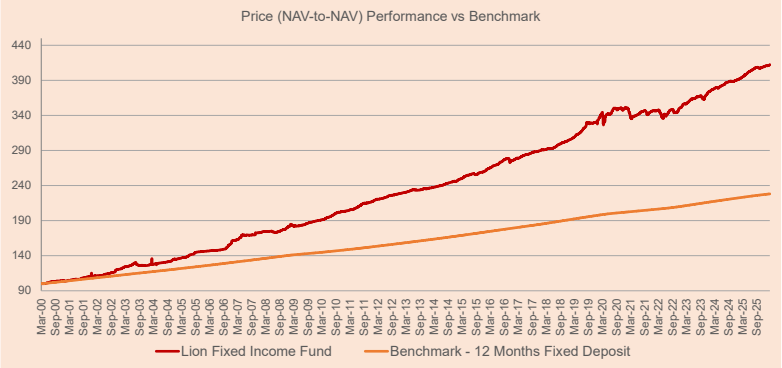
Lion Fixed Income Fund

28 February 2026

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 - 28 February 2026



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	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	4.6%	15.6%	20.3%	312.4%
Benchmark - 12 Months Fixed Deposit	0.3%	0.2%	1.0%	2.3%	8.0%	12.6%	128.0%

Source: 12mth Conventional FD - Maybank

Asset Allocation

Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

Foreign Fixed Income Securities: up to 50%

Remaining : Cash / Cash Equivalent

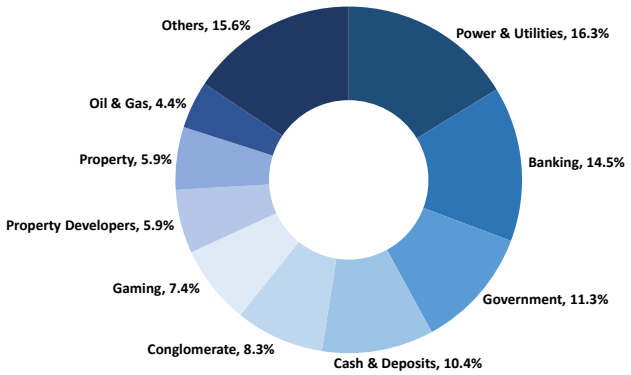
Fund Info (as at 28-Feb-2026)

Inception Date	08 March 2000	**For Single Pricing Product**	
Fund Size (RM mil)	4,217.0	**NAV per unit (RM)**	4.124
Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV	**For Dual Pricing Product**	
Other Charges	Nil	**Bid Unit Price (RM)**	4.124
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	**Offer Unit Price (RM)**	4.341
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	**Risk Profile**	Low

Top 5 Holdings (as at 28-Feb-2026)

Name	% of NAV
Malaysia Government Bond	5.5%
Government Investment Issue	4.7%
Sarawak Energy Bhd	4.3%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	3.6%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	3.5%

Sector Allocation (as at 28-Feb-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

The local bond market stayed defensive in early February 26 due to rising interest rate hike expectations and increased fiscal spending in countries like Japan, Australia, and South Korea, where government bond yields have climbed since 4Q25. Given the weak sentiment and thin liquidity ahead of CNY holiday, 10-year MGS and 20-year GII auctions were re-opened with poor results (7 and 9 bps respectively higher than end-January 26 level).

However, market sentiment improved after CNY week following the sharp decline in global bond yields led by U.S. Treasury (UST) bonds rally. 10-year UST yield plummeted by 25 bps to slightly below 4% handle on safe-haven demands spurred by US military build-up in the Middle East amidst US-Iran nuclear deal negotiation. Local bond market reaction was muted after the U.S. Supreme Court cancelled the U.S. global reciprocal tariffs as President Trump will re-implement some tariffs using alternative legal tools.

MGS yield curve steepened in a bullish manner as 5 and 7-year MGS yields declined 4 bps MoM while the long-end of the curve was largely unchanged as market recovered towards end-February 26. Meanwhile, corporate bonds performance was mixed with AAA credit spreads underperforming due to market re-pricing on the back of AAA-rated primary issuances of PASB and Danum.

Brent oil price increased by 2.5% MoM to USD72.50 per barrel on heightening geopolitical risks as U.S. miliary re-diverts attention to the Middle East region after military strike in Venezuela early of the year. Meanwhile, the Ringgit rally continued with a 1.4% gain to close around 3.89 end-February 26 amidst broad U.S. Dollar weakness due to President Trump's political pressure on the U.S. Federal Reserve, undermining the central bank independence. BNM's foreign reserves continued to rise in tandem with Ringgit strength, increasing from USD125.5 billion end-December 25 to USD127.9 billion mid-February 26 while net foreign flows during the month is expected to remain steady following net RM3.9 billion of MGS purchase by foreign investors in January 26.

Market outlook

The IMF revised its latest global growth forecast for 2026 at 3.3%, slightly higher than previous 3.2% forecast in October 25 attributing to technology investments, fiscal/monetary supports and private sector adaptability to offset trade policy shifts. With oil prices escalating following US's attack on Iran and more retaliations in return, inflation fears re-emerged, unwinding earlier expectation that global inflation could continue to decline gradually. Major risks that could hinder global growth include re-assessment of technological expectations and prolonged geopolitical tensions.

Malaysia's economy grew by 4.9% in 2025, exceeding the official forecast of 4.0-4.8%, driven by strong domestic demand and robust export growth despite trade disruption from the impact of US tariffs. The GDP growth in 2026 is forecast between 4.0-4.5% though trade uncertainties and US tariffs remain key risks to growth.

Domestic inflation is expected to be 1.3-2.0% forecast, higher than 1.4% last year but remains manageable. Although domestic growth turned out better than estimated, BNM is likely to maintain the OPR at 2.75% given the uncertainty over ongoing military conflict in Iran and elevated oil prices may affect growth and inflation outlook if the conflict prolonged. While external factors remain important to market sentiment, local supply and demand dynamics continue to be the key driver in the near term.