FUND FACTSHEET – JANUARY 2014

All data expressed as at 31 December 2013 unless otherwise stated

RHB-OSK GLOBAL EQUITY YIELD FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB GLOBAL EQUITY YIELD FUND)

This Fund aims to achieve long term capital appreciation and provide a source of income through investments in securities of companies listed or traded in the global emerging and developed markets.

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:

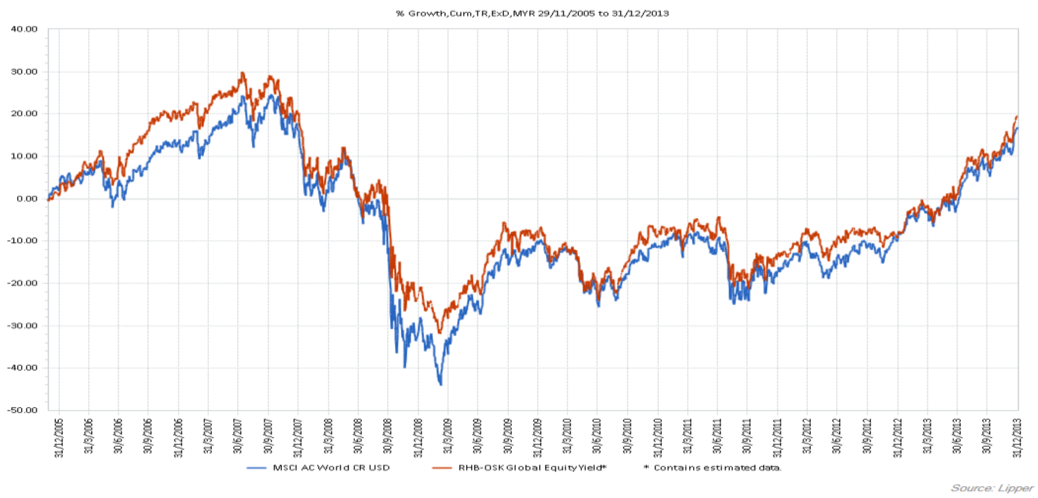
- wish to diversify their sources of stable income from other traditional asset classes like fixed deposits or bonds;
- wish to participate in the potential upside of the global emerging and developed equity markets but who have a medium risk tolerance;
- seek a well-diversified investment across global markets.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Up to 98% of NAV: Investments in securities of and securities relating to companies that have attractive dividend yields and good growth potential.
- 2% - 10% of NAV: Investments in liquid assets including bonds, 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	**3.49**	**8.07**	**18.76**	**31.16**
Benchmark	3.27	7.46	19.04	28.80

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	**31.16**	**30.74**	**54.62**	**19.56**
Benchmark	28.80	31.26	69.87	16.52

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fund	**31.16**	**5.33**	**-5.36**	**0.58**	**17.58**
Benchmark	28.80	9.37	-6.56	-1.43	30.71

**Source: Lipper IM*

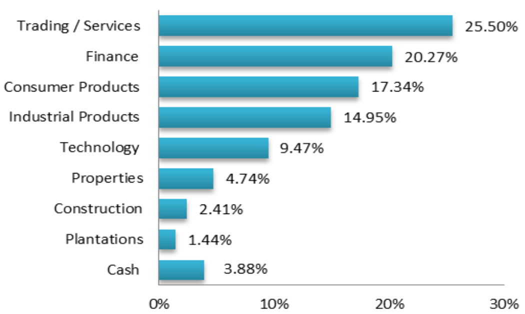
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
Fund Category	Equity Fund
Fund Type	Income and Growth Fund
Launch Date	09 November 2005
Unit NAV	RM0.4538
Fund Size (million)	RM23.42
Units In Circulation (million)	51.61
Financial Year End	30 June
MER (as at 30 June 2013)	1.86%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	MSCI AC World Free Index (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.26% of investment amount
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.50% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	0.07% p.a. of NAV, subject to a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.*
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	Semi-annually, if any

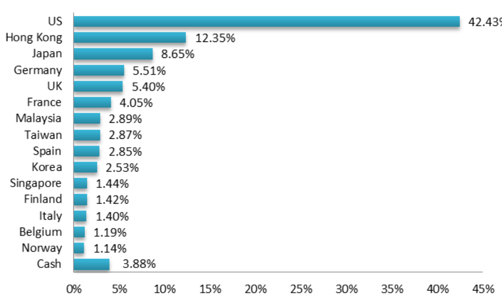
**For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.*

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

CONVOY FINANCIAL SERVICES HLDGS LTD	2.09
MITSUBISHI ESTATE COMPANY LIMITED	1.76
PULTEGROUP INC	1.54
CELGENE CORPORATION	1.54
ACTAVIS PLC	1.53

**As percentage of NAV*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.4540	0.4540	0.5534
Low	0.4296	0.3460	0.2588

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 5 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
30 Jun 2013	-	-
30 Jun 2012	-	-
30 Jun 2011	-	-
30 Jun 2010	-	-
30 Jun 2009	-	-

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

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RHB Asset Management

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3-year Fund Volatility 10.5 high Lipper Analytics 15 DECEMBER 2013

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The fund was up by 3.49% in December and is up by 31.16% year-to-date.

A few performing holdings in the portfolio in December were:
Newocean Energy (Hong Kong),
Yaskawa Electric (Japan),
Amadeus IT (Spain),
Dr Horton (US) and
Mitsubishi Estate (Japan)

A few drags on performance include:
China Railway Group (Hong Kong),
Ford Motor (US),
CNOOC (Hong Kong),
Samsung Electronics (South Korea) and
Skyworth Digital (Hong Kong)

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

Global equity markets ended the year positively with the US and German market closed in record territory. Developed markets continued the upswings loaded with high expectations on economic recovery. Manufacturing numbers for the major countries continued to expand modestly. The US economy expanded in the third quarter at a faster rate of 4.1% annualized, up from a previous estimate of 3.6% as consumers stepped up spending on services such as health care and companies invested more in software. Inventories accounted for a third of the gain in GDP in the third quarter, showing companies were confident about the prospects for demand. Household spending, which is almost 70% of the economy, increased 1.4%. The US household net worth hit a record high in the third quarter which rose 2.6% or US$1.9 trillion, according to data from the Federal Reserves ("The Fed"). The value of residential real estate owned by households grew US$428 billion while the value of corporate equities and mutual funds spiked US$917 billion. The December FOMC statement came as a surprise as Bernanke and his colleague opted to trim QE3 with the outright monthly purchase of US$45 billion long term treasuries and US$40 billion MBS by US$5 billion each, starting January 2014. The Fed's December assessment of the US outlook continued to improve as "economy activity is expanding at a moderate pace" while "labor market conditions have shown further improvement." and consistent with growing underlying strength in the broader economy. In the Europe, European Central Bank ("The ECB") president Mario Draghi re-affirmed that interest rate will stay low for the foreseeable future, after officials cut inflation forecast for 2014. The ECB forecasts inflation at 1.1% in 2014, 0.2% lower than the previous prediction. The EU economy will contract 0.4% in 2013 but to grow 1.1% in 2014. In Japan, growth slowed more than estimated in third quarter, expanded an annualized 1.1% from the previous quarter, a revision from 1.9% due to weak business spending. The cabinet approved an 18.6 trillion yen package to cushion the blow to consumption from a 3% sales tax increase schedule for April 2014. The measures include 5.5 trillion yen in spending and are projected by the government to boost GDP by about 1% and create about 250,000 jobs. Inflation accelerated to the fastest pace, rose 1.2% more than forecast of 1.1%.

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 derived 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.

The key strategy would be to be nimble at adding or initiating new positions in well managed companies that demonstrate sustainable business model and dividend payout with competitive advantage.

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