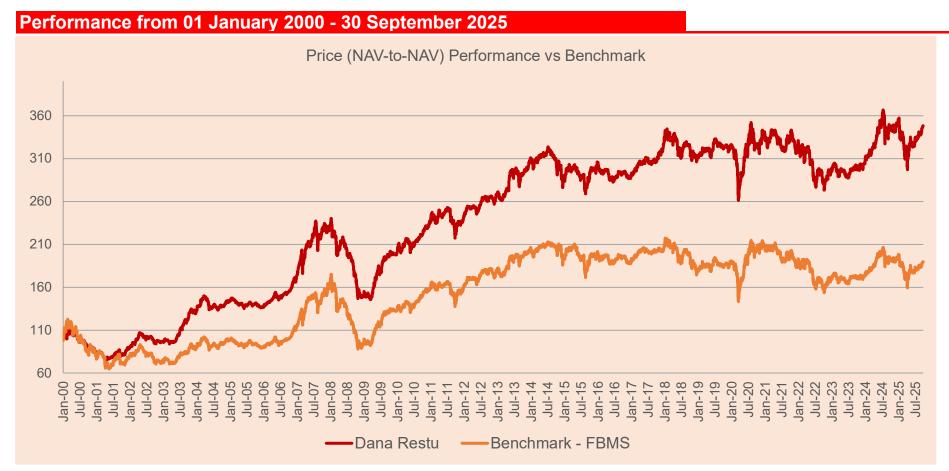


Fund Objective

A fund where 70% to 100% of the investment instruments are equities, which may be volatile in the short term. This fund seeks to provide medium to long-term capital appreciation. Dana Restu invests in Shariah-approved securities.



Investment Strategy

The fund shall be actively managed, investing in Malaysian Shariahapproved equities with good fundamentals and growth potential. The fund aims to provide consistent long term return above the benchmark.

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.

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 (NA	V to NAV)						
	YTD	1-Mth	6-Mth	1Y	3Y	5Y	Since Inception
Dana Restu	(2.1%)	3.3%	8.4%	0.8%	24.2%	7.0%	248.9%
Benchmark - FTSE M'sia Emas Shariah (FBMS)	(4.6%)	3.2%	8.0%	(1.9%)	20.1%	(6.9%)	89.2%

Source: Bloomberg - FBMS - Bursa Malaysia

Asset Allocation

Malaysian Equities: 70% - 100%

Cash / Cash Equivalent: 0% - 30%

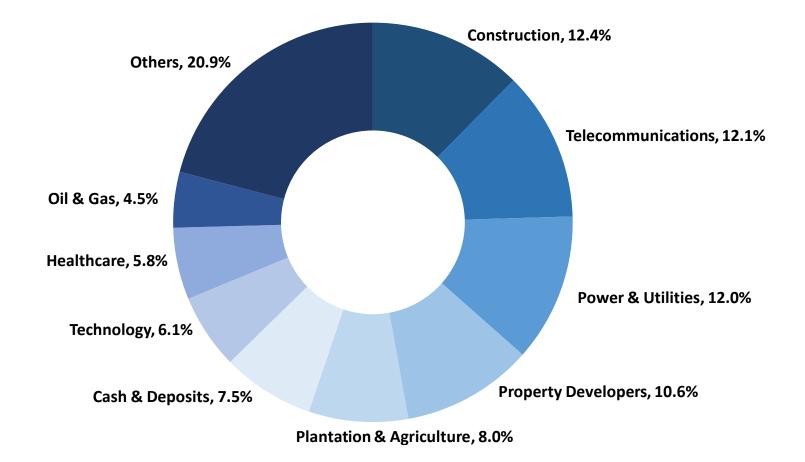
Top 5 Holdings (as at 30-Sep-2025)

Name	% of NAV
Tenaga Nasional Bhd	9.1%
Gamuda Bhd	8.1%
Telekom Malaysia Bhd	4.7%
IHH Healthcare Bhd	4.4%
Sunway Bhd	4.1%

Fund Info (as at 30-Sep-2025)

Inception Date	01 January 2000	For Single Pricing Product
Fund Size (RM mil)	815.9	NAV per unit (RM) 3.315
Management Fee	1.45% p.a. on NAV	For Dual Pricing Product
Other Charges	Nil	Bid Unit Price (RM) 3.315
Fund Manager	GELM Investment	Offer Unit Price (RM) 3.489
Valuation	Daily based on market prices	Risk Profile High

Sector Allocation (as at 30-Sep-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.

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 Review

FBMS rose by 3.2% in September and MSCI Malaysia also increased by 3.7% USD terms, outperforming MSCI ASEAN (flat MoM) but lagging of MSCI EM (+7.2% MoM) in the month. Healthcare, Consumer Discretionary, and Energy are best-performing sectors. On the flipside, IT, and Utilities lagged. Market breadth turn more positive with 27/3 advancers/decliner in August vs. 20/10 previous month. Average daily traded slightly edged down by -3% MoM to US\$633 million. Foreign investors slightly net bought US\$19 million of Malaysia equities in September, first time since May 2025.

Market Outlook

The global economy continues to expand despite global trade headwinds and subdued sentiment. The global rate cutting cycle has regained momentum following the Federal Reserve's rate cut in September and this, alongside the low oil price and a weaker US dollar environment, helps to provide resilience. By contrast, tariffs are weighing on manufacturing activity, with sharply declining exports to the US following front-loading of trade in 1H25 alongside weak new export orders. Inflation divergence is noticeable, with tariff led price pressures in the US while inflation is well behaved in most other regions.

Business surveys in the US show a slowdown in activity both in manufacturing and services, but with near-term growth still holding up. As expected, the Federal Reserve resumed its cutting cycle after a nine-month pause, lowering the Fed funds target rate by 25 bps to a range of 4%- 4.25%. The FOMC signalled more rate cuts ahead, but Jerome Powell made it clear that further easing remains data dependent as inflation risks are still elevated. Nevertheless, the fact that the Fed is easing policy while the outlook for corporate earnings remains positive has helped to drive stock market momentum, lifting the S&P 500 Index to another record high.

China's August activity data disappointed across the board, with retail sales slowing to 3.4% YoY and sharp declines in investment, partly impacted by poor weather. The housing sector remains weak, with home sales down 10% and new floor starts down 18%. The latest data highlight an urgent need for further stimulus in order to stay on track for the 5% growth target.

Over in Malaysia, BNM left rates unchanged at 2.75%, with inflation for 2025 and 2026 expected to remain moderate. For 2026, growth to be supported by domestic demand. Equity markets continued their positive momentum with the FBMKLCI rising 2.3% in September as foreign flows turned positive with inflows of RM76 million, snapping a 3-month selling streak. Foreign shareholding by market capitalisation fell to 18.7%. Flows into other ASEAN remain mixed in September as Malaysia and Philippines were the only markets that saw inflows. As we enter into the final quarter of 2025, the Fed has now resumed policy easing despite inflation continuing to rise well beyond its target. While we expect fewer Fed rate cuts than are priced by investors, the weakening labour market indicates that the direction of travel for rates is lower, lending support to financial markets.