

### 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.

### 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.

### Asset Allocation

Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

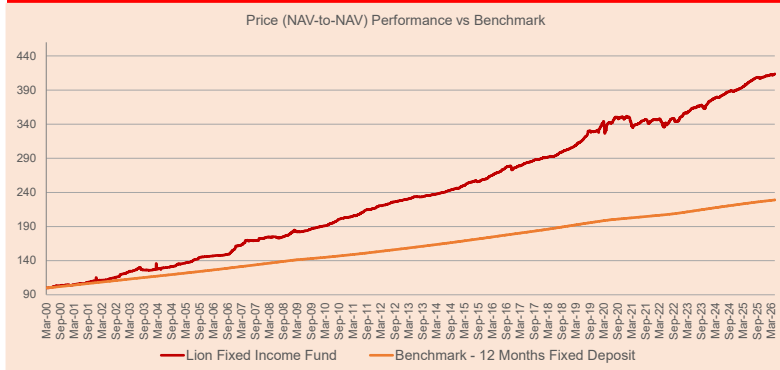
Foreign Fixed Income Securities: up to 50%

Remaining : Cash / Cash Equivalent

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

Name	% of NAV
Malaysia Government Bond	7.4%
Government Investment Issue	5.6%
Sarawak Energy Bhd	4.2%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	3.5%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	3.4%

### Performance from 08 March 2000 - 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)

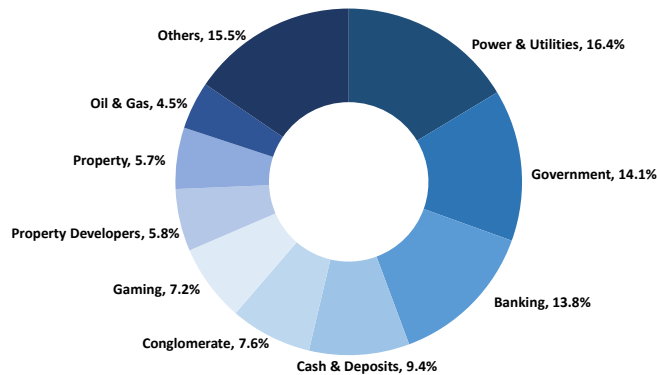
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Lion Fixed Income Fund	0.7%	0.4%	1.4%	3.6%	14.2%	22.0%	313.7%
Benchmark - 12 Months Fixed Deposit	0.7%	0.2%	1.0%	2.2%	7.8%	12.6%	128.7%

Source: 12mth Conventional FD - Maybank

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

<b>Inception Date</b>	08 March 2000	<b>For Single Pricing Product</b>	
<b>Fund Size (RM mil)</b>	4,293.5	<b>NAV per unit (RM)</b>	4.137
<b>Management Fee</b>	0.50% p.a. on NAV	<b>For Dual Pricing Product</b>	
<b>Other Charges</b>	Nil	<b>Bid Unit Price (RM)</b>	4.137
<b>Fund Manager</b>	GELM Investment	<b>Offer Unit Price (RM)</b>	4.355
<b>Valuation</b>	Daily based on market prices	<b>Risk Profile</b>	Low

### 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.

## Fixed Income

### Market review

Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East remained elevated, with no meaningful progress toward peace and continued disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz. Talks in Islamabad aimed at ending the conflict were unsuccessful. The UAE's decision to exit OPEC and OPEC+ drew attention, reflecting differing views with Saudi Arabia on production levels, though its immediate impact on oil prices was limited. Energy prices were highly volatile, in response to the headlines on the war.

Global markets also monitored the U.S. Senate confirmation process for Federal Reserve Chair nominee Kevin Warsh. With Senator Tillis withdrawing his opposition following the conclusion of the DOJ probe into Jerome Powell, a key hurdle was cleared. In its April meeting, the US Federal Reserve kept interest rates unchanged, citing persistent inflation and heightened uncertainty stemming from the Middle East conflict and high energy prices.

The Malaysian bond market rebounded during the month amid improved global risk sentiment and optimism for an eventual resolution to the conflict. Auction interest rose noticeably, with all three auctions in April recording bid-to-cover ratios above 2x and performing well in the secondary market. Yields fell across the curve, with the yield on the 10-year Malaysian Government Security ending the month at 3.61% (5 bps lower than the previous month).

On the economic front, according to advance estimates, 1Q 2026 GDP growth moderated to 5.3% YoY (4Q 2025: 6.3%), reflecting slower expansion across most sectors, although manufacturing and services remained relatively resilient. Headline CPI rose to 1.7% YoY in March (February: 1.4%), in line with expectations, driven by higher fuel and services prices. Second Finance Minister Amir Hamzah reiterated that the government's deficit targets remain on track, supported by sufficient fiscal buffers built from earlier reforms despite elevated subsidy costs. While the government has maintained its fuel subsidies for RON95, it reduced the amount available for individuals at the subsidised price from 300 litres per month to 200 litres per month.

Spreads on corporate bonds were wider during the month, as corporate bonds lagged the recovery in the government securities market and as a flurry of primary issuances priced. Some of the issuers that came to market were Kimanis Power (Dua) Sdn Berhad, RHB Islamic Bank Berhad, Public Bank Berhad and Gamuda Berhad.

### Market outlook

Global financial markets continue to display relative resilience to growth risks. However, a prolonged stalemate in the Middle East conflict could sustain elevated fuel prices, increasing downside risks to global growth. This would complicate the inflation outlook, monetary policy decisions, and fiscal positions across many economies.

The Malaysian bond market offers defensive qualities in this uncertain environment. Low domestic inflation supported by fuel subsidies, and relatively stronger energy security provide a more stable backdrop versus many regional peers.

Investors will closely watch developments in the Middle East as well as signals from the US Federal Reserve. The Fed's latest split decision to hold rates highlighted growing internal divisions over the economic outlook amid ongoing geopolitical tensions. A drawn-out conflict could influence policy responses and capital flows into emerging markets including Malaysia.