

**RHB-OSK BIG CAP CHINA ENTERPRISE FUND (formerly known as OSK-UOB BIG CAP CHINA ENTERPRISE FUND)**

This Fund aims to achieve long term capital appreciation through investments in securities of companies with high growth potential.

**INVESTOR PROFILE**

**This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:**

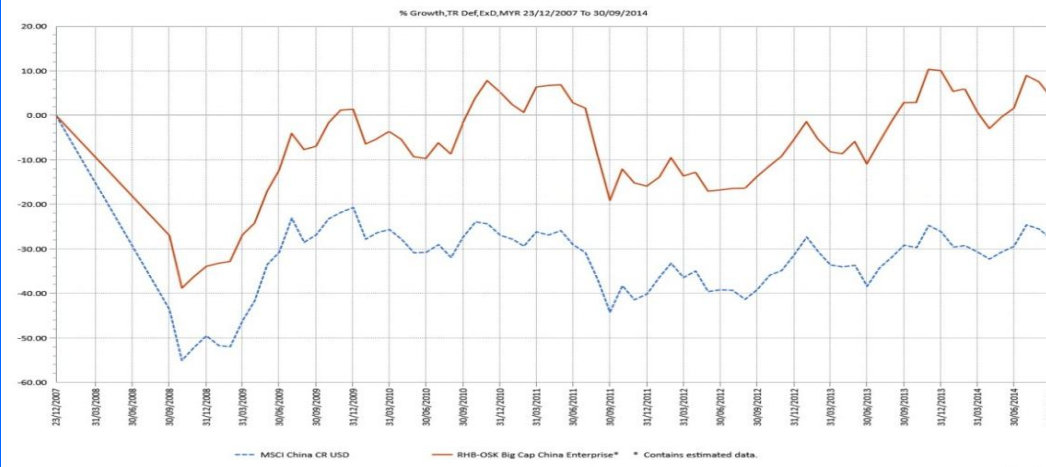
- wish to participate in the potential of the fast growing China economy; and
- are willing to accept higher risk in their investments in order to achieve long term capital growth.

**INVESTMENT STRATEGY**

- Up to 98% of NAV: Investments in equities and equity-linked securities issued by companies whose businesses are in China and are listed on the China markets and / or other markets.
- 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
<b>Fund</b>	<b>-3.14</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>-5.40</b>
<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>-2.95</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>4.29</b>	<b>-2.13</b>

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
<b>Fund</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>28.85</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>4.14</b>
<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>29.60</b>	<b>-1.22</b>	<b>-27.76</b>

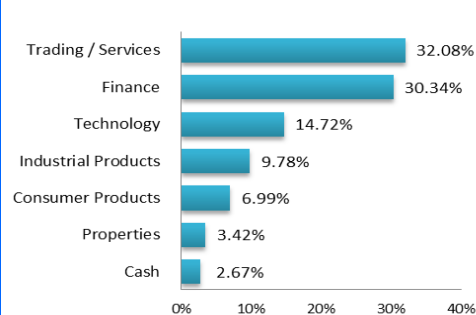
**Calendar Year Performance (%)\***

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
<b>Fund</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>12.46</b>	<b>-20.10</b>	<b>3.85</b>	<b>53.37</b>
<b>Benchmark</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>14.71</b>	<b>-17.42</b>	<b>-9.11</b>	<b>57.83</b>

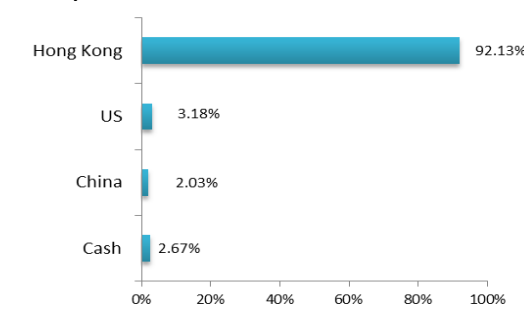
\*Source: Lipper IM

**FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS**

**Sector Allocation\***



**Country Allocation\***



**Top Holdings (%)\***

TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	9.84
IND & COMM BANK OF CHINA-H	7.84
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK-H	7.78
CHINA MOBILE LTD	5.76
PETROCHINA CO. LTD-H	5.68

\*As percentage of NAV

**FUND DETAILS**

<b>Investment Manager</b>	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
<b>Trustee</b>	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
<b>Fund Category</b>	Equity Fund
<b>Fund Type</b>	Growth Fund
<b>Launch Date</b>	03 December 2007
<b>Unit NAV</b>	RM0.5207
<b>Fund Size (million)</b>	RM124.95
<b>Units In Circulation (million)</b>	239.95
<b>Financial Year End</b>	31 December
<b>MER (as at 31 Dec 2013)</b>	1.90%
<b>Min. Initial Investment</b>	RM1,000.00
<b>Min. Additional Investment</b>	RM100.00
<b>Benchmark</b>	MSCI China Index (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 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 STATISTICS**

<b>Historical NAV (RM)</b>	<b>1 Month</b>	<b>12 Months</b>	<b>Since Launch</b>
High	0.5567	0.5567	0.5585
Low	0.5207	0.4652	0.2720

Source: Lipper IM

**Historical Distributions (Last 5 Years) (Net)**

	<b>Distribution (sen)</b>	<b>Yield (%)</b>
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.)

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**MANAGER'S COMMENTS****MARKET REVIEW**

The China equity markets sold off sharply in September, slipping into a loss for the year. The US dollar strength, driven by expectations of the Fed's first rate hike sent most Asian currencies weaker. The foreign exchange volatility, sell-off in commodities and weak economic momentum contributed to the weak equity markets.

Sector performance across China was difficult with all sectors except healthcare chalking up losses. The worst-performing sector was energy.

In terms of the global economic backdrop, leading indicators mostly dipped in September. In the developed markets, the US PMI fell to 56.6 from 59.0, Japan PMI fell to 51.7 from 52.2 while Europe and the UK PMI also fell. China's official PMI stayed at 51.1 in September, unchanged from August, with the private sector HSBC PMI similarly staying at 50.2, unchanged from August but below the flash estimate of 50.5. However, other activity indicators such as August industrial production, electricity generation and retail sales showed a sharp decline as credit conditions tightened. Property sales continued to slip in September despite new launches too. Inflation remained largely stable across most markets though Eurozone continued to slip. The European Central Bank cut interest rates by 10 bps at its meeting in early September, contributing to the strength in the US dollar.

In late September, the Occupy Central movement in Hong Kong created politic uncertainty and further affected the bourse's performance, as did concerns over China's economic growth momentum.

**MARKET OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY**

China has a tough time balancing growth and reforms to resolve structural problems. There are many urgent areas that need to be resolved such as cleaning up the environment, reducing overcapacity; restructuring state owned enterprises (SOEs) and curbing excess credit build up. Most of the proposed reform measures will likely have a dampening effect on growth in the near term.

Hence, the macro challenges of slower growth, rising debt levels and a property slowdown still persists, causing headwinds for the market. The government has adopted some selective targeted stimulus that has helped stabilize growth but activity has still slipped as credit is controlled and property sales and starts remain weak. Clearly, China's continued rebalancing process will still cause growth headwinds over the medium term.

On the other hand at the micro-level, we see encouraging signs of improved corporate profitability.

Despite a slowing economy and falling topline growth in the last two years, corporate profits in general have held up well in China. Data shows that they have been more disciplined in controlled capital expenditure and cutting costs over this period. A further impetus to corporate profitability will come from State owned enterprises (SOE) reforms. The government is introducing a series of measures including private ownership in traditionally monopolistic industries and tightening cost control after a series of anti-corruption investigations. This should help improve the efficiency and profitability of the SOEs which have historically lagged the private sector. The energy sector is a case in point.

The HSBC PMI surged in June and July, before dipping back in August and September, though still above the 50 level. Other activity indicators such as retail sales, industrial production, had registered improvement in the 2nd quarter but softened in August. The main risk remains the property sector, where we have been seeing a slowdown in property sales, starts and price cuts. The government has already eased home purchase restrictions across many cities and allowed wider availability of mortgages. September sales have already picked up as sentiment improved. However, the oversupply situation especially in tier 3 cities is still very significant. If the property sector rolls over, there is more downside to economic growth and greater financial risks.

We believe that the current environment of stable growth, policy easing and improving corporate profits should support the market. Nonetheless, China's macro challenges and restructuring process still has some way to go. Maintaining stable growth while keeping credit growth in check will be particularly difficult. China's debt to GDP has burgeoned to over 230% of GDP at end 2013 from less than 150% in 2008, even as growth has slowed from over 10% to 7% now. While the Central government balance sheet is still healthy, local government and SOE corporate balance sheets are stretched. Financial risks are rising as seen in the escalation of shadow banking and the acceleration of non-performing loans. We believe there are still very good investment opportunities in China, but there will be huge dispersions between the winners and losers in China's re-structuring process. Picking the right stocks in this challenging macro-environment will be very important.

We are positive on China. Policy easing, improving corporate profits and SOE reform momentum should help support the markets. While the property market slowdown and shadow banking product defaults are still current major headwinds, there hasn't been any undue stress in cost of funding. China's macro challenges remain, but it looks to be well reflected in the price. China's valuations are still very cheap, well below its 10 year mean on price to earnings, and in the case of price to book, already at levels during the 2008 global financial crisis. Within the regional Asian markets, China also stands out as the cheapest. History shows that if we buy markets at such valuation levels, we will very likely be rewarded with strong positive returns over the medium to long term. We believe that China will likely muddle through its problems. They have ample resources to cover its financial liabilities and cushion a potential hard landing if necessary. It's a matter of policy coordination. When China's shows progress in resolving its macro challenges and things stabilize, the market should rerate given its current cheap valuations.

We remain vigilant in tracking operating conditions across China given the slowdown in growth and the government's policy initiatives having uneven impact across industries. We look for opportunities to invest in companies that are benefitting from the rising purchasing power of the region's consumers or have technologies causing disruptive innovation to lifestyles and consumer spending patterns. However, stock selection is critical, given slowing growth and high competitive pressures.

We continue to underweight deep cyclical sectors such as materials in the face of China's slower growth over the medium term and general over-supply conditions. We are neutral on Financials given the tailwinds of RRR cuts, relaxation of LDR limits and stable growth. However, we recognize they still face structural challenges - pressures of contracting profit and net interest margins with interest rate liberalization, non-bank disintermediation and rising NPLs. We like technology, from social media to component suppliers of smartphones, which are facilitating a sea change in consumer spending patterns.

In the long term, the China economy continues to be supported by high savings and wage gains, which provide an attractive backdrop for consumption growth. Rising purchasing power of the middle and lower income population is a very supportive backdrop for investors. When China gets through the current necessary painful transition, reforms and rebalances its economy towards a more sustainable growth path, these positive fundamentals should reassert themselves. The China market should then enjoy a sustained re-rating, with high rewards for long term investors now.

**DISCLAIMER:**

Based on the fund's portfolio returns as at 15 September 2014, the Volatility Factor (VF) for this fund is 14.9 and is classified as "Very High". (source: Lipper) "Very High" includes funds with VF that are above 13.0 (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 30 June 2014 which is calculated once every six months and is valid until its next calculation date, i.e. 31 December 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 risks of the Fund are restrictive geographical market, equities investment risks such as market risk and particular security risk and foreign investments risks such as country risk and currency 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.