

Fund Objective

A fund where 80% to 100% of the investments are in equities. This fund seeks to achieve medium to long term capital appreciation. Although the fund invests mainly in Malaysia (50% to 100%), it may also partially invest in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore (up to 25%) and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) (up to 25%), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns.

Investment Strategy

This fund shall be actively managed, investing mainly in Malaysian equities with good fundamentals and growth potential. The fund may also invest in equities in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns. The fund aims to provide consistent long-term return.

The fund uses top-down approach by adopting a disciplined macroeconomic framework to identify major turning points in global financial markets to determine long term assets allocation decisions. The fund also uses bottom-up approach in stock selection process which relies on qualitative and quantitative factors which are, but not limited to, financial position, valuation, company or industry risks and prospects.

Asset Allocation

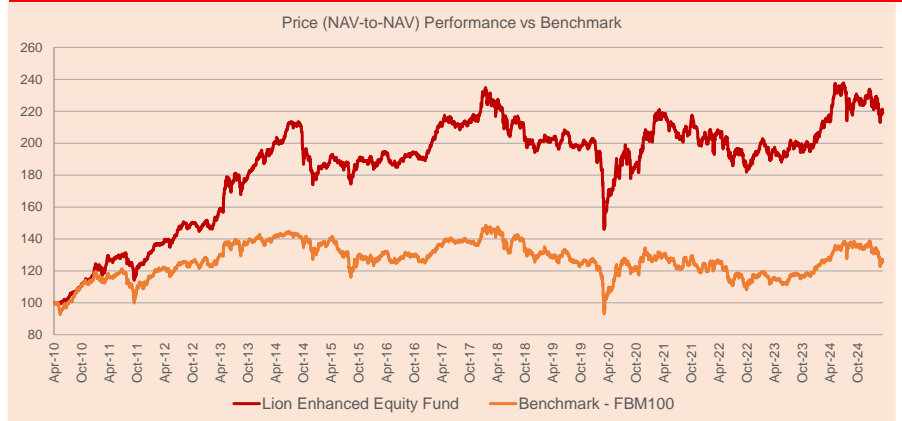
Equities: 80% - 100%
- Malaysia : 50% - 100%
- Singapore : up to 25%
- Greater China: up to 25%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0% - 20%

Top 5 Holdings (as at 31-Mar-2025)

Name	% of NAV
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	7.6%
Malayan Banking Bhd	6.8%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	6.6%
Public Bank Bhd	5.9%
AMMB Holdings Bhd	3.4%

Performance from 15 April 2010 - 31 March 2025



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)

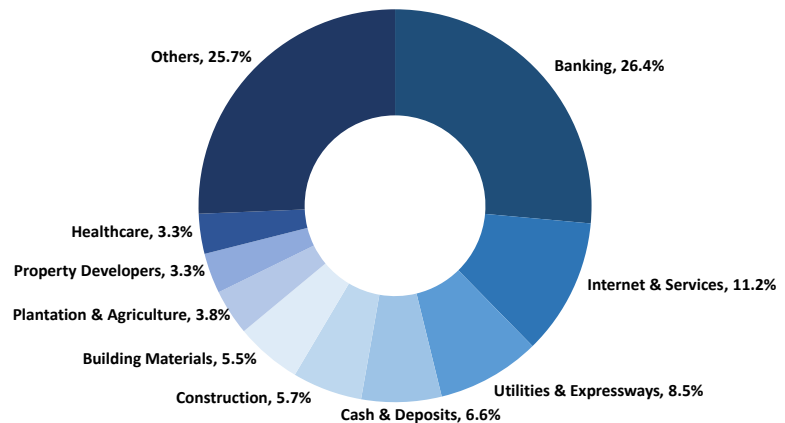
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion Enhanced Equity Fund	(6.3%)	(0.8%)	(3.9%)	2.0%	6.4%	37.5%	119.2%
Benchmark - FBM100	(9.5%)	(3.4%)	(7.6%)	(1.0%)	0.3%	21.1%	25.7%

Source: Bloomberg - FBM100 - Bursa Malaysia

Fund Info (as at 31-Mar-2025)

Inception Date	15 April 2010	For Single Pricing Product
Fund Size (RM mil)	3,059.3	NAV per unit (RM) 2.082
Management Fee	1.5% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM) 2.082
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM) 2.192
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile High

Sector Allocation (as at 31-Mar-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.

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Equity

Market Review

The KLCI declined 3.9% MoM to end at 1,514. MSCI MY underperformed MSCI APxJ by 5.2% in March (vs. February's 1.2%). MYR strengthened 0.6% MoM at 4.44, while 10Y MGS declined 1 bps to 3.77%. Meanwhile, Brent crude oil rose 0.6% MoM to US\$74/bbl. Foreign equities recorded RM4.6 billion net outflow in March 2025, compared to a net outflow of RM2.2 billion in February 2025. Malaysia's bond market recorded -0.4% MoM net foreign outflow in February 2025. Foreign holdings of MGS decreased by RM0.2 billion MoM to RM206 billion, which is equivalent to 32% of total outstanding MGS. PPB Group's share price rose 7% MoM, driven by expected cost reductions in its grains division due to lower US grain prices amid the US-China tariff war. Meanwhile, Axiata Group declined 14.4% MoM due to earnings pressure from the PT XL Axiata merger and integration costs with Smartfren Telecom.

Market Outlook

Global equity markets saw significant declines in March due to escalating geopolitical tensions and the implementation of new tariffs under the Trump administration. The US imposed a 25% tariff on imports from Canada and Mexico and raised tariffs on China from 10% to 20%. This triggered retaliatory measures, leading to heightened volatility in global markets as investors grew concerned over the prospect of stagflation. Recent economic activity indicators point towards softening global growth with weakening business and consumer sentiment and rising indicators of economic policy uncertainty globally.

After a strong rally in February, Chinese equities were more subdued in March on cautious sentiment due to trade tensions and ongoing economic challenges. During China's National People's Congress meeting in March, the government announced a higher fiscal deficit of 4% to support economic growth and stated that boosting domestic consumption is a key priority in 2025. Technological innovation remains a key focus, particularly on AI advancements. While year-to-date stock gains are encouraging, the market remains vulnerable to setbacks from any negative economic or policy surprises.

ASEAN markets were mixed in March on more cautious investor sentiment. Philippines and Indonesia rebounded in March, boosted by the weaker Dollar whilst Thailand was dragged down by technology/healthcare/consumer sectors. Malaysia's KLCI fell 3.9% MoM on weakness in Telcos/Financials/Healthcare sectors. "Safe-haven" markets like Singapore continued to outperform on strength in defensives and real estate. Following sweeping reciprocal tariffs announced by US President Trump, we believe ASEAN markets will remain volatile in the near term on heightened uncertainties as investors await governments response to the measures. A significant turnaround will only occur with greater clarity on US tariffs and their potential impact. Foreign flows ex-China have been negative since the start of the year with Indonesia and Malaysia bearing the brunt of the outflows.