

## 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

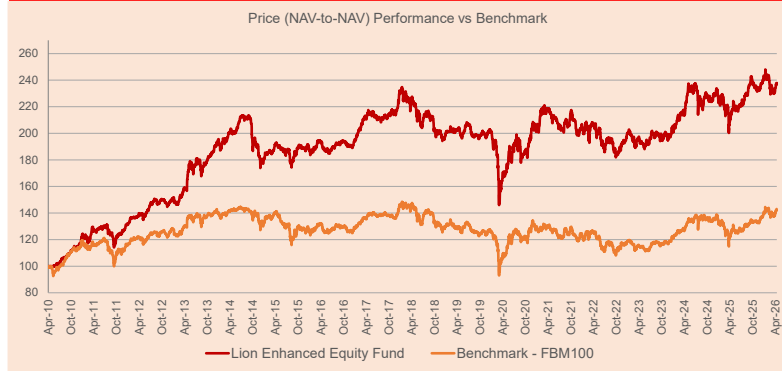
Equities: 80% - 100%  
 - Malaysia : 50% - 100%  
 - Singapore : up to 25%  
 - Greater China: up to 25%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0% - 20%

## Top 5 Holdings (as at 30-Apr-2026)

Name	% of NAV
Malayan Banking Bhd	7.9%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	7.8%
Public Bank Bhd	7.2%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	6.1%
Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Bhd	4.7%

## Performance from 15 April 2010 - 30 April 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)

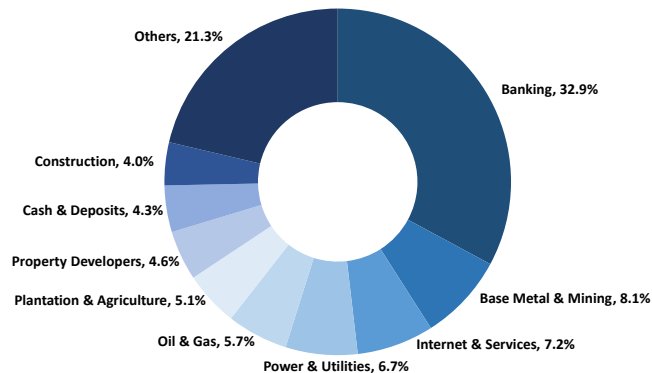
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion Enhanced Equity Fund	(0.2%)	3.0%	1.1%	9.7%	22.8%	9.5%	136.9%
Benchmark - FBM100	3.7%	3.2%	6.8%	12.3%	24.6%	9.7%	42.2%

Source: Bloomberg - FBM100 - Bursa Malaysia

## Fund Info (as at 30-Apr-2026)

Inception Date	15 April 2010	<b>For Single Pricing Product</b>	
Fund Size (RM mil)	3,531.8	NAV per unit (RM)	2.251
Management Fee	1.5% p.a. on NAV	<b>For Dual Pricing Product</b>	
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM)	2.251
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM)	2.369
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile	High

## Sector Allocation (as at 30-Apr-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.

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## Equity

### Market Review

The FBMKLCI Index rose by +1.9% in April, while the MSCI Malaysia index gained +2.3%. Malaysia traded broadly in line with MSCI ASEAN (+2.0%) but significantly underperformed the broader regional benchmarks, with MSCI EM (+14.7%) and MSCI Asia ex. Japan (+16.3%) posting much stronger returns as wider EM and Asia ex-Japan indices saw significant rallies. Technology (+22.4%), Property (+10.5%), and Construction (+9.2%) led sector performance, with Technology showing strong gains. The weakest sectors were Consumer (+2.6%), Telecom (+2.5%), and Energy (+2.9%), which lagged despite posting modest positive returns. Market liquidity decreased from USD950.0 million last month to USD773.5 million this month, a decline of 18.6%.

### Market Outlook

The latest PMIs from the US show a modest rebound in business activity in April, following near stagnation in March. The pickup was most pronounced in manufacturing where the index rose from 52.3 to 54.0. The solid gain partially reflects stock building in the face of concerns over supply availability and price hikes. Given the spike in energy prices, headline CPI inflation has unsurprisingly picked up by 0.9% MoM in March, pushing the annual rate to 3.3%. Meanwhile, the reporting season for Q1 shows continued strong earnings growth, which is expected to accelerate further over the course of the year, and exceptionally high profit margins, lifting both the S&P 500 and the Nasdaq to new record highs as the technology sector regains momentum. Though there are large swings in the price of oil, futures pricing is still consistent with oil prices falling below \$100 a barrel by mid-year, implying no further escalation from here. Should this path for oil prices be realised, we expect it to be manageable for the global economy, with a recession avoided.

China's economy remains uneven. Exports and manufacturing showed strength, while consumption and services dragged. This split was reflected in the 5% YoY GDP growth in Q1. Exports surged, but the property sector and household spending remained weak. March CPI was 1% YoY, with ongoing consumer-level disinflation despite rising upstream cost pressures amid higher oil prices. Policy support remains targeted. Fiscal spending has lifted infrastructure and manufacturing investment while the PBoC continues to refrain from rate cuts.

ASEAN markets took their cue from the risk-on sentiment and joined the positive upswing in markets with the exception of Thailand and Indonesia. Foreign investors turned net buyers of RM241 million in April 2026, reversing their net selling position of RM55 million in the preceding month. This reduces their 4M26 net buy position to RM3 billion. Indonesia is still seeing outflows as investor concerns center around the weak Rupiah and MSCI's decision on whether the Indonesian authorities have done enough to improve transparency and liquidity. Malaysia's economy expanded at a slower-than-expected pace in the first quarter as the Middle East conflict began to weigh on the nation's major industries, including manufacturing and services. Gross domestic product rose 5.3% in the January-March period from a year earlier. Domestic demand remains the prime mover of growth - namely resilient consumer spending and on-going investment upcycle, while net external demand is a positive factor.