

### RHB-OSK CAPITAL FUND (formerly known as RHB CAPITAL FUND)

This Fund aims to achieve long term growth through capital appreciation with all income including profits on realisation of investments being automatically reinvested for its compounding effect.

#### INVESTOR PROFILE

**This Fund is suitable for Investors who:**

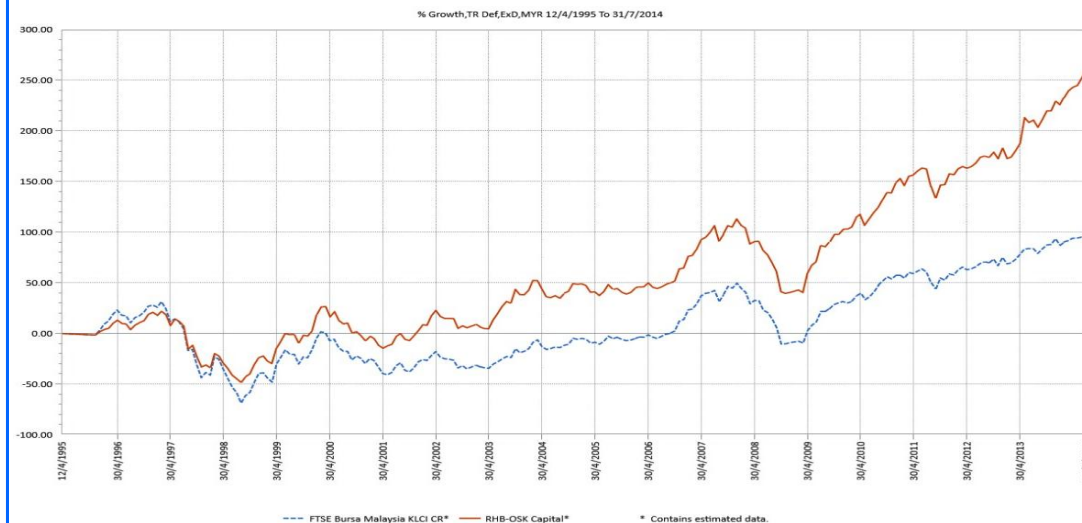
- want a professionally managed portfolio of shares and fixed income securities;
- have a medium to long term investment horizon of 3 to 5 years or more;
- want to achieve potential capital growth (accumulation) at an acceptable level of risk; and
- want to invest in shares but do not have the time to manage their own portfolio.

#### INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- Up to 95% of NAV: Investments in equities.
- Minimum of 5% of NAV: Investments in fixed income securities and/or liquid assets.

#### FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

##### Performance Chart Since Launch\*



##### Cumulative Performance (%)\*

	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	YTD
Fund	2.50	5.19	10.97	9.63
Benchmark	-0.60	-0.01	3.73	0.24

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	Since Launch
Fund	16.28	37.53	93.64	261.14
Benchmark	5.57	20.83	59.28	93.72

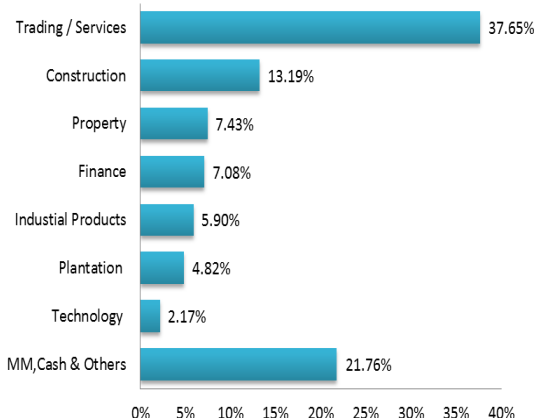
##### Calendar Year Performance (%)\*

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Fund	16.36	10.06	2.76	22.82	44.62
Benchmark	10.54	10.34	0.78	19.34	45.17

\*Source: Lipper IM

#### FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

##### Sector Allocation\*



##### Top Holdings (%)\*

TENAGA NASIONAL BHD	7.37
AIRASIA BHD	4.54
ECONPILE HOLDINGS BERHAD	4.03
MALAYAN BANKING BHD	3.38
TITIJAYA LAND BERHAD	3.15

\*As percentage of NAV

#### FUND STATISTICS

##### Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	1.4648	1.5245	1.5245
Low	1.4281	1.2985	0.4012

Source: Lipper IM

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

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
30 Apr 2014	11.0000	7.87
30 Apr 2013	7.7466	N/A
30 Apr 2012	6.7757	N/A
29 Apr 2011	5.2115	N/A
30 Apr 2010	-	-

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

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

The FBMKLCI (KLCI) ended a tad lower in July after slipping by 0.6% to close at 1,871.36 vs. +0.50% in the month of June. On a year-to-date (YTD) basis, the KLCI remains a laggard after rising only 0.24% vs. the regional indices i.e. Jakarta +19.06%, the Philippines +16.55% and Singapore's STI +6.52%. The month of July saw Bank Negara Malaysia increasing the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) to 25bps to 3.25% but the long holiday during Eid Mubarak has caused the KLCI to remain subdued on a monthly basis. The lack of earnings impetus from the recent quarterly reporting has caused the KLCI to remain a laggard against the regional peers whilst the already expensive nature of the KLCI based on the current PER of 16.6x would prevent any steep upside in the month of August. During the month, gainers were led by HLFM (+8.18%), BAT (+7.57%), IHH (+7.31%), UMW (+7.14%), RHB Capital (+5.96%); whilst laggards were led by Petronas Dagangan (-22.63%), IOI Corp (-4.76%), CIMB (-4.37%), and Astro (-4.27%).

On the economic front, Malaysia's inflation gained in the month of June as prices of transport, food, housing and utilities increased. Consumer prices rose 3.3% from a year earlier after rising 3.2% in May. Malaysia's industrial production growth for May accelerated to its fastest pace in 3 months to 6.0% after hitting a high of 6.7% in February. The mining sector was the worst performer with output increase of 1.4% YoY while manufacturing output rose 7.8% YoY, much higher than April's 4.0% increase.

Crude Palm Oil (CPO) prices decreased 5.60% MoM to close at RM2345.50/tonne, as rise in global oilseed output reduced demand for palm oil. WTI Crude Oil ended the month 6.83% lower to USD98.17/barrel, as market concerns on supply disruption abated with Libyan output gains and as Iraqi shipments appear unaffected by an insurgency. The Ringgit ended the month 0.10% weaker to RM3.2127/USD, as improving U.S. data added to speculation that the Federal Reserve will raise interest rates, reducing demand for emerging-market assets.

**MARKET OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY**

Leading indicators suggest that the global recovery is still taking place mainly driven by improvement in developed markets. However, in the short term basis, in particular second half of 2014, equity market might experience higher volatility and valuation adjustment once the Fed completely exit from its asset purchase program as that will trigger the investors to speculate the probability and timing of the interest rate hike. The US economy growth expectation has been revised up from 2.6% to 2.7% in 2014 with unemployment rate to improve to 6.5% in 2014 and 5.95% in 2015 as the business and manufacturing activities expand. Improvement in household wealth is expected to anchor consumer expenditure on real estate and automobiles. The European economy is showing signs of recovery with growth expectation of 1.1% by the ECB, supported by less austerity and continued strength in trade across the region. Nonetheless, the high unemployment rates, structural disparity between the core and peripheral European countries as well as the building deflationary forces remain a concern. The ECB will remain supportive with reflationary policies. Growth in emerging market and developing economies is expected to increase to 5.1% in 2014 and to 5.4% in 2015, according to IMF. Growth in China is expected to moderate to around 7.5% amid the economic transition and largely hinge on the execution of the reform blue print detailed in the Third Plenum.

Global portfolio adjustments continue from bonds to equities, despite equities being fully valued, mainly supported by confident on global economic growth outlook whilst offsetting rising bond yields. Equities in developed markets and North Asia in particular are likely to outperform on solid recovery whilst the Fed tapering will take a toll on emerging markets earnings growth due to higher borrowing costs and currency fluctuation. Emerging markets equities are likely to suffer from high volatility in the short term, however, as developed markets growth accelerate, Emerging markets should enjoy the spillover effect.

ASEAN is in healthy shape with a superior debt position relative to many markets in the West and is, in our view, standing on the brink of a multi-year structural growth story. The OECD projects an average annual growth of 5.5% for ASEAN over the next five years. Over the last decade, ASEAN GDP growth was driven by the ex-Singapore renaissance. Strong GDP growth was the result of rising productivity, the burgeoning middle class, young demographics in a huge population, governments' pro-stimulus policies on large scale infrastructure projects and increasing intra-regional trade flows as FTA come to the force.

Malaysia is expected to achieve a GDP growth of 4.5-5.5% in 2014 driven by private investment and consumption as well as the turnaround in the external demand. Efforts to rationalize subsidy and operating costs also boost investors' confidence on government's determination to rein in fiscal deficit. The major concern in 2014, however, will be the higher inflation and slower growth as a result of weaker ringgit and subsidy rationalization where after the adjustment of electricity tariff effective in January 1st of 2014 and the reduction of gas subsidy reduction.

We remained focus on investing in good quality companies with resilient earnings while we continue to hold on to our main thesis of investing on urbanization, and government's initiative in economic transformation projects. The key strategy would be to be nimble at adding or initiating new positions in well-managed companies that demonstrate a sustainable business models and decent dividend payouts with competitive advantages during the downside of the market.

**DISCLAIMER:**

Based on the fund's portfolio returns as at 15 July 2014, the Volatility Factor (VF) for this fund is 9.8 and is classified as "Moderate". (source: Lipper) "Moderate" includes funds with VF that are above 7.9 but not more than 10.6 (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 Replacement 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 stock market risk, liquidity risk, individual stock risk and issuer 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.