FUND FACTSHEET – JANUARY 2014

All data expressed as at 31 December 2013
unless otherwise stated

RHB-OSK CAPITAL PROTECTED DUAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB CAPITAL PROTECTED DUAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND)

This Fund aims to provide income and capital appreciation over the medium term whilst protecting investors' capital on the Maturity Date.

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:

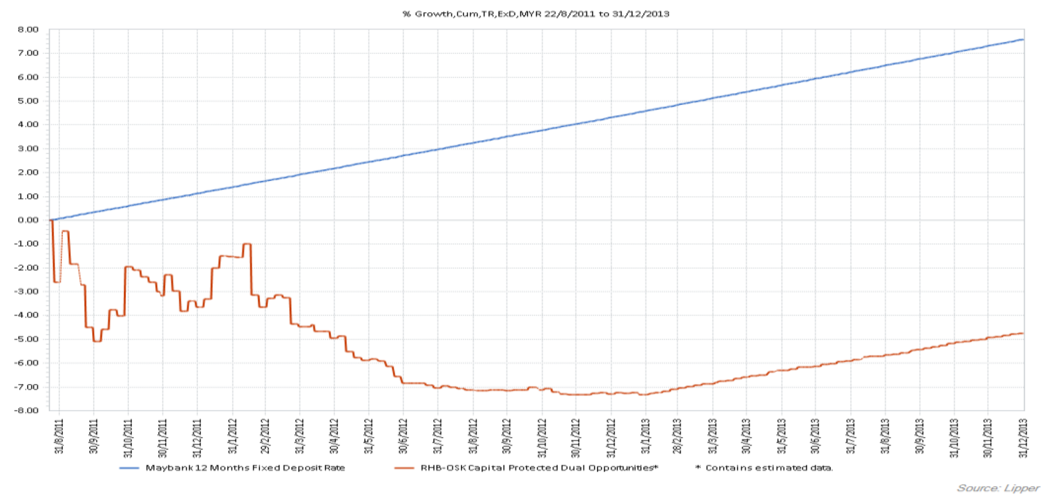
- have a low risk tolerance;
- seek capital protection;
- have a positive outlook on China's growth potential;
- have a positive outlook for gold prices;
- have a medium term horizon; and
- seek regular income.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- 87% - 90% of NAV (depending on prevailing interest rates): Investments in 4-year ZNIDs issued at a discount on the Commencement Date.
- Up to 10% of NAV: Investment in an option.
- Up to 3% of NAV: Investments in liquid assets.

FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Performance Chart Since Launch*



Cumulative Performance (%)*

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD
Fund	**0.18**	**0.71**	**1.47**	**2.74**
Benchmark	0.27	0.79	1.59	3.15

	1 Year	Since Launch
Fund	**2.74**	**-4.75**
Benchmark	3.15	7.60

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012
Fund	**2.74**	**-3.77**
Benchmark	3.15	3.15

**Source: Lipper IM*

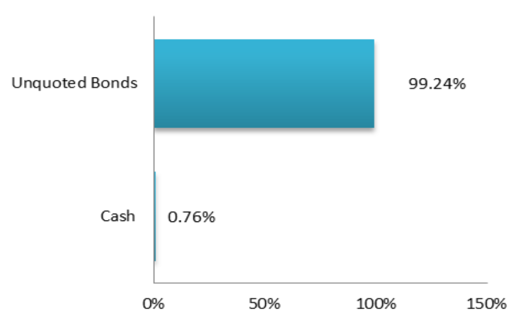
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.(formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)	
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd	
Fund Category	Fixed Income Fund (Closed Ended)	
Fund Type	Capital Protected Fund	
Launch Date	28 June 2011	
Maturity Date	21 August 2015	
Unit NAV	RM0.9525	
Fund Size (million)	RM12.86	
Units In Circulation (million)	13.50	
Financial Year End	31 August	
MER (as at 31 Aug 2013)	0.63%	
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00	
Min. Additional Investment	RM1,000.00	
Benchmark	12-month FD rate by Malayan Banking Bhd	
Sales Charge	Up to 2.50% of investment amount	
Redemption Charge	≤ 1 year	1.00%
	≥ 1 year < 2 years	0.75%
	≥ 2 years < 3 years	0.50%
	≥ 3 years till Maturity	Nil
Annual Management Fee	Up to 0.625% p.a.*	
Annual Trustee Fee	Nil	
Switching Fee	Not available	
Distribution Policy	Annually, if any	

**Based on the remaining liquid assets available after deducting the purchase of investments of the Fund.*

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

UOB (M) BHD ZNID-CP DUAL	20.20
PUBLIC BANK(M) BHD ZNID- CP DUAL	20.19
AMBANK (M) BHD ZNID - CP DUAL	19.84
HONG LEONG BANK(M) BHD ZNID-CP DUAL	19.52
OCBC (M) BANK BHD ZNID- CP DUAL	19.49

**As percentage of NAV*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.9525	0.9525	1.0000
Low	0.9508	0.9269	0.9267

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 2 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
31 Aug 2013	-	-
31 Aug 2012	-	-

Source: RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)

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RHB Asset Management

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

REVIEW

The US Federal Reserve announced beginning of December it would reduce its asset purchases by $10 billion each month starting in January 2014. Even with this reduction the Fed's assets are expected to grow to $4.5 trillion in 2014, emphasizing its ample impact in providing liquidity to the US markets. In China the HSBC/Markit Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) fell to a three month low of 50.5 in December, similar to the drop in government's PMI to a four-month low of 51.0. Furthermore the seven day repurchase rate for interbank lending in China had spiked to the highest level since June (above 9%) despite regulator's efforts to calm concerns about a potential cash crunch. China Agri-Industries and China Yurun Food both suffered further losses, with a negative performance of -40.09% and -70.50% respectively since inception, whereas Sands China continued its positive rally, ending the year with an astonishing performance of 209.78%. Consumer Goods Company Hengan International showed a drop from 52.66% to 43.13% within one month and finally Gold kept its performance relatively unchanged.

As widely expected by the investment community, the Federal Open Market Committee ("FOMC") has decided to reduce the pace of monthly asset purchase by USD10 bln, to USD75 bln, in January 2014. Market reaction to this announcement was somewhat muted, as "tapering talk" has been a common conversation since late May 2013. At close, the 2-, 5-, 10- and 30-year UST printed at 0.38% (November: 0.29%), 1.74% (1.38%), 3.03% (2.75%) and 3.97% (3.83%) respectively.

Most of the economic data released in December was positive. Real GDP growth for 3Q2013 came in stronger than consensus at 4.1% annualized (2Q2013 annualized 2.5%), mainly due to higher inventory growth. ISM Manufacturing Index for November also came in stronger at 57.3 (56.4 in October), suggesting that growth momentum is likely to sustain to 2014. Employment situation continues to show gain in November with unemployment rate further eased to 7.0%, a commendable drop from 7.3% reported a month ago. On the other hand, Consumer Price Index ("CPI") in November posted a flat reading MoM after dipping 0.1% in October, mainly due to the softening energy price in the North America.

OUTLOOK

The FOMC is trying to maintain policy accommodation even as it cuts back on QE. While monthly asset purchases will be cut back by USD10 bln, new forward guidance now indicates a lower expected Fed funds rate in 2015 and 2016. FOMS signaled a strengthening in its commitment to hold down Fed Funds as long as inflation is soft. Further cuts in QE are "likely" at future meetings as long as economic data on employment and inflation meet FOMC expectations. Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke indicated that a "measured reduction" would be roughly a USD10 bln cut in the pace of purchases at each FOMC meeting. We think a reasonable expectation is that the total QE program will end by 2014 and Fed will keep the front end of the yield curve anchored for longer than previously anticipated.

For the local market, by comparing the number of MGS/GII tenders in 2014 versus 2013, trends are generally quite similar with more frequencies of auction within the 10-year segment (6 tenders in 2014 compared with 5 in 2013). Higher UST yields in 2014 as US tapering talks unfolds combined with inflation concerns may potentially influence a steepening bias MGS curve in 2014. But we opine the impact of steepening however could be moderated by benign supplies in 2014. In 2014, given the higher concentration of maturities in April and Q3, there will be good liquidity window for new issuances. New supply during these periods will be well absorbed by the market as funds from maturing bonds would be returning back as investment to the local bond scene.

On strategy front, volatility should persist into 1H2014 and overall yields are expected to rise. Bond prices could face re-pricing risk in the face of healthy primary issuances. We remain tactically overweight in PDS over MGS/GII for better yield pick-up. Trading opportunity could also arise as market tends to overreact in downwards price adjustment.