

HONG LEONG ASSET MANAGEMENT BHD

HONG LEONG DANA DIVIDEN

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

This Product Highlights Sheet has been reviewed and approved by the directors of Hong Leong Asset Management Bhd and they have collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information. Having made all reasonable inquiries, they confirm to the best of their knowledge and belief, that there are no false or misleading statements or omission of other facts which would make any statement in the Product Highlights Sheet false or misleading.

STATEMENTS OF DISCLAIMER

The Securities Commission Malaysia has authorised the issuance of the Hong Leong Dana Dividen and a copy of this Product Highlights Sheet has been lodged with the Securities Commission Malaysia.

The authorisation of the Hong Leong Dana Dividen and lodgement of this Product Highlights Sheet, should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission of Malaysia recommends the Hong Leong Dana Dividen or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made or opinion or report expressed in this Product Highlights Sheet.

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This Product Highlights Sheet only highlights the key features and risks of the Hong Leong Dana Dividen. Investors are advised to request, read and understand the disclosure documents before deciding to invest.

PRODUCT HIGHLIGHTS SHEET

HONG LEONG DANA DIVIDEN

BRIEF INFORMATION ON THE FUND

1. What is this fund about?

Hong Leong Dana Dividen ("HLDD" or the "Fund") is an Islamic equity fund managed by Hong Leong Asset Management Bhd (the "Manager") that seeks to achieve regular income and capital growth over the medium to long-term¹ period.

FUND SUITABILITY

2. Who is this fund suitable for?

HLDD is suitable for investors who:

- prefer a regular income stream;
- are looking for a portfolio of investments that adhere to Shariah requirements; and
- are looking for investments with potential for medium to long-term¹ capital appreciation.

The Fund has a Product Risk Rating of 'High Risk'.

KEY FUND FEATURES

3. What am I investing in?

Category of fund	Equity (Shariah-compliant).
Type of fund	Income and growth.
Investment objective	To achieve regular income and capital growth over the medium to long-term ¹ period.
Asset allocation (% of the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"))	• Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah-compliant equity-related securities: Minimum 80% of the Fund's NAV; and • Sukuk and Islamic liquid assets including Islamic money market instruments and Islamic deposits with Islamic financial institutions: Balance of the Fund's NAV.
Performance benchmark	FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index.
Investment process and strategy	To achieve the Fund's investment objective, the Fund shall invest primarily in Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah-compliant equity-related securities which have good dividend payout policies or the potential to have good dividend policies and higher dividends. Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah-compliant equity-related securities with good dividend payout policies are those that have been consistently paying high dividends (i.e. dividend yields at and/or above market average) over the last three (3) to five (5) years, and are able to sustain the dividend payments at least over the next one (1) year. At the same time, the Fund may also invest in sukuk with good credit quality and yield enhancement opportunities. Sukuk with good credit quality generally are investment-grade securities that have relatively low risk of a default. Although the Fund is actively managed according to its principal investment strategy, the frequency of its trading strategy will very much depend on market conditions and opportunities. The Fund will invest a minimum 80% of its NAV in Shariah-compliant equities and/or Shariah-compliant equity-related securities, and the balance of its NAV will be invested in sukuk and Islamic liquid assets including Islamic money market instruments and Islamic deposits with Islamic financial institutions. The Fund may also invest in Islamic collective investment schemes ("CIS").
Distribution policy*	The Fund will declare distribution semi-annually, if any, in the form of additional units to the unit holders unless unit holders opt for the distribution to be paid out. The Manager's intention is to declare distributions out of the income and/or capital** of the Fund after deducting fees and expenses incurred by the Fund. Income distribution may be declared out of capital** if the Fund does not have sufficient net realised gains or net realised income from the current financial year. The rationale for providing for payment of distribution out of capital** is to allow for the ability to provide a stable and consistent level of distribution to unit holders. Distribution out of capital** carries the risk of eroding the capital of the Fund and as a result the value of future returns may be diminished. <i>Notes:</i> * Income distributions (if any) are not guaranteed. ** Capital refers to unrealised income or unrealised gain.

Note:

¹ 'Medium to long-term' refers to a period of 3 to 5 years.

Launch date	11 November 2024.
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4. Who am I investing with?

Manager	Hong Leong Asset Management Bhd [199401033034 (318717-M)].
Trustee	CIMB Islamic Trustee Berhad [198801000556 (167913-M)].
Shariah adviser	BIMB Securities Sdn Bhd [199401004484 (290163-X)].
External Fund Manager	Hong Leong Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd [198501008000 (140445-U)].

5. What are the possible outcomes of my investment?

There are many possible outcomes associated with an investment in the Fund. Unit holders can potentially make profit either (i) when the Fund declares and pays out distributions; or (ii) when the unit holder sells their investments in the Fund when the market value of the Fund's portfolio and its NAV per unit increase. However, this also means that the market value of the Fund's portfolio and its NAV per unit may fall and as a result, unit holders may lose part of its capital. Unit holders should take note that the value of an investment in the Fund and its distribution payable (if any) may go down as well as up and are not guaranteed. Unit holders should also take note that investment in the Fund involves some degree of risk and that the value of their investment is at risk depending on the underlying investments of the Fund.

KEY RISKS

6. What are the key risks associated with this fund?

General risks

Market risk	Market risk refers to the potential losses that may arise from adverse changes in the market prices of the investments of the Fund. Prices of Shariah-compliant instruments that the Fund has invested in may fluctuate in response to market developments (such as adverse changes in government regulations and policies, economic developments, investor sentiment, inflation, interest rates and exchange rates), which would then affect the Fund's NAV per unit.
Interest rate risk	This risk refers to the effect of interest rate changes on the market value of the Fund's investments in sukuk. In the event of the rising interest rates, prices/valuation of sukuk tend to move inversely. Meanwhile, sukuk with longer maturities and lower profit rates are more sensitive to interest rate changes. This risk can be mitigated via the management of the duration structure of the sukuk portfolio by diversifying the investments in sukuk across different maturities (e.g. one year, three years and five years) and investing in short-term (e.g. less than three years) sukuk. This risk refers to the effect of interest rate changes on the prices of the Fund's investments in Islamic money market instruments such as Islamic negotiable instruments of deposit ("INID"). Generally, interest rate movements are inversely correlated with prices of INID, i.e. when interest rate rise, prices of INID will fall and vice versa. The fluctuations in the prices of the INID may, in turn, have an impact on the Fund's NAV per unit. This risk can be mitigated by holding the INID until their maturity due to lock in of price and yield. The above interest rate is a general indicator that will have an impact on the management of the Fund. It does not in any way suggest that the Fund will invest in conventional financial instruments. All the investments carried out for the Fund are in accordance with Shariah requirements.
Non-compliance risk	This is the risk where the Manager does not comply with the provisions as set out in the deed; or the laws/guidelines that govern the Fund; or its internal procedures and policies. The non-compliance could be due to several factors such as a result of human errors and oversight system failures or fraudulent acts by the Manager. Any non-compliance may adversely affect the Fund's NAV per unit, especially in situations where the Manager is forced to sell the investments of the Fund at unfavorable prices to resolve the non-compliance. The Manager has imposed stringent internal compliance controls to mitigate this risk.
Loan financing risk	The risk occurs when unit holders take a financing to finance their investment. The inherent risk of investing with financing includes unit holders being unable to service the financing payments. In the event units are used as collateral, unit holders may be required to top-up their existing instalments if the prices of units fall below a certain level due to market conditions. Failing which, the units may be sold at a lower NAV per unit as compared to the NAV per unit at the point of purchase towards settling the financing. Islamic unit trust funds' investors are advised to seek for Islamic financing to finance their acquisition. <i>Please see unit trust loan financing risk disclosure statement in the account opening form (individual) section.</i>
Inflation/purchasing power risk	This refers to the likelihood that a unit holder's investments are not growing at a rate equal or greater than the inflation rate, thus resulting in the unit holder's decreasing purchasing power.
Fund management risk	The performance of the Fund is dependent on the experience, knowledge, expertise and investment strategies adopted by the personnel of the Manager. Lack of experience, knowledge and expertise, as well as poor execution of the investment strategy or general management of the Fund may jeopardise the unit holders' capital and returns. In view of this, proper training and stringent selection of personnel to manage the Fund is crucial towards mitigating this risk.

Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk comprises two broad risk types: Market Liquidity Risk and Funding Liquidity Risk. Market Liquidity Risk is defined as the ease with which a Shariah-compliant security can be sold at or near its fair value depending on the trading volume of that security in the market. If the Fund holds a large portfolio of Shariah-compliant securities that are less liquid, the Shariah-compliant securities may have to be sold at unfavourable prices and/or withdraw Islamic deposits placed with financial institutions prior to maturity which would expose the Fund to a higher degree of market liquidity risk. As such any premature withdrawal of Islamic deposits where profit income may be forfeited or forced sale of the Fund's investment to meet any shortfall will have adverse impact on the Fund's NAV per unit and subsequently the value of unit holders' investments in the Fund. Funding Liquidity Risk is defined as the risk that the Fund will not be able to meet efficiently both the expected and unexpected current and future cash outflow. The risk primarily involves the Fund's inability to meet redemption requests without major distortion to the portfolio allocation. To mitigate this risk, the Manager will employ prudent liquidity management such as cash flow and redemption monitoring to ensure that the Fund maintains reasonable levels of liquidity to meet any redemption request supplemented by a temporary defensive strategy should adverse conditions prevail. The Manager will apply Liquidity Risk Management tools inclusive of liquidity stress test to assess the Fund's viability to meet expected and unexpected redemptions under adverse scenarios. Additionally, the Manager will employ liquidity risk scoring. The liquidity risk scoring is part of the calculation of the risk profile of the Fund. It measures the liquidity profile of the investments and is able to trigger the Manager on the investments that have a worsened liquidity position. The Manager may, in consultation with the Trustee, suspend dealing in units under exceptional circumstances where there is sufficient reason to do so having regard to the interests of the unit holders in an effort to further curtail the liquidity risk experienced by the Fund. Exceptional circumstances can be considered where the market value or fair value of a material portion of the Fund's assets cannot be determined.
Shariah non-compliance risk	This refers to the risk of the Fund not conforming to Shariah Investment Guidelines due to investment in Shariah non-compliant instrument. In the event that the Manager is required to rectify any Shariah non-compliance by disposing the related instrument, any losses from disposal due to investment in Shariah non-compliant instrument will be borne by the Manager. In any circumstances, gain received from disposal shall be channeled to <i>baitulmal</i> and/or charitable bodies as advised by the Shariah Adviser.

Specific risks

Particular Shariah-compliant security risk	The performance of each individual Shariah-compliant security that the Fund invests in will affect the price of units. The performance of each Shariah-compliant security is dependent on factors which include but are not limited to the management quality of the particular company, its growth potential, changes in consumer tastes and preferences, and conditions specific to the industry of the Shariah-compliant security that the Fund has invested in. Valued collectively, the performance of individual Shariah-compliant securities will cause the Fund's NAV per unit to rise or fall accordingly. The Fund's NAV per unit is also dependent on the weightage of the individual Shariah-compliant securities within the Fund's portfolio. This risk is managed by adherence to a strict investment decision-making process which is applied in the security selection process and involves conducting primary and secondary research on factors relevant to each individual security issuer. For each Shariah-compliant security, emphasis will be on the company's industry and business outlook, management track record, financial health, earnings quality, growth potential and other financial valuations.
Reinvestment risk	The risk is more prevalent during times of declining profit rates when the Fund has received its principal and profit earned from a maturing Islamic deposit and/or Islamic money market instruments. As a result, the Fund has to reinvest the above proceeds in new Islamic deposits or Islamic money market instruments offering a lower return than the previous Islamic deposits or Islamic money market instruments.
Single issuer risk	The Fund may invest a greater portion of its assets in a single issuer, and as such, the Fund is susceptible to any adverse developments affecting the single issuer held in its portfolio. Any changes in the financial condition of the single issuer may cause fluctuations in the Fund's NAV. The Manager seeks to mitigate this risk by conducting fundamental research prior to its investments, where the Manager will conduct thorough analysis of the issuer's financial statements by assessing its potential earnings growth, cash flow sustainability, debt manageability as well as historical financial performance.
Dividend policy risk	This risk is particular to the Fund as it will invest in dividend yielding Shariah-compliant stocks. As such, the Fund's NAV per unit may be affected when there is a significant deterioration in an invested company's business or fundamentals, or if there is a change in management policy resulting in a reduction or removal of its dividend policy. This risk can be mitigated by investing mainly in companies with consistent historical records of paying dividends, operating in fairly stable industries and with strong cash flows.

Credit/default risk	Credit risk relates to the creditworthiness of the issuer of the sukuk and the issuer's ability to make timely payments of profits and/or principal. If the issuer fails to meet its sukuk payment obligation in a timely manner, it will lead to a loss in principal and/or profit and result in a default on the payment of principal and/or profit accrued and cause a decline in the value of the defaulted sukuk and subsequently affect the Fund's NAV per unit. The Fund's credit/default risk can be mitigated through a rigorous and disciplined credit research and analysis to ascertain the creditworthiness of the issuer of sukuk prior to the investments. In addition, the Manager may also mitigate this risk by diversifying its investments in sukuk across many issuers. The Manager reserves the right to deal with rating downgrade of an investment in the best interest of the unit holders including to dispose the invested sukuk within a reasonable time frame if the downgrade is below the stipulated minimum rating.
Shariah status reclassification risk	(a) Shariah-compliant equity and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities This risk refers to the risk that the currently held Shariah-compliant equities and Shariah-compliant equity-related securities in the portfolio of the Fund may be reclassified as Shariah non-compliant in the periodic review of the securities by the Shariah Advisory Council of the Securities Commission ("SACSC"), the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. If this occurs, the Manager will take the necessary steps to dispose of such securities. Opportunity loss could occur due to the restriction on the Fund to retain the excess capital gains derived from the disposal of the reclassified Shariah non-compliant securities. In such an event, the Fund is required: (i) to dispose of such securities with immediate effect or within one (1) calendar month if the value of the securities exceeds or is equal to the investment cost on the reclassification effective date by the SACSC, the Shariah Adviser or the Shariah Supervisory Boards of relevant Islamic indices. The Fund is allowed to keep dividends received up to the reclassification effective date and capital gains from the disposal of the securities on the reclassification effective date. However, any dividends received and excess capital gains from the disposal of the Shariah non-compliant securities after the reclassification effective date should be channeled to <i>baitulmal</i> and/or charitable bodies as advised by the Shariah Adviser; (ii) to hold such securities if the value of the said securities is below the investment cost on the reclassification effective date until the total subsequent dividends received (if any) and the market price of the securities is equal to the cost of investment at which time disposal has to take place within one (1) calendar month, excess capital gains (if any) from the disposal of the securities should be channeled to <i>baitulmal</i> and/or charitable bodies as advised by the Shariah Adviser; or (iii) to dispose of such securities at a price lower than the investment cost which will result in a decrease in the Fund's value. (b) Islamic fixed income instruments or Islamic money market instruments or Islamic deposits or Islamic CIS This risk refers to the risk of a possibility that the currently held Islamic fixed income instruments or Islamic money market instruments or Islamic deposits or Islamic CIS invested by the Fund may be declared as Shariah non-compliant by the relevant authority or the Shariah Adviser. If this occurs, the Manager will take the necessary steps to dispose of or withdraw such fixed income instruments or money market instruments or deposits or CIS.
Currency risk	This risk is associated when the Fund has investments that are denominated in foreign currency. Any fluctuations in the currency exchange rates can affect the Fund's foreign investments when it is converted back to the base currency, and subsequently affect the Fund's NAV per unit. Investors should be aware that if the currencies in which the investments are denominated depreciate against the base currency, this will have an adverse effect on the NAV of the Fund in the base currency and vice versa. Investors should note that any gains or losses arising from the fluctuation in the exchange rate may further increase or decrease the returns of the investment. This risk may be mitigated through investing in a wide range of foreign currency denominated assets, thus reducing the risk of single currency exposure. Alternatively, hedging may be applied to mitigate the currency risk, where necessary. While currency hedging has the potential to mitigate adverse currency fluctuations, any potential gains from currency appreciation will be capped. Therefore, unit holders will not benefit from any currency appreciation.
Country risk	The foreign investments made by the Fund may be affected by changes in the economic, social and/or political conditions of the countries in which the investments are made. These changes may in turn, influence the growth and development of businesses and have an adverse impact on market sentiment. For example, the deteriorating economic condition of such countries may adversely affect the value of the investments undertaken by the Fund in those affected countries. This in turn may cause the NAV of the Fund or prices of units to fall. However, this risk may be mitigated by conducting thorough research on the respective markets, their economies, companies, politics and social conditions as well as minimising or omitting investments in such markets. The Manager will ensure all necessary licenses/permits for investments are applied for in countries that require such licenses/permits. The Manager will seek to invest in other accessible markets if the Manager is unable to obtain the necessary licenses/permits in those countries, or that such licenses/permits to invest in are revoked or not renewed.

Hedging risk	The Manager has the flexibility to hedge particularly the foreign currency exposure by using Islamic derivatives. Foreign currency hedging has the potential to mitigate adverse foreign currency fluctuations but may not completely eliminate all currency risk. Hedging involves costs which reduce investment performance of the Fund.
Counterparty risk	The Fund's placements of Islamic deposits with financial institutions and/or investments in Islamic money market instruments are subject to the risk of the counterparty. Counterparty risk also refers to the possibility that the counterparty being unable to make timely payments of profit and/or principal payment on the maturity date. This may then lead to a default in the payment and/or profit and ultimately, affect the NAV per unit of the Fund. To mitigate this risk, the Manager will ascertain the creditworthiness of the financial institutions/counterparties of the Islamic money market instruments and Islamic deposits through a rigorous and disciplined credit research and analysis prior to its investments.
Islamic collective investment scheme risk	Investing in Islamic CIS may be more costly to the Fund than if the Fund had invested in the underlying investments directly as the Fund will indirectly be paying the fees and expenses of the Islamic CIS in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. Investing in other Islamic CIS may be subject to the risk that (i) the valuations of the Fund may not reflect the true value of the underlying Islamic CIS at a specific time which could result in significant losses or inaccurate pricing for the Fund and/or (ii) the valuation may not be available as at the relevant valuation point for the Fund. The Fund's investments in Islamic CIS may subject the Fund to additional risks (such as risk associated with the investment manager of the Islamic CIS) than if the Fund would have invested directly in the underlying investments of the Islamic CIS. The risk associated with the investment manager of the Islamic CIS includes but are not limited to the risk of non-adherence to the investment objective, strategy and policies of the Islamic CIS, the risk of direct or indirect losses resulting from inadequate or failed operational and administrative processes and systems of the investment manager of the Islamic CIS, and the risk that the Islamic CIS may underperform due to poor investment decisions by the investment manager of the Islamic CIS as well as poor market conditions.

INVESTORS SHOULD TAKE NOTE THAT THE ABOVE LIST OF RISKS MAY NOT BE EXHAUSTIVE AND IF NECESSARY, THEY SHOULD CONSULT THEIR ADVISER(S) FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE RISKS.

FEES & CHARGES

7. What are the fees and charges involved?

There are fees and charges involved and investors are advised to consider them before investing in the Fund.

The following table describes the charges that you may **directly** incur when you buy or redeem units:

Sales charge¹	Up to 6.00% of the NAV per unit of the Fund.
Redemption charge¹	There is no redemption charge imposed by the Manager.
Switching fee¹	There is no switching fee imposed on switching of the Fund.
Transfer fee¹	A transfer fee may be imposed on unit holders who transfer, either fully or partially, the units registered in their names to other persons. However, the Manager has waived the transfer fee for this Fund.

The following table describes the fees that you may **indirectly** incur when you invest in the Fund:

Annual management fee¹	Up to 2.00% per annum of the Fund's NAV, calculated and accrued on a daily basis.
Annual trustee fee¹	Up to 0.03% per annum of the Fund's NAV, subject to a minimum of RM10,000 per annum (excluding foreign custodian fees and charges), calculated and accrued on a daily basis.
Other Fund Expenses	There are other fees involved in the administration of the Fund. The other fund expenses are custodian fee (for funds with foreign investments) (if any), brokerage fee (if any), the auditor's fees and other relevant professional fees such as validation and regulatory reporting on common reporting standard, foreign account tax compliance act, distribution of statements of investment, semi-annual and annual reports, tax vouchers, distribution warrants and other notices to unit holders as well as expenses that are directly related and necessary to the business of the Fund as set out in the deed. The fund expenses shall be paid out of the Fund.

VALUATIONS AND EXITING FROM INVESTMENT

8. How often are valuations available?

The NAV per unit of the Fund is determined on each Business Day². The daily NAV per unit of the Fund can be obtained via online portal of the Manager's website at www.hlam.com.my or our branch offices. Alternatively, investors may contact the Customer Experience personnel at 03-2081 8600 ext 18603/18604 for the NAV per unit.

Notes:

¹ All fees and charges and/or sum set out that may be payable to the Manager/Trustee are subject to any applicable taxes and/or duties and at such rate as may be imposed by the government from time to time. The Manager/Trustee (where applicable) shall have the right to charge and recover from the Fund any applicable taxes and/or duties now or hereafter imposed by law or required to be paid in connection with the products or services provided by the Manager/Trustee (where applicable).

² 'Business Day' refers to a day (other than Saturday, Sunday or public holidays) on which the Manager is open for business and Bursa Malaysia is open for trading.

9. How can I exit from this investment and what are the risks and costs involved?

Cooling-off right

The cooling-off right allows investors an opportunity to reverse an investment decision, which could have been unduly influenced by certain external elements or factors.

The cooling-off period for the Fund is six (6) Business Days¹ commencing from the date the Manager receives the application for purchase of units.

A cooling-off right is only given to an individual investor who is investing in any of the Manager's funds for the first time. However, the following persons and/or institutions are not entitled to the cooling-off right (as stipulated under the Guidelines on Unit Trust Funds issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia ("SC")):-

- A staff of the Manager; and
- A person registered with a body approved by the SC to deal in unit trusts.

The refund for every unit held by the investor pursuant to the exercise of a cooling-off right must be the sum of:-

- (a) if the original price of a unit is higher than the price of a unit at the point of exercise of the cooling-off right ("market price"), the market price at the point of cooling-off; or
- (b) if the market price is higher than the original price, the original price at the point of cooling-off; and
- (c) the sales charge per unit originally imposed on the day the units were purchased.

Payment will be made to the investor within seven (7) Business Days¹. For investments made through cheque, the payment for the cooling-off will only be made to the investor after the cheque has been cleared.

Redemption of Units

- No redemption charge is imposed upon redemption of units.
- Minimum redemption of units is 100 units.
- No restriction on the frequency for redemption.
- Cut-off time for redemption requests is 4.00 p.m. on every Business Day¹.
- For partial redemption, you must maintain a minimum balance of 1,000 units in the Fund. Otherwise, the Manager will automatically effect a full redemption and inform the unit holder thereafter.
- Payment will be made to you within seven (7) Business Days¹.
- Payment can be made either via cheque, telegraphic transfer to Hong Leong Bank Berhad or participating banks' GIRO account.

Transfer of Units

- Transfer of units is allowed for this Fund either fully or partially. The minimum transfer of units is 1,000 units.

Switching of Units

- Switching of units is allowed for this Fund. The minimum amount of units switch to other fund(s) is 1,000 units.

FUND PERFORMANCE

10. Information on Fund Performance

Not applicable as the Fund has less than one year track record.

INVESTORS SHOULD NOT MAKE PAYMENT IN CASH TO A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT OR ISSUE A CHEQUE IN THE NAME OF A UNIT TRUST CONSULTANT

Note:

¹ 'Business Day' refers to a day (other than Saturday, Sunday and public holidays) on which the Manager is open for business and Bursa Malaysia is open for trading.

CONTACT INFORMATION

11. Who should I contact for further information or to lodge a complaint?

1. For internal dispute resolution, you may contact:
Hong Leong Asset Management Bhd
Level 18, Block B, Plaza Zurich
No. 12, Jalan Gelenggang
Bukit Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
Tel : 03-2081 8600
Website : www.hlam.com.my
E-mail : inquiry@hlam.hongleong.com.my
2. If you are dissatisfied with the outcome of the internal dispute resolution process, please refer your dispute to the Financial Markets Ombudsman Service (FMOS):
 - (a) via phone to : 03-2227 2811
 - (b) via fax to : 03-2272 1577
 - (c) via e-mail to : enquiry@ofs.org.my
 - (d) via letter to : Financial Markets Ombudsman Service (FMOS)
Level 14, Main Block
Menara Takaful Malaysia
No. 4, Jalan Sultan Sulaiman
50000 Kuala Lumpur
3. You can also direct your complaint to the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) even if you have initiated a dispute resolution process with FMOS. To make a complaint, please contact the SC's Consumer & Investor Office:
 - (a) via phone to the Aduan Hotline at : 03-6204 8999
 - (b) via fax to : 03-6204 8991
 - (c) via e-mail to : aduan@seccom.com.my
 - (d) via online complaint form available at : www.sc.com.my
 - (e) via letter to : Consumer & Investor Office
Securities Commission Malaysia
3 Persiaran Bukit Kiara
Bukit Kiara
50490 Kuala Lumpur
4. Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia (FIMM)'s Complaints Bureau:
 - (a) via phone to : 03-7890 4242
 - (b) via e-mail to : complaints@fimm.com.my
 - (c) via online complaint form available at : www.fimm.com.my
 - (d) via letter to : Legal & Regulatory Affairs
Federation of Investment Managers Malaysia
19-06-01, 6th Floor Wisma Capital A
No. 19, Lorong Dungun
Damansara Heights
50490 Kuala Lumpur