FUND FACTSHEET – JUNE 2020

All data expressed as at 31 May 2020
unless otherwise stated

3-year Fund Volatility 9.0 moderate Lipper Analytics 10 MAY 2020

RHB MULTI ASSET REGULAR INCOME FUND

The Fund aims to provide regular income and medium to long term capital growth through a multi asset strategy.

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund is suitable for investors who:

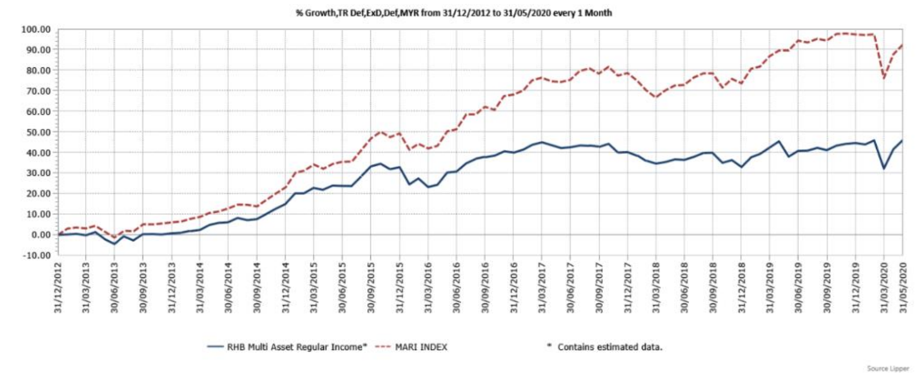
- seek regular income and capital growth over the medium to long term;
- are willing to accept moderate risk in their investments; and
- wish to benefit from investment exposure in the Asia and Asia Pacific (ex Japan) region.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- 65% - 98% of NAV: Investments in Asian (ex Japan) debt instruments/bonds, Asia Pacific (ex Japan) dividend equities and Asia Pacific (ex Japan) REITs.
- 2% - 35% 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	**3.25**	**0.15**	**1.31**	**1.03**
Benchmark	2.56	-2.55	-2.72	-2.52

	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Launch
Fund	**5.87**	**2.76**	**17.86**	**46.15**
Benchmark	1.50	10.43	43.09	92.38

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fund	**8.76**	**-5.21**	**0.19**	**5.41**	**15.46**
Benchmark	13.51	-3.38	6.19	12.65	21.25

Source: Lipper IM

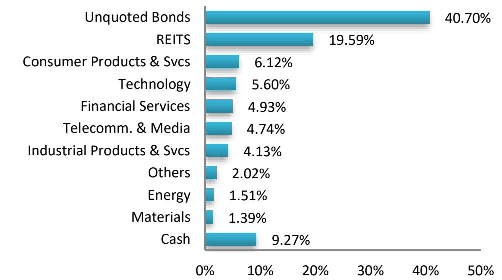
FUND DETAILS

Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
Fund Category	Mixed Asset Fund
Fund Type	Income and Growth Fund
Launch Date	07 December 2012
Unit NAV	RM0.5345
Fund Size (million)	RM20.83
Units In Circulation (million)	38.97
Financial Year End	31 January
MER (as at 31 Jan 2020)	2.04%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	50% JP Morgan Asia Credit Index TR Composite (RM) + 30% MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index (RM) + 20% MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan REITS Index (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.00% of investment amount*
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.80% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	Up to 0.08% p.a. of NAV*
Switching Fee	RM25.00 per switch*
Distribution Policy	Quarterly, if any

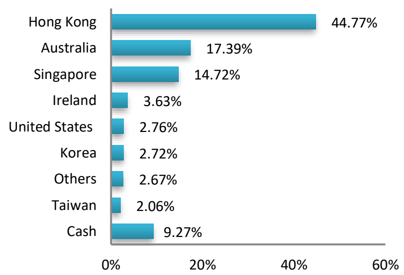
**All fees and charges payable to Manager and the Trustee are subject to any applicable taxes and/or duties and at such rate as may be imposed by the government from time to time.*
For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

CIFIHG 7.625% (28/02/2023)	4.31
PLNIJ 4.875% (17/7/2049)	4.29
TPHL 7.625% (21/02/2022)	4.25
DIANJIAN HAIYU LTD @ 4.3% (20/12/2067)	4.19
CCCI TREASURE LTD 3.65% (21/02/2027)	4.13

**As percentage of NAV*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5352	0.5593	0.6266
Low	0.5078	0.4682	0.4636

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
24 Apr 2020	0.8000	1.53
23 Jan 2020	1.0000	1.86
29 Jan 2018	0.8500	1.57
26 Oct 2017	0.8500	1.52
20 Jul 2017	1.4500	2.54

Source: RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.

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RHB Asset Management Sdn Bhd (174588-X)

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

The financial market welcomed the implemented stimulus measures and the easing of lockdown restrictions, as global markets rose 4.1% in May, bringing the year to date loss to 9.9%. All sectors registered a gain in May, with sectors such as information technology (+6.6%), Industrial (+5.8%), consumer discretionary (5.7%) and materials (+5.6%) outperforming. On the other side, real estate (+0.3%), financials (+1.1%) and energy (+1.1%) underperformed. Within regions, Japan (+5.9%), United States (+5.0%) and Europe (+4.3%) outperformed its global peers. Asia ex-Japan (-1.4%) and UK (+0.7%) underperformed.

News was primarily centered on the US-China tensions in May. Following the US' Holding Foreign Companies Accountable Act and China's National Security Bill for Hong Kong, the US continues to ratchet up the pressure on China, as US Congress passed the "Uighur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020" on 27 May. If signed into law, the bill would give the Trump Administration 180 days to compile a list of Chinese official and companies to be sanctioned in response to its alleged human rights abuses against Muslim minorities. On that same day, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo officially notified Congress that Hong Kong can no longer be considered politically autonomous from China. The move could trigger visa restrictions and asset freezes on top Chinese officials, and the US could also revoke special trading privileges for Hong Kong. Elsewhere, the US said it would expel any Chinese graduate students with ties to the People's Liberation Army, which could affect over 3000 students, a small slice of the more than 350,000 Chinese students currently studying in the US. Wall Street turned higher on Friday's session after President Trump's "very powerful details" aimed at China did not deliver the harsh sanctions investors had feared.

All these intensify the conflict and invites retaliation. While China has remained silent, Premier Li Keqiang acknowledged the new challenges on the US relations and calls for mutual respect during his NPC closing speech. As expected, China's legislature approved the controversial national security legislation by a 2878-1 vote, even though details of what will happen in practice is not publicly revealed. The Chinese government has sought to reassure observers that Hong Kong's judiciary will remain intact and independent despite the new national security law.

In the month of May, the market also welcomed more support, both from fiscal as well as monetary. The Federal Reserve has taken another historic step on May 12; now adding corporate debt to its balance sheets through the buying of ETFs. They have bought their first USD305 million and more is to come. European Commission will propose a fiscal rescue package worth EUR750 billion.It would be built on the Franco-German EUR500 billion grant proposal, adding an envelope of EUR250 billion for cheap loans after taking on board some of the concerns from the 'Frugal Four' (Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark). Japan also announced another round of fiscal stimulus. An economic package totalling JPY117 trillion (USD1.1 trillion) and a second FY2020 supplementary budget to fund it (an additional JPY31.9 trillion in fiscal spending in the general account and JPY39.4 tilliorn in the Fiscal Investment Loan Program). Funds will be targeted to help struggling companies, rent subsidies, and healthcare assistance.

China concluded its annual National People's Congress (NPC) by setting a budget deficit target around 3.6% of GDP. However, if the issuance of special bonds is included, the deficit gap would come in at over 8% of GDP. Fiscal package includes tax exemptions, lower bank interest rates and waived contributions to social welfare funds, as well as reduced costs for utilities.

May is another positive month for the Asian USD bond market. As the risk sentiments and market conditions continue to improve, Asian high yield bonds again outperformed investment grade bonds with returns of 3.02% and 1.79% respectively. The positive returns were largely due to credit spreads tightening. 10-year US Treasury yield traded in a tight range of about 10 basis points between 0.62%-0.71% with some slight steepening in the longer end tenors due to the introduction of new 20-year benchmark.

MARKET OUTLOOK & STATEGY

During the month, we did not do any bond trades as we are comfortable with the credit qualities of our bond holdings. The bond holdings and the unhedged exposure to the USD contributed positively to the performance of the Fund.

During this period, we held a slight overweight positions to equities. We did some rotation within the technology space on news that the US might sanctions companies around the world using American-made machinery and software to design or produce chips. We rotated into new infrastructure related plays such as cloud and data centres. Furthermore, we rotated from the supermarket stores in China to the online e-commerce plays as China restarts its economy it would see sales in supermarkets decline sequentially. Online shopping has always been growing in China but with the COVID19, this accelerated the trend. Quicker adoption of online shopping will lead to new leaders in this aspect structurally. We tilted our portfolio towards recovery related plays by increasing our weight cyclical counters in Korea and increasing our overweight in Australia Financials as economies start to exit the COVID19 lockdown.

ASEAN has also been overlooked as some countries still struggle with the number of infected COVID19 cases and weaker healthcare systems. However, we believe the region has started to look attractive given valuations have priced in a recession this year. Hence, we also started to increase our exposure to ASEAN on the premise that economies are opening up with supportive stimulus from the governments.