

Fund Objective

A fund which invests in Islamic fixed income securities, for example government and corporate sukuk (ranging from 40% to 100%) as well as Islamic deposits. This fund seeks to provide consistent return at low levels of volatility. Although the fund invests mainly in Malaysia, it may also partially invest in foreign Shariah approved fixed income securities (up to 50%) to enhance the fund's returns. Dana i-Makmur only invests in Shariah-compliant securities.

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.

Asset Allocation

Islamic Government Securities / Private Debt Securities (PDS):
40% - 100%
- Malaysia: 40% - 100%

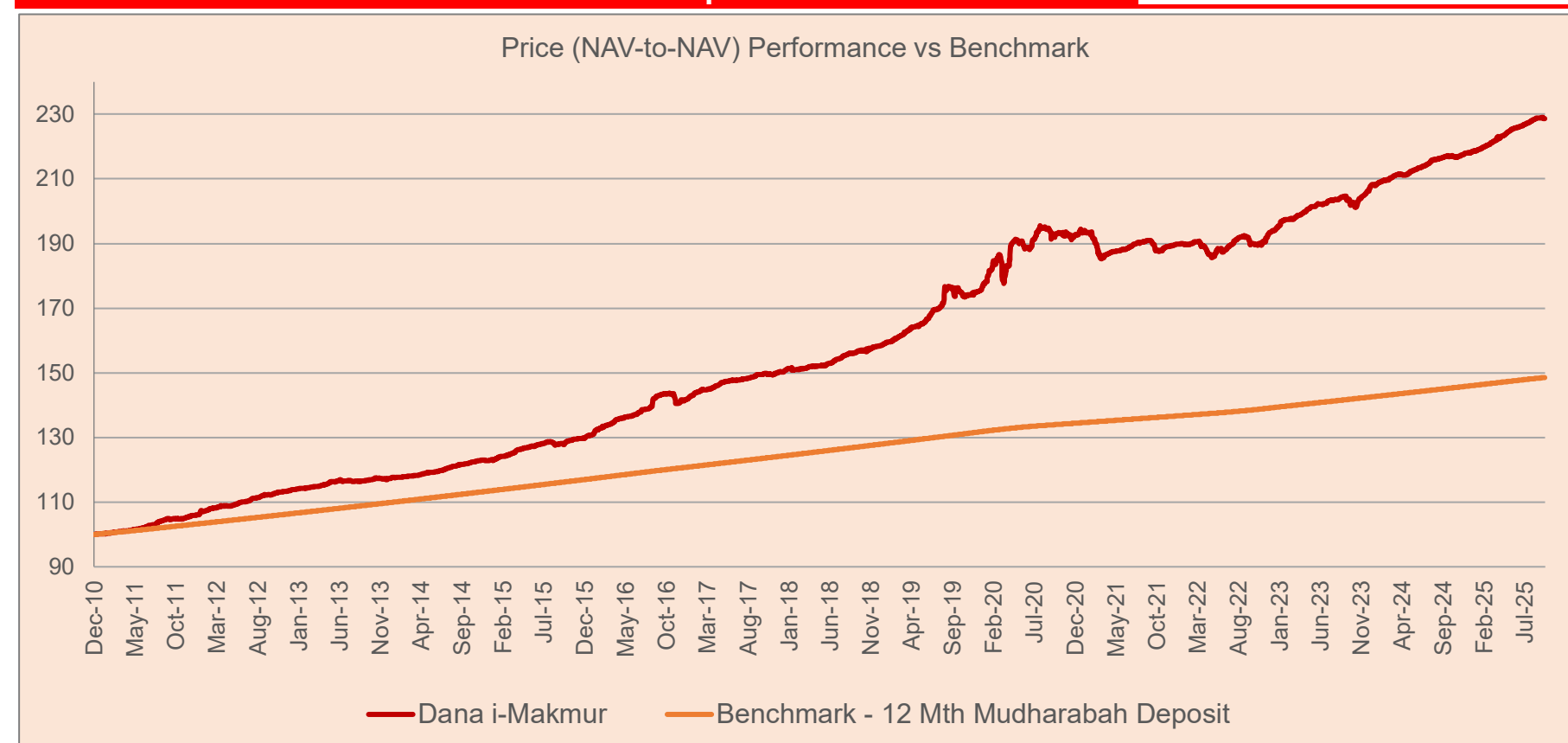
Foreign Shariah Fixed Income Securities: Up to 50%

Cash & Islamic Deposits: 0% - 60%

Top 5 Holdings (as at 30-Sep-2025)

Name	% of NAV
Government Investment Issue	8.7%
Sarawak Petchem Sdn Bhd	7.0%
Solar Management (Seremban) Sdn Bhd	6.2%
Petroleum Sarawak Exploration & Production Sdn Bhd	5.9%
Leader Energy Sdn Bhd	5.1%

Performance from 13 December 2010 - 30 September 2025



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 contributions paid of the Investmen-Linked Takaful product.

Percentage Return (NAV to NAV)

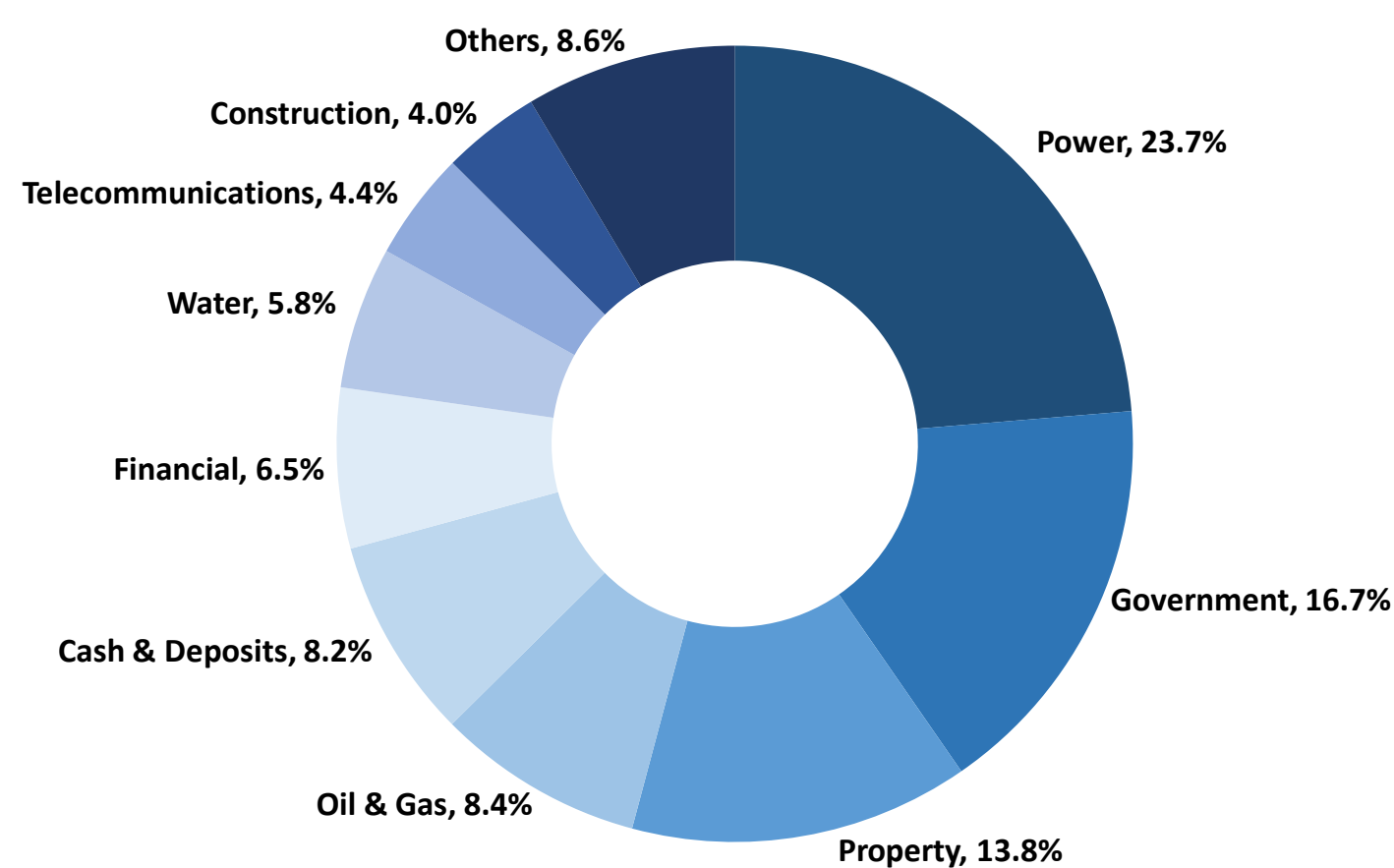
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Dana i-Makmur	4.6%	(0.1%)	3.0%	5.3%	20.4%	18.6%	128.5%
Benchmark - 12 Mth Mudharabah Deposit	1.7%	0.2%	1.1%	2.3%	7.3%	10.9%	48.5%

Source: 12mth Mudharabah Deposit - Hong Leong Bank

Fund Info (as at 30-Sep-2025)

Inception Date	13 December 2010	NAV per unit (RM)	2.285
Fund Size (RM mil)	164.7	Risk Profile	Low
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Management Fee	0.50% p.a. on NAV
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Other Charges	Nil

Sector Allocation (as at 30-Sep-2025)



The fund performance updates presented by Great Eastern Takaful Berhad are to be used as an information source only.

The latest available Net Asset Value per unit will be published in Great Eastern Takaful Berhad's official website on a daily basis, in such format, details and information as it will decide. In instances without internet access, you may contact Great Eastern Takaful Berhad in order to obtain the latest Net Asset Value for each unit of a fund. Please refer to the Product Disclosure Sheet or certificate for contact details.

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, benefit illustration, and certificate.

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. Potential certificate holders should consider the fees and charges involved.

Fixed Income

Market Review

Global sukuk markets saw mixed performance in September. The U.S. Federal Reserve eased its monetary policy stance by reducing its benchmark rate by 25 basis points (bps) to a target range of 4.00%–4.25%, citing labour market softness. While the move initially lifted sentiment, the Fed emphasized a data-dependent approach. The U.S. Treasury curve bear-flattened post-FOMC, with 10Y yields rising from 4.028% to highest 4.176%, as strong jobs data subsequently tempered expectations of a sustained easing cycle.

In Malaysia, the Malaysian Government Investment Issue (GII) yield curve shifted upward across all tenors in September. Notably, 3Y GII yield increased by 13bps while 30Y yield increased by 10bps. Bank Negara Malaysia held the OPR at 2.75%, maintaining a neutral tone. The absence of monetary easing, combined with surge in corporate sukuk issuances and profit-taking, led to weaker demand in government sukuk auctions. The 30Y GII reopening saw lukewarm demand, with RM5.79 bil tendered and a modest bid-to-cover ratio of 1.928x, reflecting weaker appetite for long-dated government papers. This trend may persist into 4Q, amid expectation of more supply in government-guaranteed and corporate sukuk.

In August, foreign holdings of GII increased slightly from 8.1% to 8.2%. The Ringgit appreciated marginally against the USD in September, closing at 4.2073.

Market Outlook

Global markets remain cautious amid fiscal uncertainty in the U.S., where government shutdown threatens to disrupt federal operations and delay key economic data releases. While the Fed's recent monetary easing provided short-term support to the market, policymakers have signalled a measured, data-driven approach going forward. Investors are recalibrating expectations, with the focus shifting from aggressive easing to risk management. A prolonged government shutdown may weigh on sentiment, on top of uncertainties and wavering confidence of some on whether Fed could continue to defend its independence from Trump's administration and pressure.

Domestically, S&P reaffirmed Malaysia's sovereign rating at 'A-' with a "Stable" outlook, citing macroeconomic resilience, political stability, and narrowing fiscal deficits. Meanwhile, the government launched the BUDI95 fuel subsidy program, capping RON95 prices at RM1.99/litre for eligible Malaysians (up to 300 litres/month), while foreigners pay market rates. Additional subsidy savings from the programme will be redirected to welfare programs. The move was well-received for its fiscal prudence, though concerns remain over implementation complexity and consumer impact. BNM is expected to maintain its policy rate for the coming months, supported by benign inflation and stable growth. Sukuk demand may remain subdued, particularly if sukuk primaries continue to crowd out interest. This may help reprice the current all-time low yield levels and risk premia across government and corporate sukuk, although the repricing could be gradual and measured, in absence of other catalysts.