

RHB-OSK AGRICULTURE FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB AGRICULTURE FUND)

The Fund aims to achieve long-term capital appreciation through an over-the-counter derivative investment in the form of a swap agreement that is linked to the agricultural commodities sector.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Up to 100% of NAV: Investments in bonds, money market instruments, cash and deposits with financial institutions.
- Up to 10% of NAV: As capital payment for an investment in an OTC derivative instrument in the form of a swap agreement that will provide the Fund with exposure to the agricultural commodities sector. With this investment, the Fund can have a Notional Amount of up to 100% of its Net Asset Value exposed to a Contag Index.

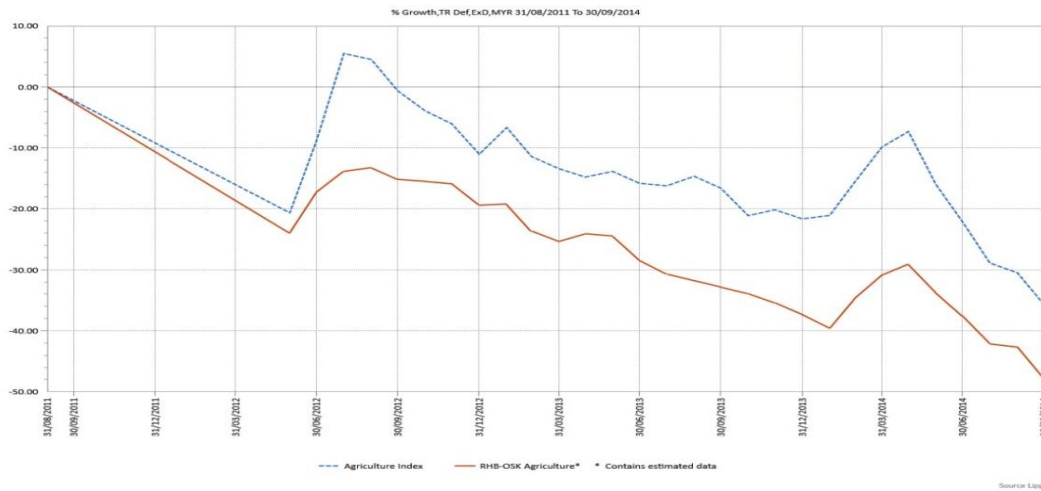
INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:

- seek investment opportunities in the agricultural commodities sector;
- seek capital growth;
- have a long term investment horizon; and
- have an appetite for risk to gain higher returns.

FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Performance Chart Since Launch*



Cumulative Performance (%)*

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD
Fund	-9.10	-16.52	-24.52	-16.76
Benchmark	-7.47	-17.42	-28.63	-17.92

	1 Year	3 Years	Since Launch
Fund	-22.39	-41.91	-47.86
Benchmark	-22.87	-26.12	-35.68

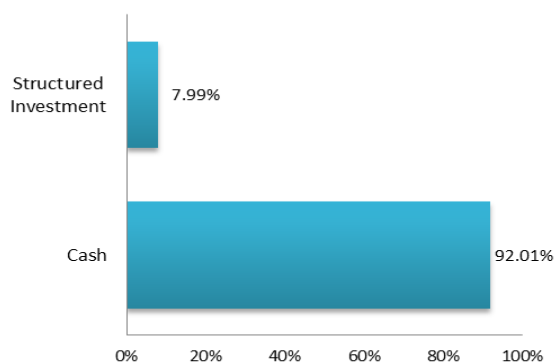
Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012
Fund	-22.30	-7.25
Benchmark	-11.92	2.55

*Source: Lipper IM

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

JPMCCI AGRI EXCESS RETURN SWAP	7.99
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*As percentage of NAV

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
Fund Type	Growth Fund
Launch Date	11 August 2011
Unit NAV	RM0.2607
Fund Size (million)	RM1.06
Units In Circulation (million)	4.08
Financial Year End	31 August
MER (as at 31 Aug 2013)	1.77%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	S&P GSCITM Agriculture Official Close Index Excess Return (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.00% of investment amount
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.50% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	0.08% 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	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 STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.2868	0.3545	0.5003
Low	0.2604	0.2604	0.2604

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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MANAGER'S COMMENTS**MARKET REVIEW**

During the month of September, prices of soft commodities were mostly trending negatively with CPO (+ 14.9% MoM) and Cocoa (+2.2% MoM) being the only major Soft Commodities ending the month in positive territory. Among the crops that depreciated, Wheat had the worst negative performance with a 15.2% MoM decrease, followed by Corn (-12.1% MoM); Soybean (- 10.8% MoM); Cotton (- 7.8% MoM); and Coffee (-3.9 % MoM).

CPO registered a sharp rebound as it benefited from the rebound in export during the period under review. In fact, Malaysian and Indonesian exports rebounded sharply in the aftermath of both governments cutting Palm Oil export tax to zero for at least two months. Moreover, below MYR2100, biodiesel is economically competitive and this should boost demand in CPO for biodiesel use. With the new Indonesian administration to be sworn in October, Pertamina is likely to launch its third tender for its B10 biodiesel scheme before the end of the year. The deterioration of weather conditions in Indonesia, dryer than usual weather, also contributed to improve market's sentiment regarding the CPO price. While a lot of headwinds remain in place, stronger than expected production growth; large crop prospects for Soybean in the US and Latin America and tighter financing conditions in China, we think that CPO may have reached a low point for the year in August and we expect price to stabilize in the next quarters between MYR2000 and MYR2200.

Cocoa was the other strong performer of the month, reaching a new all-time high since March 2011. The recent rally remains mainly driven by extreme high level of speculative buying while fundamentals seem to plead for weaker prices. In fact, the ICCO is now forecasting a 40,000-tons surplus for the 2013-2014 crop season, boosted by recovering production from West Africa and Indonesia.

On the other hand, Wheat was the worst performer among the major soft commodities. Wheat prices were negatively impacted by expected strong harvest in 2015. In fact, the International Grains Council, in its first forecast for Wheat area for 2015-16, pegged Wheat's harvest, at 224 million hectares, up from the estimated 222.7 million hectares for this season. The increase, to the highest area since the 225m hectares harvested in 1998, reflected expectations of bigger area in particular in countries where "adverse weather affected planting or harvesting" this season, especially Turkey and Ukraine. Therefore World Wheat sowings for the 2015 harvest is expected to hit a 17-year high.

Soybean prices continued to suffer from expected historical high crop in the US. In fact, during the period under review, the USDA revised the 2013/2014 production higher by 69.2 million bushels, adjusting up both harvested area and yields and offsetting the changes with greater seed/residual demand. While USDA revised US Soybean downward, Soybean prices remained driven on the downtrend by expected record US and Brazilian production prospects for the incoming harvest.

Corn prices remained also driven by the exceptional incoming harvest in the US. Moreover, the USDA revised US corn ending stocks by about 50 million bushels. This revision implies about a 55 million bushels decrease to USDA's feed and residual demand, pulling 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 Stock to Use ratio up to 9.1% and 15.1% respectively.

Cotton prices reacted negatively to the announcement by Chinese government that it would not next year be issuing import quota, free of a 40% duty, above the 894,000 tons demanded by commitments to the World Trade Organization. In the past, it has issued extra quota on top – reportedly in the region of 600,000 tons - to protect mills from domestic values elevated by a guaranteed price regime for growers, which has now been scrapped in favour of a straight farm payment regime. This decision came as the Chinese press reported an official estimate of 2 million tons for the shortfall in domestic production, hurt by the shake-up of the farm support program, behind demand. The NDRC pegged at 6.5 million tons domestic Cotton production in 2014-15, a drop of some 500,000 tons compared to the previous harvest's season. On the other hand, Chinese demand will rise by roughly 500,000 tons to 8.5 million tonnes, according to the report. The US Department of Agriculture estimates Chinese output this season at 6.53 million tonnes, a drop of 218,000 tons on its estimates, with consumption viewed climbing 435,000 tons to 7.95 million tons. China's Cotton inventories ended last season at 13.5 million tons, according to the USDA.

For the rest of 2014, we expect a challenging environment for Agricultural commodities, with Grains (Corn and Wheat) as well as Soybean likely to trend downward further given the ongoing ample supply which characterizes these markets. However, the long-term thematic of higher demand from EM and scarcer supply remains intact. On the other side, some Soft commodities such as Coffee; Cocoa and Sugar have entered a bottoming out process and their respective supply-demand ratio improved after the low level of prices recorded these last two years. Among the soft commodities, Cocoa and Coffee remain the commodity offering the better prospects despite their recent price's strength. For Palm-Oil, the global supply-demand picture continued to deteriorate and with no signs of materializing El Niño phenomenon for the time being, the risks look more biased on the downside at least for the next few months. Therefore, we think that CPO price may reach MYR1800 in the coming month before gradually rebounding in Q4 to MYR2000-MYR2200. Potential upside risks exist to MYR2200-MYR2400 if weather related supply disruptions occur.

DISCLAIMER:

A Product Highlights Sheet ("PHS") highlighting the key features and risks of the Fund is available and investors have the right to request for a PHS. Investors are advised to obtain, read and understand the PHS and the contents of the Master Prospectus dated 15 March 2014 and its supplementary(ies) (if any) ("the Master Prospectus") before investing. The Master Prospectus has been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia who takes no responsibility for its contents. Amongst others, investors should consider the fees and charges involved. Investors should also note that the price of units and distributions payable, if any, may go down as well as up. Where a distribution is declared, investors are advised that following the issue of additional units/distribution, the NAV per unit will be reduced from cum-distribution NAV to ex-distribution NAV. Any issue of units to which the Master Prospectus relates will only be made on receipt of a form of application referred to in the Master Prospectus. For more details, please call 1-800-88-3175 for a copy of the PHS and the Master Prospectus or collect one from any of our branches or authorised distributors.

The manager wishes to highlight the specific risks of the Fund are credit/default risk, interest rate risk, counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives, derivatives risk, legal/regulatory risk, specific risks relating to the Contag Indices. These risks and other general risks are elaborated in the Master Prospectus.

This factsheet is prepared for information purposes only. It does not have regard to the specific investment objectives, financial situation and the particular needs of any specific person who may receive it. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance. Returns may vary from year to year.