

Fund Objective

A fund where 80% to 100% of the investments are in equities. This fund seeks to achieve medium to long-term capital appreciation. Although the fund invests mainly in Malaysia (50% to 100%), it may also partially invest in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore (up to 25%) and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) (up to 25%), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns. The fund only invests in Shariah-approved securities.

Investment Strategy

This fund shall be actively managed, investing mainly in Malaysian equities with good fundamentals and growth potential. The fund may also invest in equities in companies that have significant business operations in Singapore and Greater China (Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), if and when necessary, to enhance the fund's returns. The fund aims to provide consistent long-term return.

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. The fund also uses bottom-up approach in stock selection process which relies on qualitative and quantitative factors which are, but not limited to, financial position, valuation, company or industry risks and prospects.

Asset Allocation

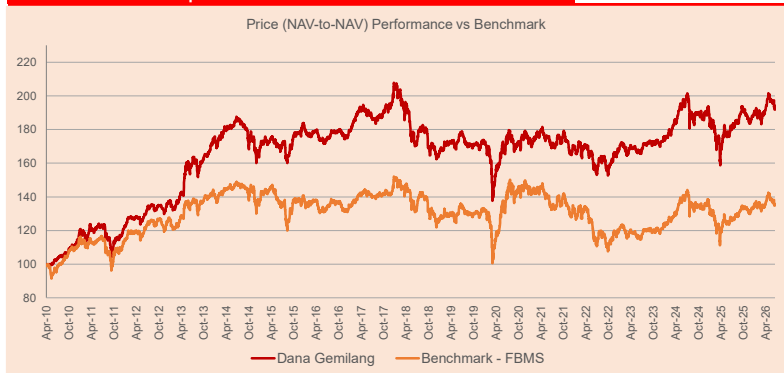
Equities: 80% - 100%
 - Malaysia: 50% - 100%
 - Singapore: Up to 25%
 - Greater China: Up to 25%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0% - 20%

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

Name	% of NAV
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	9.2%
Press Metal Aluminium Holdings Bhd	5.6%
IHH Healthcare Bhd	5.2%
Gamuda Bhd	4.8%
Telekom Malaysia Bhd	3.7%

Performance from 15 April 2010 - 30 June 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)

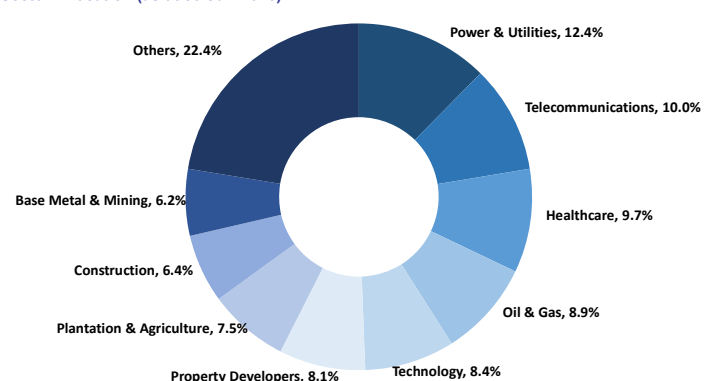
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Dana Gemilang	2.6%	(2.3%)	2.6%	7.5%	16.3%	12.4%	92.5%
Benchmark - FTSE M'sia Emas Shariah (FBMS)	1.6%	(2.5%)	1.6%	7.4%	17.9%	0.9%	35.3%

Source: Bloomberg - FBMS - Bursa Malaysia

Fund Info (as at 30-Jun-2026)

Inception Date	15 April 2010	For Single Pricing Product
Fund Size (RM mil)	558.0	NAV per unit (RM) 1.829
Management Fee	1.5% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM) 1.829
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM) 1.925
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile High

Sector Allocation (as at 30-Jun-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.

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Equity**Market Review**

The FBMS Index fell by 2.5% last month, while the MSCI Malaysia index declined 1.3%. Performance was largely in line with broader regional markets – moving closely with MSCI EM (-1.4%) and MSCI Asia ex. Japan (-1.3%), but lagged MSCI ASEAN (+0.1%). Sector returns were led by Plantation (+4.3%), Construction (+2.8%), and Consumer (+1.7%), which cushioned the overall decline. However, weakness in Utilities (-3.1%), Energy (-2.8%), and Telco (-2.7%) weighed on index performance. Market liquidity also softened, with average daily turnover falling from US\$966 million in May to US\$746 million this month, a decline of 22.8%.

Economic review: Malaysia's June macro prints underscore a strong external impulse alongside a still-benign inflation backdrop, leaving policy trade-offs skewed toward a late-2026 normalization rather than near-term action. May's trade surplus surged to a record US\$10.2 billion, driven by a sharp jump in domestic exports and a drop in re-exports (likely reflecting conflict-related distortions), with the surplus split across tech and non-tech and the US accounting for the bulk of the upside even as the deficit with China widened. May CPI remained modest (headline 2.0% YoY, core eased to 2.0% YoY) largely on softer rental inflation, while broad fuel subsidies continue to damp near-term energy pass-through.

Key company and macro news: (1) Johor and Negeri Sembilan state assemblies dissolved, with state elections scheduled for 11 July and 1 August, respectively; (2) Deputy PM Fadillah Yusof stated that tender submissions for LSS6 tenders are expected to open this year, and future solar projects must include a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS); (3) Malaysia-Japan to deepen high-tech cooperation (quantum, AI, semis), with proposal to establish a National Quantum Council to coordinate technology development; (4) Economy Minister says fuel supply sufficient until August 2026 and energy markets may stabilise in 3Q26, though volatility persists; (5) MPOC sees July CPO at RM4,400–RM4,650/tonne on tighter supply and El Niño risk; (6) Petronas and Italy's Eni formed a 50:50 JV to consolidate Malaysia and Indonesia assets, while assessing ~US\$20 billion of investments over next five years; (7) APIRC targets developing 12 local SMEs and attracting RM8.5 billion by 2030; (8) AT&S to invest up to €2 billion in its expansion in Kulim to capitalise on the AI boom; (9) Six consortia comprising local and Chinese companies have tendered for Phase 2 of the Penang light rail transit (LRT) project (including 3km over-sea link to Butterworth), with an estimated value of RM4 billion; (10) Perodua to cut service parts and labour prices by up to 10% from 19 June to help Malaysians cope with the rising cost of living.

Market Outlook

The price of oil has fallen sharply over the past month following the interim peace agreement in the Middle East. The risk of a more persistent pickup in inflation has been reduced, reflected in market pricing of inflation, which has plummeted. Some further rate hikes have been delivered globally, but pressure on central banks to tighten policy has eased. The Federal Reserve left rates unchanged at its first meeting with the new Chair, Kevin Warsh, but the decision came with a hawkish message. With Warsh emphasizing the failure to reach the inflation target for five years in a row the risk of rate hikes has increased, but mixed signals from the labour market and a struggling housing market may keep the Fed on hold. Longer-term Treasury yields fell back to the lowest in six weeks as the de-escalation between the US and Iran triggered a sharp fall in the oil price. The S&P 500 remained rangebound and failed to break through a new record high as positive geopolitical developments and a more hawkish Fed balanced each other out.

China has weathered the oil shock well, sharply cutting crude imports while keeping output strong, as reflected in solid industrial production. Domestically, however, the macro backdrop remains sharply bifurcated. Exports keep powering ahead while both consumption and investment are negative. Growth is tracking below target, building the case for further stimulus. Inflation has picked up, especially in producer prices, but the rise is narrow, concentrated in commodities and energy.

Performance of equity markets in ASEAN was generally mixed in June with the FBMKLCI down 1.1% m-o-m. Singapore and Thailand were the key outperformers with gains of 2.8% and 4.7% respectively on foreign fund inflows. Malaysia continued to see outflows in June of RM2.4bn, following on from the MSCI rebalancing exercise in May. In 1H26, Malaysia recorded foreign fund outflows of RM2.8bn.

PMIs across most of Asean are showing a recovery in June as firms welcomed positive developments from the war and saw an increase in new orders. The largest improvements were in Thailand (+1.0pts to 53.6) and Malaysia (+0.8pts to 50.7). PMI in the Philippines was largely unchanged (+0.1 pts to 50.9), while those of Indonesia (-3.1pts to 46.9) and Vietnam (-1.0pts to 51.8) worsened due to macro uncertainties and easing from earlier stockpiling, respectively. The latest PMI data shows manufacturing sentiment improving in June, as tensions in the Middle East eased. There was also a notable easing of price pressures, which suggests that the worst of the supply shock from the Middle East war could be over. The extent of improved sentiment was strongest in export-oriented economies in Asean, which could also spill over to a strengthening of domestic demand. Malaysia's May exports surged 45.3% year-on-year, the fastest pace since August 2022, driven by a 70.5% jump in electronics shipments and a near-doubling of exports to the US (+97.7% y/y), widening the trade surplus to a record RM40.4 billion.