

## 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	-0.90	-0.78	-2.82	-5.24
Benchmark	0.37	1.47	-0.73	-3.05

	1 Year	3 Years	Since Launch
Fund	-2.11	-5.87	-2.80
Benchmark	2.61	4.47	8.66

#### Calendar Year Performance (%)\*

	2013	2012
Fund	6.28	18.87
Benchmark	10.56	20.80

\*Source: Lipper IM

### FUND DETAILS

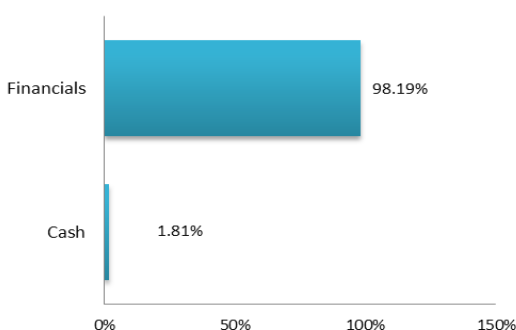
<b>Investment Manager</b>	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
<b>Trustee</b>	TMF Trustees Malaysia Bhd
<b>Fund Category</b>	Feeder Fund
<b>Fund Type</b>	Growth Fund
<b>Launch Date</b>	11 January 2011
<b>Unit NAV</b>	RM0.4860
<b>Fund Size (million)</b>	RM21.83
<b>Units In Circulation (million)</b>	44.92
<b>Financial Year End</b>	30 November
<b>MER (as at 30 Nov 2013)</b>	0.40%
<b>Min. Initial Investment</b>	RM1,000.00
<b>Min. Additional Investment</b>	RM100.00
<b>Benchmark</b>	MSCI Asia ex Japan Financials ex Real Estate (RM)

<b>Sales Charge</b>	Up to 5.50% of investment amount
<b>Redemption Charge</b>	None
<b>Annual Management Fee</b>	1.80% p.a. of NAV*
<b>Annual Trustee Fee</b>	0.08% p.a. of NAV, subject to a minimum of RM18,000 p.a.*
<b>Switching Fee</b>	RM25.00 per switch
<b>Redemption Period</b>	Within 10 days after receipt of the request to repurchase
<b>Cooling-Off Period</b>	Within 6 business days from the date of receipt of application
<b>Distribution Policy</b>	Incidental

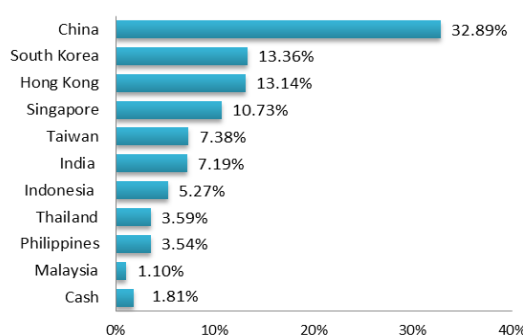
\*For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.

### FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

#### Sector Allocation\*



#### Country Allocation\*



#### Top Holdings (%)\*

AIA GROUP LTD	8.65
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK - H	7.70
INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BK OF CHINA - H	4.94
UNITED OVERSEAS BANK LTD	4.86
DBS GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED	4.28

\*As percentage of NAV

\*Exposure in United Asia Financials Fund - 98.01%

### FUND STATISTICS

#### Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.4983	0.5157	0.5308
Low	0.4848	0.4468	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 financials sector eked out positive returns in April along with global equity markets where developed markets outperformed emerging markets. Within emerging market equities, Asia outperformed though gains were muted. The continued weak economic data out of China dampened market performance, though this was partly mitigated by announcement of policies supporting small steps towards reform. In other parts of Asia, elections were in focus in Indonesia and India.

Within the Asia ex-Japan financials sector, diversified financials sub-sector outperformed with strong gains, while insurance underperformed with losses while banks were flat. By markets, the Philippines was the top performer, followed by Thailand, Hong Kong and Singapore, while China was the worst performing followed by Taiwan.

Global economic leading indicators in developed markets except Japan mostly picked up in April. US PMI continued to improve to 54.9 from 53.7 in March, confirming suspicions that weakness earlier in the year was weather-related. Japan PMI slid for a third straight month to contraction at 49.4 in April. China's official PMI continued to stabilise at 50.4 in April from 50.3 in March, though the private sector HSBC PMI continued to diverge and show contraction, coming in at 48.1 for April from 48.0 in March and below the earlier flash estimate of 48.3. Other latest activity indicators, including industrial production and retail sales mostly stabilised. Inflation ticked up in most regions except the Eurozone.

China market was weighed down by poor economic data, including weaker than expected industrial production and investment growth, which was mainly dragged down by the real estate sector. Announcements on the granting of mutual market access between the domestic 'A' share Shanghai market and Hong Kong lifted the Hong Kong market.

ASEAN markets once again outperformed the broader Asia ex-Japan markets. The Philippines outperformed as lower than expected inflation data in March enabled the central bank to keep rates unchanged while continued net buying by foreigners buoyed the market. Thailand kept rates unchanged even as inflation continued to inch up. Singapore market was lifted by corporate action including the move by a property developer to privatise its unit. Malaysia gained on improved exports and trade surplus given recovering global demand while industrial production also picked up. In Indonesia, election results turned out less favourably than expected, as rupiah outperformance, improving trade balance and moderating inflation prompted the central bank to leave rates unchanged.

**OUTLOOK & STRATEGY**

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

We favour ASEAN where we see an easing of risks, such as in Indonesia where the previous concerns of a deteriorating external position look to be abating. Currency depreciation in Indonesia has allowed an improvement in the current account deficit, while the macro economic situation is showing signs of improvement. The interest rate cycle also looks to have peaked. We view that the long term structural fundamentals of the country remain strong.

Even as China remains a key overhang on the outlook in Asia, with 1H14 growth expected to slow and shadow financing risks clouding investor sentiment, we expect that the government's push to implement economic and social reform initiatives will present investment opportunities such as in the environment sector, railway and insurance sectors.

The key macroeconomic risks include capital outflow from Asia on rising US bond yields with a tapering of quantitative easing by the US Federal Reserve and the escalating geopolitical tensions with recent events in Ukraine. The challenges presented by a rebalancing of China's economy remain, but we view that markets have largely discounted this as valuations are well below historical mean levels. We remain convinced of the long-term growth opportunities in Asia, which are underpinned by positive structural fundamentals of favourable demographic trends and rising incomes.

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.

**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 management risk and foreign investment risks such as currency risk and country risk and the specific risks of the target fund are market risk, financial institution risk, equity risk, fixed income securities risk, distressed securities risk, risk of investing in ETF's, risks associated with indices, interest rate risk, foreign exchange / currency risk, derivatives risk, counterparty risk, political risk, regulatory risk, liquidity risk, repatriation risk, risk of exceptional market conditions, single sector and regional risk, risk of use of rating agencies and other third parties, actions of institutional investors and broker risk. 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.