EVOLVING ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET IN MALAYSIA

By

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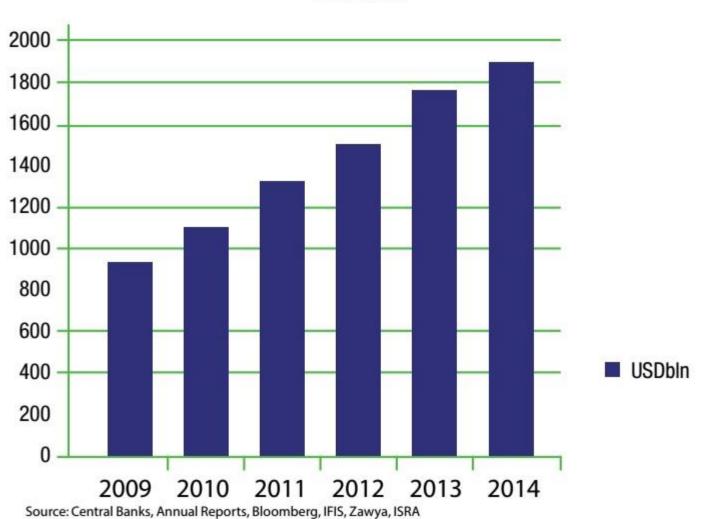
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- Islamic financial products have evolved and developed considerably from simple and straightforward structures to sophisticated and multifaceted instruments.
- While Islamic financial products and services offered in the 1980s-90s were dominated by deposits and savings products, syndicated project financing as well as Shariah-compliant stocks, the last decade has witnessed the unveiling of more sophisticated structures, including various Islamic investment funds such as Islamic exchange traded funds, Islamic money market, Islamic real estates, and real estate investment trust, Islamic Hedging etc.
- This evolution is underpinned by the maturity and complexity of market alongside more sophisticated and demanding investors

Growth Trends of Global Islamic Finance Assets





- Thus far, the industry has recorded double-digit growth rates in various segments, and has also further expanded its financing activities to non key Islamic finance jurisdictions.
- More importantly, the recent expansion of the industry in last 5 have further stamped the transformation of Islamic banking and finance into a more competitive and resilient industry.
- Moving forward, the industry's assets are expected to expand further to USD3.4tln by end-2018 (Isra estimation)
- The Islamic financial industry has experienced robust expansion in the past five years, recording a 17.3% Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) between 2009 and 2014

- In 3Q 2015, the total of global Islamic asset under management (AuM) stood at USD60.2 bln, posting a decrease from the previous year AuM of USD75.8 bln (3Q 2014).2 The number of Islamic funds declined to 1,030 from 1,161 for the similar period last year.
- This is mainly due to the decline in oil prices and the rapid changes in the global regulatory framework which substantially affect the overall growth of the Islamic finance industry.
- Notwithstanding this, the sector is projected to register an annual growth of 5.05% per annum for the next five years and estimated to reach USD 77 bln by 2019.

Breakdown of Islamic Finance Segments by Region (USD billion, 2015 YTD*)

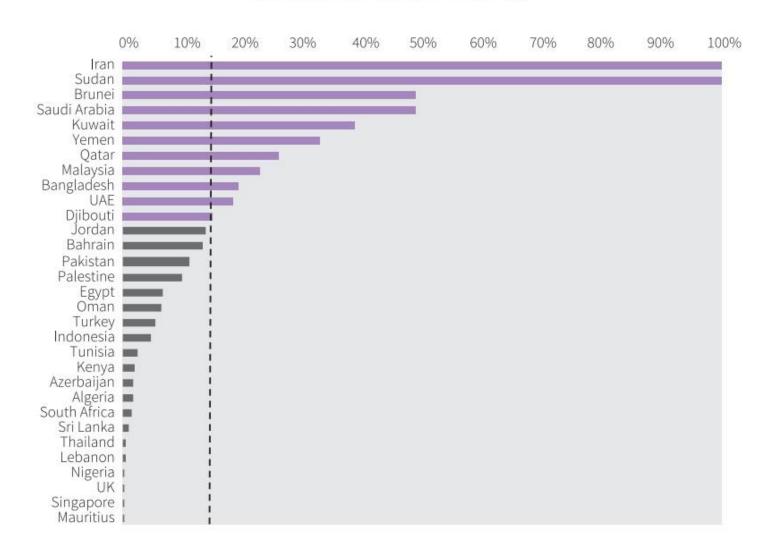
Region	Banking Assets	Sukūk Outstanding	Islamic Funds' Assets	Takāful Contributions
Asia	209.3	174.7	23.2	5.2
GCC	598.8	103.7	31.2	10.4
MENA (exc. GCC)	607.5	9.4	0.3	7.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.0	0.7	1.4	0.5
Others	56.9	2.1	15.2	-
Total	1496.5	290.6	71.3	23.2

^{*}Data for banking and takāful as of 1H2015, while for sukūk and funds as of 11M15.

Source: IFSB Secretariat Workings.

Note: Data are mostly taken from primary sources (regulatory authorities' statistical databases, annual reports and financial stability reports, official press releases and speeches, etc.). Where primary data are unavailable, third-party data providers have been used, including Bloomberg, Zawya, EY and World Islamic Insurance Directory 2015. In only a few instances where there were still information gaps were data estimated based on historical growth trends and country-specific assumptions. Takāful contributions are used as a basis to reflect the growth in the takāful industry. The breakdown of Islamic funds' assets is by domicile of the funds, while for sukūk outstanding it is by domicile of the obligor.

Islamic Banking Share in Total Banking Assets by Jurisdiction (1H2015)



*The countries in purple coloured bars indicate those that satisfy the criteria of having a more than 15% share of Islamic banking assets as a proportion of total domestic banking sector assets and, hence, are categorised as systemically

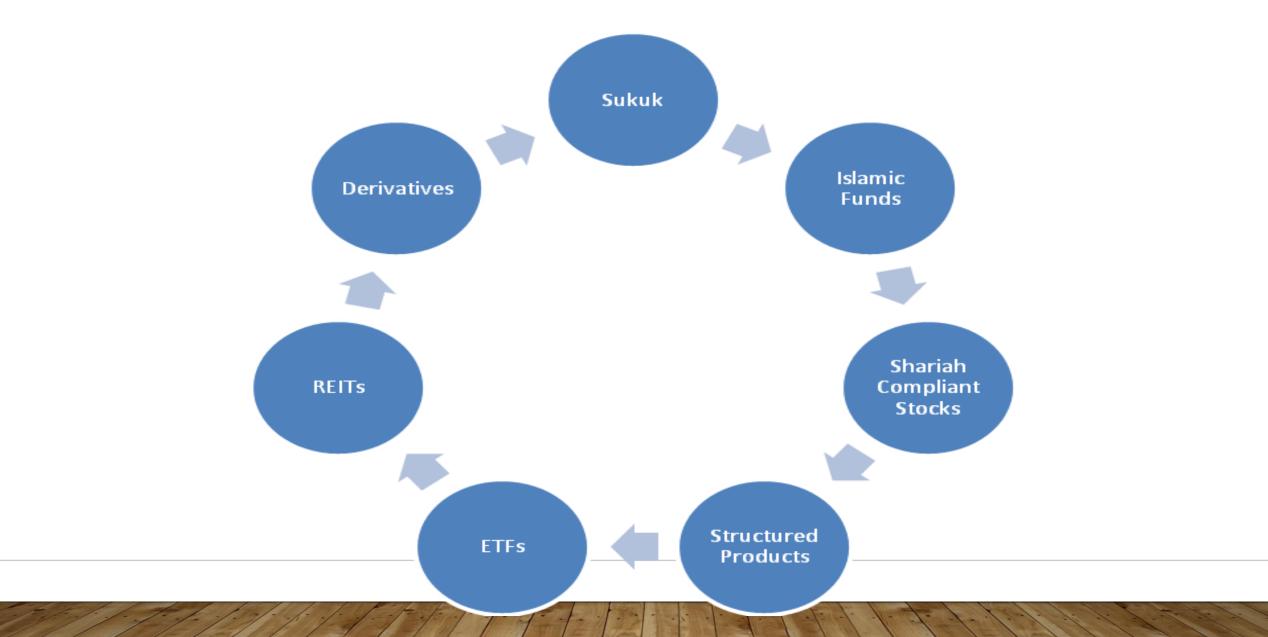
ISLAMIC FINANCE IN MALAYSIA

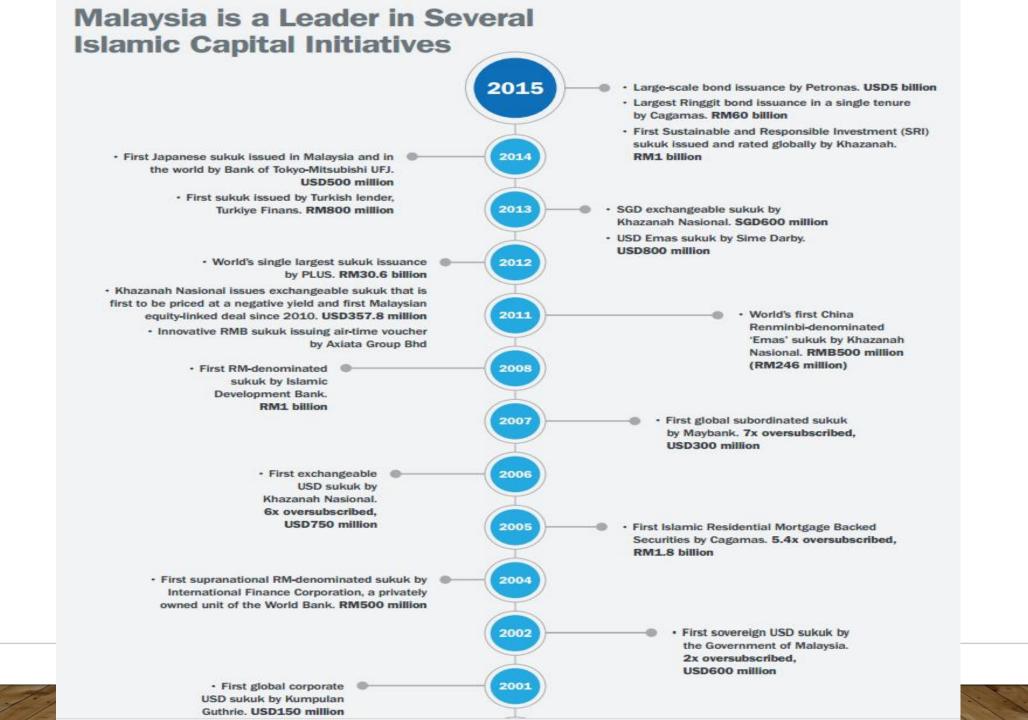
- Fitch Ratings says in a new report. Malaysia's Islamic bank financing reached MYR390bn as of end-2015, equal to 27% of its banking-system loans (2014: 25.0%).
- Islamic financing expanded 16.2% in 2015 (conventional banking system: 5.2%), and has had a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18.2% since 2011, against conventional banks' average of 7.0%.
- The Malaysian Islamic banking system's impaired finanicng/loan ratio remained stable at 1.2% in 2015 (conventional banking system: 1.7%), while the segment's provision coverage (impairment reserves as a proportion of gross loans) remained lower than that for conventional banks.

- Sharī'ah-compliant stocks constitute **36% of the assets of Islamic funds**, and **money market instruments 35%**, while sukūk account for only 7%.
- The number of publicly available Islamic funds increased to 1220, but their assets under management (AuM) decreased so that the average size of an Islamic fund is rather small.

- The total value of Islamic AuM in Malaysia as per June 2015 was RM 117.40 bln or approximately USD 27.20 bln, representing 17.9% market share of the total AuM industry in Malaysia.
- In particular, the country has launched 190 Islamic Unit Trust Funds with the total net asset value (NAV) of RM 48.99 bln or USD 11.35 bln, representing 13.8% of the total unit trust fund industry as per June 2015

Islamic Capital Market





Highlights - Petronas USD1.5 billion Emas Sukuk

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Rating A1 (S&P) /A- (Moody's)

Issue Size USD 1.5 billion

Maturity 5 years

Spread to Treasury 1.625 %

Yield 4.279%

Issue Price 99.871

Listing Bursa Msia, Labuan S.E., Luxembourg S.E.

Oversubscription rate = 6.28x

Amount upsized from USD1 billion to USD1.5 billion

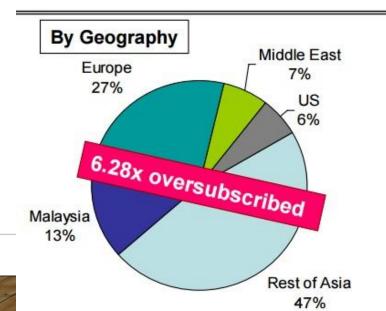
Shariah principle - Ijarah

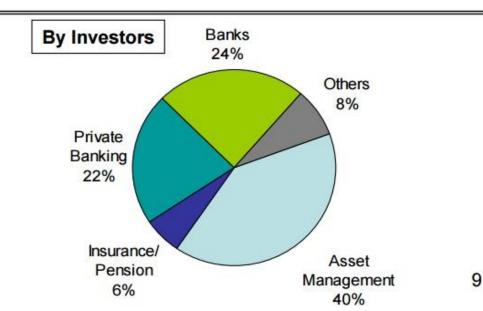
World's 1st USD corporate sukuk in '09

Largest USD global sukuk since Dubai Ports issuance in '07

Largest USD issuance (combined bonds & sukuk) of USD4.5 billion in Asia (ex-Japan) for '09

1st to be accorded Emas dollar sukuk

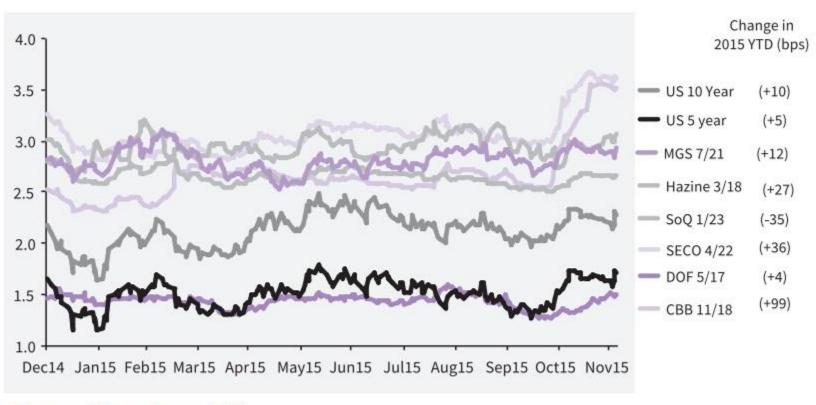




In terms of the secondary market returns performances of sukūk instruments, yields have experienced considerable volatility during the course of 2015, on account of a number of global, regional and national factors.

Towards the end of 2015, with increased expectations of a US interest rate increase, yields on US Dollar sukūk instruments have generally increased year-on-year across various jurisdictions

Selected USD Sukūk Yields vs US Government Securities Yield

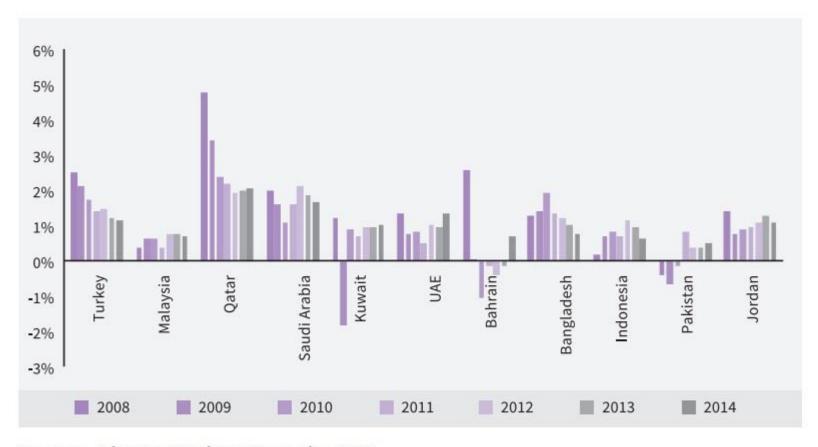


Source: Bloomberg, IFSB.

Note: CBB = Central Bank of Bahrain, DOF = Dubai Department of Finance, SECO = Saudi Electricity Company, SoQ = State of Qatar, Hazine = Hazine Mustesarligi [Turkish Under Secretariat], MGS = Malaysia Global Sukūk Wakālah, US 5Y = US 5-Year Generic Government Yield, US 10Y = US 10-Year Generic Government Yield.

South-East Asia, In of profitability levels Indonesia and Malaysia declined, although Indonesia witnessed more significant drop. Its **ROA** and **ROE** dropped to 0.6% and 5.9%, respectively (2013: 0.9%, 11.6%); Malaysia's returns were 0.7% and 8.8%, respectively (2013: 0.8%, 10.5%)

Islamic Banking Average Return on Assets by Country



Source: Islamic Banking Sample, IFSB.

A comprehensive Islamic financial system in Malaysia's financial system

Diversity of players & wide range of products supported by legal, Shariah & regulatory framework

Governance

Legal & Regulatory

- Islamic Banking Act
- Takaful Act
- Government Funding Act
- Capital Market Services Act
- New foreign legal firm

Shariah Advisory Council

- Central Banking Act

Dispute Resolution

- Judicial system: dedicated high court
- KL Regional Centre for Arbitration
- Financial Mediation Bureau



Financial Markets

Money Market

- Islamic interbank money market
- Diverse short-term Islamic money market instruments

Capital Market

- 58% of outstanding bonds are sukuk
- 88% Shariah counters
- 143 Islamic unit trust fund

Diversified Players

Banking

- 17 Islamic banks
- 16 Islamic windows
- 3 International Islamic Banks
- 14 International Currency Business Units

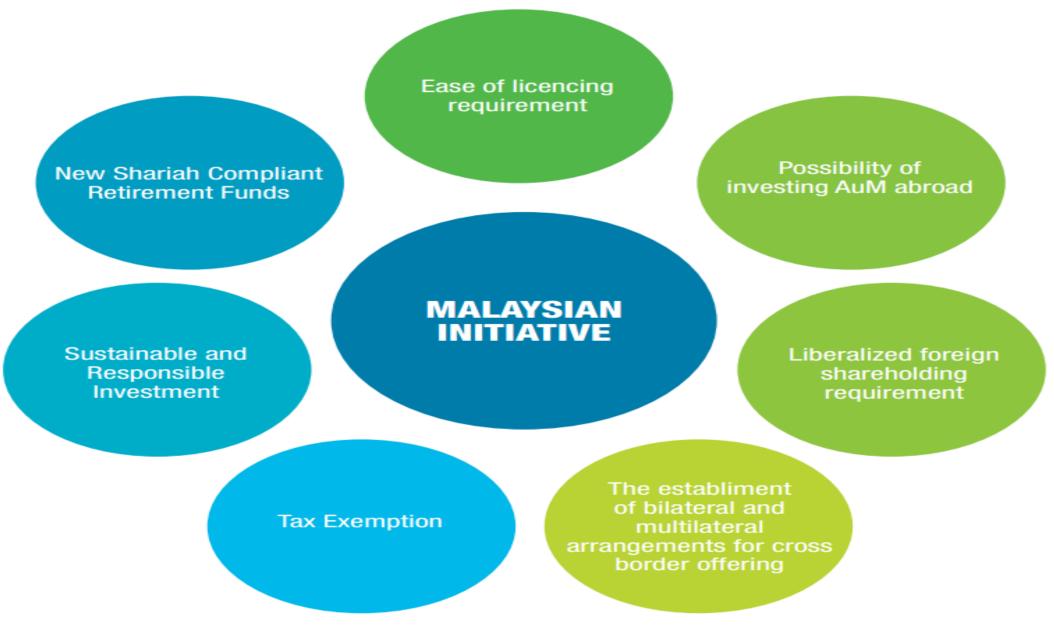
Takaful

- 8 takaful operators
- 4 retakaful operators
- 1 International Takaful
 Operator
- 7 International Currency
 Business Units

Fund Management

- 9 licensed Islamic fund management companies
- 35 fund management companies with Islamic mandates

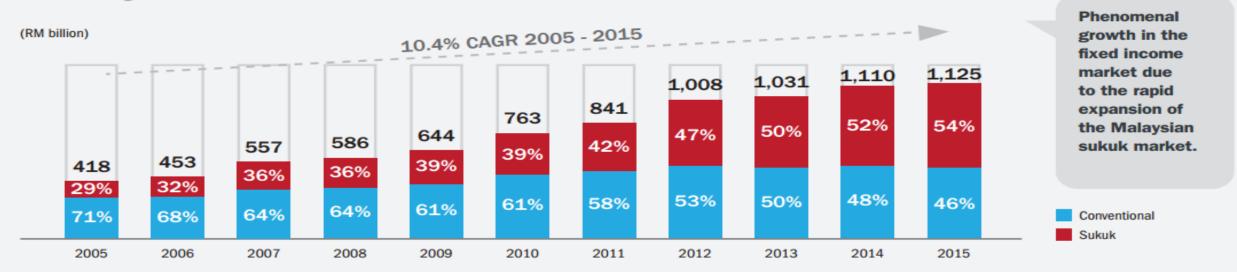
Malaysian Initiative for Islamic Funds Industry



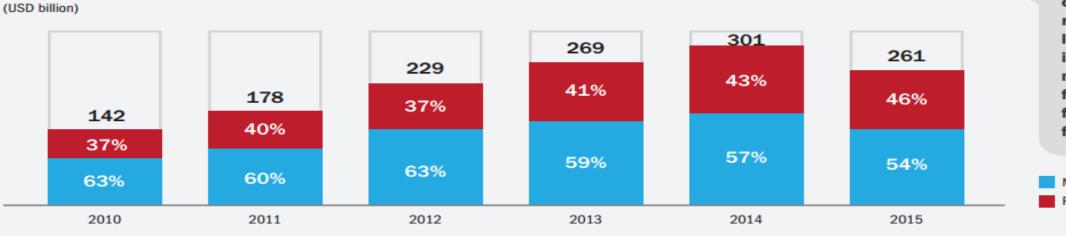
Source: Adapted from various sources

- 1. The <u>easing of licensing requirements</u> for dealing in fund management and giving investment advice.
- 2. The possibility for Islamic fund managers to **invest their entire AuM abroad**.
- 3. Liberalised foreign shareholding requirements of unit trust management companies which <u>opens the door for wholly-owned foreign fund managers to launch and distribute retail funds in Malaysia.</u>
- 4. The establishment of bilateral and multilateral arrangements for <u>cross border</u> <u>offering of Islamic funds</u> to promote further expansion of markets thus providing new opportunities for Islamic fund and wealth managers to grow their businesses.
- 5. <u>Tax exemption until 2020 for all fund management companies on fees</u> derived from the management of Shariah-compliant investment mandates, including Islamic real estate investment trusts and Islamic business trusts.
- 6. Guidelines for Sustainable and Responsible Investment.
- 7. The plan to establish a new Shariah-compliant retirement fund.

Malaysian Fixed Income Market



Global Sukuk Market



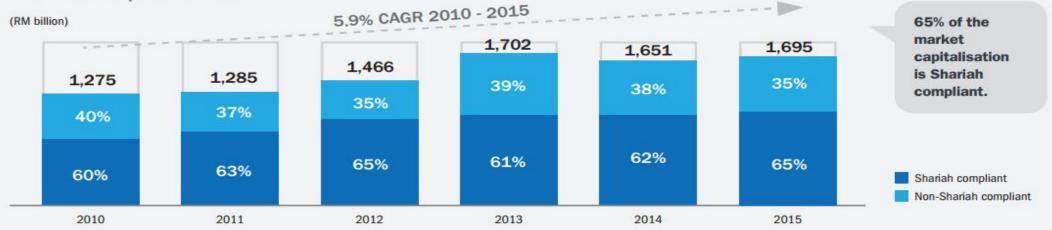
Malaysia consistently remains the leading international marketplace for Islamic fixed income fundraising.

Malaysia

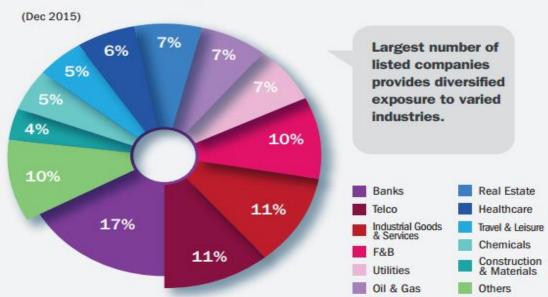
Rest of the World

Bursa Malaysia Profile

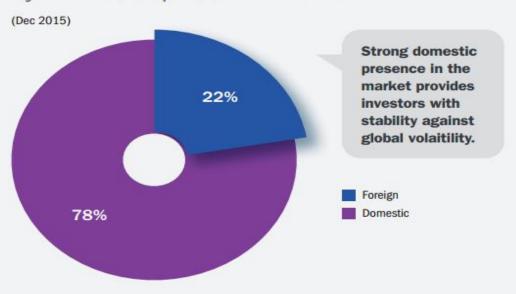
Market Capitalisation



Sectors Listed by Market Cap USD383 billion, 903 PLCs

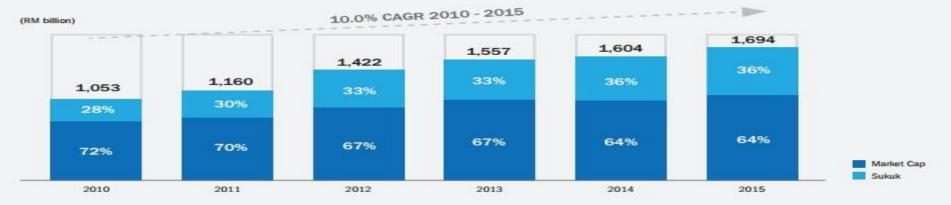


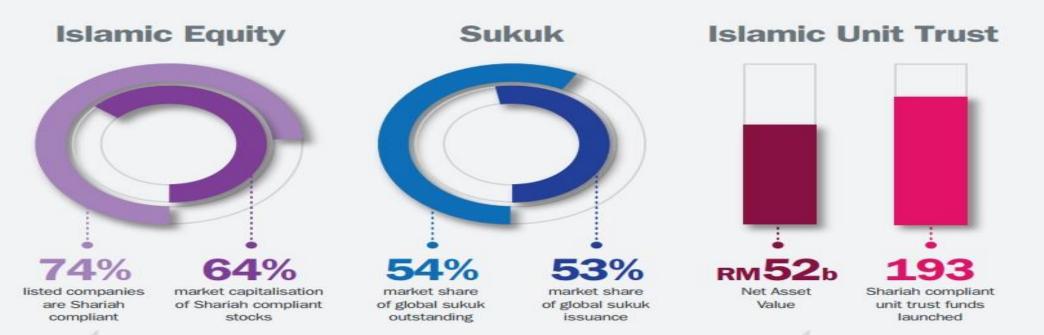
Domestic/Foreign Ownership by Market Cap USD383 billion



ISLAMIC CAPITAL MARKET

Total Islamic Assets





The leading exchange in ASEAN for Shariah compliant investment

Global leader in Shariah compliant unit trust

Sukuk Features

- Underlying asset
- True sale
- Sell to third party =
 Debt trading (
 Malaysian only)
- 'Inah sale (Malaysian)
- Collateral.
- Fixed return

Debt Based Sukuk

Equity Based Sukuk

- Mudarabah / Musharakah contract
- No capital guarantee
- No Profit Guarantee
- Purchase
 Undertaking at a fixed formula
- Collateral.
- May sell to third party

- Sale contract
- Leasing
- Fixed or variable rental
- Collateral
- Frequent rate of return.
- May sell to third party

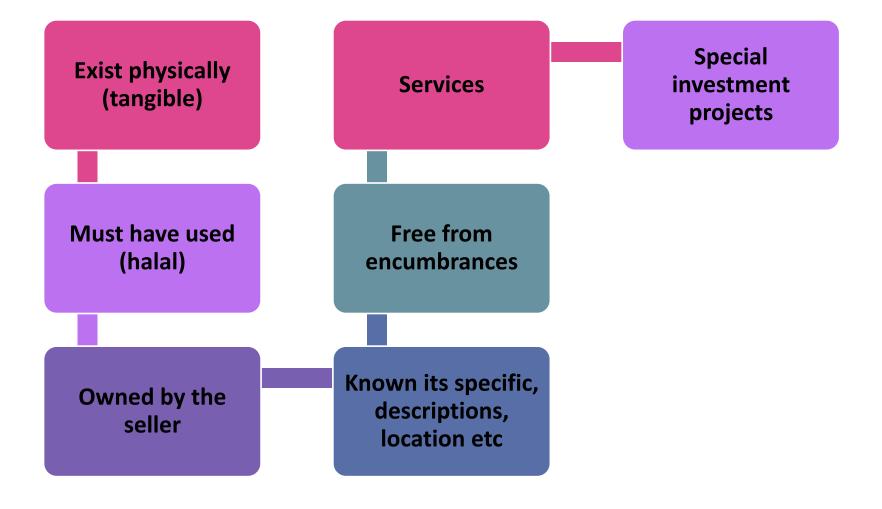
Lease-Based

Characteristic & Features

Issuance of Sukuk must be supported by underlying asset.

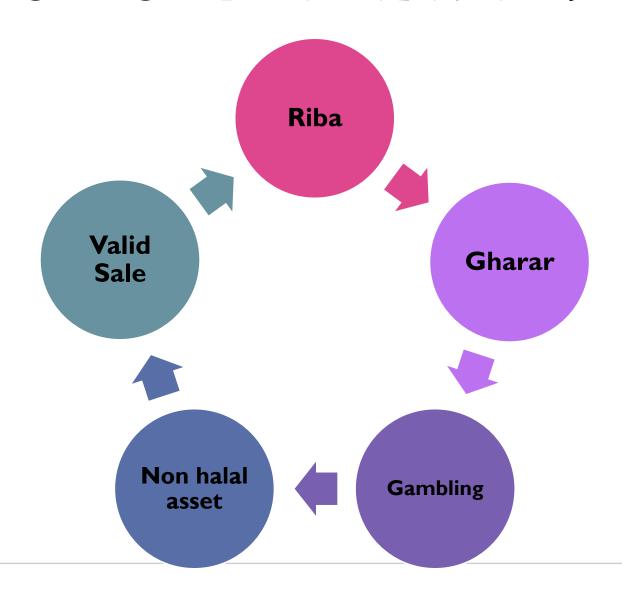
Must not only be a debt or cash. Trading of indebtedness is prohibited by quite a number of contemporary Shariah scholars.

What is asset?



By SC definition, the asset may include financial assets such as receivables and debts, as well as non-financial assets in the like of tangible assets, usufructs and services

NO PROHIBITED ELEMENTS



Bases For Sukuk Classification

Underlying Contracts

Sales-based

Lease-based

Partnership-based

Agency-based

Technical Commercial Features of Sukuk

Asset-based (normal)

Asset-Backed (ABS)

Hybrid Structure (Convertible & Exchangible)

The nature & type of Asset represented by the Sukuk

Debt-based

Tangible Assets

Usufruct

Rights in investment projects

Special Investment Activities

WHAT AN ORIGINATOR LOOKS FOR?

- Capital relief
- Managing Assets liability
- Off balance sheet funding
- Reducing concentration risk
- Direct access to capital Markets
- Improved RoA / RoE



- Shari'ah Compliance for Financial Contracts
- Shari'ah Compliance for Investment funds
- Shari'ah Compliance for Equity Funds
- Product Innovation & Development
- Shari'ah Reviews & Audit

- Research & Development
- Shari'ah & Islamic Advisory
- Shariah Training
- Islamic Content Provider
- Curriculum & Syllabus Provider

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