

RHB-OSK INCOME PLUS FUND (formerly known as RHB INCOME PLUS FUND)

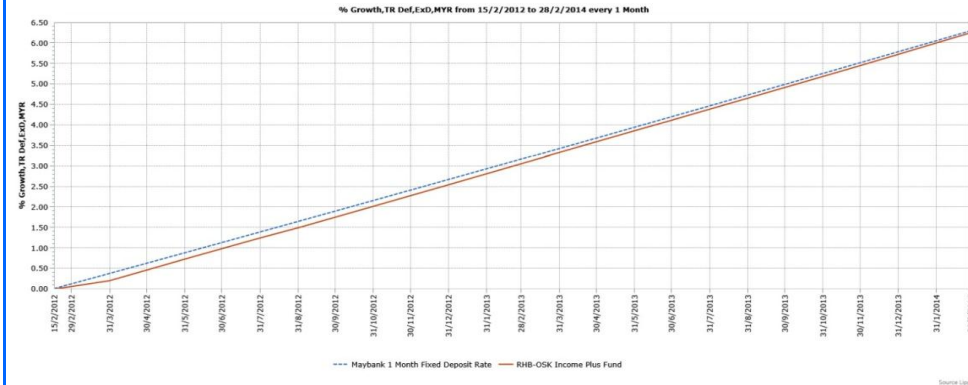
The investment objective is to provide income for investors through investments in fixed deposit with financial institution(s) and/or money market instruments.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund is a money market fund. The Fund will invest in fixed deposit with tenures of less than one year with financial institution(s) and/or money market instruments. The Fund may invest wholly in a single financial institution at the discretion of the Manager.

INVESTOR PROFILE

- A minimum of 90% of the Fund's NAV will be in fixed deposit with financial institution(s) and/or money market instruments; and

FUND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS
Performance Chart Since Launch*

Cumulative Performance (%)*

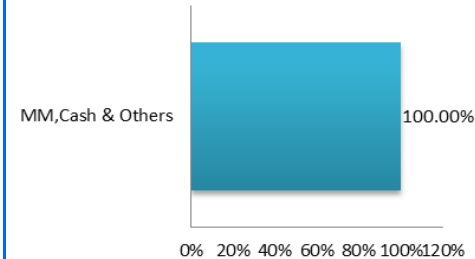
	1 Month	6 Months	1 Year	Since Launch
Fund	0.24	1.53	3.10	6.25
Benchmark	0.23	1.50	3.04	6.30

*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	Wholesale Money Market Fund
Fund Type	Income Fund
Launch Date	15 February 2012
Unit NAV	RM1.0000
Fund Size (million)	RM1,161.22
Units In Circulation (million)	1,161.22
Financial Year End	28 February
MER (as at 28 Feb 2013)	0.20%
Min. Initial Investment	RM100,000.00
Min. Additional Investment	RM100,000.00
Benchmark	Maybank's 1 Month Fixed Deposit Rate
Sales Charge	None
Redemption Charge	None
Annual Management Fee	Up to 0.30% p.a. of NAV
Annual Trustee Fee	Up to 0.02% p.a. of NAV
Switching Fee	Not applicable
Redemption Period	Redemption monies to be paid the next business day after receipt the request to repurchase
Distribution Policy	Monthly, if any

In respect of all investors or any particular investor, the Manager may from time to time at its sole discretion waive, increase or reduce the minimum limit for initial investments, additional investments, repurchases and holdings, as well as the amount of any fee payable by the investor or investors in respect of the Fund.

FUND PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS
Sector Allocation*


*As percentage of NAV

MANAGER COMMENT
Global

The cost of living in the U.S. rose at a slower pace in January, giving the Federal Reserve scope to maintain stimulus to allow the world's largest economy to strengthen further. The consumer-price index increased 0.1% after a 0.2% gain in December. Other reports showed claims for jobless benefits fell last week, bad weather played havoc with manufacturing figures this month and consumers were feeling less pessimistic about the economic outlook. Clothing stores and auto dealers were among retailers cutting prices last month in a bid to lure shoppers grappling with the snowstorms that blanketed much of the U.S. (Source: Bloomberg) Housing starts in the U.S. slumped in January by the most in almost three years as unusually harsh winter weather added to the industry's burdens. Builders began work on 880,000 homes at an annualized rate last month, matching the lowest projection in a Bloomberg survey of economists and down 16 percent from December. The decrease was the biggest since February 2011. (Source: Bloomberg) Industrial production decreased 0.3% in January after having risen 0.3% in December. In January, manufacturing output fell 0.8%, partly because of the severe weather that curtailed production in some regions of the country. Additionally, manufacturing production is now reported to have been lower in the fourth quarter; the index is now estimated to have advanced at an annual rate of 4.6% in the fourth quarter rather than 6.2%. (Source: Bloomberg) The euro-area inflation rate exceeded economists' forecasts in February, easing pressure on the European Central Bank to take action next week to foster the fragile economic recovery. Consumer prices grew an annual 0.8%, the same pace as in the previous two months. The unemployment rate, which ECB President Mario Draghi has cited as contributing to low inflation, held at 12 percent in January, just off the euro-era record of 12.1 percent last seen in September. (Source: Bloomberg)

Malaysia

Malaysia's inflation for January rose to its fastest pace since November 2011 as the central bank once again left interest rates unchanged for the 17th consecutive meeting. Consumer prices rose 3.4% from a year earlier after rising 3.2% in December. The jump in consumer prices was led by utilities and fuel which rose 3.2% compared to December's 2.4% YoY rise. Malaysia's industrial production growth for December accelerated to its fastest pace in 4 months to 4.8% after hitting a high of 7.5% in July. The mining sector was the worst performer with output declining 0.8% YoY while manufacturing output rose 6.7% YoY compared to November's 3.8% increase.

DISCLAIMER:

Investors are advised to read and understand the contents of the Information Memorandum dated 15 February 2012 and its supplementary(ies)(if any)("the Information Memorandum"), which has been deposited with Securities Commission who takes no responsibility for its contents, before investing. Amongst others, investors should consider the fees and charges involved. 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 Information Memorandum relates will only be made on receipt of a form of application referred to in the Information Memorandum. The Fund is only offered to "qualified investors" as defined in the Information Memorandum. For more details, please obtain a copy of the Information Memorandum from any one of our branches or authorised distributors. Investment in the Fund should be regarded as high risk in nature and is only suitable for institutional and sophisticated investors who are aware of and understand the risk involved. Investor should be aware that the value of units, and the income from them, if any, may fall as well as rise. As any investment is subject to investment risks, including the possible loss of the principal amount invested or all of its investment in the fund. Performance is subject to changes in market forces, market liquidity, economic and political stability and developments in the relevant countries. As a result, each investor should carefully consider whether it can afford to bear the risk of investing in the Fund. The Manager wishes to highlight that the specific risks for the Fund are single financial institution risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk. These risks and other general risks elaborated in the Information Memorandum. Past performance is not an indicative of future performance.