GROWTH FUND
Fund Fact Sheet as at October 2026

FUND COMMENTARY

In October 2026, the fund recorded -1.17% return vs. the benchmark of -1.55%.
For 10 years performance, the fund registered 15.67% return, and outperformed the benchmark by 10.22%.

FEATURES OF FUND

Investment Objective

The fund is designed to deliver performance that exceeds the FTSE Bursa Malaysia 100 Index over a 5-year period.

Investment Strategy

The fund will invest at least 40% in equities listed on Bursa Malaysia and any remaining funds will be invested in fixed income securities, cash, and fixed deposits. The individual equities are selected based on the fund manager's view as to those equities which will outperform the index, and is based on an analysis of the underlying company's management quality, income growth potential and market position. The fixed income securities, with an overall average credit rating of single A or better, are selected based on the duration outstanding for the individual securities, and view on movement in interest rates. This investment approach is active.

Target Market

Individuals seeking a return greater than that from solely investing in bonds or fixed income, but with less volatility than investing solely in either, and believe that the fund manager can outperform the market.

Benchmark

85% FTSE Bursa Malaysia 100 Index excluding Malayan Banking Berhad (MBB) (www.bursamalaysia.com),
12% 12-month Malayan Banking Berhad Fixed Deposit Rate (www.maybank2u.com.my), 3% Bank Negara Malaysia Treasury Bill Band 1 (MTB) (www.bnm.gov.my).

FUND DETAILS

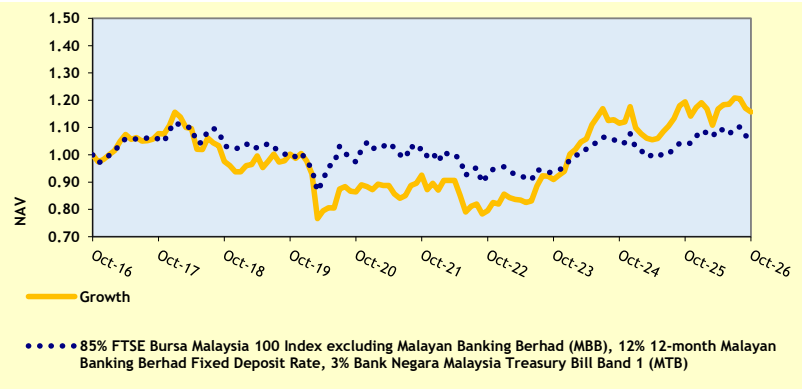
Inception Date	11 October 2004
Fund Currency	Ringgit Malaysia
Fund Manager	Etiqa Life Insurance Berhad
Fund Size	RM460.39 million
Net Asset Value (NAV) per unit	RM3.06
Fund Management Fee	1.50% p.a. of NAV
Bloomberg Ticker	MLGROWF MK Equity
Overall Risk Level	4 (1=Low Risk to 5=High Risk)
Basis of Unit Valuation	The unit price is determined daily based on the value of the underlying assets of the fund, net of expenses, divided by the total number of units in that fund.
Frequency of Unit Valuation	Daily
Other Charges, if any	None

TOP 5 HOLDINGS

1) PUBLIC BANK BERHAD
2) TENAGA NASIONAL BERHAD
3) MALAYAN CEMENT BERHAD
4) SD GUTHRIE BERHAD
5) CIMB GROUP HOLDINGS BERHAD

FUND PERFORMANCE

10-Year Net Asset Value Performance



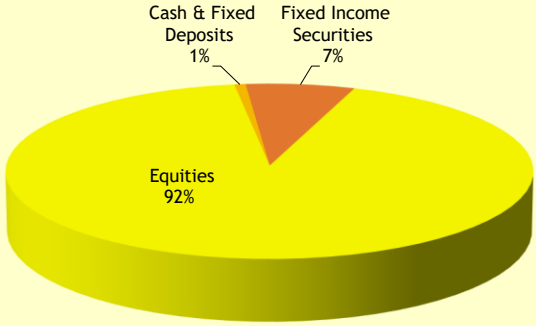
Source: Etiqa Life Insurance Berhad

Historic Fund Performance (in %)

%	1 month	YTD	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	Annualised 10 years
Fund	-1.17	-1.44	-3.12	27.16	24.97	15.67	1.47
Benchmark	-1.55	-1.22	0.81	12.44	2.73	5.45	0.53
Variance	0.38	-0.22	-3.93	14.72	22.24	10.22	0.94

Source: Etiqa Life Insurance Berhad

ASSETS ALLOCATION



Source: Etiqa Life Insurance Berhad

Highest and Lowest Net Asset Value per unit (in RM)

Year	Highest (RM)	Lowest (RM)
2026 (YTD)	3.25	2.92
2025	3.20	2.55
2024	3.16	2.48
2023	2.49	2.16
2022	2.45	2.02
2021	2.49	2.20

Exceptional Circumstances

• In exceptional circumstances, we reserve the right to suspend the creation or cancellation of units. In such an event, a notice for suspension will be published on our website, and would be communicated to the policyholders upon any request for top-up, switching, or withdrawal to or from the fund.

• At any time, we reserve the right to close any fund, or to transfer the investments to a new fund, subject to prior approval by the regulator. In such an event, we will provide 90 days prior written notification.

RISK DISCLOSURE

The policyholders should consider the following potential risks when investing in a fund. Investors should be aware that by investing in the Fund, there is no guarantee of any returns. There is also no guarantee that investors will enjoy any capital appreciation or will not experience any loss of capital invested in the Fund.

1. **Market Risk** - The risk of losses in the value of a fund, due to factors that affect the overall performance of financial markets. These factors could be the current situation or future outlook, and could be both local and foreign. These factors could include the economy, politics, government bond yields, credit spreads on corporate bonds, country credit rating, stock market levels, foreign exchange rates, and commodity prices. The investment manager reduces the risk to the fund by purchasing price protection, investing in a wide range of asset classes or by increasing exposure to cash. The policyholder can reduce their exposure to market risk by choosing a fund with a higher proportion of assets in cash.
2. **Credit and Default Risk** - The risk of losses in the value of a fund invested in money market, bonds or debt, due to factors that delay or restructure a scheduled payment from the counterparty. These factors could include bankruptcy of the counterparty. The investment manager to the fund assesses the management of credit and default risk in selecting the target fund. The policyholder can reduce their exposure to credit risk by choosing funds with lower exposure to banks or issuers with a higher credit risk.
3. **Liquidity Risk -** The risk of losses in the value of a fund, due to factors that constrain the quick sale of an asset of the fund. These factors could include a lack of buyers in the market, or the availability of liquidity to the buyers. The investment manager reduces the risk to the fund by selecting cash or assets for which there are regular trades. The policyholder can reduce their exposure to liquidity risk by choosing a fund with higher exposure to cash or assets which are regularly traded.
4. **Concentration Risk -** The risk of losses in the value of a fund, due to an excessive exposure to a single or similar assets, or markets. The investment manager reduces the risk to the fund, by investing in a wide range of assets. The policyholder can reduce their exposure to concentration risk by choosing a fund holding a wide range of assets, or covering different asset classes, market sectors, and counterparties.
5. **Operational Risk -** The risk of losses in the value of a fund due to inadequate or failed processes, people and systems or external events. Some examples of operational incidents include:
   - misappropriation of investments, due to fraud, an illegal act, malicious intent, spite, or terrorism;
   - disruption or failure of IT systems and infrastructure, which may be used for monitoring, execution, and administration;
   - inaccurate calculations due to data quality or errors, methodology flaws, or miscalculations; and
   - inaccurate or incomplete controls.

   The investment manager reduces the risk by segregating the duties and functions of individuals; setting disaster recovery and business continuation processes; performing independent regular checks; and implementing third party vendor selection and ongoing assessment processes.

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. This Fund Fact Sheet is for information purposes only and is not intended, nor should it be construed as an offer, recommendation or solicitation to enter into or conclude an insurance policy. It is not in any way or manner intended to be or should it be treated as giving you any form of advice. Prospective policyholders should perform their own evaluation of the suitability of the policy and the risks of the fund, relative to their needs, and should consider professional advice.
2. This Fund Fact Sheet should be read in conjunction with the Sales Illustration and Product Disclosure Sheet for the policy. Prospective policyholders should pay close attention to the benefits of the policy that depend on fund performance.
3. The risks disclosed above are not all risks which may be relevant to a specific prospective policyholder. The fund may be exposed to other risks from time to time.
4. The performance of the fund is tied to the performance of the assets held by the fund, and as described in this fund fact sheet.
5. Past performance is not an indication of future performance.
6. The fund performance is the return on assets of the fund, not the return on premiums paid, as premiums are subject to charges before investing in the fund, and the fund maybe subject to charges, which are specific to the insurance policy, and cashflow timing differences.
7. The performance is calculated based on the NAV per unit at the start and end of the measurement periods, computed as:
   NAV return = (End Period NAV per Unit / Begin Period NAV per Unit) - 1
8. Annualised performance is calculated based on the compounded return method.