

FAQs

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FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series

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Section A

FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series

Background

On January 12, 2006, Bursa Malaysia Berhad (Bursa) and FTSE International Limited signed a Cooperation Agreement to develop a new set of equity indexes for Malaysia.

The aim of the collaboration is to create a comprehensive suite of indexes that will better reflect the performance of various segments of the Malaysian stock market and to meet the needs of both retail and institutional investors, locally and globally.

The new FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series was officially launched on June 26, 2006. To date it consists of six tradable indexes and seven benchmark indexes. The indexes are suitable for a range of index linked investment vehicles, including Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs), derivatives and OTC products.

1. Who is Bursa Malaysia?

Bursa Malaysia Berhad is a public company limited by shares under the Companies Act 1965 of Malaysia. Bursa Malaysia is an approved exchange holding company under Section 15 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007 of Malaysia. Other companies in the Bursa Malaysia Berhad Group of companies include a stock exchange, a derivatives exchange, an off-shore international financial exchange, equity and derivatives clearing houses, a central depository, an information services provider and an Information Technology services provider.

Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bursa Malaysia Berhad, is an approved stock exchange under Section 8 of the Capital Markets and Services Act 2007.

For more information see www.bursamalaysia.com

2. Who is FTSE Group?

FTSE Group (“FTSE”) is a world-leader in the creation and management of indexes. With offices in Boston, Beijing, London, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Madrid, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Sydney, Shanghai and Tokyo, FTSE works with investors in 77 countries globally. It calculates and manages a comprehensive range of equity, fixed income, real estate and investment strategy indexes, on both a standard and custom basis. The company has collaborative arrangements with a number of stock exchanges, trade bodies and asset class specialists around the world.

FTSE indexes are used extensively by investors world-wide for investment analysis, performance measurement, asset allocation, portfolio hedging and for creating a wide range of index tracking funds.

3. What indexes are calculated?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series currently comprises the following 12 indexes covering the Main Market, ACE Market and the companies from the universes of developed, advanced emerging and secondary emerging countries as classified by FTSE in the Asia Pacific region (ex Japan, Australia and New Zealand).

Tradable Indexes	Index Code
FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI	FBMKLCI
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index	FBM70
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index	FBM100
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index	FBMHS
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index - USD	FBMAPU
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index – MYR	FBMAPM
Benchmark Indexes	
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Small Cap Index	FBMSCAP
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index	FBMEMAS
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Fledgling Index	FBMFLG
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index	FBMS
FTSE Bursa Malaysia ACE Index (previously known as FTSE Bursa Malaysia MESDAQ Index)	FBMMES
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Palm Oil Plantation Index	FBMPM

All the indexes have a price and total return end of day index calculation. The total return methodology is based on FTSE’s existing methodology. Total Return Indexes (TRI) are indexes which measure the total return on the underlying constituents, combining both capital performance and reinvested income.

4. What are the launch dates, base dates, base values and base currencies of the indexes?

Index Name	Launch Date	Base Date	Base Value	Currency
FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI	July 6, 2006	Jan 1, 1977	100	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index	Jun 26, 2006	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index	Jun 26, 2006	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Small Cap Index	Jun 26, 2006	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index	Jun 26, 2006	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Fledgling Index	Jun 26, 2006	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index	Jan 22, 2007	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index	May 21, 2007	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia ACE Index	Sep 10, 2007	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Palm Oil Plantation Index	May 18, 2009	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index	May 18, 2009	Mar 31, 2006	6000	USD
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index	May 18, 2009	Mar 31, 2006	6000	Ringgit Malaysia

5. Which indexes are calculated in real time?

All the indexes in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series are calculated in real time during Bursa Malaysia trading days. The table below highlights the frequency of calculation and dissemination.

Index Name	Frequency of Dissemination
FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Top 100 Index	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Small Cap Index	Every 60 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index	Every 60 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Fledgling Index	Every 60 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index	Every 60 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia ACE Index	Every 60 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index - USD	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Asian Palm Oil Plantation Index – MYR	Every 15 secs
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Palm Oil Plantation Index	Every 15 secs

6. What are Total Return Indexes?

Total Return Indexes (TRI) are indexes which measure the total return on the underlying constituents, combining both capital performance and reinvested income.

7. How are the companies in the index series classified?

The constituent members of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series are classified according to the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB). For further information regarding the rules for the management of the ICB, go to www.icbenchmark.com.

8. How is the underlying constituent data for the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index

a) Outstanding Shares

- The outstanding shares figure is consistent with the figures used by FTSE in all its other index calculations, and is sourced by FTSE from its existing data sources, and existing FTSE rules in relation to rounding will be adopted.
- Companies are adjusted for any free float restrictions in accordance with the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules. Further information on the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules is available at www.bursamalaysia.com.
- Changes to outstanding shares and free float are applied in accordance with FTSE standard practice, documented in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules.

b) Prices

- Real time and closing prices is sourced by FTSE from Bursa Malaysia via Reuters

9. How are corporate actions / operational adjustments managed?

All corporate actions will be applied in accordance with the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules on the day that the action is effective.

10. Who reviews the indexes?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series is reviewed by the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Advisory Committee. The Committee comprises representatives from relevant industries in the capital market. It is an independent committee established to provide expertise in the management and development of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series.

11. When are the indexes reviewed?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series constituents are reviewed semi-annually in June and December. Full market capitalization data as at the last trading day of May and November is used to review the constituents. Any constituent changes will be implemented after close of business on the 3rd Friday in June and December. Please refer to the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules for more details.

Details of the outcome of the review and the dates, on which any changes are to be implemented, will be published as soon as possible after the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Advisory Committee meeting has concluded.

12. Is there a back history for the indexes?

Yes, FTSE provides a 10 year backcast history.

13. What index data is disseminated and where can this data be found?

Real time price index values are distributed by FTSE through its Global Distribution System to all key vendors. End of day index values, constituent data and changes data are available within FTSE's end of day product suite and available to clients directly from FTSE Group and key vendors.

Bursa Malaysia also disseminates the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series' real time index values to all its Participating Organizations. 15 minutes delayed index values and selected index constituents are displayed on Bursa Malaysia's website at www.bursamalaysia.com.

14. What are the vendor codes for the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Indexes?

Real time vendor codes can be found at :

http://www.ftse.com/Indices/FTSE_Real-Time_Vendor_Codes/Downloads/FTSE_RealTime_Vendor_Codes.pdf

Section B

FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Ground Rules

1. What is the FTSE Bursa Malaysia index calculation methodology?

FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series methodology ranks companies according to their full market capitalization. The companies are tested for minimum free float and liquidity requirements. The selection of the index constituents is then based on the eligibility following the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules.

2. What is free float?

Free float is share capital freely available for trading. The following types of restricted shareholding are excluded from the calculation of a company's free float:

- Trade investment in an index constituent either by another constituent (i.e. cross holdings) or non-constituent company or entity,
- Significant long term holdings by founders, their families and/or directors,
- Employee share scheme (if restricted)
- Government holdings,
- Portfolio investment subject to a lock in clause, for the duration of the clause

However, the following are not considered as restricted shareholding:

- Portfolio investment,
- Nominee holdings (including those supporting ADRs & GDRs), unless they represent restricted free float as defined above
- Holdings by investment companies

3. What is free float band?

The following banded system of free float weightings is applied to the constituents when calculating the indexes to avoid excessive adjustments of investment portfolios. Companies must have at least 15% of free float to be eligible for inclusion.

Free Float	Band
Less than 15%	Ineligible for inclusion
15% - 20%	20%
20% - 30%	30%
30% - 40%	40%
40% - 50%	50%
50% - 75%	75%
Greater than 75%	100%

4. What is the FTSE Bursa Malaysia liquidity test?

Securities must have a minimum turnover of shares in issues as stated in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules, after the application of any free float restrictions, in the twelve months prior to an annual review in December by the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Advisory Committee to be eligible for inclusion in the indexes.

All constituents in FTSE Bursa Malaysia Indexes are subject to liquidity test (except for constituents in FTSE Bursa Malaysia Fledgling Index and FTSE Bursa Malaysia ACE Index).

A security that is excluded because of failing the liquidity test will be excluded from all other indexes for the period until the next December review.

5. Which stocks are eligible?

All classes of ordinary shares in issue are eligible for inclusion in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series, subject to conforming to all other rules of eligibility, free float and liquidity outlined in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules.

For the purposes of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series, where a security is listed on Bursa Malaysia and is traded on Bursa Malaysia's trading system, that security is considered as Malaysian for the purposes of nationality and therefore eligible for the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series, subject to conforming to all other eligibility criteria.

6. What is a reserve list

A reserve list is a list of the five highest-ranking potential constituents not included in an index. Reserve lists are only kept for the following indexes whose number of constituents must remain constant.

FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Mid 70 Index
FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index

7. What are the responsibilities of SAC and Yasaar Ltd for Shariah screening?

The Malaysian Securities Commission's Shariah Advisory Council (SAC) provides Shariah screening on the full FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index to establish eligible stocks for membership within the FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Shariah Index.

Yasaar Ltd provides international Shariah screening while SAC provides their Shariah screening for the full FTSE Bursa Malaysia EMAS Index in the creation of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index. The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Hijrah Shariah Index is designed to meet additional international Shariah requirements.

8. What happened to Second Board and MESDAQ listings?

The Second Board was established in 1988 to enable small to medium sized companies with growth potential, but which are unable to qualify for listing on the Main Board, to seek a listing on Bursa Malaysia's securities Exchange, based on lower quantitative requirement. A company listed on the Second Board may eventually seek to transfer its listing on the Main Board.

The predecessor of the MESDAQ Market, Malaysian Exchange of Securities Dealing and Automated Quotation Bhd was established in 1997 to provide an avenue for technology and high growth companies to raise capital from the capital markets. Bursa Malaysia acquired the operations of this exchange on March 18, 2002 and rebranded it as MESDAQ Market of the Securities Exchange. A separate set of listing requirements apply to companies seeking to list or which are listed on the MESDAQ Market.

On May 8, 2009, the Malaysian Securities Commission and Bursa Malaysia launched a new fund raising framework and board structure for more efficient access to capital and investments. With effect from August 3, 2009, the new framework saw the merger of Bursa Malaysia's Main Board and Second Board to form the Main Market. In addition, the MESDAQ Market was transformed into the ACE Market, an alternative market open to companies of all sizes and from all economic sectors.

Following the implementation of the board merger on August 3, 2009, the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Second Board Index was retired and the FTSE Bursa Malaysia MESDAQ Index was rebranded to the FTSE Bursa Malaysia ACE Index.

Constituents from the Second Board companies transferred to the Main Market will be eligible for the Main Market indexes provided they meet the eligibility requirements stated in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules.

Section C

FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (formerly known as KLCI)

1. Why is it necessary to make improvements to the KLCI?

Since the launch of KLCI on April 4, 1986 Bursa Malaysia has been regularly making improvements to the KLCI calculation methodology. The aims of the improvements are to ensure that the KLCI continues to reflect the changes in the national economy and to take into account the growing link with global economy.

With market globalization, Bursa Malaysia is creating another milestone by integrating KLCI with an internationally accepted index calculation methodology to extend its global reach. The improvements provide the market with a robust benchmark index that is more investable, tradable and transparently managed.

2. What are the improvements to the KLCI?

- a) The KLCI is now known as the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI
- b) The number of constituents were reduced from 100 to 30 companies
- c) The index is calculated every 15 seconds instead of 60 seconds
- d) The index will be calculated by FTSE and will adopt the FTSE Bursa Malaysia index methodology.

3. What are the benefits of these improvements?

- a) A market barometer of 30 constituents is representative of the underlying market while being a more manageable basket when products are created of the back of the index
- b) FTSE Bursa Malaysia index calculation methodology includes free float adjustment and liquidity screens, foundations for an investable and tradable index of institutional quality
- c) Increased speed of calculation will closely track the pulse of trading activity for market movers
- d) Leveraging on FTSE's globally recognized name and reach will bring added recognition and credibility

4. When did the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI take effect?

Monday, July 6, 2009

5. How are the 30 companies selected for the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI comprises the Main Market's largest 30 companies by full market capitalization which meet eligibility requirements stated in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules.

6. How did the index value change when the KLCI became the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI?

No change was made to the index value. The KLCI closed on Friday, July 3, 2009 at 1072.69 points, the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI opened on Monday, July 6, 2009 at 1072.69 points.

7. What is the base date, base value and base currency?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI will continue to maintain the historical values of the KLCI

Base Date : January 1, 1977

Base Value : 100

Base Currency : Ringgit Malaysia

8. Will the historical value of the KLCI be retained?

The KLCI index value will be the same and therefore retained. For the purpose of back testing analysis, a 10 year backcast historical value based on the new methodology will be available from FTSE.

9. Is the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI used to trigger the Circuit Breaker?

Yes, the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI is used to trigger the Circuit Breaker which is used to manage sudden downward movement of the market. There is no change to the terms and conditions for triggering the Circuit Breaker. The trading halt duration also remain unchanged. For more information on Bursa Malaysia's Circuit Breaker, go to www.bursamalaysia.com.

10. What is the impact to KLCI index linked products?

a) FTSE Bursa Malaysia 30 ETF

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI replaced the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Large 30 Index as the underlying index from July 6, 2009. The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Large 30 retired with effect from July 6, 2009.

b) Kuala Lumpur Composite Index Futures (FKLI) and Kuala Lumpur Composite Index Options (OKLI)

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI is used as the underlying index from July 6, 2009 onwards.

Note to investors :

Arising from the transition of KLCI to FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI on the Implementation Date, kindly take notice that the contract specifications for FKLI and OKLI contracts (which are currently stipulated in Schedule 6 and 7 respectively of the Rules of Bursa Malaysia Derivatives Berhad ("Rules of Bursa Derivatives")) that are created in the trading months as stated in the table below will be varied with effect from February 1, 2009 in the manner set out in paragraphs (i) and (ii) below

	Trading Month	Contract Type	Contract Month	Underlying Index
a	Feb 2009 – Apr 2009	2 nd Quarter	Sep 09	The trading of the contracts will be based on KLCI from Feb 1, 2009 until Jul 3, 2009, and subsequently based on FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI till expiry.
b	May 2009	1 st Quarter 2 nd Quarter	Sep 09 Dec 09	The trading of the contracts will be based on KLCI until Jul 3, 2009, and subsequently based on FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI till expiry.
c	Jun 2009	Next Month 1 st Quarter 2 nd Quarter	Jul 09 Sep 09 Dec 09	The trading of the contracts will be based on KLCI until Jul 3, 2009, and subsequently based on FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI till expiry.
d	Jul 2009	Spot Month Next Month 1 st Quarter 2 nd Quarter	Jul 09 Aug 09 Sep 09 Dec 09	The trading of the contracts will be based on KLCI until Jul 3, 2009, and subsequently based on FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI till expiry.

- (i) the 'UNDERLYING STOCK INDEX' as stipulated in Schedule 6 for FKLI and as stipulated in Schedule 7 for OKLI is changed to read as follows.

'Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (from February 1, 2009 until July 3, 2009)

FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (from July 6, 2009 onwards)'

- (ii) to add 'ATTRIBUTION CLAUSE' as follows.

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c) Structured Warrants based on KLCI

Please refer to the relevant product issuers.

d) KLCI Index Linked Funds

Please refer to the relevant fund managers.

e) Funds using KLCI as performance benchmark

Fund managers have the option of using the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI or any other suitable index in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series as a benchmark. Please refer to the relevant fund managers.

11. What happens to the companies not eligible for the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI?

In addition to the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI there are 10 other FTSE Bursa Malaysia indexes which measure the performance of the Main Market according to conventional, Shariah principles and palm oil plantation themes. Main Market companies are eligible for inclusion into any of these indexes provided they meet the eligibility criteria set out in the Ground Rules of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Index Series.

12. Is every sector of the Malaysian industry represented in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI comprises the Main Market's largest 30 companies by full market capitalization that meet eligibility requirements stated in the FTSE Bursa Malaysia Ground Rules. Sector representation is not a key requirement of the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI.

13. What happened to the current FTSE Bursa Malaysia Large 30 Index?

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia Large 30 Index retired on July 6, 2009 and the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI went live on the same date.

For more information about our indexes, please visit ftserussell.com.

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About FTSE Russell

FTSE Russell is a leading global provider of benchmarking, analytics and data solutions for investors, giving them a precise view of the market relevant to their investment process. A comprehensive range of reliable and accurate indexes provides investors worldwide with the tools they require to measure and benchmark markets across asset classes, styles or strategies.

FTSE Russell index expertise and products are used extensively by institutional and retail investors globally. For over 30 years, leading asset owners, asset managers, ETF providers and investment banks have chosen FTSE Russell indexes to benchmark their investment performance and create ETFs, structured products and index-based derivatives.

FTSE Russell is focused on applying the highest industry standards in index design and governance, employing transparent rules-based methodology informed by independent committees of leading market participants. FTSE Russell fully embraces the IOSCO Principles and its Statement of Compliance has received independent assurance. Index innovation is driven by client needs and customer partnerships, allowing FTSE Russell to continually enhance the breadth, depth and reach of its offering.

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EMEA

+44 (0) 20 7866 1810

North America

+1 877 503 6437

Asia-Pacific

Hong Kong +852 2164 3333

Tokyo +81 3 3581 2764

Sydney +61 (0) 2 8823 3521