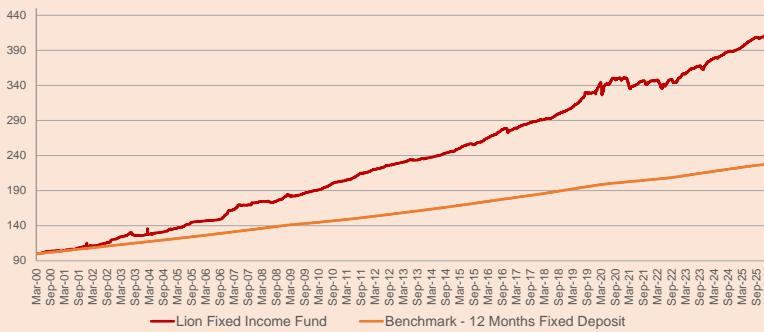


Fund Objective

A fund which invests in fixed income securities, for example government and corporate bonds as well as cash and cash equivalents. This fund seeks to provide consistent return at low levels of volatility. Although the fund invests mainly in Malaysia (40% to 100%), it may also partially invest in foreign fixed income securities (up to 50%), to enhance the fund's returns.

Performance from 08 March 2000 - 31 December 2025

Price (NAV-to-NAV) Performance vs Benchmark


Investment Strategy

The fund shall be actively managed to generate additional return to consistently outperform the benchmark in the long-term using top-down approach. The fund will focus on capital preservation and steady income by investing in fixed income securities with good credit fundamentals.

Notice:

Actual return is based on net basis (net of tax and charges). Past Performance of the fund is not an indication of its future performance. This is strictly the performance of the unit fund, and not the returns earned on the actual premiums paid of the Investment-Linked insurance product.

Percentage Return (NAV to NAV)

	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion Fixed Income Fund	5.1%	0.4%	1.7%	5.1%	16.9%	17.0%	310.7%
Benchmark - 12 Months Fixed Deposit	2.3%	0.2%	1.1%	2.3%	8.1%	12.5%	127.2%

Source: 12mth Conventional FD - Maybank

Asset Allocation

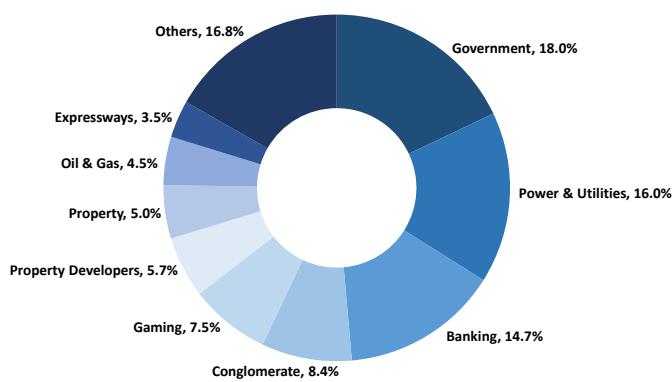
Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

Foreign Fixed Income Securities: up to 50%

Remaining : Cash / Cash Equivalent

Fund Info (as at 31-Dec-2025)

Inception Date	08 March 2000	For Single Pricing Product
Fund Size (RM mil)	4,144.3	NAV per unit (RM) 4.107
Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM) 4.107
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM) 4.323
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile Low

Sector Allocation (as at 31-Dec-2025)


The fund performance updates presented by Great Eastern Life Assurance (Malaysia) Berhad ("the Company") are to be used as an information source only.

Please read and understand the contents of the fund fact sheet before investing. The fund performance updates should be read in conjunction with the fund fact sheet, product brochure, Product Disclosure Sheet, sales illustration, and policy contract.

There can be no assurances that the fund will be able to maintain its net asset value per security at a constant amount or that the full amount of your investment in the fund will be returned to you. Customers should consider the fees and charges involved.

Fixed Income**Market review**

Global bond markets saw some policy rhetoric shifts in December. The Fed ended quantitative tightening and opted to reinvest maturities, keeping balance sheet at elevated level. On 10th December, the Fed cut the fed-fund rate by 25bps to 3.50–3.75%, prioritizing employment risks over lingering inflation concerns, with a hawkish tone. US Treasury (UST) yields bear-steepened in December, with 5Y and longer maturities rising 12–18bps. The 10Y UST closed the year at 4.167%, down 40bps from end-2024 levels.

On domestic front, MGS yields were mixed in December, with the 10Y rising 4bps while 1–3Y tenors eased by 1–2bps. For the full year 2025, the curve bull-steepened, with yields falling by 19–47bps, driven by the OPR cut and renewed foreign inflows amid firmer Ringgit against the USD and other regional currencies.

Demand for the 10y MGS reopening—the year's final auction—was decent, with a bid-to-cover ratio of 1.924x, defying expectations of a cancellation. Meanwhile, the 2026 auction calendar was announced, featuring 37 auctions (up from 36) to accommodate larger government bond issuance, with funding skewed towards shorter-maturities compared to 2025.

Foreign ownership of MGS increased to 33.9% in November (from October 33.35%), as net inflows exceeded the growth in outstanding supply. The Ringgit strengthened against the USD in December, ending the month at 4.06025. For the full year 2025, it appreciated by 10.15% versus the USD, cementing its position as one of the region's top-performing currencies.

Market outlook

Taking cue from the last quarter of 2025, global bond markets in 2026 are expected to remain characterized by an unsynchronised easing cycle among the world major central banks. While the US Fed and BOE may remain on dovish bias, overall global monetary easing cycle are likely to come closer to an end. Market may see heightened volatility on pre-emptive expectation of the next rate tightening cycle. Macroeconomic uncertainties ranging from persistent fiscal pressures, geopolitical development, as well as potential uptick in inflation from tariffs implementation will drive sentiment of global rates.

Back home, Fitch reaffirmed Malaysia's 'BBB+' sovereign rating with a Stable Outlook, reflecting expectations of a gradual decline in the debt-to-GDP ratio, thanks to evidence of government's commitment towards fiscal consolidation. Looking ahead, 2026 GDP growth is expected to remain robust with a stable inflation outlook, suggesting a likely hold for OPR by Bank Negara Malaysia. Supply conditions should remain manageable amid fiscal discipline, while demand is expected to continue to be supported by healthy growth in domestic local funds. The continual fiscal consolidation could further enhance Malaysia's fiscal credibility and potentially pave the way for sovereign rating upgrades. Nonetheless, in the absence of a clear domestic rate catalyst, coupled with global rates consolidation, and rhetoric of monetary policy inflection, further yield compression in the local bond yields may be limited despite sustainable economic fundamentals and a supportive demand supply technical.