

RHB-OSK ASIAN GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB ASIAN GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND)

This Fund aims to achieve long term capital growth by investing primarily in small capitalisation stocks and stock-related securities issued by corporations in the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan).

INVESTOR PROFILE

This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:

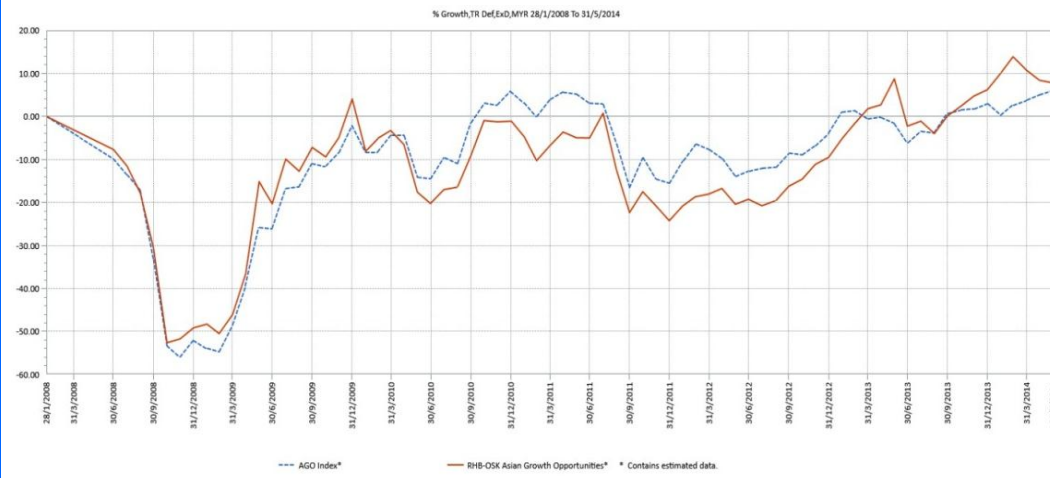
- seek investment opportunities in the small cap securities in the Asian (excluding Japan) region;
- wish to invest in an established foreign fund managed by a renowned fund manager; and
- are willing to accept a higher risk in their investments to obtain potentially higher returns in the long term.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- At least 95% of NAV: Investments in the units of United Asian Growth Opportunities 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	-0.57	-5.39	2.88	1.45
Benchmark	0.96	3.30	4.19	2.94

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	-0.90	13.48	27.04	7.78
Benchmark	7.76	0.73	42.95	6.01

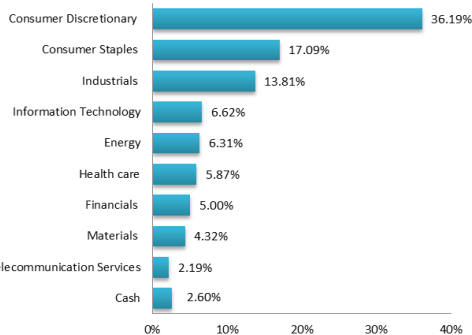
Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fund	17.34	19.54	-23.48	-4.90	104.40
Benchmark	7.17	13.79	-20.36	8.04	103.96

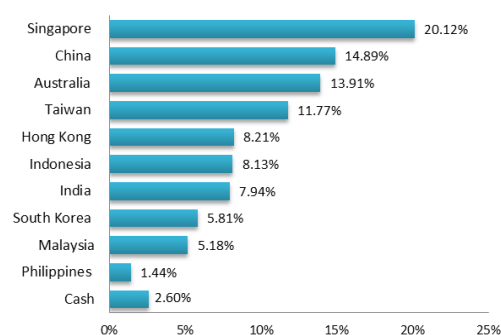
*Source: Lipper IM

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

OSIM INTERNATIONAL LTD	5.08
DESTINI BHD	3.53
SUPER GROUP LTD	3.18
DOMINO'S PIZZA ENTERPRISES LTD	2.96
CHINA MODERN DAIRY HOLDINGS	2.65

*As percentage of NAV

*Exposure in United Asian Growth Opportunities Fund - 98.00 %

FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
Fund Category	Feeder Fund
Fund Type	Growth Fund
Launch Date	08 January 2008
Unit NAV	RM0.5388
Fund Size (million)	RM36.22
Units In Circulation (million)	67.22
Financial Year End	31 December
MER (as at 31 Dec 2013)	0.65%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Mid Cap Index (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 5.00% 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 STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5481	0.5896	0.5896
Low	0.5255	0.4722	0.2213

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 5 Years) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
31 Dec 2013	-	-
31 Dec 2012	-	-
31 Dec 2011	-	-
31 Dec 2010	-	-
31 Dec 2009	-	-

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

RHB-OSK ASIAN GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB ASIAN GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES FUND)

This Fund aims to achieve long term capital growth by investing primarily in small capitalisation stocks and stock-related securities issued by corporations in the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan).

MANAGER'S COMMENTS**MARKET REVIEW**

The Asia Pacific ex-Japan mid-cap stocks gained in May, though underperforming the broader global equity markets, where emerging markets outperformed developed markets. The broader Asia equity market's performance was driven by strong performance from India on positive election results and Greater China markets on hopes for policy stimulus from China and improving data.

Within the mid-cap space, India was the best performing market by far, as the opposition BJP Party won a landslide victory. The Philippines and Taiwan similarly outperformed, but by a smaller degree. Thailand was the worst performing on a negative turn of events on the political front. Indonesia, Malaysia and China underperformed.

In terms of economic data, global leading indicators were mostly stable. US PMI continued to improve to 55.4 in May from 54.9 in April. Japan improved to 49.9 from 49.4 while the Eurozone and UK dipped slightly. China's official PMI continued to improve to 50.8 from 50.4, marking a 3rd month of improvement. The private sector HSBC PMI similarly improved to 49.7 from 48.1, though still staying in contraction. Most other latest activity indicators such as industrial production dipped slightly across the developed markets of US, Japan, the UK, Eurozone, as well as in China. Inflation crept up slightly across most markets except in China.

In India, the BJP's historic win renewed hopes that the new government will implement structural reforms such as removing supply-side bottlenecks, reducing fiscal deficit, incentivising infrastructure investment, focusing on labour-intensive manufacturing and improving governance. An improving economy and strengthening rupee as well as increased market volume also pushed the market higher.

Hopes for policy stimulus in China buoyed both the China and Hong Kong markets. The State Council announced new pro-growth measures to stabilise the economy, which include reducing the tax/fee burden for the corporate sector, ensuring financial sector support for the real economy, ensuring implementation of previously-announced pro-growth measures and increasing reforms in the areas of environmental protection.

Asean markets underperformed the broader Asia ex-Japan market in May with Thailand worst-performing posting negative returns. The Thai military's declaration of martial law after the Senate's failure to end a six month-long political deadlock prompted selling by foreign fund managers in particular. Indonesia underperformed in May as presidential nominations were announced with the PDIP-led coalition of Jokowi-Jusuf Kalla pitting themselves against the Gerindra-led coalition of Prabowo-Hatta in the 9th July elections. Malaysia market was flat as 1Q14 real GDP growth came in at a better-than-expected 6.2% y/y, supported by domestic demand and exports. Singapore outperformed the other markets with 1Q14 GDP growth of 4.9% y/y, better than expected and led by manufacturing. The Philippines market saw a sovereign rating upgrade from S&P, though 1Q14 GDP disappointed due to Typhoon Haiyan's impact on production and tourism.

MARKET OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

The underperformance of the Fund continued in the month of May. This was due to a combination of weaker than expected quarterly results for a couple of our companies and the weakness in some of the sectors that we favour in HK/China, such as the Macau gaming stocks. China/HK consumer stocks performed worse than expected last quarter as consumption trends clearly slowed down. This could partly be due to the falling property prices in China which might have impacted consumer confidence in the short term. The good news, however, is that the Chinese government had realised the possible severe impact of falling property prices on the economy as a whole and local government has taken steps to loosen some of the restriction on the property sector especially at the lower tier cities. The actual impact on consumption is expected to take some time to trickle down and we are monitoring the impact of the new policies. We believe that the economy might have reached a cyclical trough in May and we are expecting a rebound in sentiments in the coming few quarters. This should help in the performance of the HK/China stocks. Valuations are now at multi year lows and we think that there could be good investment opportunities here.

HK retails stocks also took a hit this month when the Chief Executive unexpectedly announced that he was going to look at restricting the number of Mainland tourist into the territory. This came at a bad timing as HK witnessed its first ever year on year decline in Mainland Chinese tourist growth since 2003. The HK retail sector has become very dependent on Mainland Chinese tourists in the past 10 years and the prospect of restricting Mainland Chinese visitors into HK would certainly be bad news for all retail operations in HK. We need to watch the discussion in the Legislative Council in the next couple of months to see if this talk would be translated into real policy. At this point we remain sceptical as the economic impact of such a policy would clearly be negative.

In Macau, newsflow continues to be negative as VIP gaming revenue slowed following rumours of a junket absconding with client's funds last month. At the same time, the slowdown in VIP growth coincides with a traditionally low season following the Labour Day holidays. We think the sector will only pick up after Aug, nearer to the holiday season in China. Meanwhile, the mass market business remains strong and growth rates have been robust so far this year at ~35% growth. We continue to like the structural growth story of this sector. Stocks are now trading at their lowest valuations in recent years and we think it presents a very good buying opportunity for long term investors.

In Asean, the focus has pretty much been on politics. In Thailand, the military coup has brought about short term stability but long term uncertainty about the economic direction of the country. We remain cautious here and are defensively positioned. Indonesia is enthralled in political campaigns of the 2 leading presidential candidates, Prabowo and Jokowi. We like the consumer stocks there long term but we expect some volatility in the short term depending on the outcome of the elections. The Philippines stock market remains strong but with the run up in stock prices, valuations have become expensive and we are also exercising caution here. We see specific stock opportunities in Singapore and Malaysia which are much more stable. We like the fundamentals of some of these stocks and we believe they will do well in the longer term.

In India, with BJP's victory, stocks with higher beta, such as the Public Sector Banks, industrial, construction stocks etc have risen sharply in the hope that economic growth will pick up in the next few years following Modi's term as Prime Minister. Our holdings of consumer staple stocks have lagged the rise some of these riskier stocks. However, we remain cautious about the euphoria following the elections. We think that reality will start to bite soon when investor realise that the turnaround in the economy might take time and meanwhile, it is the staple companies that are making real money and paying the dividends to shareholders.

All in all, the performance in recent months have been disappointing as we see huge shifts in fund flows away from growth stocks with slightly higher valuations to stocks with less growth but are traded cheaper. We will remain focused on the fundamentals of the stocks we invest in. We believe that ultimately, companies that deliver strong growth over the long term will give higher returns to shareholders.

DISCLAIMER:

Based on the fund's portfolio returns as at 15 April 2014, the Volatility Factor (VF) for this fund is 16.3 and is classified as "Very High". (source: Lipper) "Very High" includes funds with VF that are above 13.1 (source: Lipper). The VF means there is a possibility for the fund in generating an upside return or downside return around this VF. The Volatility Class (VC) is assigned by Lipper based on quintile ranks of VF for qualified funds. VF is subject to monthly revision and VC will be revised every six months. The fund's portfolio may have changed since this date and there is no guarantee that the fund will continue to have the same VF or VC in the future. Presently, only funds launched in the market for at least 36 months will display the VF and its VC. The VC referred to was dated 31 December 2013 which is calculated once every six months and is valid until its next calculation date, i.e. 30 June 2014.

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 1 December 2013 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 risk of the Fund are management risk and foreign investment risks such as currency risk and country risk. The principal risks of the target fund are market risk, foreign exchange risk, political risk, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, small capitalization companies risk, single country, sector and regional risk, financial institution risk, equity risk, exceptional market condition risk and actions of institutional investors. 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.