Dana Sejati

30 September 2026

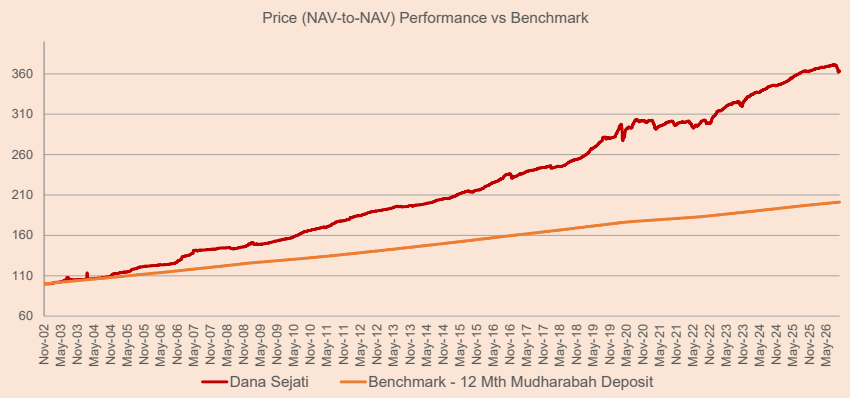
Fund Objective

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.

Performance from 31 October 2002 - 30 September 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	(0.8%)	(1.3%)	(1.3%)	0.0%	11.9%	21.1%	263.1%
Benchmark - 12 Mth Mudharabah Deposit	1.5%	0.1%	1.0%	2.1%	6.9%	11.4%	101.1%

Source: 12mth Mudharabah Deposit - Hong Leong Bank

Asset Allocation

Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

Fixed Income Securities (Foreign): up to 50%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0%-60%

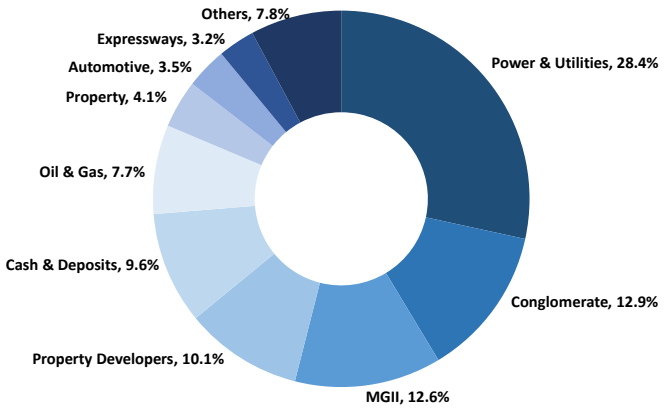
Fund Info (as at 30-Sep-2026)

Inception Date	31 October 2002	**For Single Pricing Product**	
Fund Size (RM mil)	466.8	**NAV per unit (RM)**	3.449
Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV	**For Dual Pricing Product**	
Other Charges	Nil	**Bid Unit Price (RM)**	3.449
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	**Offer Unit Price (RM)**	3.631
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	**Risk Profile**	Low

Top 5 Holdings (as at 30-Sep-2026)

Name	% of NAV
Government Investment Issue	12.6%
IJM Land Bhd	6.4%
WCT Holdings Bhd	6.0%
Pengurusan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd	5.9%
Avaland Bhd	4.3%

Sector Allocation (as at 30-Sep-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

Yields on Malaysia Government Investment Issue (MGII) rose across the board in September amid a global bond sell-off. Hawkish central banks, rising oil prices, and robust economic data were the primary drivers. Middle East tensions and concerns surrounding the Strait of Hormuz and Bab el-Mandeb pushed Brent crude to around USD 100 per barrel, keeping global inflation concerns elevated. Prospects for a US–Iran deal waned after President Trump rejected an Iranian proposal at the UN General Assembly to reopen the Strait of Hormuz and end the fighting.

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) delivered the rate hike that markets had aggressively priced in following strong inflation and non-farm payrolls data. The move initially helped restore some credibility to the Fed and brought a measure of calm to markets. This proved temporary, however, with the 10-year US Treasury (UST) yield resuming its climb, reaching 5.28% by month-end, as waves of selling were triggered.

Domestically, Bank Negara Malaysia kept the Overnight Policy Rate unchanged at its meeting this month. The Monetary Policy Committee's statement was nonetheless interpreted as hawkish, prompting sustained selling pressure from the interbank market. The 7-year segment bore the brunt of the sell-off, rising by as much as 37 basis points at one point. Foreign buying emerged after the Fed's rate hike, and investors who had been caught short rushed to cover, allowing bonds to partially rebound from the rout. Even so, the 10-year MGII yield closed 12 basis points higher month-on-month.

On the inflation front, headline CPI edged higher to 1.9% year-on-year in August (July: 1.8% YoY), while core inflation eased to 1.7% YoY from 1.8% YoY in the previous month, indicating that price pressures remain contained. Trade momentum stayed strong, with exports accelerating to 45.5% YoY in August (July: 38.0% YoY), supported by the AI-driven technology upcycle. Separately, S&P Global Ratings affirmed Malaysia's sovereign credit rating at A- with a stable outlook.

Heavy corporate issuance weighed on the private debt securities market and spreads widened as investors demanded more to digest the new supply. Trading activity picked up as the wider spreads and higher yields began to interest investors who had been side-lined before. Among the names that came to market in September were Cagamas Berhad, Malayan Banking Berhad, Sabah Energy Corporation Sdn Berhad, and Sarawak Energy Berhad.

Market outlook

Market pricing remains more hawkish than the Federal Reserve, maintaining pressure on the front end. Although the Malaysian market continues to draw support from pension-fund demand, ongoing fiscal consolidation and benign inflation, the US Treasury market remains the key anchor for global fixed income. Higher UST yields therefore continue to pose spillover risks.

Recent reports indicate that crude flows in the Middle East have recovered to nearly 90% of pre-conflict levels, with the Saudi East-West pipeline restored and more tankers prepared to risk transiting the Strait of Hormuz. Should this recovery persist and thereby reduce the risk of aggressive central-bank hiking cycles, volatility may recede. Conversely, a sustained combination of higher global bond yields, a stronger US dollar and tighter credit conditions would create a considerably more challenging backdrop for Malaysian fixed income, even without any tightening of policy rates by Bank Negara Malaysia. Given the many moving parts, there will be episodes where the market overcorrects, presenting opportunities. Investors will remain closely focused on incoming data as the final quarter unfolds.