

### Fund Objective

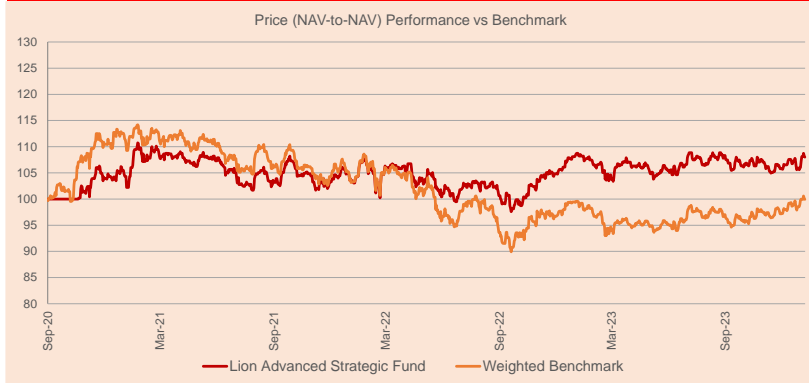
A fund which invests in a mixture of equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments in Malaysia and companies that have significant business operations in Asia. There is flexibility in asset allocation as this fund may invest solely in fixed income securities or equities. Collective investment schemes such as unit trusts, mutual funds and exchange-traded funds which invest in such underlying asset classes maybe considered. The fund seeks to maximize capital appreciation over the medium to long-term while reducing risks and/or enhancing returns through timely and dynamic switching of asset classes in different markets at any given point in time.

### Investment Strategy

This fund shall be actively managed, investing in a mixture of equities and fixed income securities based in Asia and Malaysia to achieve a well-diversified portfolio. The fund aims to provide stable medium to long-term return. The fund will include portfolio hedges to better manage its risk exposures.

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.

### Performance from 23 September 2020 - 31 January 2024



#### 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
<b>Lion Advanced Strategic Fund</b>	1.4%	1.4%	(0.8%)	(0.2%)	5.7%	n/a	8.0%
<b>Weighted Benchmark*</b>	2.0%	2.0%	1.2%	1.4%	(8.1%)	n/a	0.3%

\* Weighted benchmark derived from 70% weight on FBM Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (KLCI) return and 30% weight on MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index return.

Source: Bloomberg - FBMKLCI - Bursa Malaysia and MXASJ - Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI)

### Asset Allocation

Malaysian Equities / Fixed Income Securities: 0% - 75%

International Equities / Fixed Income Securities: Up to 35%

Remaining: Cash & Cash Equivalent

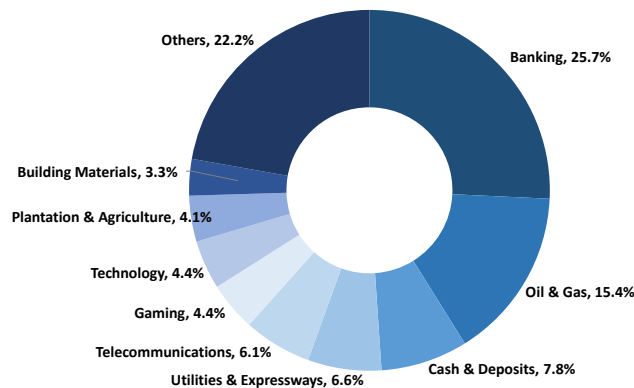
### Fund Info (as at 31-Jan-2024)

<b>Inception Date</b>	23 September 2020	<b>For Single Pricing Product</b>
<b>Fund Size (RM mil)</b>	51.7	<b>NAV per unit (RM)</b> 1.026
<b>Management Fee</b>	1.35% p.a. on NAV	<b>For Dual Pricing Product</b>
<b>Other Charges</b>	Nil	<b>Bid Unit Price (RM)</b> 1.026
<b>Fund Manager</b>	GELM Investment	<b>Offer Unit Price (RM)</b> 1.080
<b>Valuation</b>	Daily based on market prices	<b>Risk Profile</b> High

### Top 5 Holdings (as at 31-Jan-2024)

Name	% of NAV
Malayan Banking Bhd	8.8%
Public Bank Bhd	7.6%
CIMB Group Holdings Bhd	6.4%
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	4.8%
Yinson Holdings Bhd	4.6%

### Sector Allocation (as at 31-Jan-2024)



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.

Some of the data contained herein have been extracted from the following source: FTSE International Limited ("FTSE"). FTSE is a trade mark of London Stock Exchange Plc and The Financial Times Limited and is used by FTSE under license. All rights in the FTSE Indices vest in FTSE and/or its licensors. Neither FTSE nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors or omissions in the FTSE indices or underlying data. No further distribution of FTSE data is permitted without FTSE's express written consent.

## Equity

### Market Outlook

The Flash Flash Purchasing Managers' Index (PMIs) indicate that manufacturing momentum continued to improve in January, although overall activity remains sluggish. Global trade dynamics are also starting to look better, following a deep decline over the past year. In addition, services activity remains resilient, with strong household income still underpinning demand. While these developments are positive, growth remains uncomfortably divergent, with the U.S. remaining an outlier to the upside, and with overall global activity levels still weak. Inflation continues to moderate although the latest data have been choppy, with services inflation remaining elevated. Financial markets continue to price in significant policy loosening in 2024, and focus will remain on inflation data in coming months.

Asia x Japan equities ended January down 3.8% as China, Korea and Singapore declined, partially offset by gains in India and Taiwan. Sentiment in HK/China continued to worsen on a lack of sufficient policy responses to lift business and consumer confidence on top of reports of new U.S. restrictions on China's biotech and tech segments. Korea underperformed owing to weakness in the Won and industrial sectors. Taiwan outperformed thanks to TSMC's strong guidance and the outcome of the Taiwan Presidential election easing concerns on geopolitical risks whilst India benefitted from strong local demand. As we move into February, sentiment on regional equities remains volatile as the market reassesses the Fed's rate cut trajectory and the USD has strengthened. While 2024 poses challenges for regional equities amid global uncertainties, 2H24 may see improved prospects as rate cuts and signs of growth bottoming out could bolster confidence. Investor sentiment in China appears to be overly pessimistic, feeding hopes that further stabilisation or stimulus measures will help the market bottom out.

### Market Review

The KLCI increased 4.0% month on month (mom) to end at 1,513. MSCI Malaysia Index outperformed MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index by 7.3% in January (vs. December's -1.1%). MYR weakened 2.9% mom at 4.73, while 10Y Malaysia Government Securities (MGS) increased 5 bps to 3.79%. Meanwhile, Brent crude oil rose 6.1% mom to US\$82/bbl. Foreign equities recorded RM0.3 billion net inflow in January 2024, compared to a net inflow of RM0.3 billion in December 2023. Malaysia's bond market recorded 0.8% mom net foreign outflow in December 2023. Foreign holdings of MGS decreased by RM0.15 billion mom to RM203 billion, which is equivalent to 34.1% of total outstanding MGS. YTL Corporation rallied 23.8% due to increased foreign interest in Malaysia, where YTL is an excellent blue chip proxy due to its decent market capitalisation and strong liquidity, following its inclusion into the KLCI in December 2023. Meanwhile, Capital A Bhd declined 15.2% mom after the company announced its intention to dispose its airline business to sister company AirAsia X Bhd.

## Fixed Income

### Market outlook

While the Malaysian market has been supported by local investors waiting to buy on dips, meaningful moves will still be very much determined by how long the Fed takes to have enough confidence to deliver the first cut and how China responds to the challenges it is facing. The Fed Chair revealed this month that the Fed will discuss what to do with its balance sheet, ie quantitative tightening, in its March meeting. Past episodes of the Fed making adjustments to the pace have been far from smooth, so markets will be bracing for this. The US elections also bears close monitoring, especially with what Donald Trump has been saying on trade with China, in the run up to the U.S. election later in the year. Another thing to monitor, that has faded from the headlines recently, is U.S. Fiscal Policy. For now, being tactical is favoured as this is set to be another challenging year for the bond market.

### Market review

Malaysian Government Securities (MGS) stumbled at the start of the year as investors reassessed their outlook after the rally in December. However, this mostly reversed over the course of the month as investors with deep pockets began building their books for the year and this strong demand led to the Malaysian bond market faring well even when U.S. Treasuries had periods of weakness. By the end of January, the 10-year MGS was 7 bps higher compared to December 2023 while the 30-year MGS was 4bps lower, indicating that demand for duration was still robust.

In its January meeting, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) left the benchmark interest rate unchanged. It continued to push back against faster-than-expected interest rate cuts although Fed Chair Powell conceded that rate cuts would likely begin at some point this year. Data prints from the U.S. continued to show the economy on a strong footing - advance GDP estimates showed a larger than expected expansion of 3.3% in Q4 2023, US payrolls in December also beat most forecasts and retail sales in December was strong. Unsurprisingly, this US exceptionalism did not go unnoticed in the currency market. USD/MYR ended January at 4.733 vs 4.594 at end of December.

Elsewhere, the People's Bank of China surprised with a 50 bps cut to Reserve Requirement Ratio, another measure to shore up growth. The Bank of Japan stuck to its ultra-loose monetary policy but said that "economy is moving in line with our projections on inflation", preparing the ground for an eventual exit.

Back home, advance estimates of the full year 2023 GDP of 3.8% missed the official forecast of 4% to 5%. Growth in construction and services disappointed. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) maintained the Overnight Policy Rate at 3% in the first Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting in January 2024, in line with expectations. BNM will continue to focus on demand conditions in its assessment of pervasive inflationary pressure, resulting from the much anticipated planned subsidy rationalisation during the course of 2024. KLIBOR levels declined, indicating easier liquidity conditions. Demand at auctions were impressive. Notably, the 5-year Government Investment Issue (GII) auction was oversubscribed by a record 4.4 times.

The insatiable appetite for corporate bonds led to yet tighter credit spreads in January, as reflected in the new issuances including Toyota Capital Malaysia, Malayan Banking, Projek Lebuhraya Usahasama and LBS Bina Group.