impact on the local curve shall be contain given lower foreign positioning at this juncture. With the expectation of favorable bond market sentiments in the 1st Quarter of the year, redeploying the cash in undervalued government bonds curve and selective credits with reasonable relative value are worth the positioning while preserving the overall portfolio yield going into next year.

#### DISCLAIMER:

Based on the fund's portfolio returns as at 15 November 2018, the Volatility Factor (VF) for this fund is 7.9 and is classified as "High". (source: Lipper) "High" includes funds with VF that are above 8.7 but not more than 11.1 (source: Lipper). The VF means there is a possibility for the fund in generating an upside return or downside return around this VF. The Volatility Class (VC) is assigned by Lipper based on quintile ranks of VF for qualified funds. VF is subject to monthly revision and VC will be revised every six months. The fund's portfolio may have changed since this date and there is no guarantee that the fund will continue to have the same VF or VC in the future. Presently, only funds launched in the market for at least 36 months will display the VF and its VC. The VC referred to was dated 30 June 2018 which is calculated once every six months and is valid until its next calculation date, i.e. 31 December 2018.

A Product Highlights Sheet ("PHS") highlighting the key features and risks of the Fund is available and investors have the right to request for a PHS. Investors are advised to obtain, read and understand the PHS and the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 15 July 2017 and its supplementary(ies) (if any) ("the Master Prospectus") before investing. The Master Prospectus has been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia who takes no responsibility for its contents. Amongst others, investors should consider the fees and charges involved. Investors should also note that the price of units and distributions payable, if any, may go down as well as up. Where a distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from cum-distribution NAV to ex-distribution NAV. Any issue of units to which the Master Prospectus relates will only be made on receipt of a form of application referred to in the Master Prospectus. For more details, please call 1-800-88-3175 for a copy of the PHS and the Master Prospectus or collect one from any of our branches or authorised distributors.

The Manager wishes to highlight the specific risks of the Fund are allocation risks, stock market risk, interest rate risk, individual stock risk, credit / default risk, liquidity risk, issuer risk and inflation / purchasing power risk. These risks and other general risks are elaborated in the Master Prospectus.

This factsheet is prepared for information purposes only. It does not have regard to the specific investment objectives, financial situation and the particular needs of any specific person who may receive it. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Returns may vary from year to year.

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