RHB OSK

RHB Asset Management

FUND FACTSHEET – JULY 2014

All data expressed as at 30 June 2014
unless otherwise stated

RHB-OSK ASIA FINANCIALS FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB ASIA FINANCIALS FUND)

The Fund aims to achieve long term capital growth by investing primarily in equities or equity-related securities of corporations in, or corporations listed or to be listed on stock exchanges in, or corporations (wherever located), which derive significant revenue or profits from or have significant assets or business interests in, the financial sector in the Asian region (excluding Japan).

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:

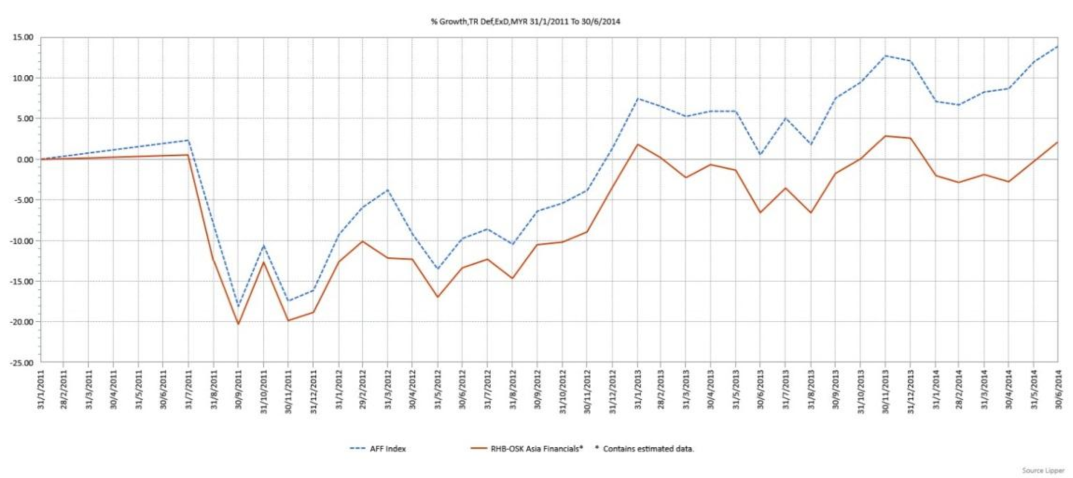
- wish to tap into the growth prospects of the Asian financial sector (excluding Japan);
- are willing to accept a higher risk in their investments to obtain potentially higher returns in the long term; and
- seek capital growth.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- At least 95% of NAV: Investments in the units of United Asia Financials Fund.
- 2% - 5% 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	**2.45**	**4.16**	**-0.41**	**-0.41**
Benchmark	1.74	5.23	1.65	1.65

	1 Year	3 Years	Since Launch
Fund	**9.38**	**1.65**	**2.16**
Benchmark	13.32	11.24	13.93

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012
Fund	**6.28**	**18.87**
Benchmark	10.56	20.80

**Source: Lipper IM*

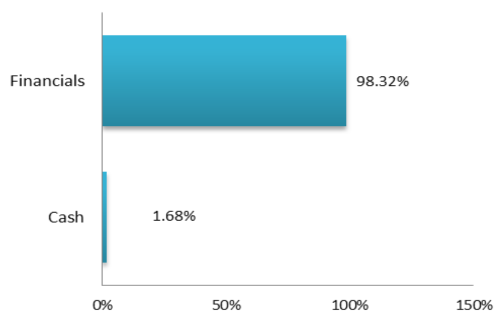
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.(formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
Trustee	TMF Trustees Malaysia Bhd
Fund Category	Feeder Fund
Fund Type	Growth Fund
Launch Date	11 January 2011
Unit NAV	RM0.5108
Fund Size (million)	RM19.56
Units In Circulation (million)	38.30
Financial Year End	30 November
MER (as at 30 Nov 2013)	0.40%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	MSCI Asia ex Japan Financials ex Real Estate (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.50% of investment amount
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.80% 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

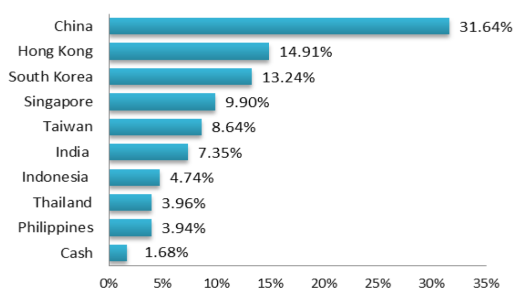
**For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.*

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

AIA GROUP LTD	8.69
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK - H	8.23
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BK OF CHINA - H	5.59
AGRICULTURAL BANK OF CHINA	5.02
CHINA LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD-H	4.61

**As percentage of NAV*

**Exposure in United Asia Financials Fund - 99.58%*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5153	0.5157	0.5308
Low	0.4986	0.4529	0.3692

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 2 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
30 Nov 2013	-	-
30 Nov 2012	-	-

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

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

Asia ex-Japan financial stocks continued to gain in June, though underperforming global equity markets where emerging markets maintained their outperformance against developed markets from May. For the first half-year, global equity markets posted gains with developed markets slightly outperforming emerging markets and Asia leading gains.

The financial sector underperformed the broader Asia ex-Japan market in June as well as for the first half-year. Thailand financials were the best performing in June, followed by India. Malaysia was the worst performing market followed by Indonesia.

Economic data-wise, global leading indicators continued to remain stable, showing expansion. Japan PMI improved to show expansion at 51.5 from 49.9 in May, the UK PMI improved to 57.5 from 57.0, while US PMI stayed at 55.3 from 55.4 in May. China's official PMI continued to improve to 51.0 from 50.8, with the private sector HSBC PMI also showing expansion. Most other latest activity indicators such as industrial production were stable across most markets. Inflation crept up slightly across most markets except in the UK and Eurozone.

In Hong Kong/China markets, the China government announced further easing and reform measures against a backdrop of a stabilising economy. The central bank released details of its targeted cuts in reserve requirement ratio to support the agriculture sector and small and medium enterprises. Besides an improvement in the PMI, activity indicators such as industrial production, retail sales and exports also came in better than expected.

The India market continued to outperform in June, though average market volumes have come off from the post-election highs. There was some concern over the surge in oil prices following the unrest in Iraq, fears of a poor monsoon and a recognition that the new government needs to balance its reform agenda against political practicalities.

Across the ASEAN markets, performance was diverse with Thailand outperforming by far as the installation of a new National Council for Peace and Order reduced some of the political uncertainty that businesses faced following the military coup. The Philippines market was driven by foreign net buying as the government posted a rare budget surplus for the Jan-May period and as the central bank held policy rates steady but hiked special deposit account rates. In Indonesia, the impending Presidential elections and elevated oil prices kept investors on the side-lines as Bank Indonesia kept rates on hold as expected. In Singapore, the government announced its 2H14 Government Land Sales programme which saw 12% fewer units rolled out than in 1H14 as the property market stabilised. In Malaysia, exports rose more than expected, driven by petroleum products and liquefied natural gas.

OUTLOOK & STRATEGY

We believe that Asia markets continue to offer opportunities for growth with the region trading at attractive valuations. Despite the short-term risks from a slowing China, Asia remains the fastest growing region in the world and a beneficiary of global economic recovery.

The economic reforms taking place in China present short-term challenges to growth but we view these reforms as positive steps towards ensuring sustainable long-term growth. We expect selected policy easing to cushion downside risks but no large-scale stimulus. We favour reform beneficiaries and companies in the new economy sectors.

We turn incrementally positive on India on the positive political sentiment and a stabilising macro environment. We view that the new government has a strong mandate to push through pro-growth reforms. The market continues to face problems of a high fiscal deficit and inflation, but we view that the macro backdrop is improving. The reforms will take time, but the positive momentum towards reform could accelerate an economic recovery. We continue to favour the Asean markets and maintain our overweight in Indonesia and the Philippines on positive structural trends.

Asian banks are well capitalised and very liquid due to their strong deposit base, and are in good shape to weather slower growth in the region. In general, Asian financial institutions have also strengthened their domestic and regional presence in recent years during the global financial crisis. We continue to adopt a quality growth style approach in our stock selection, favouring companies with strong balance sheet and leading franchises.