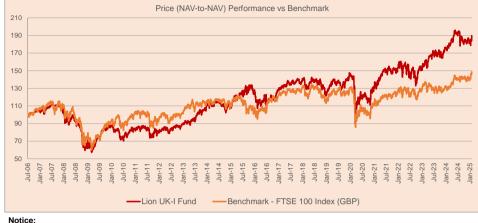


### **Fund Objective**

A fund which is passively managed and aims to track the performance of FTSE100 over the medium to long term (indexing strategy), which may be volatile in the short term. This fund seeks to provide medium to long-term capital appreciation.



## **Investment Strategy**

The fund shall be passively managed, investing in a foreign Exchange Traded Fund ("ETF") that tracks the performance of FTSE100 Index.

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 t							
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion UK-I Fund	4.2%	4.2%	(1.6%)	6.9%	22.2%	34.9%	89.8%
Benchmark - FTSE 100 Index (GBP)	6.1%	6.1%	3.7%	13.7%	16.2%	19.0%	48.7%
Benchmark* - FTSE 100 Index (MYR)	4.7%	4.7%	(2.5%)	5.0%	14.5%	22.6%	21.3%

<sup>\*</sup> Adjusted internally to MYR using point to point end of day currency rates source from Bloomberg. This is not independently verified.

Performance from 01 June 2006 - 31 January 2025

Source: Bloomberg - FTSE 100 Index - London Stock Exchange

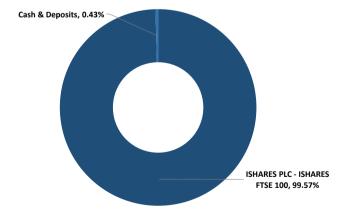
# Asset Allocation

IShares Core FTSE 100 ETF

### Fund Info (as at 31-Jan-2025)

Inception Date	01 June 2006	For Single Pricing Product
Fund Size (RM mil)	7.1	NAV per unit (RM) 1.803
Management Fee	0.75% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM) 1.803
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM) 1.898
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile High

# Sector Allocation (as at 31-Jan-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.



31 January 2025



#### Equity

### **Market Review**

The KLCI declined 5.2% MoM to end at 1,557. MSCI MY underperformed MSCI APxJ by 6.3% in January (vs. December's 7.3%). MYR strengthened 0.3% MoM at 4.46, while 10Y MGS declined 1 bps to 3.81%. Meanwhile, Brent crude oil rose 2.8% MoM to US\$77/bbl. Foreign equities recorded RM3.1 billion net outflow in January 2025, compared to a net outflow of RM2.9 billion in December 2024. Malaysia's bond market recorded -0.5% MoM net foreign outflow in December 2024. Foreign holdings of MGS decreased by RM2 billion MoM to RM205 billion, which is equivalent to 32% of total outstanding MGS. CelcomDigi has increased 3.6% MoM while YTLP declined -29.2% MoM due to the DeepSeek-led selloff and heightened uncertainties for its AI DC forays from U.S. advanced chip export controls.

#### Market Outlook

The KLCI declined 5.2% MoM to end at 1,557. MSCI MY underperformed MSCI APxJ by 6.3% in January (vs. December's 7.3%). MYR strengthened 0.3% MoM at 4.46, while 10Y MGS declined 1 bps to 3.81%. Meanwhile, Brent crude oil rose 2.8% MoM to US\$77/bbl. Foreign equities recorded RM3.1 billion net outflow in January 2025, compared to a net outflow of RM2.9 billion in December 2024. Malaysia's bond market recorded -0.5% MoM net foreign outflow in December 2024. Foreign holdings of MGS decreased by RM2 billion MoM to RM205 billion, which is equivalent to 32% of total outstanding MGS. CelcomDigi has increased 3.6% MoM while YTLP declined -29.2% MoM due to the DeepSeek-led selloff and heightened uncertainties for its AI DC forays from U.S. advanced chip export controls. In the U.K., the FTSE 100 surged by 6.1% MoM in January. Gains were supported by the financials and consumer discretionary sectors owing to the solid global economic backdrop and tentative signs of improvement in the eurozone macro data. The outperformance was also partly attributed to the index's low weighting to the technology sector, which is at only 10% of the index.