RHB OSK
RHB Asset Management

FUND FACTSHEET – JANUARY 2014

All data expressed as at 31 December 2013 unless otherwise stated

3-year Fund Volatility 11.4 high Lipper Analytics 15 DECEMBER 2013

RHB-OSK DYNAMIC FUND (formerly known as RHB DYNAMIC FUND)

This Fund aims to provide investors with regular income and capital gain at an acceptable level of risk by investing primarily in Malaysian public listed companies with steady and good growth potential.

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund is suitable for Investors who:

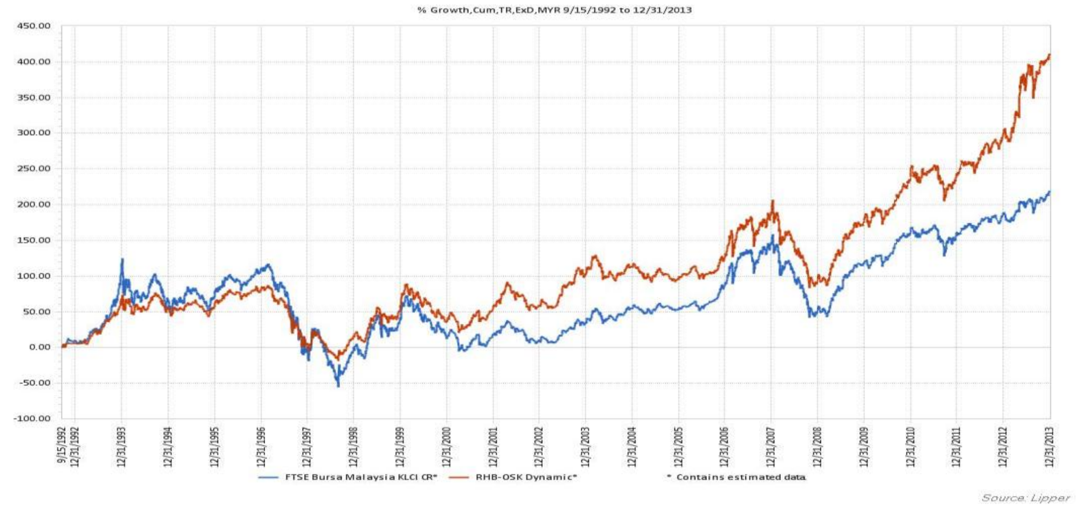
- want a professionally managed portfolio of shares and fixed income securities;
- have a medium to long term investment horizon of 3 to 5 years or more;
- want to achieve regular income and capital gain at an acceptable level of risk; and
- want to invest in shares but do not have the time to manage their own portfolio.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Up to 95% of NAV: Investments in equities.
- Minimum of 5% 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
Fund	**1.26**	**5.64**	**6.82**	**27.66**
Benchmark	2.99	5.56	5.27	10.54

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	**27.66**	**52.01**	**164.30**	**409.35**
Benchmark	10.54	22.91	112.94	218.64

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fund	**27.66**	**16.10**	**2.28**	**21.42**	**43.20**
Benchmark	10.54	10.34	0.78	19.34	45.17

**Source: Lipper IM*

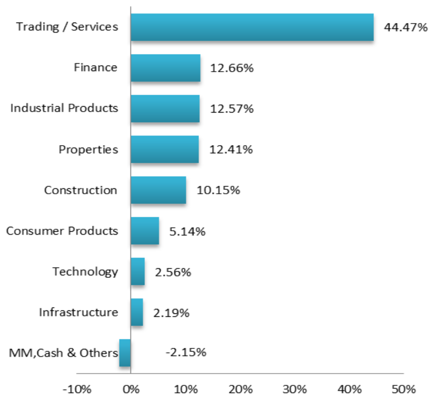
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn Bhd)
Trustee	Maybank Trustees Bhd
Fund Category	Equity Fund
Fund Type	Capital Growth and Income Fund
Launch Date	15 September 1992
Unit NAV	RM1.4787
Fund Size (million)	RM50.97
Units In Circulation (million)	34.47
Financial Year End	31 December
MER (as at 31 Dec 2012)	1.65%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	FBM KLCI
Sales Charge	Up to 6.00% of NAV per unit
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	Up to 1.50% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	0.07% p.a. of NAV*
Switching Fee	RM25.00 per switch
Redemption Period	Within 10 days after receipt the request to repurchase
Cooling-Off Period	Within 6 business days from the date of receipt of application
Distribution Policy	Incidental

**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*



Top Holdings (%)*

TENAGA NASIONAL BHD	3.13
KOSSAN RUBBER INDUSTRIES BHD	2.87
SAPURAKENCANA PETROLEUM BERHAD	2.80
UZMA BERHAD	2.76
PRESTARIANG BERHAD	2.74

**As percentage of NAV*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	1.5490	1.5490	1.6084
Low	1.4754	1.1866	0.4374

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 5 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)
31 Dec 2012	6.8922
31 Jan 2012	6.2082
22 Feb 2011	5.1769
31 Dec 2010	-
31 Dec 2009	-
31 Dec 2008	-

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

Head Office: 19th Floor, Plaza OSK, Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur **General Line: 603-2164 3036** **Fax: 603-2164 4226** **Website: www.rhbgroup.com**

RHB-OSK DYNAMIC FUND (formerly known as RHB DYNAMIC FUND)

This Fund aims to provide investors with regular income and capital gain at an acceptable level of risk by investing primarily in Malaysian public listed companies with steady and good growth potential.

MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

The FBMKLCI (KLCI) added 2.99% in December to end at a record high of 1866.96 driven by local institutions banking on brighter economic outlook in 2014. KLCI heavyweight Tenaga was one of the best performers that drove up the benchmark as the national power distributor was allowed to raise electricity charges, adding to business and living costs as the government cuts subsidies. Tenaga will increase prices by an average of around 15% in Peninsular Malaysia from 1st January 2014 when the government reduce the gas subsidy provided to power producers which is positive in terms of fiscal improvements. During the month, gainers were led by Tenaga (+15.42%), SapuraKencana (+14.22%), PPB (+8.61%), TM (+7.98%), Public Bank (+5.55%); whilst laggards were led by IHH (-4.69%), UMW (-3.05%), IOI (-2.29%), AMMB (-2.16%), HLFG (-2.15%).

On the economic front, October exports and imports rose 9.6% and 13.9% respectively that beat the market expectation. Foreign reserves stood at US$135.3 billion.

MARKET OUTLOOK & OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

The OECD leading indicators suggest that the outlook of the global economy is improving and there may be a broadly synchronized recovery albeit moderate growth in 2014. The US economy is expected to grow at 2.6% in 2014 with unemployment rate down to 6.8% amid fiscal consolidation and the growth momentum to continue as business and manufacturing activities expand. Improvement in household wealth is expected to anchor consumer expenditure on real estate and automobiles. The European economy is showing signs of recovery with growth expectation of 1.1% by the ECB, supported by less austerity and continued strength in trade across the region. Nonetheless, the high unemployment rates, structural disparity between the core and peripheral European countries as well as the building deflationary forces remain a concern. The ECB will remain supportive with reflationary policies. The Asia Pacific economies remain solid and are well positioned to leverage on the uplift of global trade. China's new leaders have promised a bold blue print for reform in the Third Plenum and a successful implementation will determine China's next decade economy. The progress of the economic reforms hinges largely on the consolidation and further centralized of authority towards the central government. In Japan, rising inflation and weaker currency suggests that Abenomics is working which bodes well for Abe's goal to revive the third largest economy. Quality of growth remains a concern as a substantial portion of the corporate profits come from currency gain.

Global portfolio adjustments continue from bonds to equities, despite equities being fully valued, mainly supported by confident on global economic growth outlook whilst offsetting rising bond yields. Equities in developed markets and North Asia in particular are likely to outperform on solid recovery whilst the Fed tapering will take a toll on emerging markets earnings growth due to higher borrowing costs and currency fluctuation. Emerging markets equities are likely to suffer from high volatility in the short term, however, as developed markets growth accelerate, Emerging markets should enjoy the spillover effect.

ASEAN is in healthy shape with a superior debt position relative to many markets in the West and is, in our view, standing on the brink of a multi-year structural growth story. The OECD projects an average annual growth of 5.5% for ASEAN over the next five years. Over the last decade, ASEAN GDP growth was driven by the ex-Singapore renaissance. Strong GDP growth was the result of rising productivity, the burgeoning middle class, young demographics in a huge population, governments' pro-stimulus policies on large scale infrastructure projects and increasing intra-regional trade flows as FTA come to the force.

Malaysia is expected to achieve a GDP growth of 5-5.5% in 2014 driven by private investment and consumption as well as the turnaround in the external demand. Efforts to rationalize subsidy and operating costs also boost investors' confidence on government's determination to rein in fiscal deficit. The major concern in 2014, however, will be the higher inflation and slower growth as a result of weaker ringgit and subsidy rationalization where after the adjustment of electricity tariff effective in January 1st of 2014 and the reduction of gas subsidy reduction.

We remained focus on investing in good quality companies with resilient earnings while we continue to hold on to our main thesis of investing on urbanization, and government's initiative in economic transformation projects. The key strategy would be to be nimble at adding or initiating new positions in well-managed companies that demonstrate a sustainable business models and decent dividend payouts with competitive advantages during the downside of the market.