FUND FACTSHEET – DECEMBER 2014

All data expressed as at 30 November 2014
unless otherwise stated

RHB-OSK EMERGING MARKETS BOND FUND

The Fund aims to provide investors with income and potential capital appreciation by investing in one target fund, i.e. the United Emerging Markets Bond Fund.

INVESTOR PROFILE

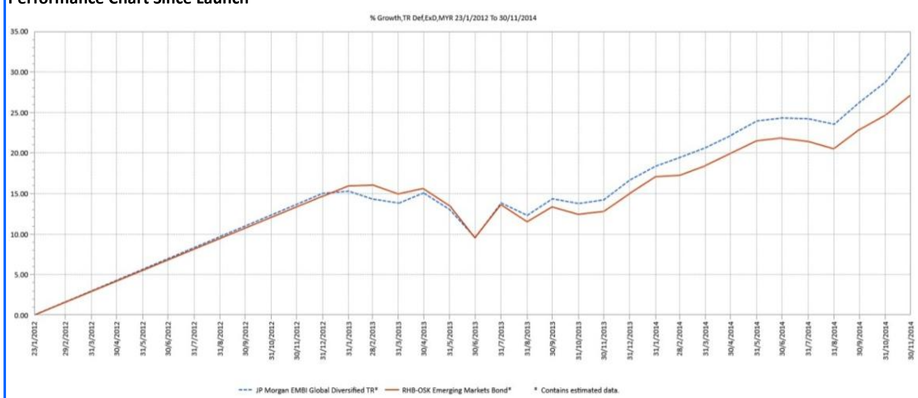
This Fund Is Suitable For Investors Who:
- seek income and potential capital appreciation over the longer term;
- have medium to high risk appetite; and
- seek returns in emerging markets debt investments and products.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

- At least 95% of NAV: Investments in the units of United Emerging Markets Bond 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	**2.00**	**5.50**	**4.68**	**10.56**
Benchmark	2.93	7.27	6.92	13.57

	1 Year	Since Launch
Fund	**12.73**	**27.18**
Benchmark	16.00	32.55

Calendar Year Performance (%)*

	2013
Fund	**0.31**
Benchmark	1.84

**Source: Lipper IM*

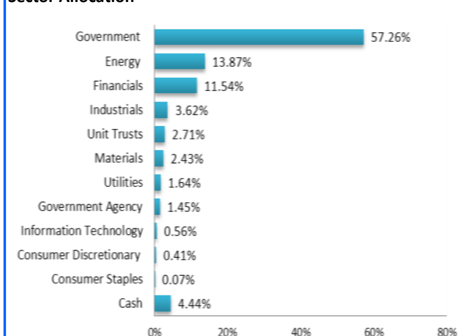
FUND DETAILS

Investment Manager	RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.
Trustee	HSBC (Malaysia) Trustee Bhd
Fund Category	Feeder Fund
Fund Type	Income Fund
Launch Date	03 January 2012
Unit NAV	RM0.5535
Fund Size (million)	RM56.48
Units In Circulation (million)	102.06
Financial Year End	28 February
MER (as at 28 Feb 2014)	1.57%
Min. Initial Investment	RM1,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100.00
Benchmark	JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Index Global Diversified Index (RM)
Sales Charge	Up to 2.50% of investment amount
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	1.50% p.a. of NAV*
Annual Trustee Fee	Up to 0.08% p.a. of NAV*
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	Quarterly, if any

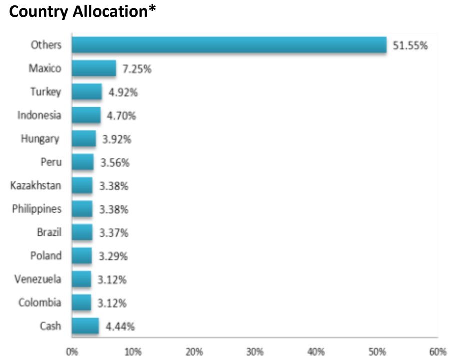
**For the purpose of computing the annual management fee and annual trustee fee, the NAV of the Fund is exclusive of the management fee and trustee fee for the relevant day.*

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

Sector Allocation*



Country Allocation*



Top Holdings (%)*

REPUBLIC OF POLAND 6.375% 15/07/2019	1.99
UOB UNITED RENMINBI BOND FUND (SGD)	1.41
REPUBLIC OF PHILIPPINES 5.5% 30/03/2026	1.37
REPUBLIC OF PERU 8.75% 21/11/2033	1.32
PETRONAS CAPITAL LTD 5.25% 12/08/2019	1.31

**As percentage of NAV*
**Exposure in United Emerging Markets Bond Fund - 98.45%*

FUND STATISTICS

Historical NAV (RM)

	1 Month	12 Months	Since Launch
High	0.5547	0.5547	0.5547
Low	0.5481	0.5012	0.4959

Source: Lipper IM

Historical Distributions (Last 4 Quarters) (Net)

	Distribution (sen)	Yield (%)
26 Aug 2014	0.6800	1.27
28 May 2014	0.2400	0.44
26 Feb 2014	0.1300	0.25
27 Nov 2013	0.3400	0.67

Source: RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.

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RHB ◆ OSK
RHB Asset Management

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RHB-OSK EMERGING MARKETS BOND FUND

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MANAGER'S COMMENTS

MARKET REVIEW

Resurgent global growth concerns and weaker oil prices restrained emerging markets' (EM) fixed income performance in November. Risk-appetite faded towards month-end as the weaker US consumer confidence data overshadowed the better than expected US GDP. Overall economic indicators, however, continued to show positive momentum behind the US recovery, particularly when compared to stagnating European growth. The US Dollar (USD) continued to strengthen, ending the month 1.0%, 0.2% and 1.7% stronger against the Singapore Dollar, Euro and EM currencies3, respectively.

US Treasury interest rates (of which (EM) fixed income is priced off) ended the month marginally stronger, with the 10 year yield 9 basis points (bps) tighter at 2.24%. The Chinese central bank (PBOC) cut benchmark interest rates for the first time since July 2012 to boost its support for economic growth.

Oil continued its free-fall in November, leaving it 18% lower at month-end and 33% lower for the year. Commodity markets were disappointed that Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) maintained its production ceiling of 30 million barrels per day. Studies have shown that a 10% decline in oil prices translates into a 0.20% increase in global GDP4. Oil exporting countries such as Venezuela and Russia will likely see lower economic activity if oil does not recover. Asian countries who by-and-large are oil importers will see lower import bills if oil prices remain weak.

EM bond returns benefited from lower US Treasury yields and a stronger US Dollar. The extra yield investors demand to own EM sovereign bonds over U.S. Treasuries (EMBIG spread) widened 14 bps, with weakness concentrated in a handful of European and Latin American countries such as Russia, Ukraine, and Venezuela. Modestly wider EM spreads were offset by stronger US Treasuries and a more valuable US Dollar propelled EM assets higher.

Positioning

In Latin America we remain particularly optimistic about Mexico with the economic environment benefiting from improving US growth. We are less sanguine about Venezuela's prospects which faces economic mis-management, particularly the exposure to falling oil prices and we therefore anticipate lowering our exposure in the near future. We remain broadly neutral on Brazil as the outcome and ramifications of investigations into possible kickbacks at state-oil firm Petrobras remain uncertain but are partially compensated by wider Brazilian spreads.

In Eastern Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EEMEA), we are more cautious on geopolitical tensions and Russian sanctions. We reduced positions in Ukraine in October amid a rally in the country's bonds and kept Russia at underweight on a weakening economy. In Asia, we remain underweight Philippines on tight spreads. We have taken some profit on Indonesian bonds as the incoming President Jokowi may find parts of his reform agenda stymied by a fractured parliament which is dominated by Mr. Sobianto, his challenger in the most recent poll.

Strategy

We are generally constructive on EM debt as US interest rates remain at low levels (EM debt is priced off US interest rates) and the US recovery has not yet regained full momentum. In addition, there is potential for further quantitative easing (QE) in Europe and Japan, as well as continued stimulus measures in China. Further, continued inflows from institutional investors who are underweight on EM will likely to continue to provide support for the asset class. Together, the above should allow for improving momentum into year-end. Despite many headline risk and challenges in Emerging Markets, EM bonds have performed well with little contagion affecting the markets. We believe this reflects the asset class' maturity and an increased level of sophistication among today's investors.

We view EM valuations as attractive, especially within the fixed income space. The interest rate on EM HY credits (as measured by the EMBIG Diversified High Yield Index) is 7.4%5, close to 99 bps higher compared to the interest rate on US High Yield credits (as measured by JPM Domestic High Yield Index)6. EM also compares favourably to US High Grade. The EMBIG yield (as measured by the JPM Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified Index) of 5.3% is 158bps7 wider than the US Domestic High Grade index yield (as measured by the JPM US Liquid Index "JULI") ,which is about 16% wider (cheaper) than the five year average8 of the yield difference.