

Fund Objective

A fund which invests in Shariah approved fixed income securities, for example government and corporate sukuk as well as Islamic money market papers/deposits. 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 Shariah approved fixed income securities (up to 50%), to enhance the fund's returns.

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 Islamic fixed income securities with good credit fundamentals.

Asset Allocation

Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

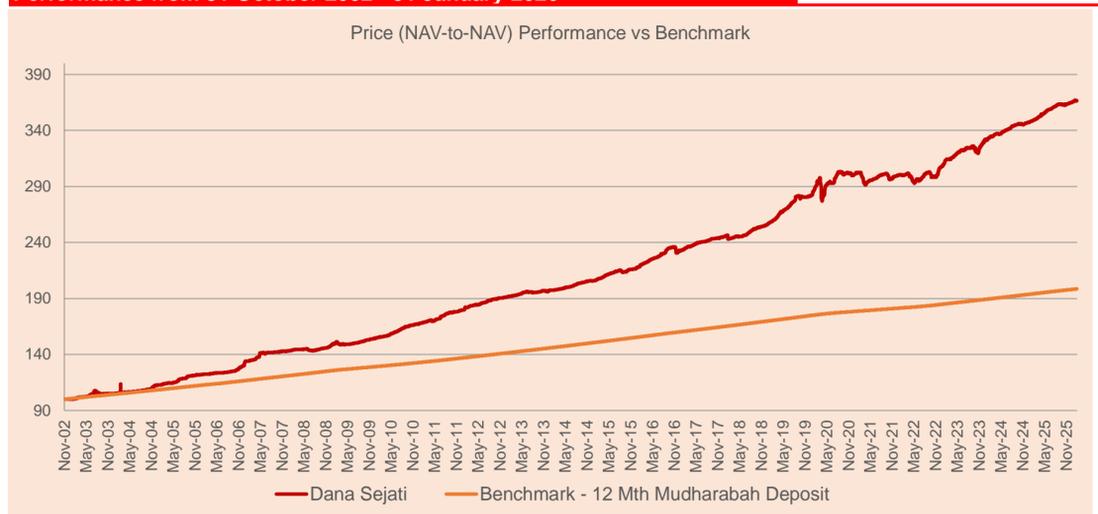
Fixed Income Securities (Foreign): up to 50%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0%-60%

Top 5 Holdings (as at 31-Jan-2026)

Name	% of NAV
Government Investment Issue	10.8%
IJM Land Bhd	7.0%
Pengurusan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd	6.7%
AXIS REIT Sukuk Two Bhd	4.5%
Avaland Bhd	4.5%

Performance from 31 October 2002 - 31 January 2026



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)

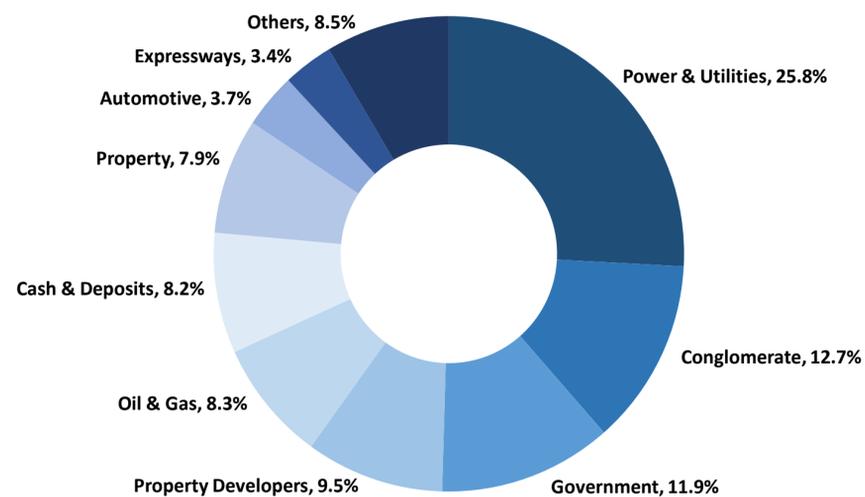
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Dana Sejati	0.2%	0.2%	1.4%	5.0%	16.8%	21.2%	266.6%
Benchmark - 12 Mth Mudharabah Deposit	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	2.2%	7.2%	11.1%	98.4%

Source: 12mth Mudharabah Deposit - Hong Leong Bank

Fund Info (as at 31-Jan-2026)

Inception Date	31 October 2002	For Single Pricing Product	
Fund Size (RM mil)	450.0	NAV per unit (RM)	3.483
Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product	
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM)	3.483
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM)	3.666
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile	Low

Sector Allocation (as at 31-Jan-2026)



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

January was a turbulent month for markets. Fears of fiscal excess as Japanese PM Sakae Takaichi called for an election triggered a meltdown in Japanese bond which reverberated around the world. The yield on the 40-year Japanese Government bond surged above 4% for the first time. President Trump also threatened tariffs on EU countries that opposed his ambition to take control of Greenland. Both these events sent the 30-year US Treasury soaring to 4.92%. However, markets stabilized after President Trump walked back his threats and both the Finance Minister of Japan and the US Treasury Secretary reassured markets. In January, Government Investment Issue (GII) yields inched higher across the curve, led by 15–20-year tenures, which rose 6-7bps.

The Federal Reserve kept its policy rate unchanged at its January meeting. Outgoing Fed Chair Powell cited the steady labour market and robust economy as key reasons. President Trump announced Kevin Warsh as his pick for the next Fed Chair. Markets perceived him to be a less dovish pick. Precious metals sold off and the sukuk yield steepened, as markets tried to assess his monetary stance given his aversion to quantitative easing in the past and more recent remarks about the potential of artificial intelligence in keeping inflation down through productivity gains.

Back home, Bank Negara Malaysia kept the Overnight Policy Rate unchanged at 2.75%. The central bank sounded upbeat about the economy and believes the current policy rate to be “appropriate and supportive of the economy amid price stability”. Advanced estimates released by the Department of Statistics showed Malaysia’s economy grew by 5.7% in Q4 2025, surpassing consensus expectations. The acceleration was broad-based, save for the mining sector because of contractions in natural gas. Meanwhile, headline and core inflation increased to 1.6% and 2.3% (November 2025: 1.4% and 2.2%) respectively. Although prices were higher in December, inflation pressures remain benign.

Credit spreads were mixed in January. Spreads widened in the 10-to-15-year tenures but were tighter in other tenures as corporate sukuk lagged the moves in government securities. During the month, Perbadanan Tabung Pendidikan Tinggi Nasional, DanaInfra Nasional Berhad and SP Setia Berhad were among those that tapped the primary market.

Market outlook

The global investment landscape remains volatile, with recent sharp declines in gold and silver prices reflecting shifting investor sentiment amid geopolitical uncertainties and concerns about central bank credibility. Although the Japanese bond market has stabilised, persistently higher yields warrant close attention as they may influence global capital flows. In this evolving environment, tactical portfolio management is crucial.

Despite these external challenges, Malaysia’s improving fiscal position and robust base of domestic investors are expected to provide resilience for the local sukuk market, helping to mitigate the impact of global volatility.