RHB CHINA-INDIA DYNAMIC GROWTH FUND

This Fund aims to achieve medium to long term* capital appreciation through investing mainly in the securities of corporations in, or corporations listed or to be listed on stock exchanges in, or corporations (wherever located) which, in the opinion of the managers, derive significant revenue or profits from or have significant assets or business interests in, the People's Republic of China ("China") or the Republic of India ("India").

Note: "medium to long term" in this context refers to a period of between 3 - 7 years.

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund is suitable for investors who:

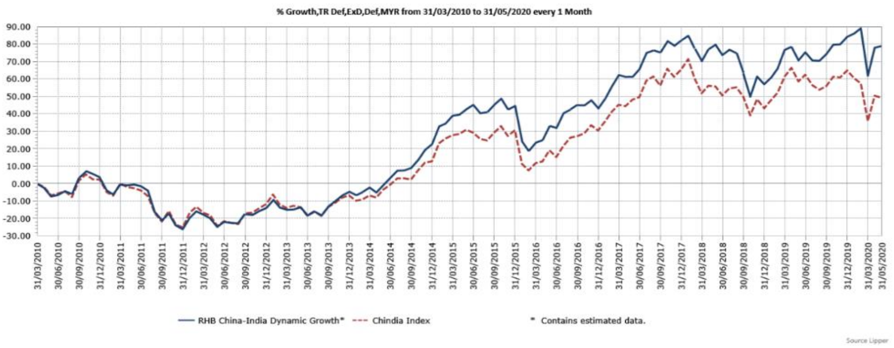
- wish to tap the growth prospects of two emerging growth engines of the world i.e. China and India;
- are willing to accept a higher risk in their investments to obtain potentially higher returns in the medium to long term; and
- seek capital appreciation.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- At least 95% of NAV: Investments in the units of United China-India Dynamic Growth Fund.
- 2% - 5% of NAV: Investments in liquid assets including money market instruments and deposits with financial institutions.

FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Performance Chart Since Launch*



Cumulative Performance (%)*

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD
Fund	**0.56**	**-5.38**	**-0.52**	**-2.85**
Benchmark	-0.76	-5.25	-7.24	-9.48

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	**4.82**	**10.89**	**25.40**	**78.84**
Benchmark	-5.91	0.72	13.85	49.18

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fund	**17.20**	**-13.73**	**27.15**	**-0.90**	**17.79**
Benchmark	15.13	-12.72	30.57	2.34	13.06

Source: Lipper IM

FUND DETAILS

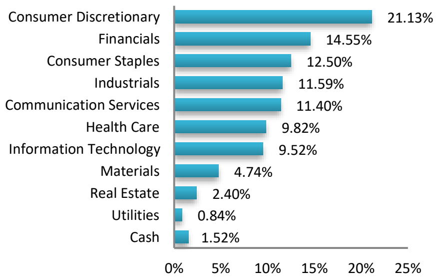
Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.
Trustee	TMF Trustees Malaysia Bhd
Fund Category	Feeder Fund
Fund Type	Growth Fund
Launch Date	11 March 2010
Unit NAV	RM0.8942
Fund Size (million)	RM17.37
Units In Circulation (million)	19.43
Financial Year End	31 July
MER (as at 31 July 2019)	0.47%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	25% MSCI China (RM), 25% SSE50 A Share (RM) and 50% MSCI India (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.50% of investment amount*
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.80% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	0.08% p.a. of NAV, subject to a min. of RM18,000 p.a.*
Switching Fee	RM25.00 per switch*
Distribution Policy	None

**All fees and charges payable to Manager and the Trustee are subject to any applicable taxes and/or duties and at such rate as may be imposed by the government from time to time.*

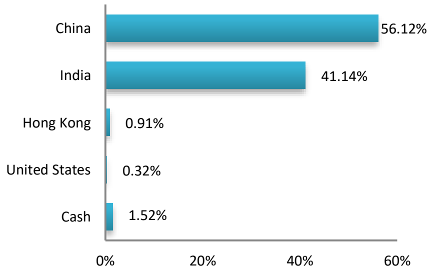
For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	7.36
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	7.05
HDFC BANK LTD	2.64
KWEICHOW MOUTAI CO LTD	2.51
WULIANGYE YIBIN CO LTD	2.16

**As percentage of NAV*

**Source: UOBAM, 31 May 2020. Exposure in United China India Dynamic Growth Fund - 95.89%*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.8942	0.9992	0.9992
Low	0.8579	0.7654	0.3648

Source: Lipper IM

RHB CHINA-INDIA DYNAMIC GROWTH FUND

This Fund aims to achieve medium to long term* capital appreciation through investing mainly in the securities of corporations in, or corporations listed or to be listed on stock exchanges in, or corporations (wherever located) which, in the opinion of the managers, derive significant revenue or profits from or have significant assets or business interests in, the People's Republic of China ("China") or the Republic of India ("India").

**Note: "medium to long term" in this context refers to a period of between 3 - 7 years.*

MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

The U.S. GDP contracted 5% in the first quarter of 2020 marking the largest quarterly decline since Q4 2008 (GDP declined 8.4% during the height of the Great Recession). The metric was worse than the 4.8% drop economists projected, and it heralds the end of the nation's longest recorded expansion period and a steep drop from the previous quarter's 2.1% growth. Economists anticipate further GDP contraction in the second quarter. The Committee for Responsible Federal Budget estimates a USD 3.8-trillion deficit for 2020 — more than two times the previous record set in 2008, and nearly four times last year's USD 984 billion. This would bring the national debt to USD 20.6 trillion by October, which would surpass the USD 20-trillion nominal GDP.

Following a 6.8% degrowth in Q1 2020 GDP, China announced that it will not set any economic growth target for 2020 due to a high uncertainty amid the coronavirus pandemic. The country will instead focus on giving priority to stabilizing employment and ensuring living standards of its citizens, Premier Li Keqiang said at the National People's Congress. It is the first time that Beijing has not set a target for its GDP since 1990. Li also said that China's fiscal deficit was expected to be over 3.6% of GDP this year, with a deficit increase of one trillion yuan over last year. Calling them extraordinary measures for an unusual time, another one trillion yuan of government bonds is set to be issued to control the coronavirus. The central government of China has decided to transfer the two trillion yuan completely to local governments, for ensuring employment, meeting basic living needs, and protecting market entities.

In its first monetary policy meeting for Fiscal Year 2021, the RBI cut policy rate by 40 basis points to 4.0%. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) decided to maintain an accommodative stance as long as it is necessary to revive growth and mitigate impact of Covid-19 on the economy, while ensuring that inflation remains within the target band of 2% to 6%. While refraining from providing any GDP growth estimate, the MPC acknowledged that FY21 GDP growth is likely to be negative, with some improvement in growth impulses likely in H2FY21. With respect to inflation, the MPC gave a directional forward guidance, highlighting that inflation is likely to remain firm in H1FY21, but is likely to move below the target of 4% by Q3FY21 and Q4FY21 helped by easing of the lockdown, a normal monsoon, low oil prices, and soft commodity prices.

SSE 50 China A Share fell 1.75% and MSCI China rose 0.37% (MYR terms) in the month of May 2020.

The China market declined in May, lagging emerging markets and MSCI World. While the high frequency and monthly data show the domestic recovery is on track, escalating US-China tensions triggered a fresh sell-off in late May. In particular, the confrontation has spilled over into technology, financial and geopolitical issues. Over the past month, the US has: i) prevented the Federal pension fund from investing in China equities and the Senate passed legislation to increase scrutiny of Chinese ADRs, ii) tightened restrictions on the sale of US technology and software to Huawei, and iii) announced to begin the process of stripping Hong Kong SAR's special status due to the introduction of the National Security Law. Nonetheless, on the HKSAR geopolitical issue, Trump's latest announcement lacked details of implementation and left out mentions of the Phase One trade deal, which was a relief for markets.

On the domestic policy front, the annual NPC meeting delivered moderately higher-than-expected fiscal support while abandoning economic growth targets for the year. The headline fiscal package announced was 8.51 trillion yuan (8.4% of GDP), with higher fiscal deficit and local govt special bond quotas. Sector-wise, consumer discretionary outperformed over the past month driven by continued signs of consumption demand recovery as well as strong earnings results and positive guidance by e-commerce names. Meanwhile, defensive sectors such as consumer staples and healthcare (which have outperformed throughout the COVID-19 outbreak) also picked up some momentum towards the end of May, given rising external headwinds.

April macro data reinforced the recovery trend of the Chinese economy. Production activity largely normalized, while the domestic demand recovery was mainly led by infrastructure, real estate and auto sectors. April export activity also surprised on the upside amidst the global demand shock. Meanwhile, May PMIs pointed to domestic recovery. NBS PMI edged 0.2pts lower to 50.6, but details showed improvement in the new order component, while export orders remained subdued. Meanwhile, Caxin manufacturing PMI beat expectations, rising 1.3pt to 50.7.

MSCI India fell 1.46% (MYR terms), Sensex fell 3.13% (MYR terms) and Nifty fell 2.12% (MYR terms) in May 2020.

The stock market was volatile during the month with a steep correction during the first half and then a bounce-back over the second half driven by attractive valuations and measures announced by the Government and RBI. Sensex started the month at 33,717.62 and closed at 32,424.10, correcting by 3.84% over the month. Nifty started at 9859.9 and closed at 9580.30, correcting by 2.84% over the month.

MARKET OUTLOOK

Equity market has remained volatile during the month with a steep fall in the first half and then a bounce-back during the second half of the month. While extension of the lockdown gave rise to concerns about the impact on economic activity, additional measures announced by the RBI and a stimulus package announced by the Government helped in soothing nerves. A gradual lifting of the lockdown and move towards a complete resumption of economic activity (barring specific areas like containment zones) June onwards has created a positive momentum. The fact that valuations had become extremely attractive and easing of liquidity across major economies also lifted sentiment. While it is extremely difficult to estimate the impact on the economy in the near term, we remain confident of a gradual revival and GDP growth regaining momentum over the next few quarters. The long-term potential of the economy remains intact. Investing in companies with leadership positions in their respective industries, strong brand franchise, and a healthy Balance Sheet to tide through the current challenging environment shall become even stronger and deliver significant returns over the next 3-5 years.