

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Licensed Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 1997)

No	Commercial Bank		Islamic Bank		Merchant Bank	
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 2
1	Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad	ABN AMRO Bank Berhad	Arab-Malaysian Finance Berhad	Abrar Finance Berhad	Arab-Malaysian Merchant Bank Berhad	Amanah Merchant Bank Berhad
2	Bank of Commerce (M) Berhad	Arab-Malaysian Bank Berhad	Hong Leong Finance Berhad	Advance Finance Berhad	Aseambankers Malaysia Berhad	BSN Merchant Bank Berhad
3	Citibank Berhad	Ban Hin Lee Bank Berhad	Maybank Finance Berhad	AFFIN Finance Berhad	Commerce International Merchant Bankers Berhad	Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Berhad
4	Hongkong Bank Malaysia Berhad	Bangkok Bank Berhad	Public Finance Berhad	Amanah Finance Malaysia Berhad	Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Berhad	Perdana Merchant Bankers Berhad
5	Malayan Banking Berhad	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Malaysia) Berhad		Asia Commercial Finance Berhad	Perwira Affin Merchant Bank Berhad	Sime Merchant Bankers Berhad
6	OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Bank of America Malaysia Berhad		BBMB Kewangan Berhad	RHB Sakura Merchant Bankers Berhad	Utama Merchant Bank Berhad
7	Public Bank Berhad	Bank Utama (Malaysia) Berhad		Bolton Finance Berhad		
8	RHB Bank Berhad	BSN Commercial Bank (Malaysia) Berhad		Boon Siew Finance Berhad		
9	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad		BSN Finance Berhad		
10	The Pacific Bank Berhad	EON Bank Berhad		Cempaka Finance Berhad		
11		Hock Hua Bank Berhad		Chew Geok Lin Finance Berhad		
12		Hong Leong Bank Berhad		City Finance Berhad		
13		International Bank Malaysia Berhad		Credit Corporation (Malaysia) Berhad		

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annex 1997

Appendix 1: Licensed Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 1997)

No	Commercial Bank		Islamic Bank		Merchant Bank	
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 1	Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 1
14		Multi-Purpose Bank Berhad		Delta Finance Berhad		
15		Oriental Bank Berhad		EON Finance Berhad		
16		Overseas Union Bank (Malaysia) Berhad		Hock Hua Finance Berhad		
17		Perwira Affin Bank Berhad		HSBC Finance (Malaysia) Berhad		
18		PhileoAllied Bank (Malaysia) Berhad		Interfinance Berhad		
19		Sabah Bank Berhad		Kewangan Bersatu Berhad		
20		Sime Bank Berhad		Kewangan Industri Berhad		
21		Southern Bank Berhad		Kewangan Utama Berhad		
22		The Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad		MBF Finance Berhad		
23		The Chase Manhattan Bank (M) Berhad		Multi-Purpose Finance Berhad		
24		United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.		OCBC Finance Berhad		
25		Wah Tat Bank Berhad		Oriental Finance Berhad		
26		Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad		OUB Finance (Malaysia) Berhad		
27				Perdana Finance Berhad		
28				Perkasa Finance Berhad		
29				PhileoAllied Finance (Malaysia) Berhad		
30				RHB Finance Berhad		
31				Sabah Finance Berhad		
32				SimeFinance Berhad		
33				Southern Finance Firm Berhad		
34				United Merchant Finance Berhad		
35				United Overseas Finance (Malaysia) Berhad		

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annex 1997

Appendix 2: Licensed Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 2005)

No	Commercial Bank	Islamic Bank	Finance Firm	Merchant Bank
1	ABN AMRO Bank Berhad	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad	Bumiputra-Commerce Finance Berhad ²	Affin Merchant Bank Berhad
2	Affin Bank Berhad ³	Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad	RHB Delta Finance Berhad ⁴	Alliance Merchant Bank Berhad
3	Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad	RHB ISLAMIC Bank Berhad	Southern Finance Berhad ⁵	AmMerchant Bank Berhad
4	AmBank (M) Berhad ⁶	Commerce TIJARI Bank Berhad		Aseambankers Malaysia Berhad
5	Bangkok Bank Berhad	Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad		Commerce International Merchant Bankers Berhad
6	Bank of America Malaysia Berhad	Kuwait Finance House (Malaysia) Berhad		Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Berhad
7	Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad			Public Merchant Bank Berhad
8	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Malaysia) Berhad ⁷			RHB Sakura Merchant Bankers Berhad
9	Bumiputra-Commerce Bank Berhad			Southern Investment Bank Berhad
10	Citibank Berhad			Utama Merchant Bank Berhad
11	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad			
12	EON Bank Berhad			
13	Hong Leong Bank Berhad			
14	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad			
15	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad			
16	Malayan Banking Berhad			
17	OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad			
18	Public Bank Berhad			
19	RHB Bank Berhad			
20	Southern Bank Berhad			
21	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad			
22	The Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad			
23	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Berhad			

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annex (2005)

² Absorbed into Bumiputra-Commerce Bank Berhad with effect from 1 January 2006

³ Merged with AFFIN-ACF Finance Berhad with effect from 1 June 2005

⁴ Absorbed into RHB Bank Berhad with effect from 1 January 2006

⁵ Absorbed into Southern Bank Berhad with effect from 1 January 2006

⁶ Absorbed by AmFinance Berhad and changed the name to AmBank (M) Berhad with effect from 1 June 2005

⁷ Changed the name to Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (Malaysia) Berhad with effect from 1 January 2006

Appendix 3: Licensed Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 2013)

No	Commercial Banks	Islamic Banks	International Islamic Bank	Investment Banks	Other Financial Institutions
1	Affin Bank Berhad	Affin Islamic Bank Berhad	Alkhair International Islamic Bank Bhd	Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad	ERF Sdn. Bhd.
2	Alliance Bank Malaysia Berhad	Al Rajhi Banking & Investment Corporation (Malaysia) Berhad	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Alliance Investment Bank Berhad	Pengurusan Danaharta Nasional Berhad (now managed under Prokhas Sdn. Bhd.)
3	AmBank (M) Berhad	Alliance Islamic Bank Berhad	PT. Bank Syariah Muamalat Indonesia, Tbk	AmInvestment Bank Berhad	
4	BNP Paribas Malaysia Berhad	AmIslamic Bank Berhad		CIMB Investment Bank Berhad	
5	Bangkok Bank Berhad	Asian Finance Bank Berhad		Hong Leong Investment Bank Berhad	
6	Bank of America Malaysia Berhad	Bank Islam Malaysia Berhad		KAF Investment Bank Berhad	
7	Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad	Bank Muamalat Malaysia Berhad		Kenanga Investment Bank Berhad	
8	Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (Malaysia) Berhad	CIMB Islamic Bank Berhad		MIDF Amanah Investment Bank Berhad	
9	CIMB Bank Berhad	HSBC Amanah Malaysia Berhad		Maybank Investment Bank Berhad	
10	Citibank Berhad	Hong Leong Islamic Bank Berhad		Public Investment Bank Berhad	
11	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Kuwait Finance House (Malaysia) Berhad		RHB Investment Bank Berhad	
12	HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad	Maybank Islamic Berhad			
13	Hong Leong Bank Berhad	OCBC Al-Amm Bank Berhad			

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annex (2013)

Appendix 3: Licensed Banking Institutions (as at 31 December 2013)

No	Commercial Banks	Islamic Banks	International Islamic Bank	Investment Banks	Other Financial Institutions
14	India International Bank (Malaysia) Berhad	Public Islamic Bank Berhad			
15	Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Malaysia) Berhad	RHB Islamic Bank Berhad			
16	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank Berhad	Standard Chartered Saadiq Berhad			
17	Malayan Banking Berhad				
18	Mizuho Bank (Malaysia) Berhad				
19	National Bank of Abu Dhabi Malaysia Berhad				
20	OCBC Bank (Malaysia) Berhad				
21	Public Bank Berhad				
22	RHB Bank Berhad				
23	Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad				
24	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Malaysia Berhad				
25	The Bank of Nova Scotia Berhad				
26	The Royal Bank of Scotland Berhad				
27	United Overseas Bank (Malaysia) Bhd.				

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia Annex (2013)

Appendix 4: A Chronology of the AFC, March 1997–July 1999

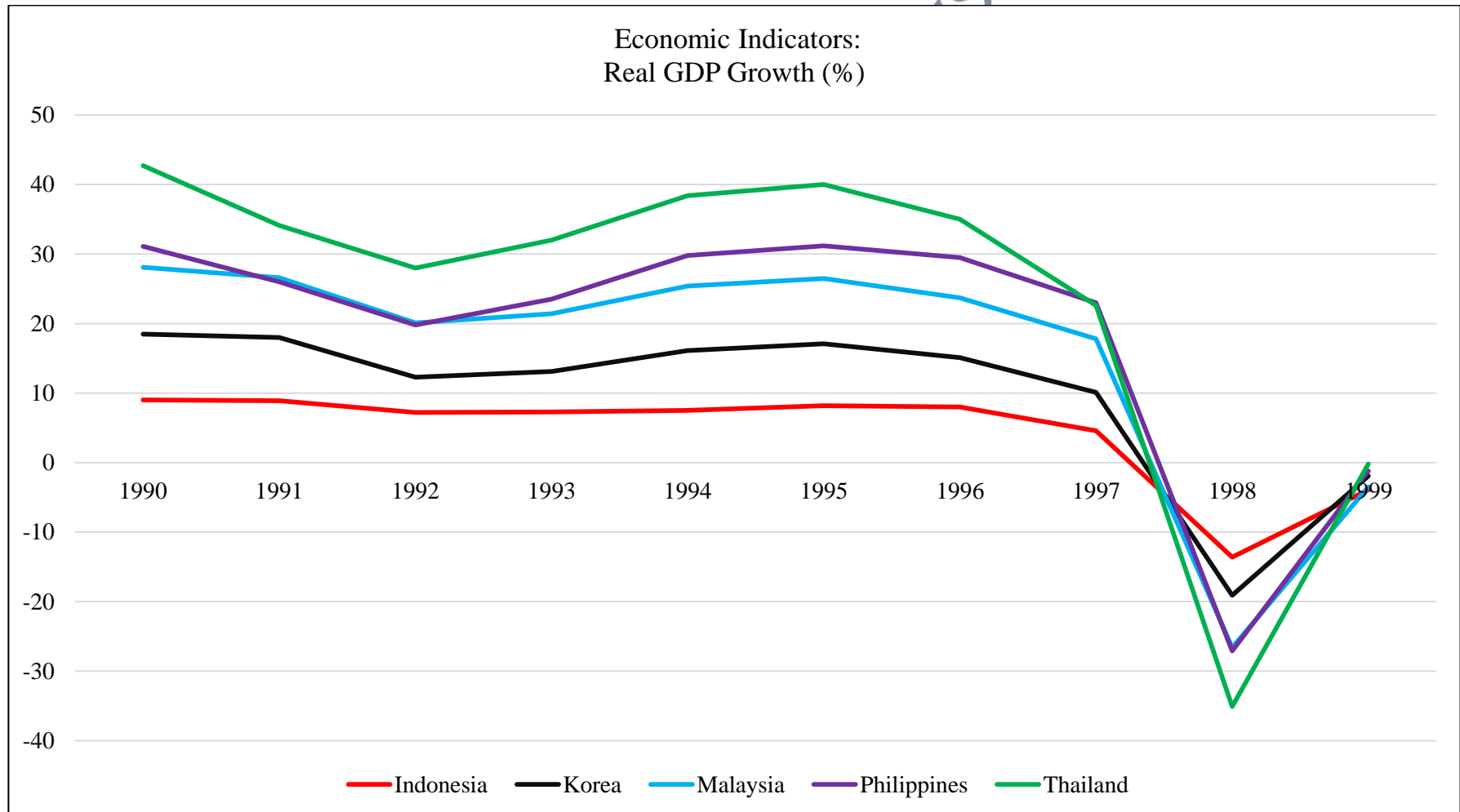
Date	Countries	Event
1997		
March, 03	Thailand	First official announcement of problems in two unnamed finance companies, and a recapitalization program.
March–June	Thailand	Sixty-six finance companies secretly receive substantial liquidity support from the Bank of Thailand. Significant capital outflows.
April	Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia imposes limits on bank lending to the property sector and for the purchase of stocks.
June, 29	Thailand	Operations of 16 finance companies suspended and a guarantee of depositors' and creditors' funds in remaining finance companies announced.
July, 02	Thailand	Baht is floated and depreciates by 15–20 percent.
Early July	Indonesia	Pressure on the rupiah develops.
July, 08–14	Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia intervenes aggressively to defend the ringgit: efforts to support the ringgit are abandoned; ringgit is allowed to float.
July, 11	Indonesia	Widening of the rupiah's band.
July, 11	Philippines	Peso is allowed more flexibility.
July, 13	Korea	Several Korean banks are placed on negative credit outlook by rating agencies
July, 24	All	"Currency meltdown"—severe pressure on rupiah, baht, ringgit, and peso.
August, 05	Thailand	Measures adopted to strengthen the financial sector. Operations of 42 finance companies suspended
August, 14	Indonesia	Authorities abolish band for rupiah, which plunges immediately
August, 20	Thailand	Three-year Stand-By Arrangement with IMF approved.
August, 25	Korea	Government guarantees banks' external liabilities; withdrawal of credit lines continues
October, 14	Thailand	Financial sector restructuring strategy announced; Financial Sector Restructuring Agency and asset management firm established; blanket guarantee strengthened; new powers to intervene in banks.
October, 24	Thailand	Emergency decrees to facilitate financial sector restructuring.
October, 31	Indonesia	Bank resolution package announced; 16 commercial banks closed; limited deposit insurance for depositors in other banks; other bank closures to follow.
November, 05	Indonesia	Three-year Stand-By Arrangement with IMF approved.
November, 19	Korea	The exchange rate band widened. Won falls sharply.
Mid-November	Thailand	Change in government. Significant strengthening of the economic reform program.
November	Korea	Korea Asset Management Corporation's (KAMCO) nonperforming asset fund is established.
December, 04	Korea	IMF approves three-year Stand-By Arrangement but rollover of short-term debt continues to decline.
December, 08	Thailand	Fifty-six suspended finance companies are permanently closed.
Mid-December	Indonesia	Deposit runs on banks, accounting for half of banking system assets.
December, 18	Korea	New government is elected; commitment to the program is strengthened.
December, 24	Korea	Foreign private bank creditors agree to maintain exposure temporarily.

December, 29	Korea	Legislation passed strengthening independence for Bank of Korea and creating Financial Supervision Commission
December, 31	Thailand	Bank of Thailand intervention in a commercial bank; shareholders' stakes eliminated.
December	Korea	Fourteen merchant banks are suspended and two large commercial banks taken over by the government.
1998		
January, 01	Malaysia	Measures announced to strengthen prudential regulations.
January, 15	Indonesia	The second IMF-supported program announced. Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) established and blanket guarantee announced
January, 20	Malaysia	Bank Negara Malaysia announces a blanket guarantee for all depositors.
January, 23	Thailand	Bank of Thailand intervenes in two commercial banks; shareholders eliminated.
January, 26	Indonesia	Indonesian Bank Restructuring Agency (IBRA) established and blanket guarantee announced.
January, 28	Korea	Agreement with external private creditors on the rescheduling of short-term debt.
January	Korea	Ten of 14 suspended merchant banks closed; 20 remaining merchant banks are required to submit rehabilitation plans.
February, 15	Korea	New president and government take office.
February	Indonesia	President Soeharto reelected. Doubts about the future of financial sector programs grow stronger amid political uncertainty. Rupiah depreciates further and currency board is debated
March, 11	Thailand	One commercial bank purchased by a foreign strategic investor.
March, 25	Malaysia	Program to consolidate finance companies and to recapitalize commercial banks is announced
March, 31	Thailand	New loan classification and loss provisioning rules introduced.
March	Philippines	Three-year Stand-By Arrangement agreed with IMF
April, 04	Indonesia	IBRA closes seven banks and takes over seven others
End of April	Korea	Four of 20 merchant banks' rehabilitation plans rejected; banks are closed.
May, 18	Thailand	Bank of Thailand intervention in seven finance companies; shareholders eliminated.
Mid-May	Indonesia	Widespread riots. Rupiah depreciates, deposit runs intensify, and Bank Indonesia must provide liquidity.
May, 21	Indonesia	President Soeharto steps down.
May, 29	Indonesia	A major private bank taken over by IBRA
June, 05	Indonesia	International lenders and Indonesian companies agree on corporate debt rescheduling.
June, 29	Korea	For the first time, the government closes commercial banks (five small ones). Two merchant banks are closed and two merged with commercial banks.
June, 30	Korea	New loan classification and loss provisioning rules introduced
June	Malaysia	Danaharta, an asset management firm, is established.
Mid-July	Indonesia	Authorities allow market-determined interest rates on Bank Indonesia bills.
August 14	Thailand	Comprehensive financial sector restructuring plan announced, including facilities for public support of bank recapitalization. Intervention in two banks and five finance companies; shareholders' stakes eliminated.
August 30	Thailand	Majority ownership in one medium-sized commercial bank by a foreign strategic investor
August	Malaysia	Danamodal (bank restructuring and recapitalization agency) is established.
September 23	Indonesia	Indonesia's bilateral external debt to official creditors refinanced.

September 30	Indonesia	Bank Mandiri created through merger of the four largest state-owned banks. Plans announced for joint government-private sector recapitalization of private banks.
September	Malaysia	Capital controls introduced, exchange rate pegged, disclosure requirements relaxed, and measures to stimulate bank lending adopted
October 6	Indonesia	Amended Banking Law passed, which included the strengthening of IBRA.
1999		
February 15	Malaysia	Capital controls replaced with declining exit levies.
March 13	Indonesia	Government closes 38 banks and IBRA takes over seven others. Eligibility of nine banks for joint recapitalization with government announced
April 21	Indonesia	Closure of one joint-venture bank
April	Indonesia	The government announces a plan to recapitalize the three other state banks (all insolvent).
June 30	Indonesia	Eight private banks recapitalized jointly through public and private funds.
July 5	Indonesia	The government announces a plan for the resolution of IBRA banks.
July 31	Indonesia	The legal merger of component banks of Bank Mandiri.
July	Thailand	One small private bank intervened and put up for sale; one major bank announces the establishment of an asset management firm

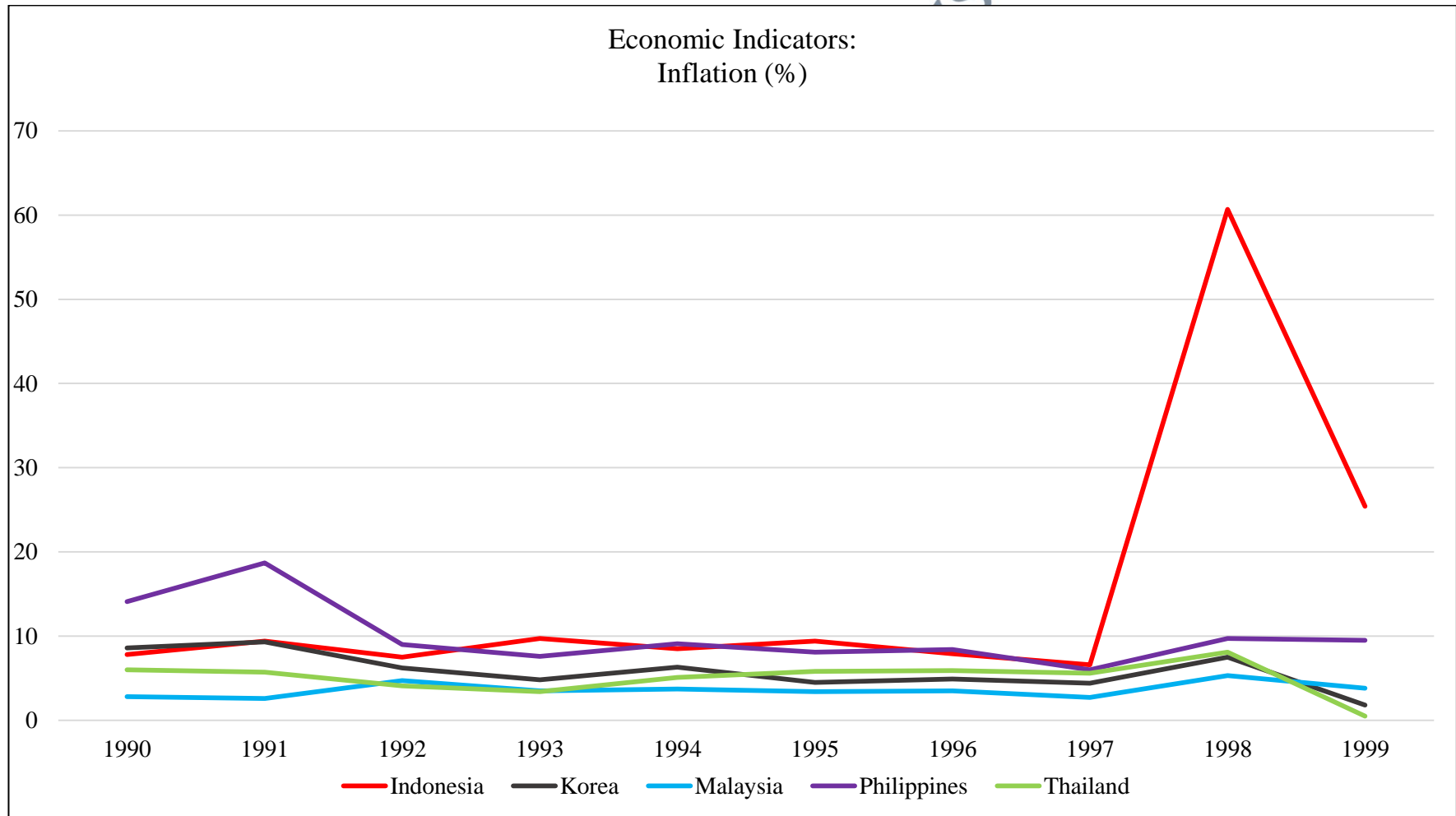
Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 5: Selected Economic Indicator (Real GDP Growth)



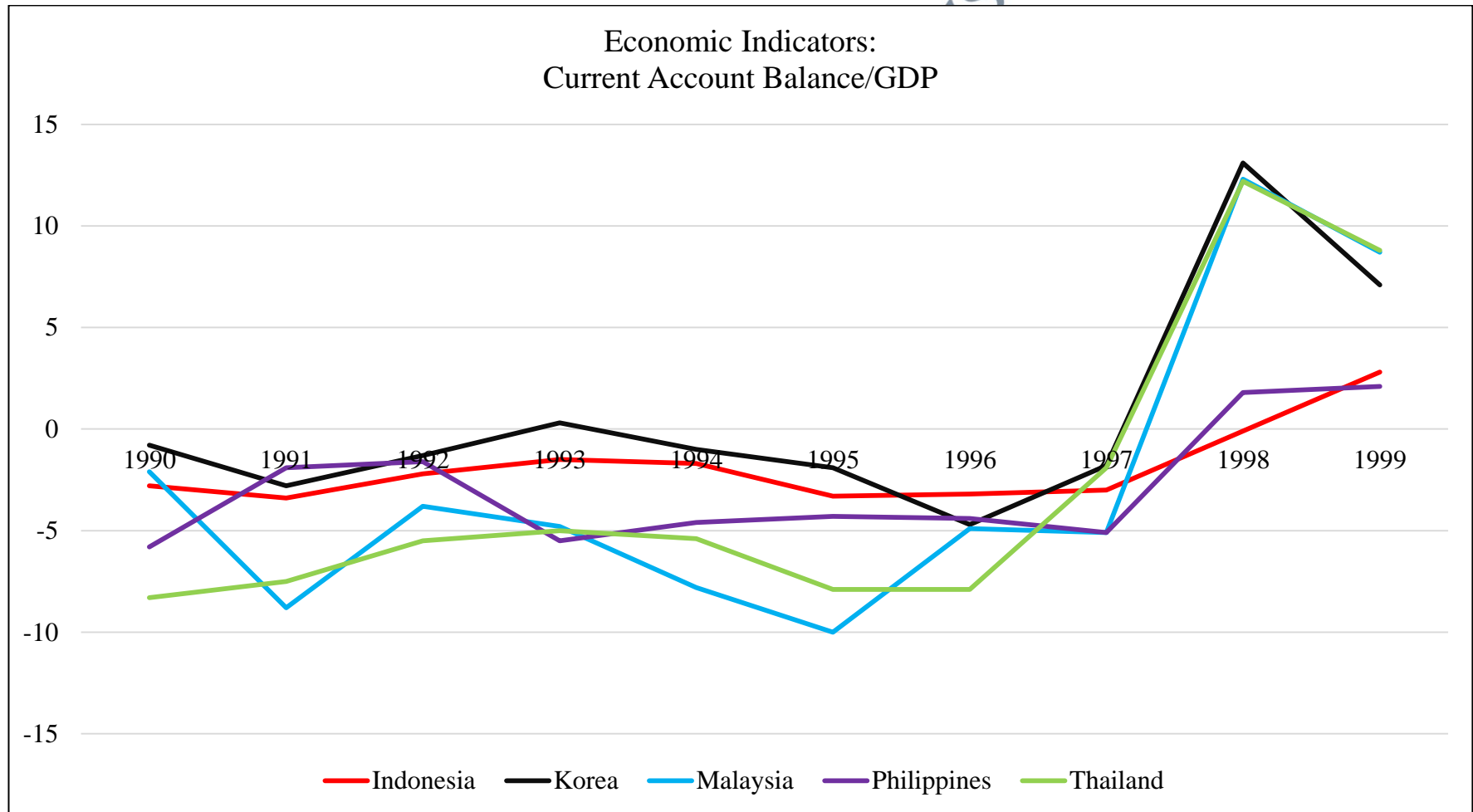
Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 6: Selected Economic Indicator (Inflation)



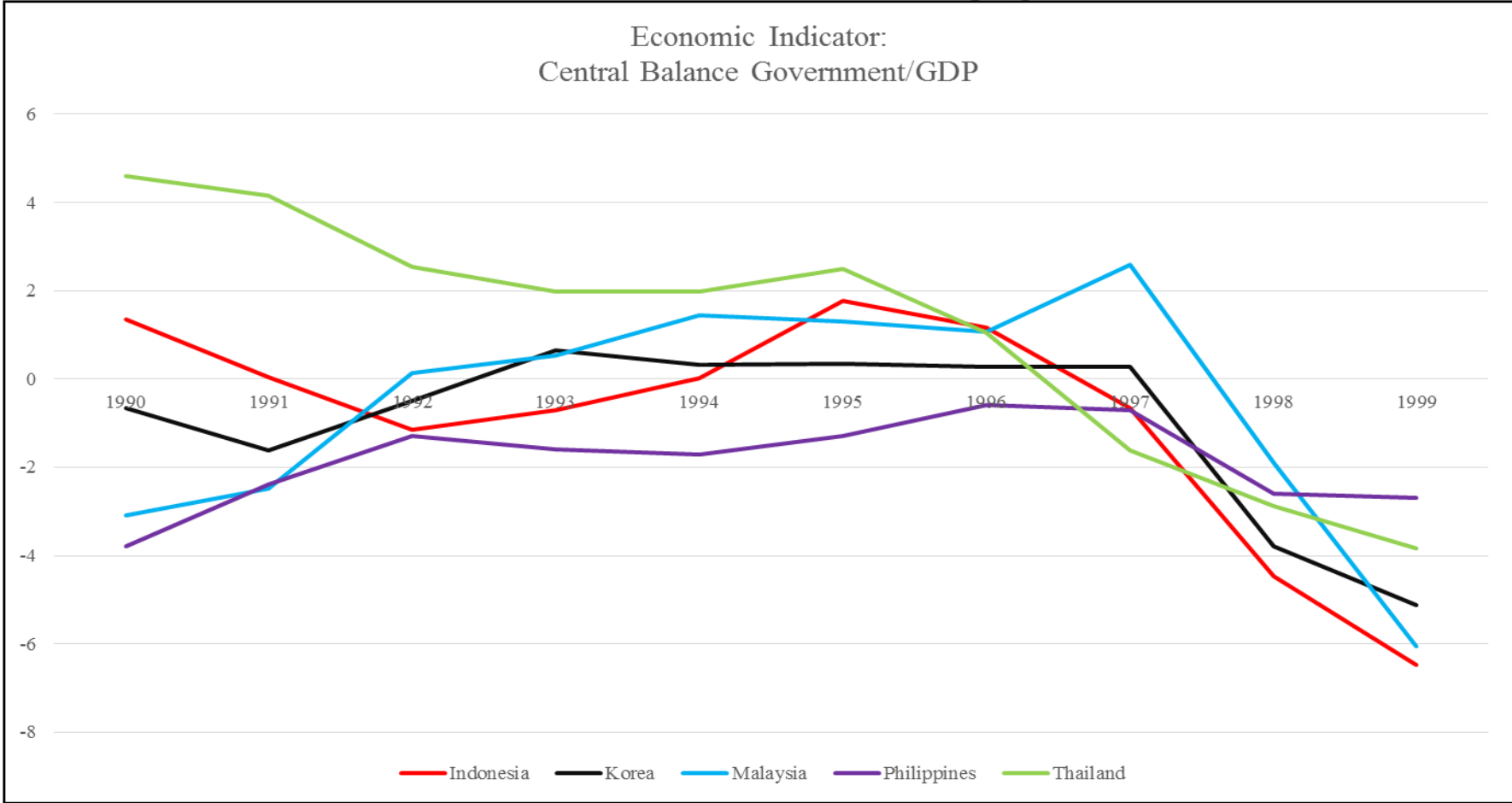
Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 7: Selected Economic Indicator (Current Account Balance/GDP)



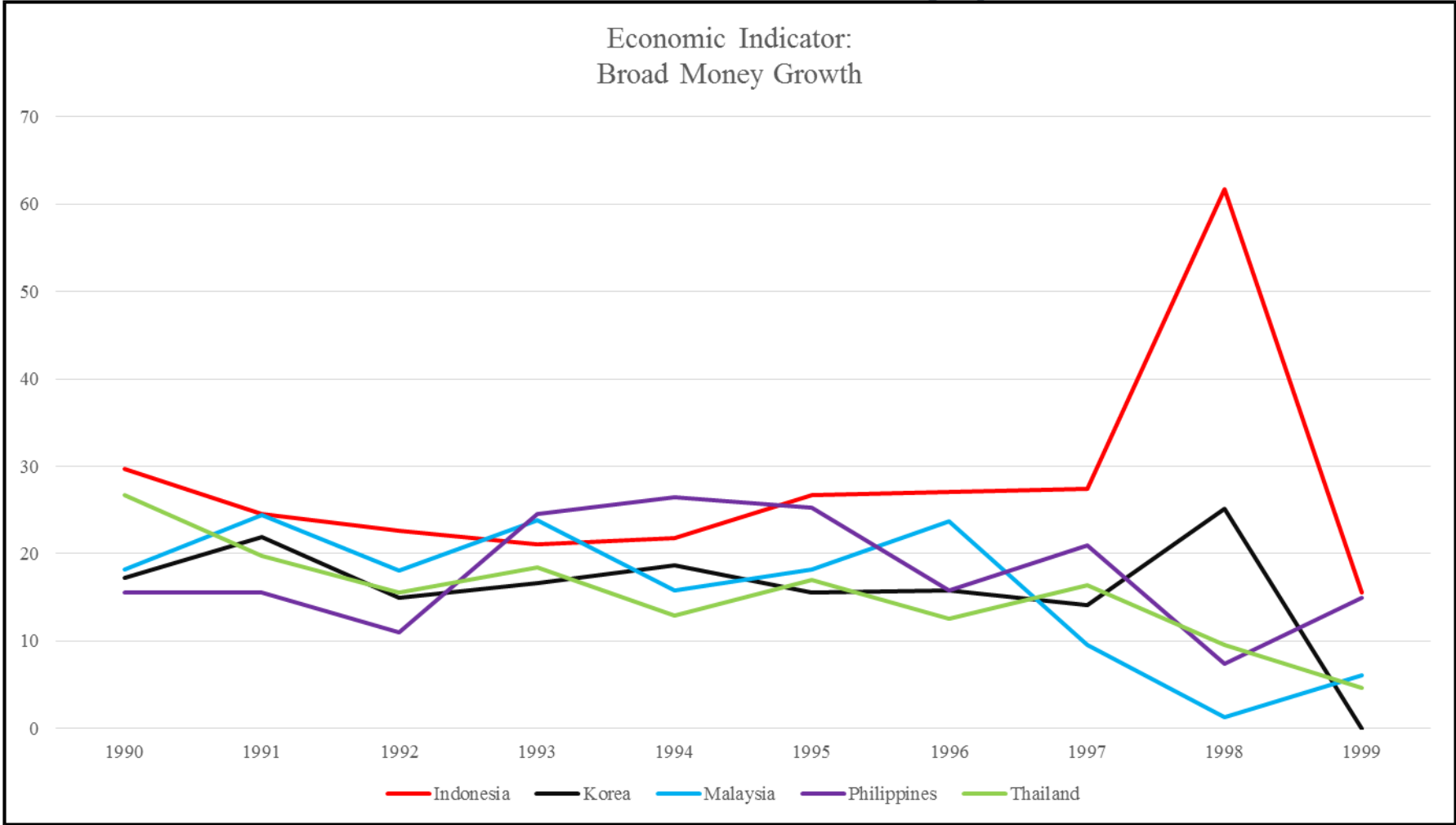
Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 8: Selected Economic Indicator (Central Balance Government/GDP)



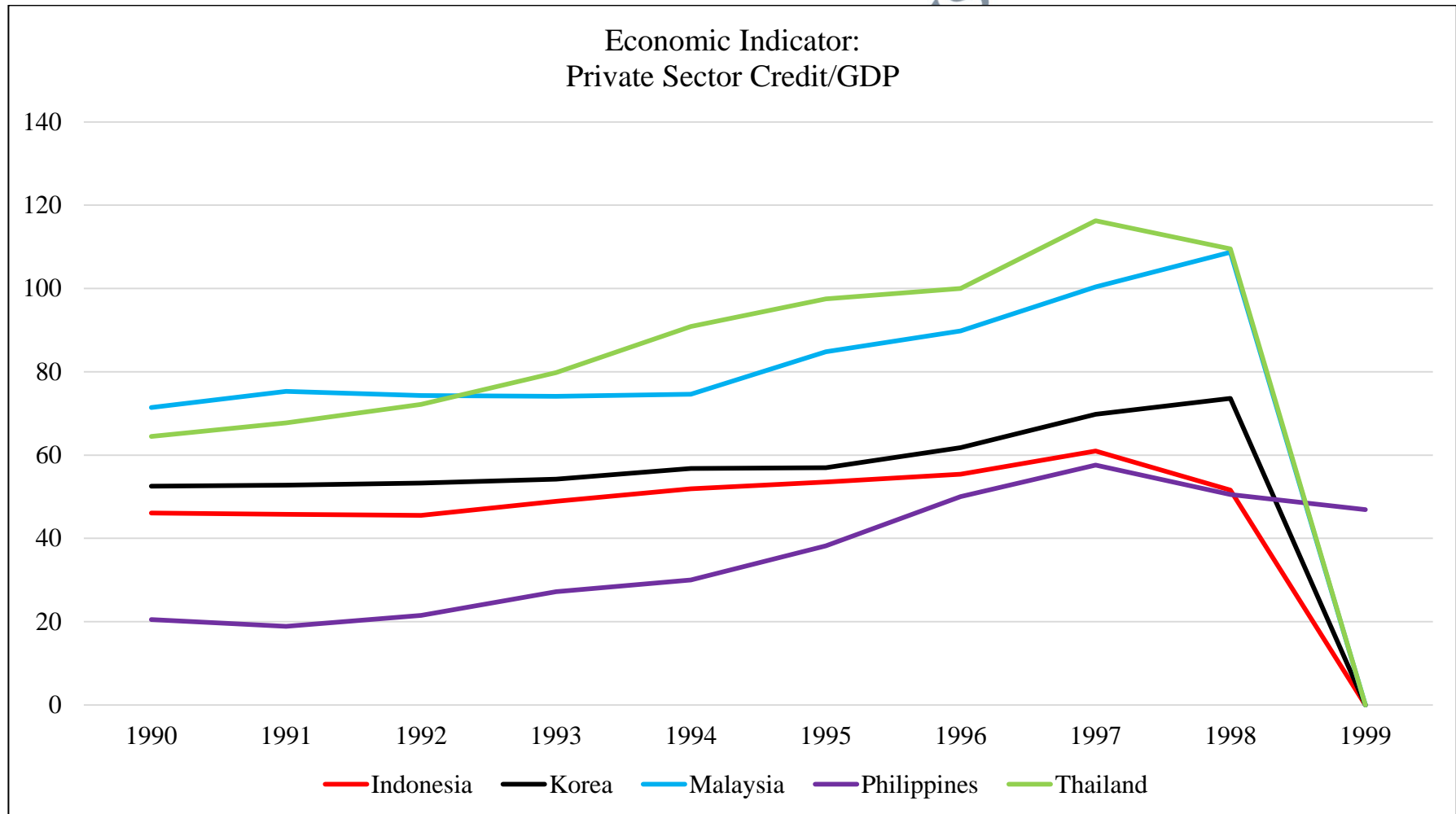
Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 9: Selected Economic Indicator (Broad Money Growth)



Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 10: Selected Economic Indicator (Private Sector Credit/GDP)



Source: Lindgren et al (1999)

Appendix 11: Selected Economic Indicator in Asian Countries (Quantitative Information)

	Fiscal Decentralization				Growth of Economy		
	Share of Subnational Government (%)				Average Annual Percentage Growth		
	In Total Public Expenditure		In Total Tax Revenue		Gross Domestic Product	Gross Domestic Investment	
	1990	1997	1990	1997	1980-90	1990-1998	1990-98
Economy							
China	0	55.6	0	51.4	10.2	11.1	13.4
Indonesia	13.1	14.8	2.9	2.5	6.1	5.8	4.4
Malaysia	20.2	19.1	3.7	2.4	5.3	7.7	10.8
Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	9.4	6.2	6.3
Thailand	7.5	9.6	4.4	5.4	7.6	7.4	6.5

	Aid and Financial Flows				
	Millions of Dollar				
	Net Private Capital Flow		Foreign Direct Investment		External Debt (% of GNP)
	1990	1997	1990	1997	1997
Economy					
China	8,107	60,828	3,487	44,236	15
Indonesia	3,235	10,863	1,093	4,677	62
Malaysia	769	9,312	2,333	5,106	48
Republic of Korea	1,056	13,069	788	2,844	33
Thailand	4,399	3,444	2,444	3,745	61

Source: The World Bank (1999)

Appendix 11: Selected Economic Indicator in Asian Countries (Quantitative Information)

	Balance of Payment, Current Account, and International Reserves					
	Millions of Dollars					
	Good and Service (Export)		Good and Service (Import)		Net Income	
	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997
Economy						
China	23,637	207,251	18,900	1,661,754	451	-15,923
Indonesia	23,797	63,238	21,540	62,830	3,073	-6,332
Malaysia	14,098	92,897	13,526	91,521	-836	-5,074
Republic of Korea	19,815	164,920	25,152	171,300	-512	-2,455
Thailand	7,939	72,415	9,996	72,437	-229	-3,480

	Private Sector Finance					
	Millions of Dollars		Interest Rate		Domestic Credit	
	Stock Market Capitalization		Lending minus Deposit Rate (%)		Provided by Banking Sector (% of GDP)	
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998
Economy						
China	2,028	231,322	0.7	2.6	90	120
Indonesia	8,081	21,224	3.3	-6.9	45.5	57.9
Malaysia	48,611	107,104	1.3	2.1	77.9	162.4
Republic of Korea	110,594	114,593	0	2.2	56.9	84.1
Thailand	23,896	34,903	2.2	3.8	91.1	159.5

Source: The World Bank (1999)

Appendix 12: Macroeconomic Indicator in Malaysia

Macroeconomic Indicator from Malaysia						
Year	GDP	CPI	Inflation Rate	Interest Rate	Unemployment Rate	Exchange Rate/ US US\$
1990	9.8	3.1	1.00	6.49	6	2.7044
1991	8.8	4.4	0.30	7.57	5.6	2.7498
1992	7.8	4.7	0.06	8.1	3.7	2.5472
1993	8.3	3.6	-0.31	7.21	3	2.5741
1994	8.7	3.7	0.03	5.14	2.9	2.6231
1995	9.5	3.4	-0.09	6.76	2.8	2.5081
1996	8.6	3.5	0.03	7.39	2.5	2.5158
1997	7.5	2.7	-0.30	8.7	2.4	2.8132
1998	-7.5	5.3	0.49	6.46	3.2	3.9229
1999	6.1	2.8	-0.89	3.18	3.4	3.8000
2000	8.3	1.6	-0.75	3.25	3.1	3.8000
2001	0.4	1.4	-0.14	3.27	3.6	3.8000
2002	4.1	1.8	0.22	3.13	3.5	3.8000
2003	5.3	1.2	-0.50	2.87	3.6	3.8000
2004	7.2	1.4	0.14	2.8	3.5	3.8000
2005	5.2	3	0.53	3.2	3.5	3.7871
2006	5.8	3.6	0.17	3.5	3.3	3.6682
2007	6.3	2	-0.80	3.5	3.2	3.4375
2008	4.7	5.4	0.63	3.25	3.3	3.3333
2009	-1.7	0.6	-8.00	2	3.7	3.5246
2010	7.2	1.7	0.65	2.75	3.3	3.2211
2011	5.1	3.2	0.47	3	3.1	3.0600
2012	5.6	1.6	-1.00	3.06	3	3.0888
2013	4.7	2.1	0.24	3.2	3.1	3.1509

Source Bank Negara Annual Report 1997-2013

Appendix 13: Quantitative Information from Banks Performance

Year	Return on Assets				Return on Equity			
	BIMB	Public Bank	Maybank	Affin Bank	BIMB	Public Bank	Maybank	Affin Bank
1990	0.0033	0.0125	0.0257	0.0965	0.0503	0.129	0.0801	-0.0099
1991	0.0355	0.0112	0.0328	0.0136	0.485	0.1456	0.3422	0.4135
1992	0.0347	0.0103	0.0354	0.016	0.3	0.1568	0.3981	0.3617
1993	0.0376	0.0285	0.0283	0.0318	0.3624	0.1889	0.3716	0.6809
1994	0.0324	0.0272	0.0294	0.0368	0.4494	0.3146	0.4615	0.4352
1995	0.0344	0.0267	0.0292	0.0285	0.4787	0.3369	0.4508	0.3661
1996	0.0335	0.0335	0.0296	0.0368	0.4703	0.4073	0.4482	0.3723
1997	0.0238	0.0269	0.0284	0.0271	0.0882	0.3581	0.337	0.3153
1998	0.0237	0.037	0.0446	-0.0099	0.052	0.4043	0.5369	-0.0193
1999	0.0288	0.0282	0.0393	0.0149	0.2026	0.2635	0.436	0.0291
2000	0.0184	0.0309	0.0362	0.02	0.1595	0.276	0.4009	0.0277
2001	0.0194	0.0296	0.0376	0.0261	0.2014	0.227	0.4858	0.0403
2002	0.0204	0.0321	0.0351	0.0217	0.2437	0.2573	0.3973	0.032
2003	0.0241	0.0378	0.0412	0.0159	0.2968	0.2916	0.4666	0.0233
2004	0.0248	0.0473	0.037	0.0279	0.2757	-7.1881	0.4387	0.0404
2005	-0.0032	0.0291	0.0515	0.0745	-0.0704	0.3837	0.5955	0.1137
2006	0.0627	0.0287	0.0371	0.0181	-3.2943	0.4296	0.4784	0.0283
2007	0.0339	0.028	0.0357	0.0951	0.62	0.4738	0.4652	0.1306
2008	0.0317	0.0276	0.0338	0.033	0.5712	0.49	0.4301	0.0436
2009	0.0252	0.0256	0.0324	0.0376	0.456	0.4321	0.3425	0.052
2010	0.0442	0.0295	0.0357	0.0478	0.5317	0.4464	0.351	0.065
2011	0.0334	0.0286	0.0293	0.0584	0.3862	0.4225	0.3074	0.0803
2012	0.0343	0.0278	0.0182	0.071	0.4149	0.3766	0.169	0.0991
2013	0.0338	0.0255	0.0167	0.0746	0.4354	0.3431	0.1641	0.104

Source: Bursa Malaysia Annual Report (10 November 2014)

Appendix 13: Quantitative Information from Banks Performance

Year	Return on Investment				NPF or NPL			
	BIMB	Public Bank	Maybank	Affin Bank	BIMB	Public Bank	Maybank	Affin Bank
1990	0.0049	0.007	0.0056	0.0102	0.6609	1.6955	4.1582	4.5386
1991	0.0062	0.0068	0.0065	0.0068	0.4327	1.5756	3.3682	2.3419
1992	0.0057	0.0067	0.0064	0.008	0.4494	2.4077	3.6064	3.9421
1993	0.0093	0.0101	0.0073	0.0126	5.6213	1.3723	2.5766	2.4885
1994	0.0082	0.0097	0.0085	0.0102	-3.4688	1.3056	3.2572	3.0962
1995	0.0081	0.0092	0.0096	0.0112	-2.1044	0.1681	1.972	2s.8349
1996	0.0057	0.0115	0.0106	0.0171	0.6125	1.0856	3.2979	0.0045
1997	0.0076	0.0077	0.033	0.0106	4.017	2.7542	3.3852	0.0059
1998	0.0002	0.009	0.003	0.0018	8.0593	5.5032	7.196	13.6475
1999	0.0067	0.0168	0.0092	0.0055	7.3362	4.9012	8.5691	20.2322
2000	0.0003	0.0141	0.0105	-0.004	12.4892	4.152	8.9687	17.1607
2001	0.0024	0.0102	0.0081	-0.0212	10.6389	6.4612	14.1275	30.5585
2002	0.0025	0.0131	0.0091	0.0043	10.2906	4.2313	12.3506	31.0792
2003	0.0057	0.0181	0.0161	0.0036	9.2852	4.047	11.1875	27.8025
2004	0.0058	0.0252	0.0146	0.0071	9.4598	2.7732	10.117	22.8682
2005	-0.032	0.0119	0.0217	0.0076	11.5152	1.9633	8.5177	17.1731
2006	-0.0888	0.0133	0.0128	0.0064	7.6292	1.8588	6.5398	16.9217
2007	0.0131	0.0133	0.0126	0.0068	9.5722	1.4624	5.6511	15.2063
2008	0.0163	0.0136	0.0105	0.0079	6.9011	1.0099	3.6139	5.8366
2009	0.0058	0.0124	-0.0014	0.0093	4.5015	0.7415	3.3527	3.6361
2010	0.0135	0.0157	0.0143	0.0104	4.4957	1.1022	2.9538	3.574
2011	0.0112	0.0159	0.0114	0.0095	2.6078	0.7957	3.3424	2.6829
2012	0.0115	0.0162	0.0126	0.0113	1.5475	0.6182	1.898	2.1644
2013	0.0115	0.0147	0.0123	0.0108	1.1769	0.6187	1.5584	1.8755

Source: Bursa Malaysia Annual Report (10 November 2014)

Appendix 14: Variables Quantitative for Multiple Regression (Bank Islam)

	ROA	ROE	ROI	PER	LDR	NPF	FL	RM1	RM2	GDP	CPI	InflR	IntrR	UnEmpR
	Y1	Y2	Y3	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5
1990	0.0033	0.0503	0.0049	0.4028	0.6616	0.6609	0.9338	0	0	9.8	3.1	1	6.49	6
1991	0.0355	0.485	0.0062	0.4135	0.6717	0.4327	0.9268	0	0	8.8	4.4	0.3	7.57	5.6
1992	0.0347	0.3	0.0057	0.4043	0.7665	0.4494	0.8844	0	0	7.8	4.7	0.06	8.1	3.7
1993	0.0376	0.3624	0.0093	0.6054	0.6183	5.6213	0.8962	0	0	8.3	3.6	-0.31	7.21	3
1994	0.0324	0.4494	0.0082	0.5194	0.3835	-3.4688	0.928	0	0	8.7	3.7	0.03	5.14	2.9
1995	0.0344	0.4787	0.0081	0.6146	0.5023	-2.1044	0.9282	0	0	9.5	3.4	-0.09	6.76	2.8
1996	0.0335	0.4703	0.0057	0.4528	0.6260	0.6125	0.9288	0	0	8.6	3.5	0.03	7.39	2.5
1997	0.0238	0.0882	0.0076	0.5216	0.6652	4.017	0.7298	0	0	7.5	2.7	-0.3	8.7	2.4
1998	0.0237	0.052	0.0002	0.0692	0.7923	8.0593	0.5444	0	0	-7.5	5.3	0.49	6.46	3.2
1999	0.0288	0.2026	0.0067	0.3261	0.6059	7.3362	0.8576	0	0	6.1	2.8	-0.89	3.18	3.4
2000	0.0184	0.1595	0.0003	0.3774	0.5328	12.4892	0.8848	1	0	8.3	1.6	-0.75	3.25	3.1
2001	0.0194	0.2014	0.0024	0.3903	0.5729	10.6389	0.9035	1	0	0.4	1.4	-0.14	3.27	3.6
2002	0.0204	0.2437	0.0025	0.3523	0.5287	10.2906	0.9161	1	0	4.1	1.8	0.22	3.13	3.5
2003	0.0241	0.2968	0.0057	1.1650	0.5573	9.2852	0.9189	1	0	5.3	1.2	-0.5	2.87	3.6
2004	0.0248	0.2757	0.0058	0.7634	0.6780	9.4598	0.9102	1	0	7.2	1.4	0.14	2.8	3.5
2005	-0.0032	-0.0704	-0.032	1.9555	0.6886	11.5152	0.9539	1	1	5.2	3	0.53	3.2	3.5
2006	0.0627	-3.2943	-0.0888	-4.7718	0.5992	7.6292	1.019	1	1	5.8	3.6	0.17	3.5	3.3
2007	0.0339	0.62	0.0131	3.5908	0.4826	9.5722	0.9454	1	1	6.3	2	-0.8	3.5	3.2
2008	0.0317	0.5712	0.0163	1.3812	0.4364	6.9011	0.9444	1	1	4.7	5.4	0.63	3.25	3.3
2009	0.0252	0.456	0.0058	1.0023	0.3832	4.5015	0.9447	1	1	-1.7	0.6	-8	2	3.7
2010	0.0442	0.5317	0.0135	1.2094	0.4411	4.4957	0.9169	1	1	7.2	1.7	0.65	2.75	3.3
2011	0.0334	0.3862	0.0112	1.7301	0.4995	2.6078	0.9135	1	1	5.1	3.2	0.47	3	3.1
2012	0.0343	0.4149	0.0115	2.0041	0.5987	1.5475	0.9172	1	1	5.6	1.6	-1	3.06	3
2013	0.0338	0.4354	0.0115	2.0841	0.6370	1.1769	0.9223	1	1	4.7	2.1	0.24	3.2	3.1

Source: Annual Report of Bank Islam (1990-2013)

Appendix 14: Variables Quantitative for Multiple Regression (Public Bank)

	ROA	ROE	ROI	PER	LDR	NPF	FL	RM1	RM2	GDP	CPI	InflR	IntrR	UnEmpR
	Y1	Y2	Y3	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5
1990	0.0125	0.129	0.007	0.6749	0.5147	1.6955	1.1076	0	0	9.8	3.1	1	6.49	6
1991	0.0112	0.1456	0.0068	0.6752	0.4916	1.5756	1.0835	0	0	8.8	4.4	0.3	7.57	5.6
1992	0.0103	0.1568	0.0067	0.689	0.447	2.4077	1.0703	0	0	7.8	4.7	0.06	8.1	3.7
1993	0.0285	0.1889	0.0101	1.2464	0.4437	1.3723	1.178	0	0	8.3	3.6	-0.31	7.21	3
1994	0.0272	0.3146	0.0097	1.193	0.4112	1.3056	1.0948	0	0	8.7	3.7	0.03	5.14	2.9
1995	0.0267	0.3369	0.0092	1.3662	0.5132	0.1681	1.0861	0	0	9.5	3.4	-0.09	6.76	2.8
1996	0.0335	0.4073	0.0115	1.4259	0.5849	1.0856	1.0895	0	0	8.6	3.5	0.03	7.39	2.5
1997	0.0269	0.3581	0.0077	1.2451	0.5281	2.7542	0.925	0	0	7.5	2.7	-0.3	8.7	2.4
1998	0.037	0.4043	0.009	0.781	0.5303	5.5032	0.9084	0	0	-7.5	5.3	0.49	6.46	3.2
1999	0.0282	0.2635	0.0168	1.2024	0.5495	4.9012	0.8929	0	0	6.1	2.8	-0.89	3.18	3.4
2000	0.0309	0.276	0.0141	1.6216	0.6107	4.152	0.8882	1	1	8.3	1.6	-0.75	3.25	3.1
2001	0.0296	0.227	0.0102	0.9945	0.6561	6.4612	0.8696	1	1	0.4	1.4	-0.14	3.27	3.6
2002	0.0321	0.2573	0.0131	1.3357	0.6427	4.2313	0.8752	1	1	4.1	1.8	0.22	3.13	3.5
2003	0.0378	0.2916	0.0181	2.0345	0.6646	4.047	0.8702	1	1	5.3	1.2	-0.5	2.87	3.6
2004	0.0473	-	0.0252	3.5178	0.7889	2.7732	1.0066	1	1	7.2	1.4	0.14	2.8	3.5
		7.1881												
2005	0.0291	0.3837	0.0119	1.5985	0.7856	1.9633	0.9242	1	1	5.2	3	0.53	3.2	3.5
2006	0.0287	0.4296	0.0133	2.2782	0.7394	1.8588	0.9332	1	1	5.8	3.6	0.17	3.5	3.3
2007	0.028	0.4738	0.0133	2.342	0.7103	1.4624	0.941	1	1	6.3	2	-0.8	3.5	3.2
2008	0.0276	0.49	0.0136	2.2145	0.695	1.0099	0.9437	1	1	4.7	5.4	0.63	3.25	3.3
2009	0.0256	0.4321	0.0124	2.0035	0.7974	0.7415	0.9409	1	1	-1.7	0.6	-8	2	3.7
2010	0.0295	0.4464	0.0157	2.5887	0.8883	1.1022	0.934	1	1	7.2	1.7	0.65	2.75	3.3
2011	0.0286	0.4225	0.0159	2.7058	0.8925	0.7957	0.9323	1	1	5.1	3.2	0.47	3	3.1
2012	0.0278	0.3766	0.0162	2.8021	0.897	0.6182	0.9261	1	1	5.6	1.6	-1	3.06	3
2013	0.0255	0.3431	0.0147	2.7162	0.9036	0.6187	0.9256	1	1	4.7	2.1	0.24	3.2	3.1

Source: Annual Report of Public Bank (1990-2013)

Appendix 14: Variables Quantitative for Multiple Regression (Maybank)

	ROA	ROE	ROI	PER	LDR	NPF	FL	RM1	RM2	GDP	CPI	InflR	IntrR	UnEmpR
	Y1	Y2	Y3	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5
1990	0.0257	0.0801	0.0056	0.5420	0.8450	4.1582	1.4733	0	1	9.8	3.1	1	6.49	6
1991	0.0328	0.3422	0.0065	0.5462	0.9272	3.3682	1.1058	0	0	8.8	4.4	0.3	7.57	5.6
1992	0.0354	0.3981	0.0064	0.5732	1.0025	3.6064	1.0976	0	0	7.8	4.7	0.06	8.1	3.7
1993	0.0283	0.3716	0.0073	1.4336	0.9521	2.5766	1.0823	0	0	8.3	3.6	-0.31	7.21	3
1994	0.0294	0.4615	0.0085	1.3119	0.8278	3.2572	1.0681	0	0	8.7	3.7	0.03	5.14	2.9
1995	0.0292	0.4508	0.0096	1.4439	0.8969	1.972	1.0693	0	0	9.5	3.4	-0.09	6.76	2.8
1996	0.0296	0.4482	0.0106	1.6793	0.9255	3.2979	1.0708	0	0	8.6	3.5	0.03	7.39	2.5
1997	0.0284	0.337	0.033	1.7229	0.9655	3.3852	0.9159	0	0	7.5	2.7	-0.3	8.7	2.4
1998	0.0446	0.5369	0.003	0.3831	1.0845	7.196	0.9169	0	0	-7.5	5.3	0.49	6.46	3.2
1999	0.0393	0.436	0.0092	0.6044	0.9984	8.5691	0.9098	0	0	6.1	2.8	-0.89	3.18	3.4
2000	0.0362	0.4009	0.0105	1.3855	1.0123	8.9687	0.9096	1	1	8.3	1.6	-0.75	3.25	3.1
2001	0.0376	0.4858	0.0081	0.9908	0.9636	14.1275	0.9225	1	1	0.4	1.4	-0.14	3.27	3.6
2002	0.0351	0.3973	0.0091	0.9396	0.9147	12.3506	0.9118	1	1	4.1	1.8	0.22	3.13	3.5
2003	0.0412	0.4666	0.0161	1.5838	0.9246	11.1875	0.9117	1	1	5.3	1.2	-0.5	2.87	3.6
2004	0.037	0.4387	0.0146	1.4529	0.8952	10.117	0.9157	1	1	7.2	1.4	0.14	2.8	3.5
2005	0.0515	0.5955	0.0217	2.1939	0.9764	8.5177	0.9135	1	1	5.2	3	0.53	3.2	3.5
2006	0.0371	0.4784	0.0128	1.2852	1.0217	6.5398	0.9225	1	1	5.8	3.6	0.17	3.5	3.3
2007	0.0357	0.4652	0.0126	1.3723	0.8857	5.6511	0.9233	1	1	6.3	2	-0.8	3.5	3.2
2008	0.0338	0.4301	0.0105	0.9720	0.8883	3.6139	0.9215	1	1	4.7	5.4	0.63	3.25	3.3
2009	0.0324	0.3425	-0.0014	0.1025	0.8836	3.3527	0.9055	1	1	-1.7	0.6	-8	2	3.7
2010	0.0357	0.351	0.0143	1.2885	0.8637	2.9538	0.8983	1	1	7.2	1.7	0.65	2.75	3.3
2011	0.0293	0.3074	0.0114	1.1595	0.9013	3.3424	0.9047	1	1	5.1	3.2	0.47	3	3.1
2012	0.0182	0.169	0.0126	1.2485	0.9050	1.898	0.8923	1	1	5.6	1.6	-1	3.06	3
2013	0.0167	0.1641	0.0123	1.3345	0.8696	1.5584	0.8982	1	1	4.7	2.1	0.24	3.2	3.1

Source: Annual Report of Maybank (1990-2013)

Appendix 14: Variables Quantitative for Multiple Regression (Affin Bank)

	ROA	ROE	ROI	PER	LDR	NPF	FL	RM1	RM2	GDP	CPI	InflR	IntrR	UnEmpR
	Y1	Y2	Y3	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	Z1	Z2	Z3	Z4	Z5
1990	0.0965	-0.0099	0.0102	0.4146	0.8305	4.5386	0.093	0	0	9.8	3.1	1	6.49	6
1991	0.0136	0.4135	0.0068	0.6847	0.8195	2.3419	1.0341	0	0	8.8	4.4	0.3	7.57	5.6
1992	0.016	0.3617	0.008	1.1506	0.8409	3.9421	1.0462	0	0	7.8	4.7	0.06	8.1	3.7
1993	0.0318	0.6809	0.0126	1.4645	0.8525	2.4885	1.0491	0	0	8.3	3.6	-0.31	7.21	3
1994	0.0368	0.4352	0.0102	1.4590	0.9597	3.0962	1.0924	0	0	8.7	3.7	0.03	5.14	2.9
1995	0.0285	0.3661	0.0112	1.9336	1.0584	2.8349	1.0844	0	0	9.5	3.4	-0.09	6.76	2.8
1996	0.0368	0.3723	0.0171	2.0703	0.9451	0.0045	1.1098	0	0	8.6	3.5	0.03	7.39	2.5
1997	0.0271	0.3153	0.0106	1.4883	0.9813	0.0059	0.9142	0	0	7.5	2.7	-0.3	8.7	2.4
1998	-0.0099	-0.0193	0.0018	0.0969	0.9054	13.6475	0.4853	0	0	-7.5	5.3	0.49	6.46	3.2
1999	0.0149	0.0291	0.0055	0.4395	0.8971	20.2322	0.487	0	0	6.1	2.8	-0.89	3.18	3.4
2000	0.02	0.0277	-0.004	-0.0940	0.8924	17.1607	0.2763	0	0	8.3	1.6	-0.75	3.25	3.1
2001	0.0261	0.0403	-0.0212	-0.8699	0.9599	30.5585	0.3504	0	0	0.4	1.4	-0.14	3.27	3.6
2002	0.0217	0.032	0.0043	0.3553	0.8352	31.0792	0.3198	0	0	4.1	1.8	0.22	3.13	3.5
2003	0.0159	0.0233	0.0036	0.3098	0.7604	27.8025	0.318	0	0	5.3	1.2	-0.5	2.87	3.6
2004	0.0279	0.0404	0.0071	0.6970	0.7834	22.8682	0.3084	0	0	7.2	1.4	0.14	2.8	3.5
2005	0.0745	0.1137	0.0076	0.6777	0.7908	17.1731	0.3442	0	0	5.2	3	0.53	3.2	3.5
2006	0.0181	0.0283	0.0064	0.6642	0.6757	16.9217	0.3608	1	1	5.8	3.6	0.17	3.5	3.3
2007	0.0951	0.1306	0.0068	0.6382	0.6760	15.2063	0.2724	1	1	6.3	2	-0.8	3.5	3.2
2008	0.033	0.0436	0.0079	0.7168	0.7398	5.8366	0.244	1	1	4.7	5.4	0.63	3.25	3.3
2009	0.0376	0.052	0.0093	0.8200	0.7866	3.6361	0.2765	1	1	-1.7	0.6	-8	2	3.7
2010	0.0478	0.065	0.0104	0.9734	0.7993	3.574	0.2653	1	1	7.2	1.7	0.65	2.75	3.3
2011	0.0584	0.0803	0.0095	1.1112	0.7732	2.6829	0.2725	1	1	5.1	3.2	0.47	3	3.1
2012	0.071	0.0991	0.0113	1.1997	0.7955	2.1644	0.284	1	1	5.6	1.6	-1	3.06	3
2013	0.0746	0.104	0.0108	1.2242	0.7794	1.8755	0.2828	1	1	4.7	2.1	0.24	3.2	3.1

Source: Annual Report of Affin Bank (1990-2013)

Appendix 15: Sharia Contract Development Milestone in contracting vendor terms of Bank Islam Performance (1)
(Working Capital/Liquidity Factor)

No	1983-1990	1991-2000	2001-2005	2006-2008	2009 – On Wards
1	Wadiah Current a/c	Sarf Forex	Bai Dayn, Musharakah , Mudharabah ICDO	Commodity Murabahah Profit Rate Swap	Tawarruq Business Financing
2	Wadiah Savings a/c	Mudharabah Interbank Investment	Wadiah Debit Card	Commodity Murabahah Forward Rate Agreement	Tawarruq Personal Financing
3	Mudharabah Investment a/c	Musharakah Financing	Bai Inah Overdraft	Ijarah Rental Swaps-I	Murabahah with Novation Agreement
4	Mudharabah Financing	Bai Inah Credit Card	Bai Inah Commercial Credit Card	BBA Floating Rate	Istisna' convertible to Ijarah
5	Ijarah Financing	Ar Rahn	Bai Inah Personal Financing	Murabahah Floating Rate	Bai and Ijarah (Sale & Lease Back)
6	BBA Financing		Bai Inah Negotiable Instrument of Deposit (NID)	Istisna' Floating Rate	Musharakah Mutanaqisah
7	Murabahah LC			Mudharabah Capital Protected Structured Investment	Istisna' with Parallel Istisna'
8	Musharakah LC			Bai Inah Floating Rate NID	Wakalah Deposit
9	Wakalah LC			Mudharabah Savings Multiplier Deposit	Waqf
10	Bai' Dayn Trade Finance			Tawarruq Commodity Undertaking	Tawarruq Revolving Credit-I
11	Murabahah Working Capital Financing				

Source: Annual Report Bank Islam

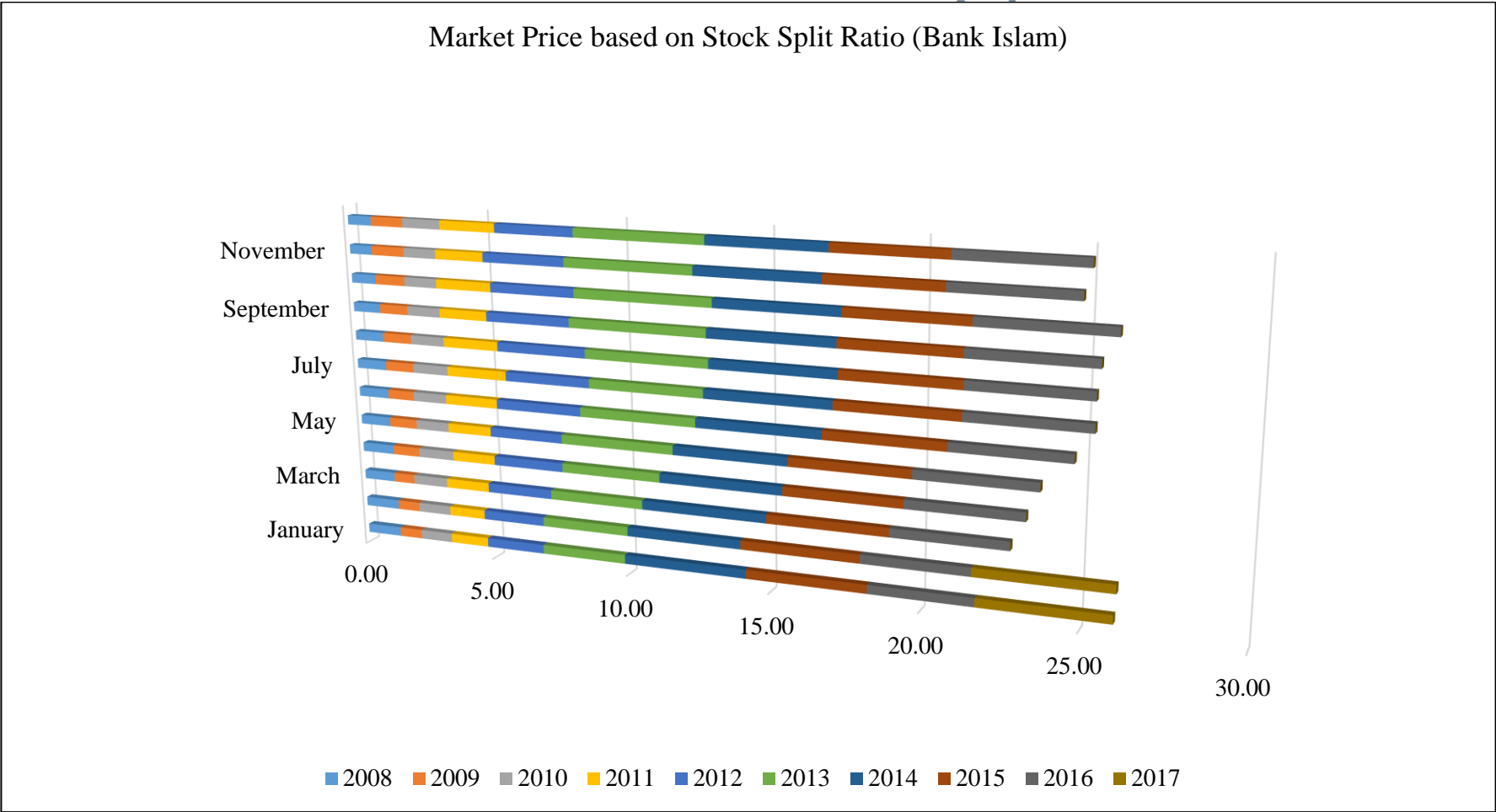
Appendix 16: Sharia Contract Development Milestone in contracting vendor terms of Bank Islam Performance (2)
(Working Capital/Liquidity Factor)

List Product of Bank Islam (Based on Note of Managing Director Bank Islam 2000, Dato' Ahmad Tajudin Abdul Rahman)

No	Deposit	Financing		Other Services
		Financing	Trade Financing	
1	Current Account (Wadiah)	Project financing (Al-Mudharabah / Trustee profit-sharing)	Letter of Credit (Al-Wakalah /Agency)	Zakat payment
2	Savings Account (Wadiah)	Project financing (Al-Musarakah / Joint-venture profit sharing)	Letter of Credit (Al-Musarakah /Joint-venture profit-sharing)	Remittances
3	Savings Account (Mudharabah)	Asset acquisition (Al-Bai Bithaman Ajil / Deferred sale)	Letter of Credit (Al-Murabahah / Cost-plus)	Purchase of Foreign Currency
4	Ijraa Savings Account (Mudharabah)	Leasing / Use of services of assets (Al-Ijarah / Leasing)	Letter of Guarantee (Al-Kafalah / Guarantee)	Purchase of Travellers' Cheques
5	Wadi Savings Account (Mudharabah)	Benevolent loan for the needy (Al-Qardh Hasan / Benevolent loan)	Working capital financing (Al-Murabahah / Cost-plus)	Sale of Islamic Economic Development Foundation of Malaysia (YPEIM) receipts
6	Pewani Savings Account (Mudharabah)	Syndication services (Al-Ujr/ Fee)	Securitization and Islamic Accepted Bill (Bai Ad-Dayn / Debt-trading)	Portfolio management
7	General Investment Account (Mudharabah)	Securitization and Debt Trading (Bai Ad-Dayn / Debt-trading)	Securitization and Islamic Export Credit Refinancing Scheme (Bai Ad- Dayn / Debt-trading)	
8	Special Investment Account (Mudharabah)			
9	Sakinah Investment Account (Mudharabah)			
10	Negotiable Islamic Debt Certificate (Bai Ad-Dayn & Al-Bai Bithaman Ajil)			

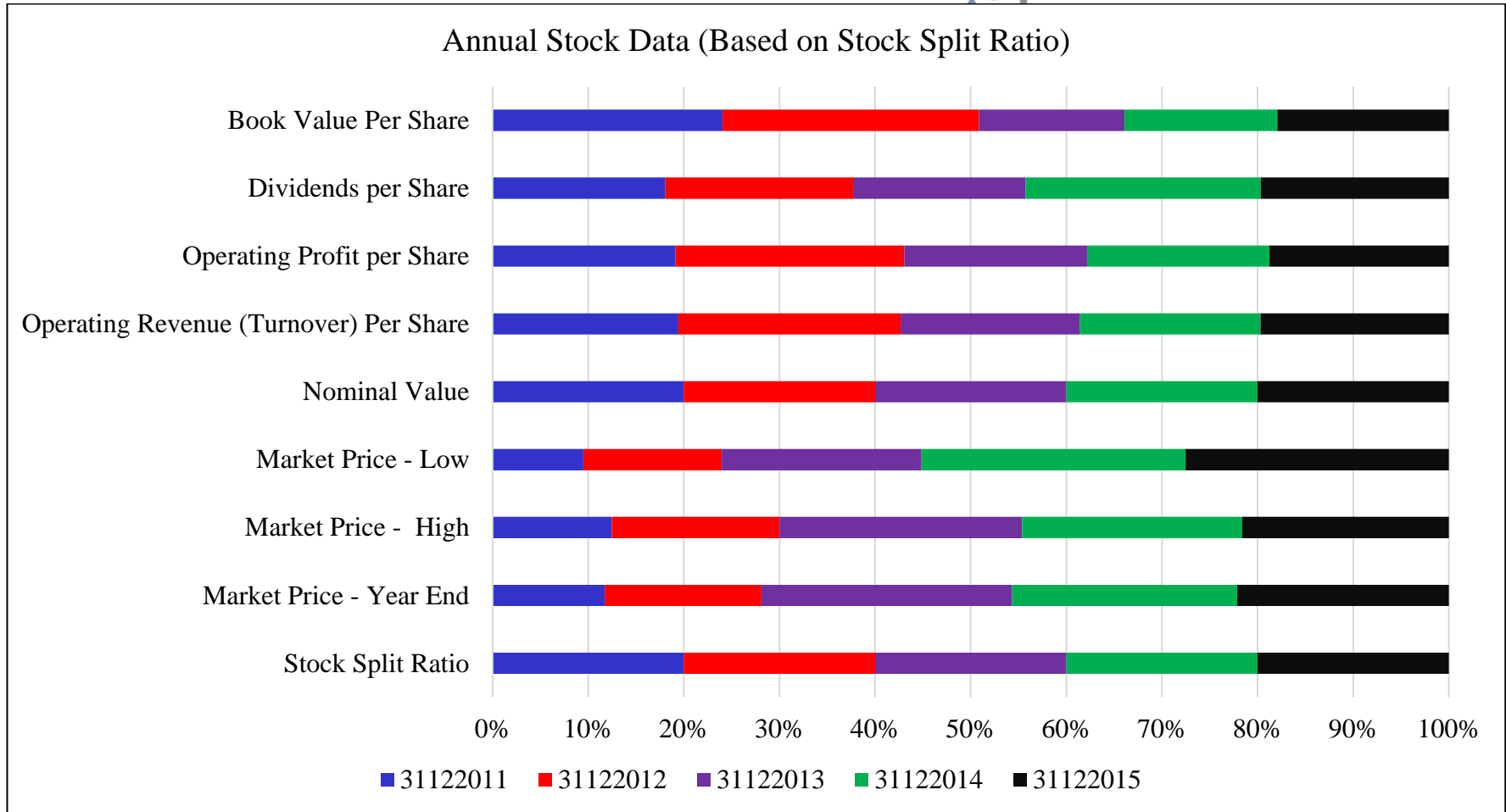
Source: Annual Report Bank Islam

Appendix 17: Status Stock Price or Bond Price of Bank Islam (Financial Factor)



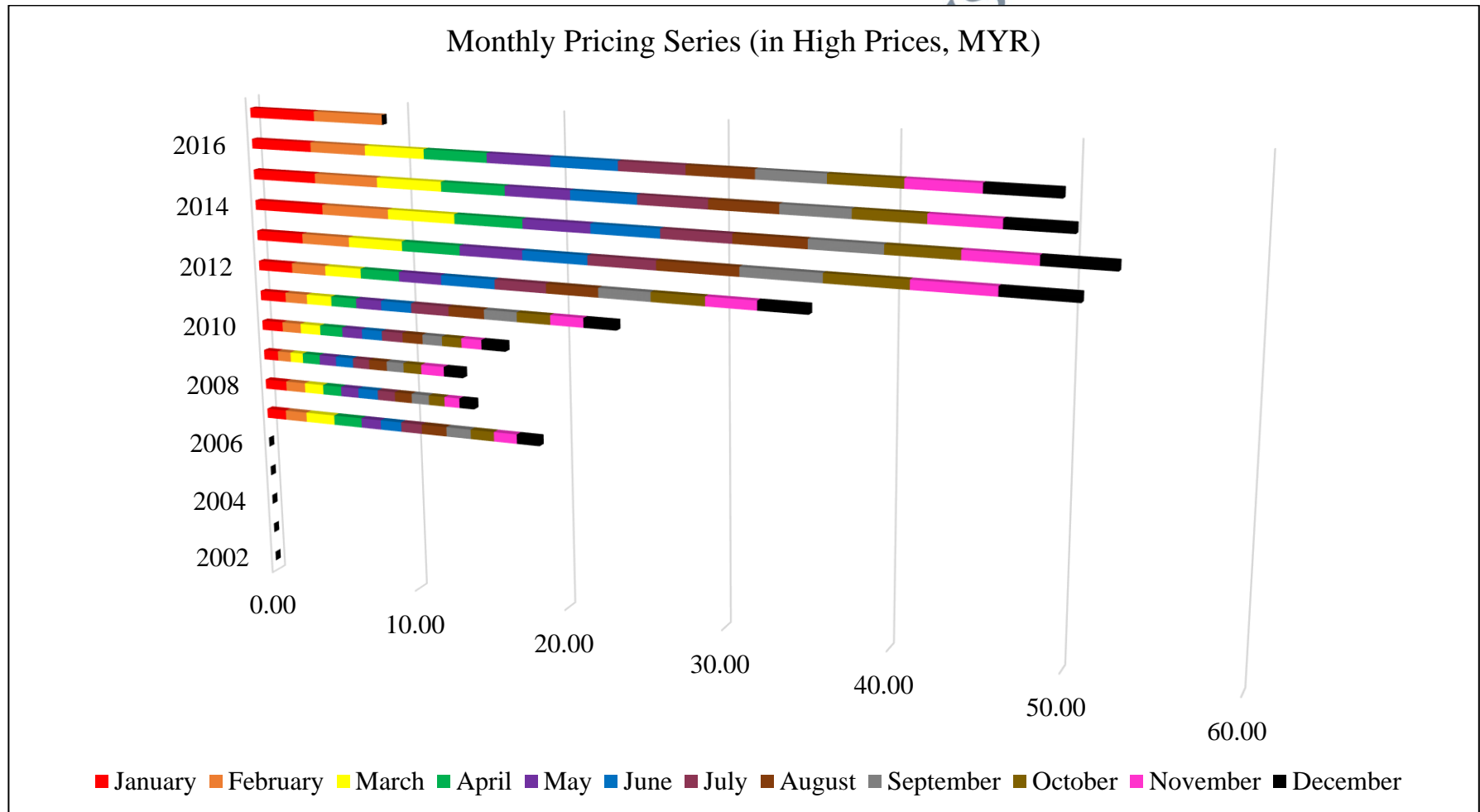
Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 18: Status Stock Price or Bond Price of Bank Islam (Annual Stock Data) (Financial Factor)



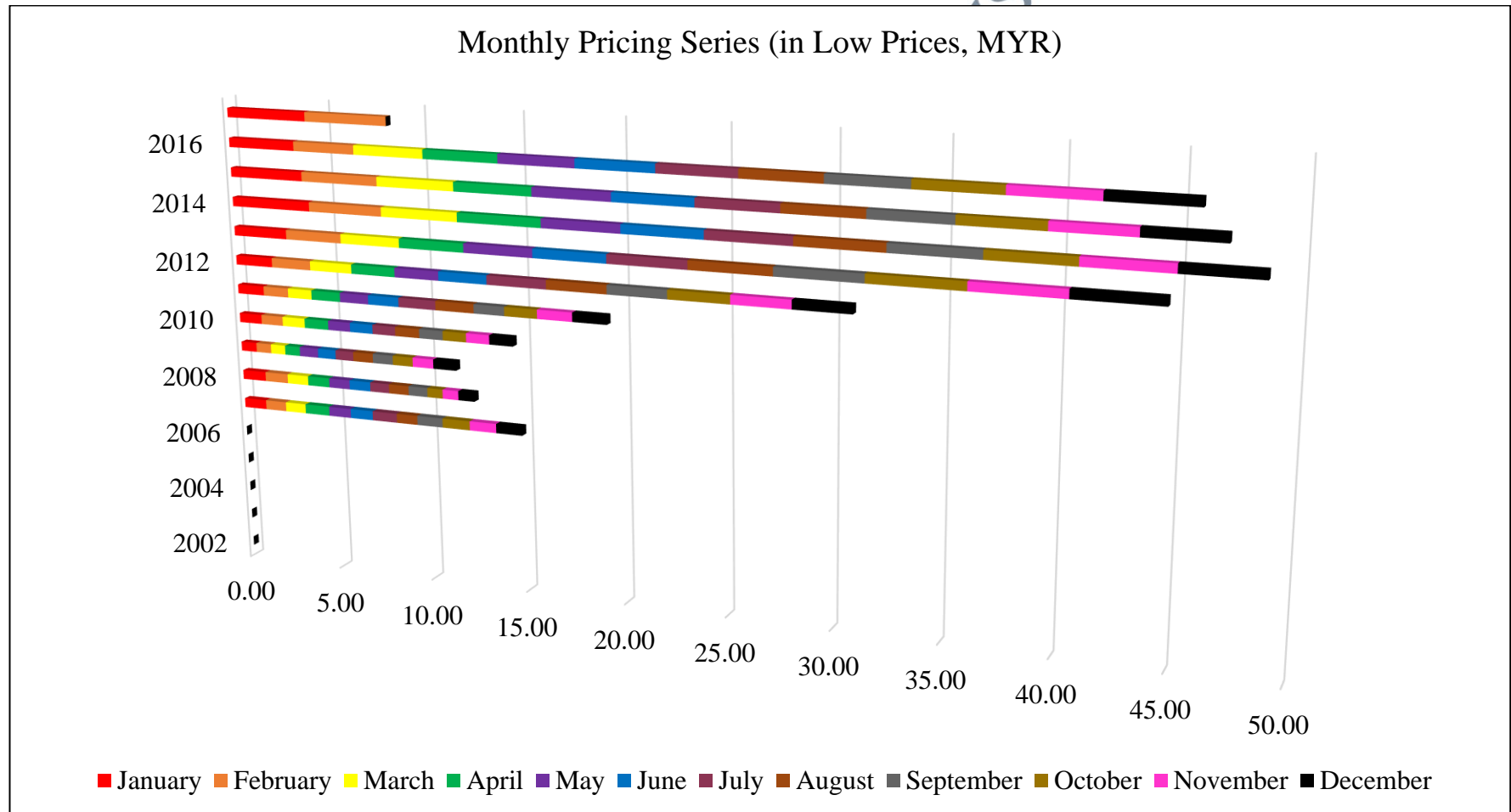
Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 19: Status Monthly Pricing Series in Stock Price Bank Islam (1) (Financial Factor)



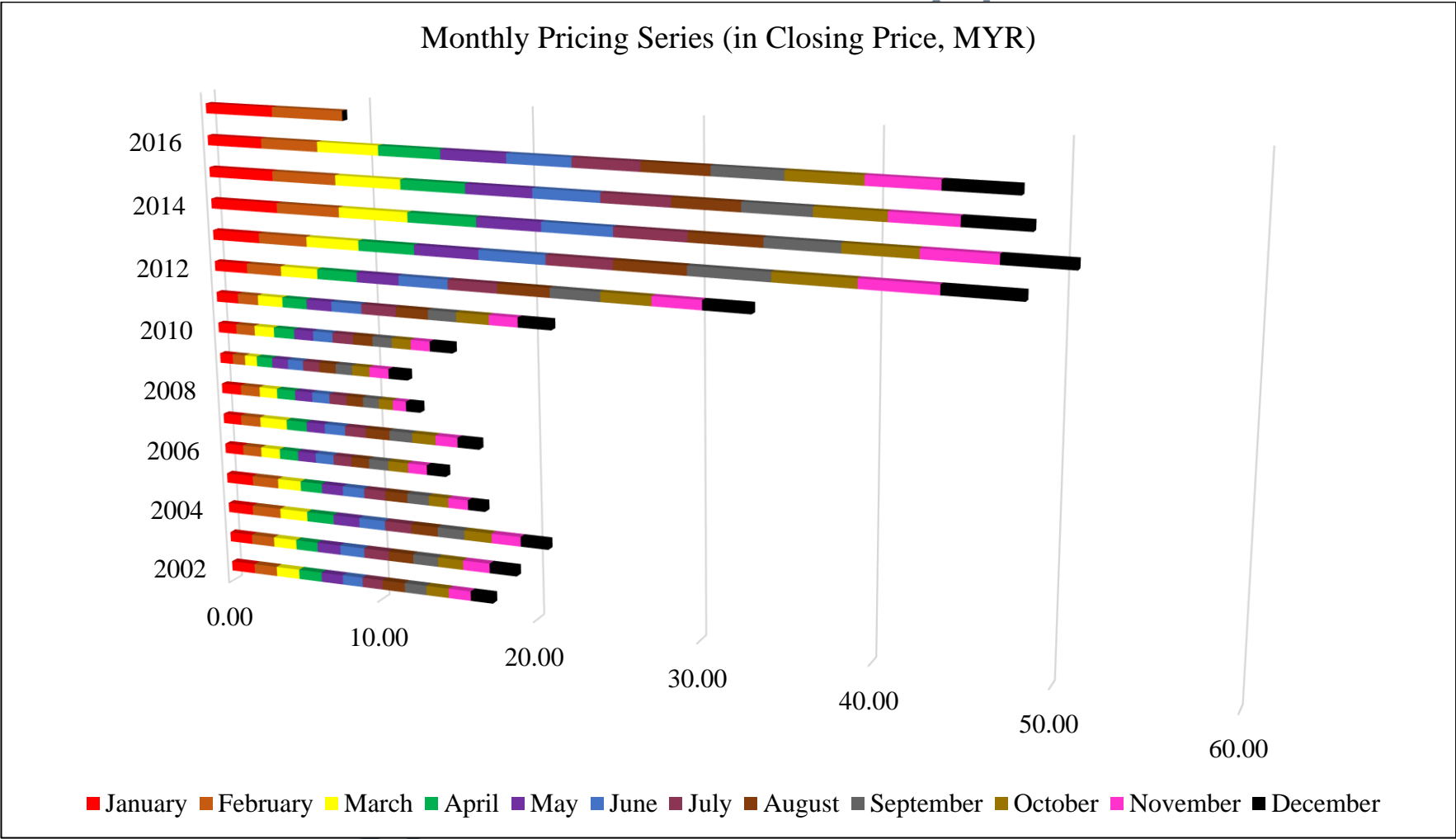
Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 19: Status Monthly Pricing Series in Stock Price Bank Islam (2) (Financial Factor)



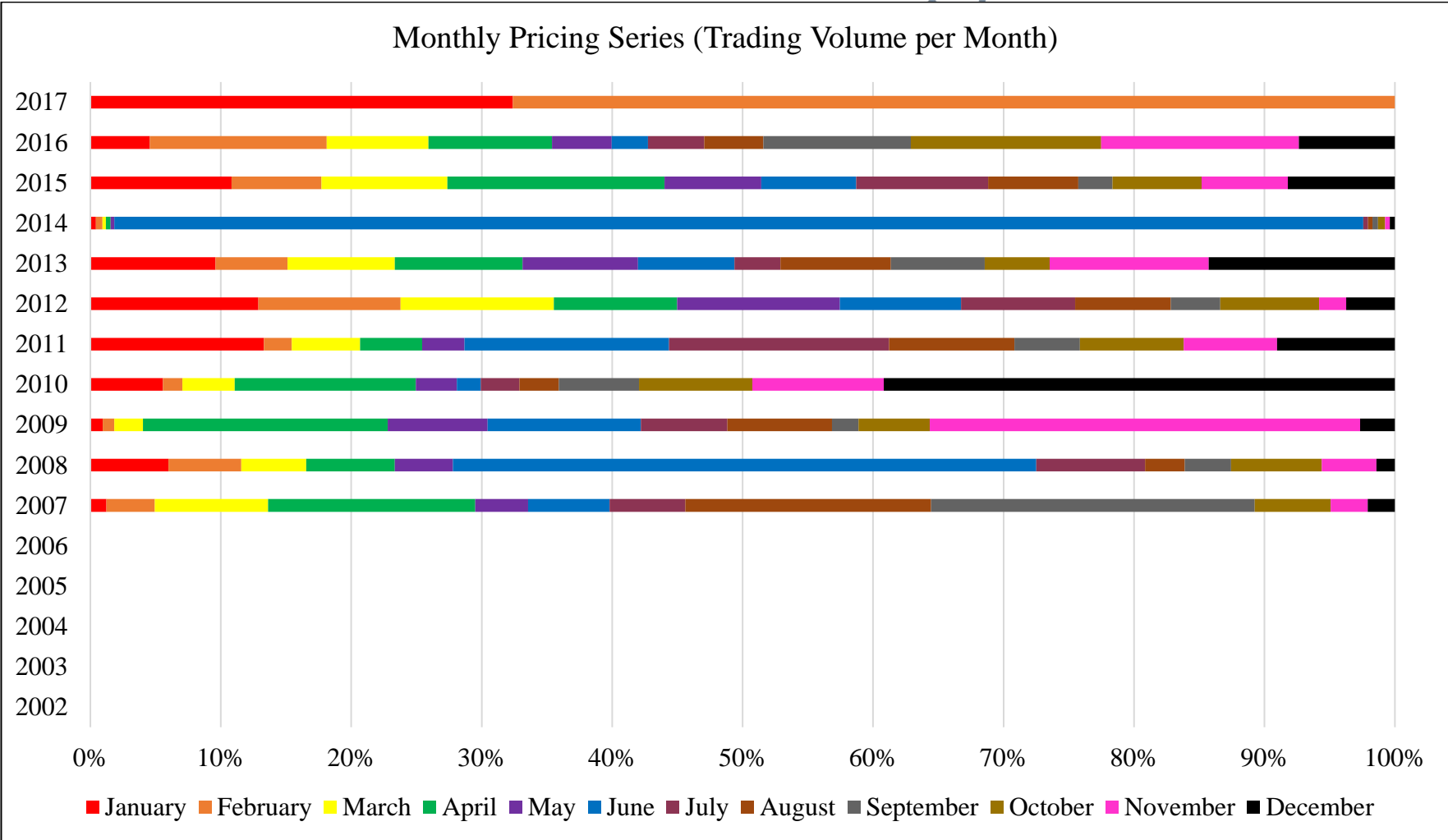
Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 19: Status Monthly Pricing Series in Stock Price Bank Islam (3) (Financial Factor)



Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 19: Status Monthly Pricing Series in Stock Price Bank Islam (4) (Financial Factor)



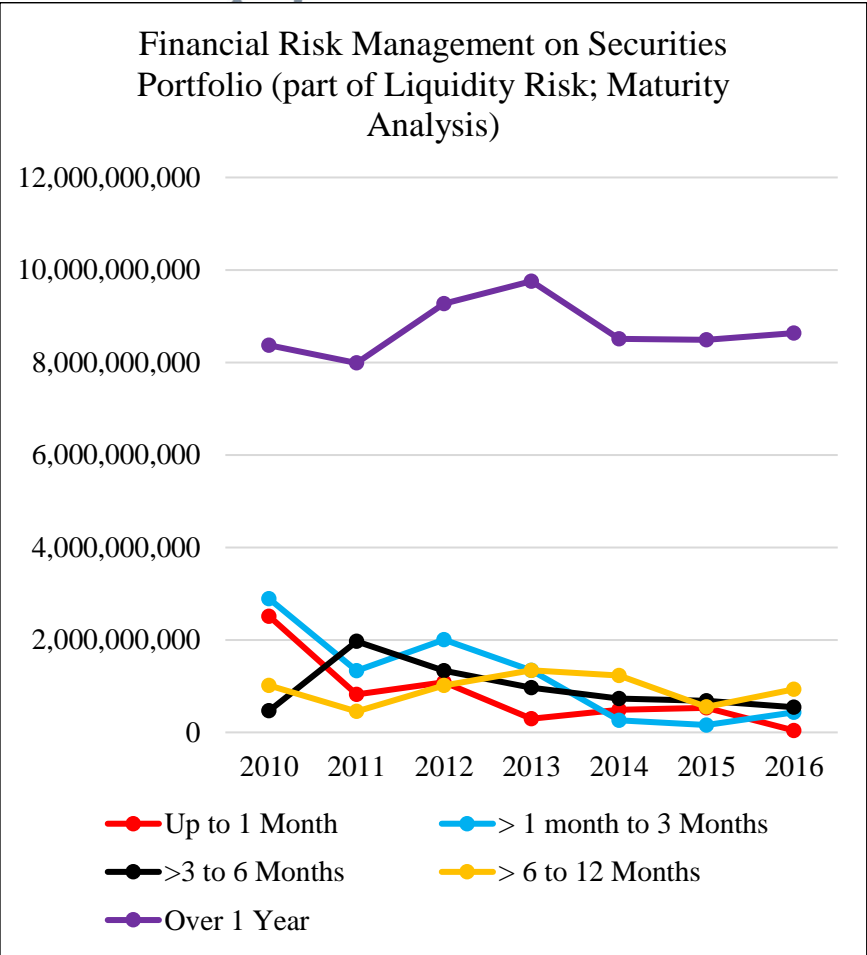
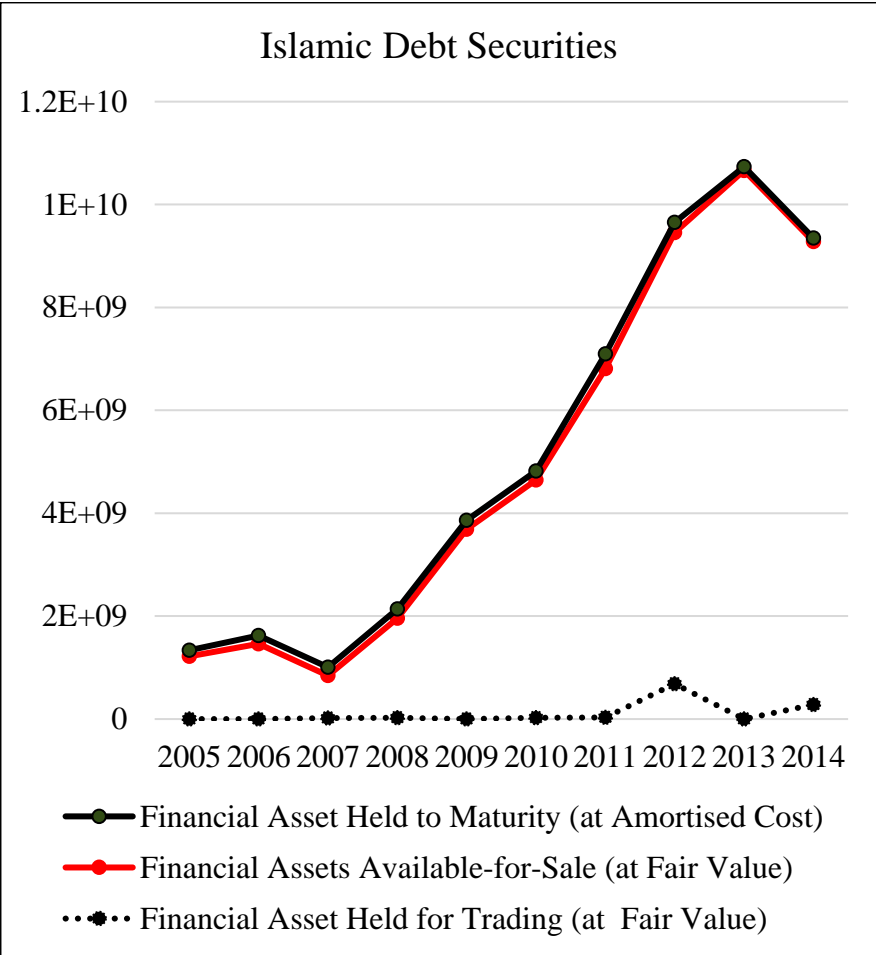
Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 20: Status Evolution of the Stock Market Prices Bank Islam (Financial Factor)



Source: Osiris Database Bank Islam

Appendix 21: Declining Bank or Bond Price of Bank Islam (Financial Factor)



Source: Annual Report Bank Islam

Appendix 22: Changing Structural Organizational in Bank Islam (Financial Factor)

Year	Structural Organization	Year	Structural Organization	
1984	Chairman Directors Board	2000	Chairman of Directors Board	
	Managing Director		Managing Director	
	Head Operation Division		Senior General Manager (Treasury and International Banking)	
	Head Establishment Division		General Manager (Retail Banking)	
	Head Trade Finance and Treasury Division		Senior General Manager (Legal and Human Resources)	
	Head Account Division		General Manager Corporate Banking	
	Head Legal and Secretarial Division		General Manager Finance	
	Syariah Supervisory Council		General Manager Consumer Banking	
1988	Chairman of Directors Board	2001	Sharia Supervisory	
	Managing Director		Audit Committee	
	Senior General Manager (Retail Banking)		Chairman of Directors Board	
	General Manager (Trade Finance and Treasury)		Managing Director	
	General Manager (Human Resources)		Senior General Manager (Treasury and International Banking)	
	General Manager (Accounts)		General Manager (Retail Banking)	
General Manager (Legal and Secretarial)	Senior General Manager (Legal and Human Resources)			
Syariah Supervisory Council	General Manager Corporate Banking			
1994	Chairman of Directors Board		2003	General Manager Finance
	Managing Director			General Manager Consumer Banking
	Senior General Manager (Retail Banking)			Sharia Supervisory
	General Manager (Trade Finance and Treasury)			Audit Committee
	General Manager (Human Resources)	Chairman of Directors Board		
	General Manager (Accounts)	Managing Director		
	General Manager (Legal and Secretarial)	Senior General Manager Risk Management		
Syariah Supervisory Council	General Manager Corporate and Institutional Banking			
1995	Audit Committee	2004		General Manager Commercial Banking
	Chairman of Directors Board			General Manager Support Service
	Chairman of Executive Committee			General Manager Consumer Banking
	Managing Director			Sharia Supervisory
	Senior General Manager (Retail Banking)		Audit Committee	
	General Manager (Accounts)		Chairman of Directors Board	
	General Manager (Legal and Secretarial)		Managing Director	
	General Manager (Corporate Banking)		General Manager Consumer Banking	
	General Manager (Human Resources)		General Manager Commercial Banking	
	General Manager (Treasury and International Banking)		General Manager Risk Management	
	Syariah Supervisory Council		Acting General Manager Corporate and Institutional Banking	
Audit Committee	Sharia Supervisory Council			
			Audit Committee	

Appendix 22: Changing Structural Organizational in Bank Islam (Financial Factor)

Year	Structural Organization	Year	Structural Organization
2005	Chairman of Directors Board	2008	Chairman of Directors Board
	Managing Director		Managing Director
	Chief Operating Officer		Human Resources
	Chief Financial Officer		Finance and Technology
	Director, Human Resource		Internal Audit
	General Manager, Consumer Banking		Risk Management
	General Manager, Corporate and Institutional Banking		Sharia
	General Manager, Trade Service and Cash Management		Business
	General Manager, Operations		Chief Financial Officer
	Acting Chief Risk Officer		Chief Technology Officer
	Chief Information Technology		Corporate Service
	Assistant General Manager, Legal and Compliance		Chairman of Directors Board
	Head, Commercial Banking		Managing Director
	Acting Head, Strategies and Business Development		Nomination and Assessment Committee
	Senior Manager, Corporate Communications		Remuneration Committee
Head Sharia	Board Financing Review Committee		
Sharia Supervisory Council	Board Risk Committee		
Audit Committee	Audit and Examination Committee		
2006	Chairman of Directors Board	2009	Sharia Supervisory Council
	Managing Director		Chairman of Directors Board
	Board Risk Committee		Managing Director
	Board Financing Review Committee		Sharia Supervisory Council
	Sharia Supervisory Council		Sharia Review Committee
Audit Committee	Board Financing Review Committee		
2007	Chairman of Directors Board	2011	Audit and Examination Committee
	Managing Director		Board Risk Committee
	Nomination and Assessment Committee		Nomination and Assessment Committee
	Remuneration Committee		Remuneration Committee
	Board Financing Review Committee		Chairman of Directors Board
	Board Risk Committee		Managing Director
	Board IT Oversight Committee		Sharia Supervisory Council
	Sharia Supervisory Council		Board Financing Review Committee
Audit and Examination Committee	Audit and Examination Committee		
2013-2015		2013-2015	Board Risk Committee
			Nomination and Assessment Committee
			Remuneration Committee
			Chairman of Directors Board
			Managing Director
			Sharia Supervisory Council
			Board Financing Review Committee
			Audit and Examination Committee

Source: Annual Report Bank Islam

Appendix 23: Viable Status of Bank Islam

Key Highlight				
Operating Result	1999	2009	2012	2015
Total Revenue		1,267,087	1,987,431	2,641,702
Profit before Zakat and Tax	47,950	233,096	600,303	685,131
Profit after Zakat and Tax	45,604	160,607	430,785	506,833
Key Statement of Financial Position Items	1999	2009	2012	2015
Total Assets	6,760,386	27,490,826	37,450,798	49,767,067
Total Financing	3,403,500	9,661,864	19,508,733	34,294,690
* Gross Impaired Financing			308,709	381,270
* Gross Non-Performing Financing	262,108	1,360,449		
Financing to Customers	3,403,511			
Securities		8,915,821	14,706,915	10,416,243
Dealing Securities	693,858			
Investment Securities	531,806			
Deposits from Customers		23,319,034	32,583,175	43,594,947
*Current and Saving Deposits ("CASA")		9,347,416	13,426,139	15,287,867
Total Customer's Deposits	5,617,422			
Total Deposits		25,211,516		
Investment Account of Customers				676,105
Shareholder's Equity	962,688	1,519,553	3,099,615	4,033,053
*Share Capital	500,000	1,725,490	2,363,283	2,363,283
Ratio Analysis	1999	2009	2012	2015
Return on Assets	0.67%	0.91%	1.72%	1.43%
Return on Equity	4.74%	16.48%	20.35%	17.65%
Cost Income Ratio		13.61%	51.42%	52.47%
Capital Adequacy Ratio	24.70%	16.32%	14.09%	15.28%
Gross Impaired Financing Ratio	4.50%	0.00%	1.55%	1.09%
*Gross Non-Performing Financing Ratio	7.58%	12.70%		
Financing to Deposits Ratio	60.59%	50.06%	61.23%	78.64%
Earning per Share	9,1 sen	9 sen	22 sen	19 sen
Net Tangible Asset Abcking	193 Sen	88 sen	171 sen	137 sen

Source: Annual Report Bank Islam

Appendix 24: List of Several Studies related to the Study

No	Researchers	Analysis	Findings
1	Samad & Hassan (1999)	Liquidity	This study analysed profitability (ROA, ROE, and PER), liquidity (CDR, LDR, CR, and CAR), risk and solvency (DER, DTAR, EM, and LDR); and community involvement (LTA, GBD, and MM/L) for the period of 1984-1997. The study proves that Bank Islam is more liquid and less risky compared to a group of 8 conventional banks. The comparison of BIMB with a group of conventional banks on ROA and ROE does not show (statistically) any difference in performance. The comparison of liquidity performance shows that Bank Islam is more liquid compared to a group of 8 conventional banks. The comparison of risk measurement between Bank Islam and conventional banks proves that Bank Islam is of a lower risk compared to a group of conventional banks. The comparison of the Islamic bank and the group of eight conventional banks reveals that there is no difference in economic participation. The study also provides the findings that 40 % to 70 % bankers in the study indicated that a lack of knowledgeable bankers in selecting, evaluating and managing the profitable project is a significant cause.
2	Karwowski, E. (2010).	Liquidity (Liabilities)	These results represent most of the Islamic banks' situation in Malaysia. Except for Maybank Islamic and BIMB before 2000, non-financial enterprises contributed significantly more to bank liabilities than households. From 2000 through 2008, firms' percentage share was typically 30 per cent or more except for Affin Islamic Bank.
3	Nor Hayati et al (2010)	Efficiency Content-Orientated	The study provides an analysis of 25 countries' efficiency performance on Islamic banking sectors (including Malaysia) from 2003 to 2009. The study focuses on the non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method. The study provides the findings that high-income countries are the leaders by dominating the most efficiency frontier during the period of study.
4	Asma' Rashidah et al. (2011)	Profitability	The study analysed nine Islamic banks including Bank Islam with the data from the period of 2007-2009. The methodology was the Generalized Least Square (GLS) panel data analysis. The measurements used were the Log equation with variable ROA, capital adequacy, credit risk, liquidity, bank size, and expense management. From the consumers' perspective, it is a significant variable that bank size has an important role to enter the capital markets. Another factor is that a bank should have a lower cost of borrowing and able to generate higher income.
5	Norhayati & Mohamad (2011)	Profitability	The study analysed the profitability performance of the world banks that consist of 25 countries, namely, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Gambia, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritania, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Qatar, Yemen, South Africa, Sudan, and Yemen during the period with 78 Islamic banks involved. The empirical results show that those that have higher operating expenses against assets, more equity asset and concentrated at high-income countries have more profit. The study provides the findings on the financial crisis (AFC and GFC in 1998 and 2008) which suggests that favorable economic conditions exhibit a positive relationship with profit. It implies that world banks' profitability was not impacted during the AFC and GFC due to its limitations. The study proves that a higher credit risk has a negative impact on bank profitability. The second finding proves that further research on Islamic banking should examine efficiency to consider exposure factors

Source: Developed for this Study

Appendix 24: List of Several Studies related to the Study

No	Researchers	Analysis	Findings
6	Said (2011)	Financial (Sukuk)	The study provides analysis of Sukuk (Islamic bonds) by Islamic Banks from 2007-2009 (the period of financial crisis). In the first analysis, the study measured the financial ratios to efficiency, and profitability ratio through the use of equity/asset, liquidity, deployment, cost/income, and profitability ratios during financial crisis. In the second analysis, the study measured the sensitivity of using of the Sukuk by regression analysis. The result of the study suggest that Islamic banks had decreased in strength, deployment, efficiency, and profitability during 2008 compared to 2007 and increased the uses of Sukuk in their operations in 2009.
7	Abdul Aziz Abdullah et al. (2012)	Firm's Core Activities	The study utilized the perception of 152 of respondents as customers especially non-Muslims about Islamic banking products and services. The findings show that Islamic banking services are making their way as banking choices among non-Muslims in Kuala Lumpur. Even though Islamic banking products and services are gaining popularity, Bank Islam should take more effort to enhance the level of understanding for non-Muslim customers on Islamic banking concepts.
8	Siti Rohaya et al. (2012)	Liquidity, Financial, Profitability	The study focuses on the comparative performance of financial stability between 17 Islamic banks (also including Bank Islam) and 21 commercial banks from 2005-2010 using the Z-score and NPL. The model was regressed based on an econometric method which was the panel data analysis. The findings show that Islamic banks are more stable than commercial bank in terms of stability. The variables that have been identified as the significant factors towards risk (probability to defaults) for Islamic banks are cost-income-ratio, total assets, Herfindahl Index, market share, inflation and real GDP.
9	Badrul & Rohani (2013)	Liquidity	The study analysed comparative performance between Bank Islam (an interest-free Islamic bank) and Maybank (an interest-based conventional bank). The year of observation was from 2007 to 2011 where the data were measured using the CAMEL model. Bank Islam has a greater performance on capital adequacy and liquidity compared to Maybank. However, asset quality, management capability, and earnings were on par with Maybank.
10	Grassa & Matoussi (2014)	Employees Proses-Orientated Content-Orientated (CEO)	The study provides information on the generate distinct corporate governance challenges. The sample included 77 large Islamic banks and 85 conventional banks (including Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Malaysia, and Indonesia). The data observed were between 2000 and 2009. The findings show that the performance of CEO (such as board fee, duality, and age) has a significant positive effect on the Islamic banks' performance.
11	Fadzlan Sufian et al. (2014)	Efficiency Content-Orientated	The study provides information on revenue efficiency and returns to scale in Malaysian Islamic banking sector (including 17 domestic and foreign Islamic banks) from 2006 to 2010. The study used the DEA method. The findings show that domestic Islamic banks have exhibited lower revenue efficiency levels compared to that of their foreign banks' peers. Meanwhile, revenue efficiency has a significant relation to the bank's profit efficiency.

Source: Developed for this Study

Appendix 24: List of Several Studies related to the Study

No	Researchers	Analysis	Findings
12	Muhamad & Aizat (2014)	Profitability	The study focuses on Islamic banking performance in Malaysia from 2006 to 2010. The predictors were loan loss provision to total assets, net loans to total assets, total overhead cost to total assets, shareholders equity ratio, and bank size, which represent internal factors, GDP and inflation which represent external factors. The pooled OLS method shows that loan loss provision to total assets, the total overhead cost to total assets, and inflation were the significant variables affecting the performance of Malaysia Islamic banking in the period analyzed.
13	Chowdhury & Rasid (2015)	Profitability Financial	This study provides analysis of profitability in 44 Islamic banks operating in Asian and African countries for 2013 from Bankscope database of Bureau Van Dijk Company by using random sampling method. The findings show a negative relationship between operating efficiency ratio to profitability of the Islamic banks, but equity financing has a positive relationship with profitability. Islamic banks have insignificant relation with credit risks and liquidity risks factors in the business performance. Meanwhile, macroeconomic factors, such as inflation, have a positive and significant impact on the profitability whereas GDP growth rate has no significant impact on the profitability of Islamic banks.
14	Rod et al. (2015)	Corporate Culture	The study provides comprehensive review of Islamic banking literature from Malaysian perspective. This study aims to find an answer on managers' decisions based on 1) factor influencing the choice of Islamic versus conventional banking/products, 2) the influence of the Malaysian context, and 3) the issue of Sharia-compliance. This evaluation focuses on interpretative analysis on interview transcripts by using NVivo software. Malaysia has been a pioneer in adopting dual banking systems where both Islamic and conventional banking systems co-exist (Khayar, 2012). The results of an empirical study exploring the perspectives of some senior Malaysian Islamic banking officials was presented according to three major themes that were identified in their discussions with the researcher, including the quality of service and factors affecting choice of bank products, issues related to Malaysia as the context, and finally issues related to offered Islamic products and the extent to which Sharia compliance is being adhered to. The latter theme raises the ongoing issue as to whether (and to what extent do) Islamic banking practices reflect these broader ethical and moral considerations dictated by Sharia principles.
15	Jan & Marimuthu (2016)	Profitability Liquidity	The study provides comparative analysis on foreign and domestic Islamic banks in Malaysia after the year 2007-2008 subprime financial crisis. This study predicts 40% and 75% bankruptcy of foreign and domestic Islamic banks in Malaysia respectively. The significant difference in liquidity ratio is proven as 1.59 by foreign and 0.41 by the domestic Islamic banks. The regression provides the findings of liquidity, profitability, and insolvency ratios in the sample of domestic Islamic banks, while only insolvency ratio in the sample of foreign Islamic banks have a significant positive relationship with bankruptcy in Islamic banking industry in Malaysia.

Source: Developed for this Study

Appendix 24: List of Several Studies related to the Study

No	Researchers	Analysis	Findings
16	Setianto & Sukmana (2016)	Profitability Human Resource	This study analyses Intellectual Capital (IC) efficiency which consists of human capital, structural capital and capital employed as well as Islamic banks' performance in Indonesia and Malaysia. The year of observation is 2010 to 2014. Islamic banks in Malaysia have exhibited better intellectual efficiency scores compared to Islamic banks in Indonesia. The regression analysis suggests that banks with better human capital efficiency tend to exhibit higher profitability levels. Moreover, structural capital is not related to Islamic bank performance.
17	Wanke et al. (2016)	Efficiency of Economic Growth	The study provides the findings on efficiency of Malaysian Islamic banks using TOPSIS and neural networks including Bank Islam from 2009 to 2013. Therefore, the efficiency of the Malaysian Islamic banking system is low compared with the efficiency analyses of the USA and European banks. Causes for this result may reside in the operational procedures of the banks analyzed or in the model adopted. The study provides the findings such as; cost structure has prominent negative impact on efficiency levels, some parsimony in equity leveraging derived from Islamic finance principles may help achieve higher efficiency levels. Malaysian Islamic banking market also imposes cultural and regulatory barriers to foreign banks which impacted the lower efficiency levels.
18	Nashirah & Sofian (2017)	Financial (Stock Market)	The study provides analysis on volatility of Islamic bank shares price in Malaysian market in 2016. The findings show that positive volatility contributes positive return. Meanwhile, negative volatility contributes negative return.
19	Sarah Syahirah et. al (2017)	Turnaround Strategy Balance Scorecard	This study provides information on strategic management by using PESTEL framework and balance scorecard in Bank Islam. PESTEL Analysis is a framework used to scan an organization's external macro environment with analysis such as (1) political factor, (2) economic factor, (3) social factor, (4) technological factors and (5) legal factor.

Source: Developed for this Study

Appendix 25: Letter of QT

 **UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA**
جَامِعَةُ الْعُلُومِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ الْمَالِيزِيَّةِ
ISLAMIC SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF MALAYSIA

Faculty of Economics and Muamalat (Graduate School of Muamalat)
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USIM:2.4.1/285/1
16 Ramadan 1437H / 21 June 2016

Maryam Badrul Munir
4140109
Program: Ph.D in Economics and Muamalat Administration
Faculty of Economics and Muamalat
UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Madam,

QUALIFYING TEST SESSION: DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN ECONOMICS AND MUAMALAT ADMINISTRATION, FACULTY OF ECONOMICS AND MUAMALAT, UNIVERSITI SAINS ISLAM MALAYSIA

With reference to the above mentioned, it is a pleasure for the Faculty of Economics and Muamalat to invite your good self to the Qualifying Test Session as follow:

Date : 29 June, 2016 (Wednesday)
Time : 10.30 a.m.
Venue : Program Meeting Room 1, Level 4
Faculty of Economics and Muamalat, USIM

2. For your good self-information, the session will be conducted by a Qualifying Test Committees comprising the Chairman, Examiner and the Secretariats. The Faculty wish you the very best of luck for the session.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

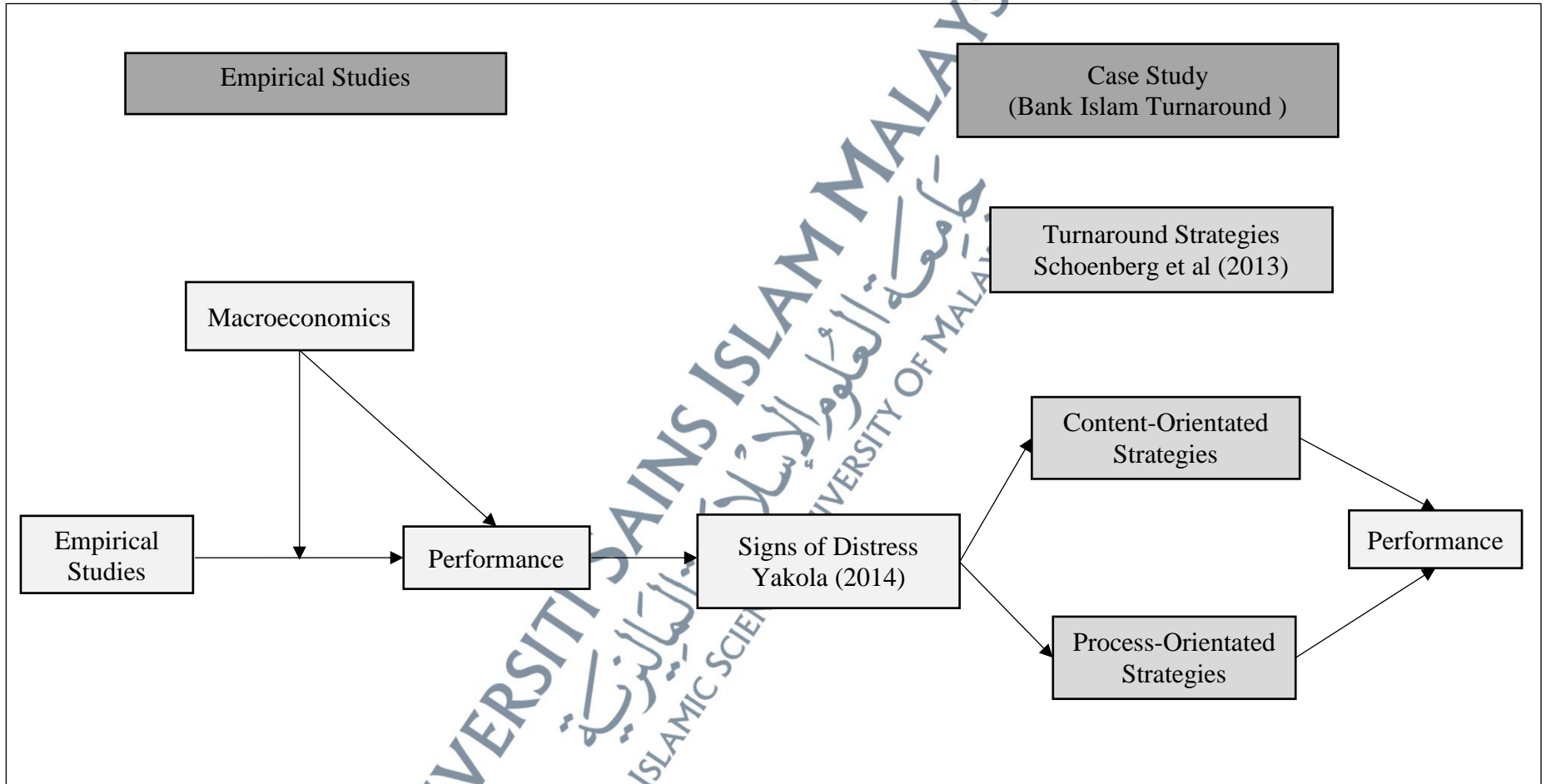


(AMIRA ASYIKIN RAZALI)
Assistant Registrar
o/b: Deputy Dean
Graduate School of Muamalat
Faculty of Economics and Muamalat

AAR/htc
F: (GSM) Qualifying Test

UN

Appendix 26: Framework the Study that has been presented in QT



Source: Developed for this Study

Appendix 27: Signs of Distress during AFC and GFC

SIGNS OF DISTRESS			AFC	GFC
Changes of Working Capital / Liquidity	1	Declining or negative free cash flow.	√	X
	2	Large contingent liabilities.	√	√
	3	Unresolved near-term debt maturities	√	√
	4	Revolver draw-down.	√	√
	5	Contracting vendor terms	√	√
	6	Increase in account receivable agent.	X	X
	7	Increase in outstanding accounts payable.	√	√
Changes of Financial	1	Declining stock price	X	√
	2	Declining bank or bond price.	X	√
	3	Inability to meet financial covenants	√	√
	4	Resignation of key finance staff	X	X
	5	Diminishing liquidity	√	√
	6	Repeated bank amendments	√	√
	7	Downgrades in debt ratings	√	√
	8	Accounting restatement.	X	X
	9	Inability to file a financial statement	X	X
Changes of Profitability and Industry Outlook.	1	Shrinking Profit before Zakat and Tax	√	√
	2	Reduced capital-investment programmes.	X	X
	3	Going concern opinion.	√	√
	4	Deteriorating industry fundamental	√	√
	5	Adverse regulatory environment.	X	X
	6	Regulatory inquiries.	√	√
Changes of Employees	1	Large or unplanned reduction in workforce.	X	X
	2	Management Organisational Restructuring	√	√
	3	Disruption in unionised workforce	X	X

Source: Developed for This Study