RHB ◆ OSK
RHB Asset Management

FUND FACTSHEET – JULY 2014

All data expressed as at 30 June 2014 unless otherwise stated

3-year Fund Volatility 15.8 very high Lipper Analytics 15 JUNE 2014

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:

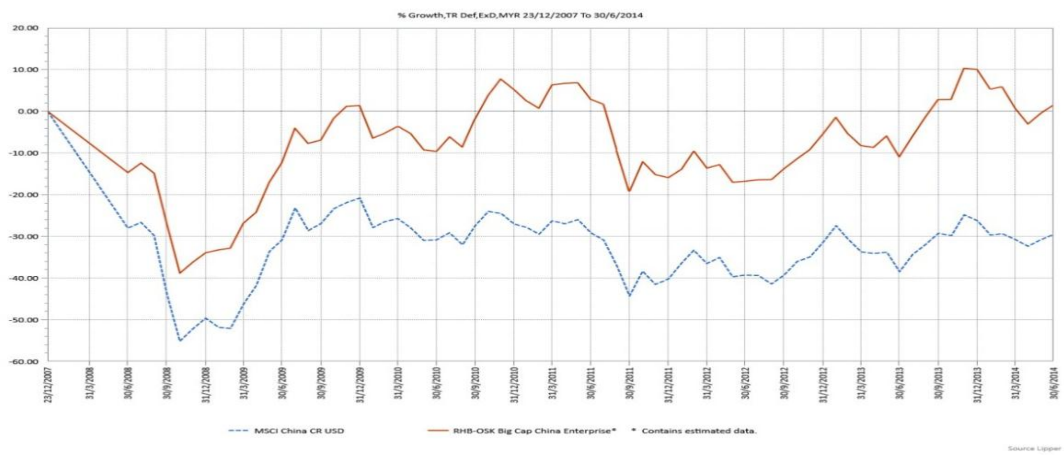
- wish to participate in the potential of the fast growing China economy; and
- are willing to accept higher risk in their investments in order to achieve long term capital growth.

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
Fund	**1.97**	**0.83**	**-7.70**	**-7.70**
Benchmark	1.79	1.79	-4.47	-4.47

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	**14.00**	**-1.22**	**15.85**	**1.60**
Benchmark	14.54	-0.59	1.88	-29.49

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fund	**16.36**	**12.46**	**-20.10**	**3.85**	**53.37**
Benchmark	7.54	14.71	-17.42	-9.11	57.83

**Source: Lipper IM*

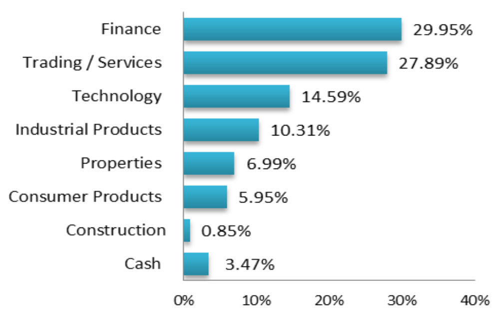
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as RHB Investment Management Sdn. Bhd.)
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
Fund Category	Equity Fund
Fund Type	Growth Fund
Launch Date	03 December 2007
Unit NAV	RM0.5080
Fund Size (million)	RM158.29
Units In Circulation (million)	311.61
Financial Year End	31 December
MER (as at 31 Dec 2013)	1.90%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	MSCI China Index (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

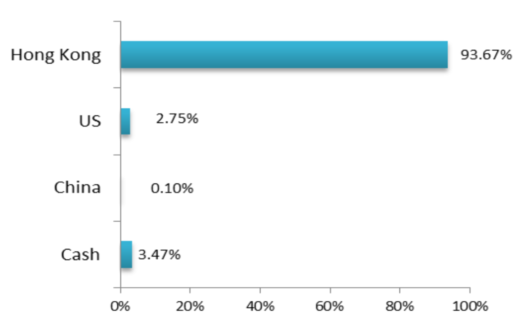
**For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.*

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED	8.96
CHINA CONSTRUCTION BANK-H	7.82
IND & COMM BANK OF CHINA-H	7.56
PETROCHINA CO. LTD-H	5.43
CHINA PETROLEUM & CHEMICAL CORP	5.03

**As percentage of NAV*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5133	0.5529	0.5585
Low	0.4982	0.4295	0.2720

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.)

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

The China markets gained in June, in line with 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.

In terms of sectors, information technology and energy were the outperformers while consumer staples and telecommunication sector underperformed in China. In terms of earnings revisions, China saw downgrades.

On economic data, global leading indicators continued to remain stable, showing expansion. Japan purchasing managers' index (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 at 50.7 after five months of contraction. Other latest activity indicators such as retail sales, industrial production, exports and fixed asset investment were stable or improved.

The China markets continued to strengthen in June after May, as 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, the better-than-expected activity indicators such as industrial production, retail sales and exports also gave support to the markets.

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 and corporate profits in the near term.

Hence, through most of the year to date, slowing growth and rising financial risk has weighed investors' sentiment. However, recent data suggests that China's growth is improving owing to recovery in exports and targeted stimulus. The much talked about financial stress from the default of wealth management products has not materialized. The interbank rate still remains well behaved, and many of the potentially defaulted products have simply had their maturities pushed back or were re-structured.

The HSBC PMI picked up significantly to 50.7 in June after 5 months below 50. Other activity indicators such as retail sales, industrial production, FAI and exports also stabilized or registered improvement. In fact, exports should likely accelerate further in the 2nd half of the year as US growth picks up and on easier base year comparisons. The main negative remains the property sector, where we have been seeing a slowdown in property sales, starts and price cuts. The government has begun easing policy restrictions on property. However, the oversupply in tier 3 cities has been particularly significant, and it is not clear how much policy easing will help sales in these locales.

Recently, the government has eased the required reserve ratio for banks as well as the loan to deposit ratio for addition loans to SMEs and the rural sector. Home purchase restrictions have been loosened in many cities and banks encouraged to lend more mortgages for first time home buyers. Capital expenditure on railway spending and social housing have been raised this year too. President Li has come forward to re-iterate China's 7.5% growth this year which implies a pick up in the 2nd half as China's growth came in at 7.4% in the first half.

We believe that stable to improving growth and policy easing for the rest of the year should support the market. Nonetheless, China's restructuring challenges still have some way to go. A key difficulty is maintaining stable growth while keeping run-away credit growth in check. 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 7.6% 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 growth of shadow banking and the acceleration of non-performing loans.

Investors will keenly watch for more concrete reform steps to tackle China's structural problems, including rising financial risks. However, the problems are complicated and solutions not straightforward, so we cannot expect a quick fix in a short time.

While structural challenges remain, it looks to be well reflected in the price. China's valuations are still very cheap, close to one standard deviation 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 things stabilize, the market should rerate given its current cheap valuations, much like how Europe did through the Euro crisis and is now back above pre global financial crisis levels.

While the overall China market has been weighed down by structural problems and has underperformed over the last 3 years, it is noteworthy that there has been a large dispersion in performance across stocks and sectors. For example, China's technology and utilities index has more than doubled in the last 3 years, while the Financials index is down. If we position right in China, there can still be a lot of lucrative opportunities in the market.

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 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 have tactically neutralized our weight in Financials given the tailwinds of RRR cuts, relaxation of LDR limits and stabilizing 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 are also overweight the Chinese utilities, with focus on renewables and clean energy. We also 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.

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