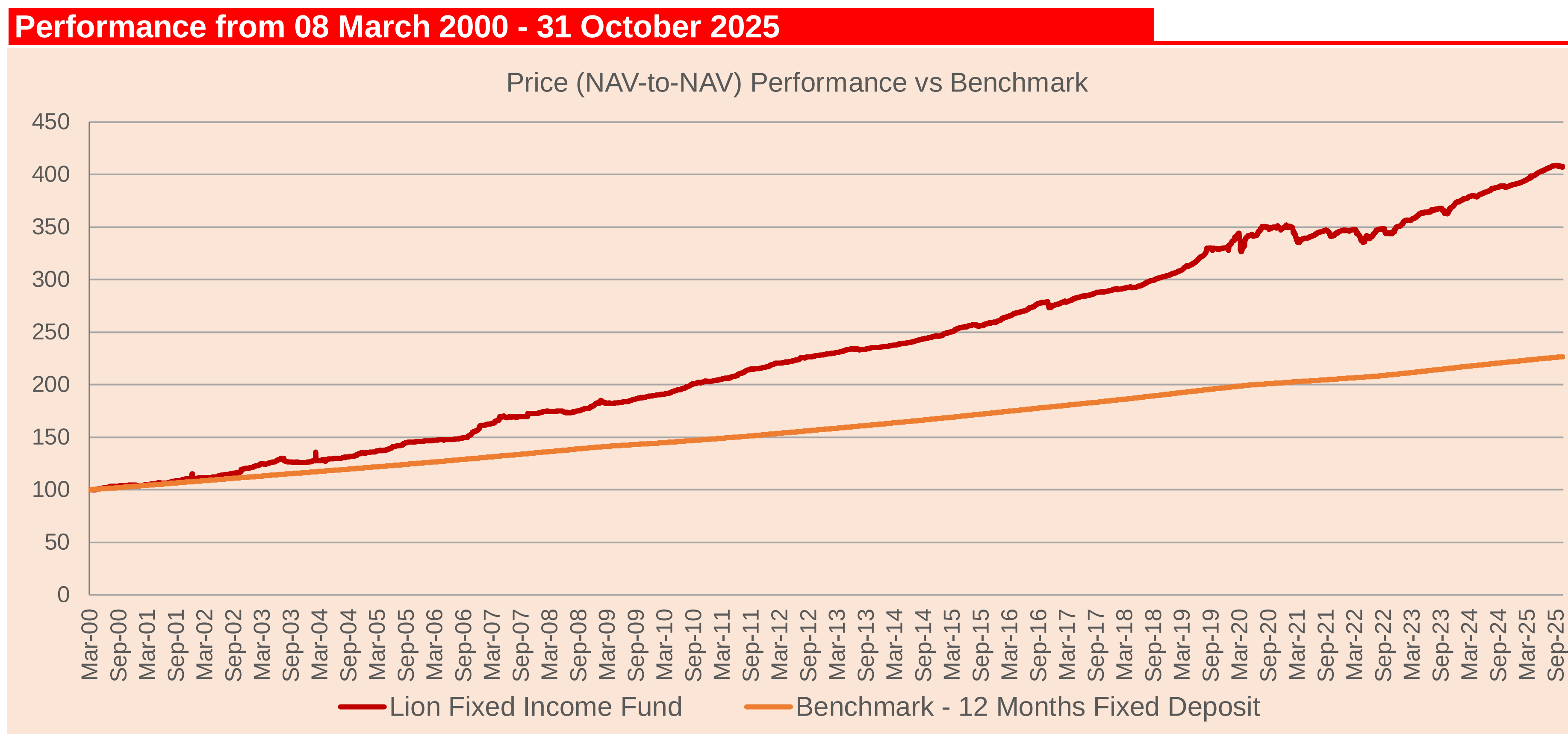
Lion Fixed Income Fund

31 October 2025

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 - 31 October 2025



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	4.3%	0.0%	2.2%	5.1%	18.3%	16.4%	307.9%
Benchmark - 12 Months Fixed Deposit	2.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.4%	8.2%	12.5%	126.4%

Source: 12mth Conventional FD - Maybank

Asset Allocation

Fixed Income Securities: 40%-100%

Foreign Fixed Income Securities: up to 50%

Remaining : Cash / Cash Equivalent

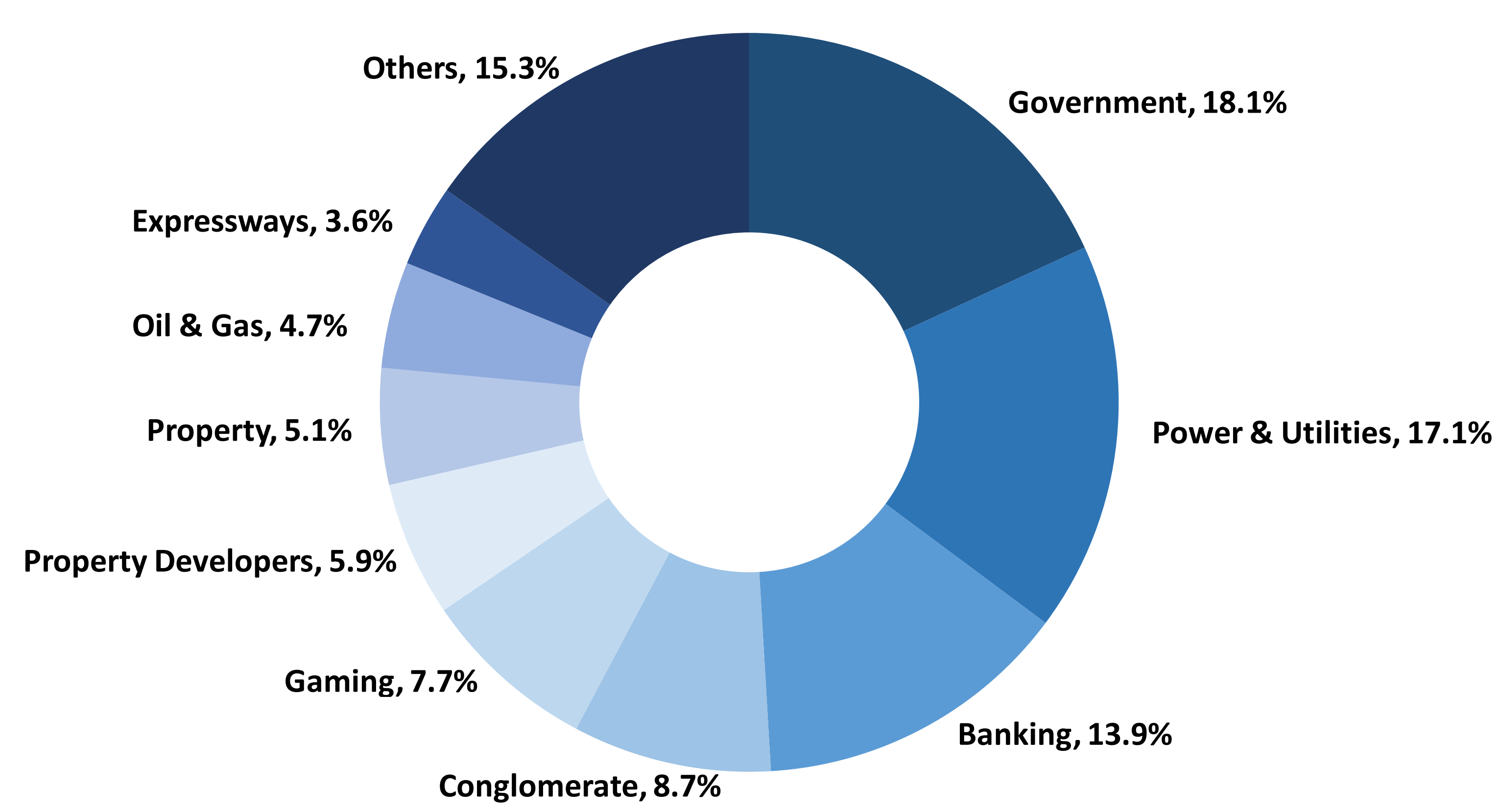
Fund Info (as at 31-Oct-2025)

Inception Date	08 March 2000	**For Single Pricing Product**	
Fund Size (RM mil)	4,020.0	**NAV per unit (RM)**	4.079
Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV	**For Dual Pricing Product**	
Other Charges	Nil	**Bid Unit Price (RM)**	4.079
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	**Offer Unit Price (RM)**	4.294
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	**Risk Profile**	Low

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

Name	% of NAV
Malaysia Government Bond	10.0%
Government Investment Issue	7.0%
Sarawak Energy Bhd	4.7%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	3.7%
Pengurusan Air Selangor Sdn Bhd	3.5%

Sector Allocation (as at 31-Oct-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.

Fixed Income

Market review

As widely expected, the U.S Federal Reserve reduced its policy rate by another 25 bps to 4.00% end-Oct25 amidst U.S. government shutdown due to political standoff over spending bill. Despite the Fed rate cut, US rates market sold off as investors dialled back expectation of the U.S. Fed rate cut in Dec25 following hawkish press statement by the U.S. Fed Chairman. Meanwhile, local market reaction to the Malaysian budget for 2026 was neutral given that the Malaysian government is widely expected to reaffirm its commitment to fiscal sustainability and reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.5% in 2026 (from est. 3.8% in 2025) with revenue enhancement (e-Invoicing, SST expansion, carbon tax and higher excise duty on tobacco and alcoholic products), subsidies reform and spending control. The new Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA), which caps debt at 65% of GDP, underscores Malaysia's commitment to fiscal discipline.

Nevertheless, market sentiment remained weak as MGS yields continued to climb on persistent profit taking pressures, coupled with glut of government-guaranteed and high-grade corporate bond issuances in 4Q25 (e.g. RM1.145 bil Prasarana GG, RM1.35 bil Pantai AAA, RM6 bil PNB Merdeka AAA, RM2.1 bil SD Guthrie AAA). MGS yields increased 2 to 12 bps m-o-m across the curve with long-term tenures (15 to 30-years) underperforming due to cautious sentiment. In general, credit spreads widened 1 to 2 bps m-o-m with the front-end of the curve (up to 3-year tenure) underperforming as some investors sold ahead the shorter-end bonds to make room for the upcoming corporate bond issuances.

The Ringgit was one of the best performing Asian currency with 0.45% m-o-m gain over the USD in Oct25 despite USD revival against other major currencies with the Dollar index (DXY) rebounding about 2% m-o-m after losing 9.9% over 9M25 period. Brent oil price declined to as low as USD60 per barrel mid-month spurred by oversupply concerns, before ending the month relatively flat around USD65 per barrel on new sanctions of Russian oil. Meanwhile, BNM's foreign reserves improved to USD123.4 bil mid-Oct25, an increase of USD7.2 bil year-to-date on the back of Ringgit outperformance (6.8% gain against the USD over 10M25 period). On the other hand, the foreign holdings of MGS are likely to remain below 34% level end-Oct25 (33.7% end-Sep25) after foreign investors net sold RM3.7 bil of MGS in Sep25 following the announcement of reduction of JP Morgan GBI-EM index weight cap from 10% to 9% in 1H26 (Malaysia's weight is close to 10%).

Market outlook

Global economy is still adjusting to a landscape reshaped by U.S. tariff policy while the front-loading activity that supported growth in the first half of 2025 is fading. Global uncertainty is subsiding as more trade deals are being finalised. The IMF revised the global growth projections upward (3.2% in 2025 and 3.1% in 2026, relative to the forecast in Apr25) but continued to mark a downward revision relative to the pre-trade war forecasts. Inflation is projected to continue to decline globally, however, with variation across countries; above target in the U.S. with risks tilted to the upside and subdued elsewhere. Prolonged uncertainty, trade protectionism, fiscal vulnerabilities, potential financial market corrections, coupled with erosion of institutional confidence in the US Fed independence under Trump's administration, could threaten growth stability.

On the domestic front, the GDP growth is forecast between 4.0% and 4.5% in 2026 (vs. 4.0% to 4.8% in 2025 based on BNM forecasts) while inflation is expected to remain within 1.3 to 2.0% (vs. 1.5% to 2.3% in 2025 based on BNM forecasts), aided by moderate energy pricing and stable supply chains. With stable growth and inflation outlook, BNM is expected to maintain the OPR at 2.75% while global easing cycle continues, albeit tapering. While external factors remain important to market sentiment, local supply and demand dynamics continue to be the key driver in the near term.