



**GUIDELINES ON BANKING AND ISLAMIC BANKING
CAPITAL ADEQUACY FRAMEWORK
(CREDIT RISK)**

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Credit Risk)* (the Guidelines) set out the standards and guidance for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk according to the Standardised Approach under the Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (BCAF) and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (iBCAF). The standards and guidance in this document are based on the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (BCBS) Basel framework¹ and the Islamic Financial Services Board's (IFSB) standard² with the objective of promoting the safety and soundness of banking institutions. Where necessary and appropriate, the requirements from the BCBS Basel framework and IFSB standard have been modified to take into account the unique characteristics of the Labuan economy and financial system.
- 1.2 The Guidelines constitute components of the capital adequacy ratio requirements and are to be read together with the following guidelines:
 - (i) *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Capital Components)*;
 - (ii) *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Operational Risk)*; and
 - (iii) *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

¹ *Basel III: Finalising post-crisis reforms*, December 2017. <https://www.bis.org/bcbs/publ/d424.pdf>.

² *Revised Capital Adequacy Standard for Institutions Offering Islamic Financial Services*, December 2021. https://www.ifsb.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/IFSB-23_En.pdf

2.0 Applicability

2.1 The Guidelines are applicable to all Labuan banks as listed below:

- (i) Labuan banks and Labuan investment banks licensed under Part VI of the Labuan Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 (LFSSA);
- (ii) Labuan Islamic banks and Labuan Islamic investment banks licensed under Part VI of the Labuan Islamic Financial Services and Securities Act 2010 (LIFSSA); and
- (iii) Labuan banks and Labuan investment banks undertaking Labuan Islamic banking business or Labuan Islamic investment banking business approved under Part VI of the LIFSSA.

Under the Guidelines, the term “Labuan bank(s)” refers collectively to all Labuan banking licensees as specified under paragraph 2.1.

2.2 For the avoidance of doubt, the Guidelines are not applicable to Labuan banks operating as branches.

2.3 Effective 1 July 2027, the following guidelines shall no longer be applicable to Labuan banks:

- (i) *Guidelines on Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy* issued on 23 April 1997;
- (ii) *Guidelines on Risk-Weighted Capital Adequacy* issued on 29 September 1997;
- (iii) *Guidelines on Risk-Weighted Capital Ratio (RWCR) for Subsidiary Banks* issued on 10 March 2006;
- (iv) *Guidelines on RWCR for Subsidiary Banks* issued on 7 July 2009;
- (v) *Banking Capital Adequacy Framework: Guidelines on Capital Components* issued on 30 December 2016; and
- (vi) *Banking Capital Adequacy Framework: Guidelines on Risk Weighted Assets* issued on 30 December 2016.

3.0 Legal Provision

- 3.1 The Guidelines are issued pursuant to Section 4A of the Labuan Financial Services Authority Act 1996 (LFSAA) for the purpose of specifying the maintenance of capital adequacy ratio under Section 94 of the LFSSA and Section 69 of the LIFSSA.
- 3.2 Any person who fails to comply with the Guidelines may be subject to enforcement actions which include an administrative penalty under Section 36B and Section 36G of the LFSAA and/or other enforcement action provided under the LFSAA, or other applicable laws governed by Labuan FSA.

4.0 Effective Date

- 4.1 The Guidelines will come into effect on **1 July 2027** and would remain effective and applicable unless amended or revoked.

PART A POLICY REQUIREMENTS

5.0 Computation of Credit Risk-Weighted Assets

5.1 For purposes of computing the capital requirements, a Labuan bank shall refer to an exposure as an asset or contingent asset under the applicable and international acceptable accounting standards as stipulated in the *Directive on Financial Reporting Standards for Labuan Financial Institutions* issued by Labuan FSA (referred to as “the acceptable FRSs”), net of specific provisions (including partial write-offs). Under the acceptable FRSs, specific provisions³ refer to loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for credit-impaired exposures, while general provisions⁴ refer to:

- (i) loss allowance measured at an amount equal to 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses; and
- (ii) regulatory reserves, to the extent that they are ascribed to non-credit-impaired exposures.

5.2 Exposures in the trading book shall be subject to the requirements under the market risk component of Part D of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

5.3 For Labuan Islamic banking exposures based on Shariah contracts, the treatment for the computation of the risk-weighted assets is provided in Part E on Exposures to Assets under Shariah Contracts.

5.4 On-balance sheet exposures shall be multiplied by the appropriate risk weight to determine the risk-weighted asset amount, while off-balance sheet exposures shall be multiplied by the appropriate credit conversion factor before applying the respective risk weights.

³ More commonly known as Stage 3 provisions.

⁴ More commonly known as Stage 1 and Stage 2 provisions.

PART B USE OF EXTERNAL RATINGS

6.0 Recognition

6.1 For the purpose of this Guidelines, Labuan banks shall only apply the ratings from recognised external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) which Labuan FSA determines as meeting the eligibility criteria stipulated in **Appendix II**.

7.0 Mapping of Ratings of Different External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs)

7.1 While the requirements in Part D and Part F of this Guidelines are based on the general rating notations, a Labuan bank shall apply the fully mapped rating notations from the ECAIs provided in **Appendix I**.

8.0 Multiple External Ratings

8.1 If there is only one rating by an ECAI chosen by a Labuan bank for a particular exposure, that rating shall be used to determine the risk weight of the exposure.

8.2 If there are two ratings provided by ECAIs that attract different risk weights, the higher risk weight shall apply.

8.3 If there are three or more ratings with different risk weights, a Labuan bank shall refer to the two ratings that attract the lowest risk weights. A Labuan bank shall apply the higher risk weight out of the referred two ratings.

9.0 Use of Issue-Specific and Issuer Ratings

9.1 Where a Labuan bank invests in a particular issuance that has an issue-specific rating, the risk weight of the exposure shall be based on this rating. Where a Labuan bank's exposure is not an investment in a specific rated issue, the following general principles shall apply:

(i) In the event where the issuer has a specific rating for an issued debt but the Labuan bank's exposure is not in this particular debt, the Labuan bank shall apply the specific rating on the Labuan bank's exposure if this exposure

ranks in all respects, *pari passu* or senior to the rated exposure. If not, the specific rating shall not be used, and the exposure shall receive the risk weight for unrated exposures;

- (ii) In the event where the issuer has an issuer-specific rating (i.e. an entity rating), this rating typically applies to senior unsecured exposures of that issuer. Consequently, if the issuer rating is high-quality, only the senior unsecured exposures of the issuer will benefit from the high-quality rating. This will similarly apply to a low-quality issuer rating; and
- (iii) In the event where the issuer has a specific high-quality rating (one which maps into a lower risk weight) that only applies to a limited class of liabilities (such as a deposit rating or a counterparty risk rating), this shall only be used in respect of exposures that fall within that class.

9.2 Whether a Labuan bank intends to rely on an issuer or an issue-specific rating, the Labuan bank shall ensure that the rating must take into account and reflect the entire amount of credit risk exposure, i.e. all payments owed to the Labuan bank. For example, if an issuer owes both principal and interest/profit to the Labuan bank, the rating must fully take into account and reflect the credit risk associated with the repayment of both the principal and interest/profit.

9.3 In order to avoid any double counting of credit enhancement factors, Labuan banks are not allowed to recognise credit risk mitigation (CRM) techniques if the credit enhancement is already reflected in the issue-specific rating (see paragraph 45.2(ii)).

10.0 Use of Malaysian and Foreign Currency Ratings

10.1 The risk weights used for exposures shall be based on the rating of an equivalent exposure to an issuer. Therefore, the general rule is that foreign currency ratings shall be used to risk weight exposures in foreign currency. Malaysian currency ratings, if separate, shall only be used to risk weight exposures denominated in the Malaysian currency.

11.0 Use of Short-Term Ratings

11.1 Since short-term ratings are deemed to be issue-specific, a Labuan bank shall only apply the ratings to derive risk weights for short-term rated exposures of banking institutions and corporates as follows:

External rating ⁵	1	2	3	Others ⁶
Risk weight	20%	50%	100%	150%

11.2 A Labuan bank shall not:

- (i) generalise short-term ratings with those for other short-term exposures, unless this is done in accordance with the conditions in paragraph 11.4; and
- (ii) apply short-term ratings for an unrated long-term exposure.

11.3 When a Labuan bank has exposures to a rated short-term facility of a particular issuer, the Labuan bank shall ensure the following:

- (i) if the rated short-term facility attracts a 50% risk weight, other unrated short-term exposures to the issuer must not attract a risk weight lower than 100%; or
- (ii) if the rated short-term facility attracts a 150% risk weight, all unrated exposures, whether long-term or short-term, shall also receive a 150% risk weight, unless the Labuan bank apply the recognised CRM techniques for such exposures.

11.4 In cases where short-term ratings are available, a Labuan bank shall apply the following interaction with the general preferential treatment for short-term exposures to banking institutions as described in paragraph 18.3:

- (i) the general preferential treatment for short-term exposures applies to all exposures to banking institutions with an original maturity of up to three months when there is no specific short-term rating;

⁵ Please refer to **Appendix I** for the details of the rating categories.

⁶ This includes all non-prime and B or C ratings.

- (ii) when there is a short-term rating and such rating maps into a risk weight that is more favourable (i.e. lower or identical to that derived from the general preferential treatment), the short-term rating shall be used for the specific exposure only. Other short-term exposures would be subject to the general preferential treatment; and
- (iii) when a specific short-term rating maps into a less favourable (higher) risk weight, the general short-term preferential treatment for interbank exposures shall not be used. The exposures shall apply the same risk weight as that implied by the specific short-term rating.

12.0 Level of Application of Ratings

- 12.1 External ratings for one entity within a corporate group shall not be used to determine the risk weights of other entities within the same group. A Labuan bank shall apply the risk weights for exposures to the other entities within the same group based on Part D of the Guidelines.

13.0 Use of Unsolicited Ratings

- 13.1 A Labuan bank should only apply solicited ratings from eligible ECAs for purposes of the capital adequacy computation under the standardised approach.
- 13.2 For internal risk management purposes, Labuan banks may consider using unsolicited ratings.

PART C DUE DILIGENCE

14.0 Due Diligence

- 14.1 When using external ratings, a Labuan bank must perform due diligence to ensure that the Labuan bank has an adequate understanding at the origination and thereafter, on a regular basis (at least annually), of the risk profile of their counterparties. The due diligence conducted by the Labuan bank must ascertain the risk of the exposure and ensure that the risk weight applied in computing the capital requirements commensurate with the inherent risk of the exposure and is prudent.
- 14.2 A Labuan bank must take reasonable and adequate steps to assess the operating and financial performance levels of each counterparty on a regular basis (at least annually).
- 14.3 For exposures to entities belonging to consolidated groups, a Labuan bank may perform due diligence to the extent possible, on the solo entity to which the Labuan bank has a credit exposure to. In evaluating the repayment capacity of the solo entity, the Labuan bank may consider any contagion risk from the group that may impair the solo entity's ability to repay the credit exposure.
- 14.4 A Labuan bank shall have in place effective and clear governance and internal policies, procedures, systems and controls to ensure that the due diligence exercises are robust.

PART D INDIVIDUAL EXPOSURES

15.0 Exposures to Sovereigns and Central Banks

15.1 A Labuan bank shall apply a 0% risk weight to:

- (i) exposures to the Federal Government of Malaysia and the Central Bank of Malaysia⁷, where such exposures are denominated and funded⁸ in Ringgit Malaysia (RM); and
- (ii) exposures in RM where there is an explicit guarantee provided by the Federal Government of Malaysia or the Central Bank of Malaysia.

15.2 Where another national supervisor has accorded a preferential risk weight (that is 0% or 20%) for exposures to its sovereign (or central bank), a Labuan bank shall only apply the preferential risk weight on these exposures provided these exposures are denominated and funded in their domestic currency. Where an explicit guarantee has been provided by these sovereigns (or central banks), the preferential risk weight shall be applied.

15.3 Notwithstanding paragraph 15.2, in circumstances where the Labuan FSA deems the preferential risk weight to be inappropriate, the Labuan FSA reserves the right to require these sovereign exposures to be risk-weighted based on the sovereign's external rating. In such circumstances, the Labuan bank shall ensure that these sovereign exposures must be risk-weighted based on the sovereign's external rating.

⁷ Including securities issued through special purpose vehicles established by the Central Bank of Malaysia e.g. Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) Sukuk Ijarah and BNMni-Murabahah issued through BNM Sukuk Berhad. However, Labuan bank shall apply the look-through approach as in **Appendix IV** for BNM Mudarabah certificate (BMC).

⁸ This means that the Labuan bank has corresponding liabilities denominated in RM.

15.4 For exposures to sovereigns (or central banks) not falling under paragraphs 15.1 and 15.2⁹, a Labuan bank shall risk weight the exposures based on the external rating of the sovereigns (or central banks) as follows:

Rating category ¹⁰	1	2	3	4	5	Unrated
Risk weight	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	100%

16.0 Exposures to Public Sector Entities (PSEs)

16.1 A Labuan bank shall apply a 20% risk weight to exposures to domestic PSEs that meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) the PSE has been established under its own statutory act;
- (ii) the PSE and its subsidiaries are not involved in any commercial undertakings;
- (iii) the winding-up process against the PSE is not possible; and
- (iv) the PSE is mostly funded by the Federal Government of Malaysia and any financing facilities obtained by the PSE are subjected to strict internal financing rules by the PSE.

Exposures to PSE that do not fulfil all of the above criteria shall be risk-weighted as corporate exposures as per paragraph 20.0.

16.2 In cases where other national supervisors have accorded a preferential risk weight to their PSEs (i.e. to be treated as exposures to sovereign), a Labuan bank shall only apply the preferential risk weight on their exposures to these foreign PSEs provided these exposures are denominated and funded in their domestic currency.

⁹ Such as bonds/sukuk denominated in USD that are issued and/or guaranteed by Federal Government of Malaysia.

¹⁰ Please refer to **Appendix I** for the details of the rating categories.

16.3 Notwithstanding paragraph 16.2, where the preferential risk weight to a foreign PSE is deemed inappropriate, Labuan FSA reserves the right to require exposures to the PSE to be risk-weighted based on its external rating. In such circumstances, the exposures to the PSE must be risk-weighted based on its external rating.

17.0 Exposures to Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

17.1 A Labuan bank shall apply a 0% risk weight to the following qualifying MDBs:

- (i) World Bank Group comprising the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and the International Development Association (IDA);
- (ii) Asian Development Bank (ADB);
- (iii) African Development Bank (AfDB);
- (iv) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD);
- (v) Inter-American Development Bank (IADB);
- (vi) European Investment Bank (EIB);
- (vii) European Investment Fund (EIF);
- (viii) Nordic Investment Bank (NIB);
- (ix) Caribbean Development Bank (CDB);
- (x) Islamic Development Bank (IDB);
- (xi) Council of Europe Development Bank (CEDB);
- (xii) International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm), and
- (xiii) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

17.2 For exposures to other MDBs, a Labuan bank shall risk weight the exposures based on the MDB's external ratings as follows:

Rating category ¹⁰	1	2	3	4	5	Unrated
“Base” Risk weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	50%

18.0 Exposures to Banking Institutions

18.1 A Labuan bank shall classify an exposure to a banking institution and a development financial institution (DFI)¹¹ as an exposure to banking institutions. This includes exposures in the form of financing or senior debt instruments but excludes subordinated debts and equities that are recognised as regulatory capital instruments as specified in paragraph 21.0.

18.2 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its exposures to banking institutions according to their external ratings as follows:

Rating category ¹⁰	1	2	3	4	5	Unrated
“Base” Risk weight	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	50%
Risk weight for short-term exposures	20%	20%	20%	50%	150%	50%

18.3 For the purpose of paragraph 18.2, short-term exposures are defined as –

- exposures to banking institutions with an original maturity of 3 months or less; or
- exposures to banking institutions that arise from the movement of goods across national borders with an original maturity of 6 months or less¹².

18.4 A Labuan bank must ensure that the ratings applied in paragraph 18.2 do not incorporate assumptions of implicit government support unless the rating is accorded to a banking institution whose shares are fully and directly owned by the government. Implicit government support refers to the notion that the government would voluntarily (and not by legal requirement), step in to fulfil the obligation of

¹¹ DFIs refer to specialised financial institutions established by the Government as part of an overall strategy to develop and promote specific strategic sectors, such as agriculture, small and medium enterprises (SMEs), infrastructure development, shipping and capital-intensive and high-technology industries for the social and economic development of the country.

¹² This includes trade-related financing that are self-liquidating.

the banking institution to its creditors in the event the banking institution is in distress and is unable to do so.

18.5 Where the external ratings of Labuan banks include the implicit government support as referred to in paragraph 18.4, a Labuan bank shall only apply these ratings for a period of up to 30 June 2032 unless Labuan FSA requires otherwise. With effect from 1 July 2032, ratings must be adjusted to exclude implicit government support.

18.6 In line with the due diligence requirement in paragraph 14.0, a Labuan bank must ensure that the external ratings appropriately reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparties. If the due diligence analysis shows higher risk characteristics than that implied by the external rating bucket of the exposure, a Labuan bank must assign a risk weight of at least one bucket higher than the risk weight determined by the external rating. The due diligence analysis must not result in the exposure being accorded a lower risk weight than that determined by the external rating.

18.7 Specifically for unrated banking institutions, where the due diligence analysis shows higher risk characteristics than that implied by the flat risk weight applied to unrated banking institution exposures, a Labuan bank must assign a risk weight of at least one bucket higher than the risk weight for banking institutions rated BBB-.

19.0 Exposures to Securities Firms and Other Financial Institutions

19.1 A Labuan bank shall treat exposures to insurers and takaful operators (ITOs), securities firms, unit trust companies and other asset management companies as exposures to corporates.

19.2 A Labuan bank shall apply a risk weight of 20% on exposures to Malaysian and Labuan stock exchanges¹³ and clearing houses exposures.

¹³ Refers to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and Labuan Financial Exchange.

19.3 Exposures to a financial holding company shall be treated as exposures to banking institutions.

20.0 Exposures to Corporates

20.1 A Labuan bank shall treat an exposure (e.g. financing, bonds/sukuk, receivables) to incorporated entities, associations, partnerships, proprietorships, trusts, funds and other entities with similar characteristics, except those which qualify for other exposure classes, as exposures to corporates. This form of exposures excludes subordinated debt and equity.

20.2 A Labuan bank shall classify its corporate exposures based on the following categories:

- (i) general corporate;
- (ii) corporate small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); or
- (iii) specialised financing.

General Corporate Exposures

20.3 A Labuan bank shall assign risk weights to its general corporate exposures according to their external ratings as follows:

Rating category ¹⁰	1	2	3	4	5	Unrated
“Base” Risk weight	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%	100%

20.4 Based on the due diligence analysis as required in paragraph 14.0, a Labuan bank must ensure that the external ratings appropriately reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparties. If the due diligence analysis shows higher risk characteristics than that implied by the external rating bucket of the exposure, the Labuan bank must assign a risk weight that is at least one bucket higher than the risk weight determined by the external rating. The due diligence analysis must not result in the

counterparty being accorded a lower risk weight than that determined by the external rating.

Corporate SME Exposures

- 20.5 For unrated corporate exposures where the reported annual sales (on a consolidated group basis where applicable) are less than or equal to USD60 million or its equivalent in any foreign currency for the most recent financial year, Labuan bank shall classify such exposures as corporate SMEs. A Labuan bank shall apply a risk weight of 85% to corporate SME exposures¹⁴.
- 20.6 For the avoidance of doubt, where a corporate SME is rated, the treatment specified under paragraphs 20.3 and 20.4 shall continue to apply.

Specialised Financing Exposures

- 20.7 A Labuan bank shall treat a corporate exposure as a specialised financing exposure if the financing exhibits more than one of the following characteristics, either in its legal form or economic substance:
 - (i) the exposure is not related to real estate and is within the definitions of object finance, project finance or commodities finance under paragraph 20.8. If the exposure is related to real estate, the treatment would be determined in accordance with paragraph 23.0;
 - (ii) the exposure is to an entity (often a special purpose vehicle (SPV)) that was created specifically to finance and/or operate physical assets;
 - (iii) the entity has few or no other material assets or activities, and therefore has little or no independent capacity to repay the obligation, apart from the income that it receives from the asset(s) being financed. The primary source

¹⁴ Where Labuan banks are unable to determine the annual sales for the consolidated group, Labuan banks should apply a more conservative treatment, and treat the customer under the general corporate asset class. For the avoidance of doubt, this customer would not qualify for the 85% risk weight prescribed for corporate SMEs.

of repayment of the obligation is the income generated from the asset(s); or

(iv) the terms of the obligation give the Labuan bank a substantial degree of control over the asset(s) and the income generated by the asset(s).

20.8 A Labuan bank shall classify the exposures described in paragraph 20.7 into one of the following three subcategories of specialised financing:

- (i) project finance, which refers to the method of funding in which the Labuan bank primarily considers the revenues generated by a single project, both as the source of repayment and as security for the exposure. This type of financing is usually for large, complex, and expensive investments such as power plants, chemical processing plants, mines, transportation infrastructure, environment, media, and telecommunication infrastructure. Project finance may take the form of financing the construction of a new capital installation or refinancing of an existing installation, with or without improvements;
- (ii) object finance, which refers to the method of funding to acquire assets (e.g. ships, aircraft, satellites, railcars, and fleets) where the repayment of the exposure is dependent on the cash flows generated by the specific assets that have been financed and pledged or assigned to the Labuan bank; or
- (iii) commodities finance, which refers to short-term financing to finance reserves, inventories, or receivables of exchange-traded commodities (e.g. crude oil, metals, or crops), where the exposure will be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the commodity and the obligor has no independent capacity to repay the exposure.

20.9 A Labuan bank shall assign the risk weights for specialised financing determined by the issue-specific external ratings as follows:

Rating category ¹⁰	1	2	3	4	5
Risk weight	20%	50%	75%	100%	150%

20.10 A Labuan bank shall not apply the issuer ratings for the purpose of paragraph 20.9.

20.11 For exposures that do not have an issue-specific external rating as prescribed in paragraph 20.9, a Labuan bank shall apply the following risk weights:

- (i) for object and commodities finance exposures, apply 100%; or
- (ii) for project finance, apply:
 - (a) 130% during the pre-operational phase;
 - (b) 100% during the operational phase as defined in paragraph 20.12; or
 - (c) 80% during operational phase if the exposure is deemed to be a high-quality project finance exposure, as defined in paragraph 20.13.

20.12 For the purpose of paragraph 20.11, a Labuan bank shall construe “operational phase” as the phase in which the entity that was specifically created to finance a project has a positive net cash flow that is sufficient to cover any remaining contractual obligation and a declining long-term debt.

20.13 A high-quality project finance exposure referred to in paragraph 20.11 means an exposure to a project finance entity, where:

- (i) the project finance entity is able to meet its financial commitments in a timely manner and its ability to do so is assessed to be robust against adverse changes in the economic cycle and business conditions;
- (ii) the project finance entity is restricted from acting to the detriment of the creditors¹⁵;
- (iii) the project finance entity has sufficient reserve funds or other financial arrangements to cover the contingency funding and working capital requirements of the project;
- (iv) the project finance entity has revenues that are availability-based¹⁶ or subject to a rate-of-return regulation or take-or-pay contract;

¹⁵ An example of the project finance entity acting to the detriment of the creditors is where it is not able to issue additional debt without the consent of existing creditors.

¹⁶ This means that once construction is completed, the project finance entity is entitled to payments from its contractual counterparties as long as the contract conditions are fulfilled. Availability payments are

- (v) the project finance entity has revenue that depends on one main counterparty and this main counterparty is able to demonstrate good credit quality (e.g. a central government, PSE, a corporate entity with a risk weight of 80% or lower, or a corporate entity with an equivalent internal rating of investment-grade or better);
- (vi) the exposure to the project finance entity is governed by contractual provisions that provide for a high degree of protection for the Labuan bank in case of a default of the project finance entity;
- (vii) the main counterparty or other counterparties which similarly comply with the eligibility criteria for the main counterparty will protect the Labuan bank from the losses resulting from a termination of the project;
- (viii) all assets and contracts necessary to operate the project have been pledged to the Labuan bank to the extent permitted by applicable law; and
- (ix) the Labuan bank may assume control of the project finance entity in case of its default.

21.0 Exposures to Subordinated Debt, Equity and Other Capital Instruments

21.1 A Labuan bank shall classify an exposure as an equity exposure if it meets all the following criteria:

- (i) the exposure includes direct and indirect ownership interests, whether voting or non-voting, in the assets and income of a commercial enterprise or of Labuan bank that is not consolidated or deducted from the capital base of the Labuan bank;
- (ii) it is irredeemable where the return of invested funds can be achieved only by the sale of the investment or sale of the rights to the investment or by the liquidation of the issuer;
- (iii) it does not embody an obligation on the part of the issuer; and

sized to cover operating and maintenance costs, debt service costs and equity returns as the project finance entity operates the project. Availability payments are not subject to swings in demand, such as traffic levels, and are adjusted typically only for the lack of performance or lack of availability of the asset to the public.

(iv) it conveys a residual claim on the assets or income of the issuer.

21.2 Notwithstanding paragraph 21.1, a Labuan bank shall categorise the following instruments as equity exposures:

- (i) an instrument with the same structure as those permitted as Tier 1 capital for Labuan banks; and
- (ii) an instrument that embodies an obligation on the part of the issuer and meets any of the following conditions:
 - (a) the settlement of the obligation may be deferred indefinitely;
 - (b) the obligation requires (or permits at the issuer's discretion) settlement by issuance of a fixed number of the issuer's equity shares;
 - (c) the obligation requires (or permits at the issuer's discretion) settlement by issuance of a variable number of the issuer's equity shares and (ceteris paribus), any change in the value of the obligation is attributable to, comparable to, and in the same direction as, the change in the value of a fixed number of the issuer's equity shares¹⁷;
 - or
 - (d) the Labuan bank has the option to require the obligation to be settled in equity shares, unless:
 - (A) in the case of a traded instrument, the Labuan bank is able to demonstrate that the instrument trades more like the debt of the issuer than equity; or
 - (B) in the case of non-traded instruments, the Labuan bank is able to demonstrate that the instrument is akin to a debt,

¹⁷ For certain obligations that require or permit settlement by issuance of a variable number of the issuer's equity shares, the change in the monetary value of the obligation is equal to the change in the fair value of a fixed number of equity shares multiplied by a specified factor. Those obligations meet the conditions of item (c) if both the factor and the referenced number of shares are fixed. For example, an issuer may be required to settle an obligation by issuing shares with a value equal to three times the appreciation in the fair value of 1,000 equity shares. That obligation is considered to be the same as an obligation that requires settlement by issuance of shares equal to the appreciation in the fair value of 3,000 equity shares.

where the Labuan bank shall only decompose the risks for regulatory purposes subject to the prior written consent of the Labuan FSA.

21.3 A Labuan bank shall consider the economic substance of a debt or equity instrument based on the requirements in paragraph 21.1 to determine the appropriate regulatory capital treatment. For example:

- (i) holdings of debt obligations and other securities, partnerships, derivatives or other vehicles structured with the intent of conveying the economic substance of equity ownership are considered as equity exposures^{18,19}; and
- (ii) equity investments that are structured with the intent of conveying the economic substance of debt or securitisation holdings are considered as subordinated debt and securitisation exposures respectively unless the Labuan FSA requires otherwise²⁰.

21.4 A Labuan bank must risk weight exposures to subordinated debt, equity and other regulatory capital instruments issued by corporates or Labuan banks that are not deducted from regulatory capital, as follows:

¹⁸ Equities that are recorded as a financing but arise from a debt/equity swap made as part of the orderly realisation or restructuring of the debt are included in the definition of equity holdings. However, these instruments may not attract a lower capital charge than would apply if the holdings remained in the debt portfolio.

¹⁹ This includes liabilities from which the return is linked to that of equities. Labuan FSA may elect not to require that such liabilities be included where they are directly hedged by an equity holding, such that the net position does not involve material risk.

²⁰ Nonetheless, Labuan FSA reserves the right to re-categorise debt holdings as equity for regulatory purposes to ensure a consistent and appropriate treatment.

Exposure	Risk weight
Equity investments called for by the Federal Government of Malaysia, Central Bank of Malaysia.	100%
Subordinated debt and capital instruments other than equities, including instruments that qualify as total loss-absorption capacity (TLAC) ²¹ liabilities that are not deducted from regulatory capital	150%
Speculative unlisted equity ²²	400%
Equity of a non-financial commercial subsidiary	1250%
Other equity	250%

22.0 Retail Exposures

22.1 A Labuan bank shall classify its retail exposures into three categories:

- (i) regulatory retail exposures to “transactors”;
- (ii) regulatory retail exposures to “non-transactors”; or
- (iii) other retail exposures²³.

22.2 A Labuan bank shall classify exposures to an individual person and other persons including SMEs as regulatory retail exposures if the exposures meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) product criterion – The exposure takes the form of any of the following:
 - (a) revolving credits and lines of credit (including credit cards, charge cards and overdrafts);
 - (b) personal term financing and leases (e.g. instalment financing, auto-financing and leases, student and educational financing and personal financing); and
 - (c) small business facilities and commitments.

²¹ Total loss-absorption capacity requirements that are imposed on global systemically important banks (G-SIBs).

²² Equity investment in unlisted companies that are invested for short-term resale purposes or are considered venture capital or similar investments which are subject to price volatility and are acquired in anticipation of significant future capital gains.

²³ Retail exposures that do not meet the criteria for regulatory retail exposures.

Mortgage financing, derivatives and other securities (such as bonds/sukuk and equities), whether listed or not, are excluded from this paragraph;

(ii) low value individual exposures – The maximum aggregated exposure to one counterparty shall not exceed an absolute threshold of USD1.2 million or its equivalent in any foreign currency²⁴; and

(iii) granularity criterion – No aggregated exposure²⁵ to one counterparty²⁶ can exceed 0.2%²⁷ of the overall regulatory retail portfolio²⁸.

22.3 For the purpose of paragraph 22.2, exposures to SMEs²⁹ refer to corporate exposures where the reported annual sales (on a consolidated group basis where applicable) are less than or equal USD60 million for the most recent financial year.

22.4 A Labuan bank shall classify the following regulatory retail obligors as “transactors”:

(i) obligors in relation to credit facilities such as credit cards and charge cards, where the balance has been repaid in full at each scheduled repayment date for the previous 12 months; or

²⁴ For this assessment, aggregate exposure means gross amount (inclusive of defaulted exposures) but without considering CRM of all forms of debt exposures (including off-balance sheet exposures) that individually satisfy the product and granularity criteria.

²⁵ Aggregated exposure means gross amount (i.e. not taking any CRM into account) of all forms of retail exposures, excluding residential real estate exposures. In case of off-balance sheet claims, the gross amount would be calculated after applying credit conversion factors.

²⁶ “To one counterparty” means one or several entities that may be considered as a single beneficiary as defined under the *Guidelines on Single Counterparty Exposure Limit for Labuan Banks* issued on 1 January 2014.

²⁷ To apply the 0.2% threshold of the granularity criterion, Labuan bank must undertake a one-off computation by taking the following actions –

- first, identify the full set of exposures in the retail exposure class;
- second, identify the subset of exposures that meet the product criterion and do not exceed the threshold for the value of aggregated exposures to one counterparty; and
- third, exclude any exposures that have a value greater than 0.2% of the subset before exclusions. Labuan banks may update the computation on an annual basis to ensure compliance with the requirement.

²⁸ For granularity criterion assessment, Labuan bank shall exclude the defaulted exposures from the overall regulatory retail portfolio.

²⁹ SMEs shall exclude entities that are public-listed on the main market and subsidiaries of: (i) publicly-listed companies on the main market; (ii) multinational companies; (iii) government-linked companies; (iv) *Syarikat Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan*; and (v) state-owned enterprises.

- (ii) obligors in relation to overdraft facilities where there has been no drawdown over the previous 12 months.

22.5 A Labuan bank shall risk weight the exposures to retail assets as follows:

Type of retail exposures	Risk weight
Regulatory retail exposures to “transactors”	45%
Regulatory retail exposures to “non-transactors”	75%
Other retail exposures	100%

22.6 Notwithstanding paragraph 22.5, a Labuan bank shall apply a risk weight of 100% to any term financing for personal use with an original maturity of more than 5 years.

23.0 Real Estate Exposures

23.1 A Labuan bank shall classify real estate³⁰ exposures as follows:

- (i) “regulatory real estate exposures” for exposures secured by real estate that meet the requirements in paragraph 23.3;
- (ii) “land acquisition, development and construction (ADC) exposures” for exposures that meet the requirements in paragraph 23.16; and
- (iii) “other real estate exposures”, for exposures secured by real estate that do not qualify as “regulatory real estate exposures” or “ADC exposures”.

23.2 A Labuan bank shall classify “regulatory real estate exposures” as follows:

- (i) “residential real estate exposures”³¹, for regulatory real estate exposures that are secured by a property that has the nature of dwelling and satisfies all applicable laws and regulations for the property to be occupied for housing purposes; and

³⁰ Real estate includes land or any property that is attached to the land, in particular buildings.

³¹ Residential real estate means property which is zoned for single-family homes, multi-family apartments, townhouses and condominiums. It excludes shop houses which can be eligible for commercial real estate exposures as per paragraph 23.2(ii).

(ii) “commercial real estate exposures”, for regulatory real estate exposures that are not residential real estate.

Regulatory Real Estate Exposures

23.3 A Labuan bank shall ensure a financing complies with the following criteria before it can be considered as a regulatory real estate exposure where the relevant risk weights requirements are as provided in paragraphs 23.12 to 23.15:

- (i) finished property – the financing must be secured by a fully completed immovable property, except for exposures secured by forest and agricultural land;
- (ii) legal enforceability – any claim on the property must be legally enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions. The collateral agreement and the legal process underpinning it must provide the Labuan bank the legal powers and avenues to realise the value of the property within a reasonable time frame;
- (iii) claims over the property – the financing is a claim over the property where the Labuan bank holds a first lien over the property, or holds the first lien and any sequentially lower ranking lien(s) (i.e. there is no intermediate lien from another bank) over the same property;
- (iv) ability of the obligor to repay the financing – the obligor must meet the Labuan bank’s underwriting policies which are subject to minimum requirements in paragraph 23.4;
- (v) prudent value of property – the property must be valued according to the criteria in paragraphs 23.6 and 23.7 for determining the value in the financing-to-value ratio (FTV). Moreover, the value of the property must not depend materially on the performance of the obligor; and
- (vi) required documentation – all the information required at financing origination and for monitoring purposes must be properly documented, including information on the ability of the obligor to repay the financing and on the valuation of the property.

23.4 A Labuan bank must put in place prudent underwriting policies in the granting of mortgage financing that includes the assessment of the ability of the obligor to repay financing.

23.5 For purposes of the underwriting policies, a Labuan bank may include –

- (i) metrics on the obligor's ability to repay the financing (e.g. financing's debt service coverage ratio) and the thresholds of these metrics in accordance with the risk appetite of the Labuan bank; and
- (ii) other considerations, including relevant metrics for risk assessments for mortgage financing that depend materially on the cash flows generated by the property (e.g. occupancy rate of the property) for repayment of the financing.

23.6 The value of property used in measuring FTV referred to in paragraph 23.3 must be maintained at the value at origination³² unless any of the following circumstances³³ are satisfied:

- (i) an extraordinary, idiosyncratic event³⁴ occurs resulting in a permanent reduction of the property value;
- (ii) modifications made to the property unequivocally increase its value; or
- (iii) Labuan FSA requires the Labuan bank to revise the property value downwards.

23.7 A Labuan bank must calculate the FTV prudently in accordance with the following requirements:

- (i) the amount of the financing shall include the outstanding exposure amount and any undrawn amount of the mortgage financing. The exposure amount

³² For the avoidance of doubt, for exposures that were originated prior to the effective implementation date of this Guidelines, Labuan bank may apply the current valuation, rather than the value of the property at origination.

³³ If the value has been adjusted downwards, a subsequent upwards adjustment can be made but not to a higher value than the value at origination.

³⁴ Examples include but are not limited to natural disasters.

must be calculated gross of any provisions and other risk mitigants, except where the conditions for on-balance sheet netting in Part F have been met; and

(ii) value of the property must be appraised independently³⁵ using robust valuation criteria, and the Labuan bank must ensure that:

(a) the financing amount comprises of the potential or outstanding exposures to the obligor. Where the financing facility covers additional costs to be incurred by the obligor in connection to the home financing (e.g. for fire takaful, stamp duty fees, legal fees, Mortgage Reducing Term Assurance etc.), these amounts shall also be included in the financing amount;

(b) the valuation excludes expectations on future price increases. Where the current market price is significantly above the value that would be sustainable over the life of the financing, Labuan bank must adjust the pricing downwards; and

(c) where a market value of the property can be determined, the valuation shall not be higher than the market value at the point of origination, unless the conditions under paragraph 23.6(ii) are met.

23.8 A Labuan bank shall recognise a guarantee or financial collateral as a credit risk mitigant³⁶ in calculating the exposure amount secured by real estate if it qualifies as eligible collateral under the CRM framework in Part F of this Guidelines. However, the FTV bucket and risk weight to be applied to the exposure amount must be determined independent of the CRM.

23.9 A Labuan bank must determine whether the repayments for the regulatory real estate exposure would be materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property securing the financing rather than the capacity of the obligor to service

³⁵ The valuation must be done independently from the bank's mortgage acquisition, financing processing and financing decision process.

³⁶ Where the residential mortgage financing is protected by Cagamas SRP Berhad, a risk weight of 20% shall apply on the protected portion, while the remaining portion shall be risk-weighted based on the post-protection financing-to-value ratios.

the debt from other sources. A Labuan bank shall consider a regulatory real estate exposure is materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property when the primary source of the cash flows are lease or rental payments from the property, or from the sale of the property.

23.10 A financing may be considered materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property if more than 50% of the obligor's income used to service the financing is from cash flows generated by the property. This would predominantly apply to financing to corporates, SMEs or SPVs.

23.11 For residential real estate exposures, a Labuan bank shall exclude the following exposures from being classified as "materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property":

- (i) an exposure secured by a property that is the obligor's primary residence;
- (ii) an exposure secured by an income-producing residential housing unit, to an individual who has 2 or less residential mortgages;
- (iii) an exposure secured by residential real estate property to associations or cooperatives of individuals that are regulated under national law, where the property is used solely by its members as a primary residence; and
- (iv) an exposure secured by residential real estate property to public housing companies, agencies and not-for-profit associations regulated under national law to serve social objectives and offer tenants long-term housing.

Residential Real Estate Exposures

23.12 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its exposures to residential real estate that are not materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property as follows:

FTV (x)	$x \leq 50\%$	$50\% < x \leq 60\%$	$60\% < x \leq 80\%$	$80\% < x \leq 90\%$	$90\% < x \leq 100\%$	$x > 100\%$
Risk weight	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	70%

23.13 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its exposures to residential real estate that are materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property as follows:

FTV (x)	$x \leq 50\%$	$50\% < x \leq 60\%$	$60\% < x \leq 80\%$	$80\% < x \leq 90\%$	$90\% < x \leq 100\%$	$x > 100\%$
Risk weight	30%	35%	45%	60%	75%	105%

Commercial Real Estate Exposures

23.14 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its exposures to real estate that are not materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property as follows:

FTV (x)	$x \leq 60\%$	$x > 60\%$
Risk weight	min (60, risk weight of counterparty) %	Risk weight of counterparty ³⁷

23.15 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its exposures to commercial real estate that are materially dependent on cash flows generated by the property as follows:

FTV (x)	$x \leq 60\%$	$60\% < x \leq 80\%$	$x > 80\%$
Risk weight	70%	90%	110%

Land ADC Exposures

23.16 A Labuan bank shall treat financing to companies or SPVs for land acquisition for development and construction purposes, or development and construction of any residential or commercial property, as Land ADC exposures.

23.17 Financing to corporates or SPVs where repayment of the financing depends on the credit quality of the corporate and not on the future income generated by the

³⁷ For avoidance of doubt, the risk weight applicable for individuals is 75%; and risk weight for SMEs/corporate SMEs is 85%.

property, shall not be classified as Land ADC exposures, and shall be treated as corporate exposures.

23.18 A Labuan bank shall apply a risk weight of 150% to its Land ADC exposures.

23.19 Land ADC exposures to residential real estate shall only be risk-weighted at 100%, if the prudential underwriting standards meet the requirements in paragraphs 23.3 and 23.4, and –

- (i) for land acquisition, the FTV does not exceed 75%; or
- (ii) for other financing, the number of pre-sale contracts amount to over 50% of the total contracts. Pre-sale contracts are written contracts that are legally binding³⁸, and the purchaser or renter have made a cash deposit which is subject to forfeiture if the contract is terminated.

Other Real Estate Exposures

23.20 A Labuan bank shall risk weight its other real estate exposures as follows:

Exposures	Risk weight
Exposures that are <u>not</u> materially dependent on the cash flows generated by the property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For exposures to individuals, the risk weight applied is 75%.• For exposures to SMEs, the risk weight applied is 85%.• For exposures to other counterparties, the risk weight applied is the risk weight assigned to an unsecured exposure to that counterparty.
Exposures that are materially dependent on the cash flows generated by the property	150%

24.0 Exposures with Currency Mismatch

24.1 For exposures that originate after 1 July 2027, a Labuan bank shall apply a multiplier of 1.5 to risk weights (up to a ceiling of 150%) applied to unhedged retail

³⁸ E.g. through a sales and purchase agreement.

and residential real estate exposures to individuals specified under paragraphs 22.0 and 23.0 where the financing currency is different from the currency of the obligor's source of income.

24.2 For the purpose of paragraph 24.1:

- (i) an unhedged exposure refers to an exposure to an obligor where there is no natural or financial hedge against the foreign exchange risk resulting from the currency mismatch between the currency of the obligor's income and the currency of the financing;
- (ii) a natural hedge exists where the obligor receives foreign currency income that matches the currency of the financing (e.g. remittances, rental incomes, salaries); and
- (iii) a financial hedge includes a legal contract with a Labuan bank (e.g. forward contract).

Only natural or financial hedges that cover at least 90% of the financing instalments are considered sufficient, regardless of the number of hedges for purposes of the application of the multiplier. Otherwise, the exposure shall be deemed as an unhedged exposure.

25.0 Defaulted Exposures

- 25.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in paragraph 25.2 or 25.3 on defaulted exposures as defined in **Appendix III**.
- 25.2 With the exception of residential real estate exposures where repayments for the financing do not materially depend on cash flows generated by the property,

Labuan bank shall risk weight the unsecured or unguaranteed portion³⁹ of its defaulted exposures, net of specific provisions⁴⁰ and partial write-offs, as follows:

Unsecured or Unguaranteed Portion of Defaulted Exposure	Risk Weight
Specific provisions < 20% of the outstanding amount of the exposure	150%
Specific provisions \geq 20% of the outstanding amount of the exposure, but < 50% of the outstanding amount of the exposure	100%
Specific provisions \geq 50% of the outstanding amount of the exposure	50%

25.3 For defaulted residential real estate exposures where repayments for the financing do not materially depend on cash flows generated by the property, a Labuan bank shall risk weight the exposures at 100%, net of specific provisions and partial write-offs.

26.0 Off-Balance Sheet Exposures

26.1 A Labuan bank shall convert off-balance sheet items into credit exposure equivalents using credit conversion factors (CCF).

26.2 A Labuan bank shall treat any contractual arrangement to extend credit, purchase assets or issue credit substitutes, that has been offered by the Labuan bank and accepted by the obligor, as commitments. This includes any such arrangement that can be unconditionally cancelled by the Labuan bank at any time without prior notice to the obligor. It also includes any such arrangement that can be cancelled by the Labuan bank if the obligor fails to meet the conditions set out in the facility documentation, including conditions that must be met by the obligor prior to any initial or subsequent drawdown under the arrangement.

³⁹ For the purpose of defining the secured or guaranteed portion of the defaulted exposure, eligible collateral and guarantees will be the same as for credit risk mitigation purposes in Part F.

⁴⁰ Specific provisions refer to loss allowance measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for credit-impaired exposures as defined under the acceptable FRSs. These provisions are commonly known as Stage 3 provisions.

26.3 For the commitments, a Labuan bank shall multiply the CCF with the committed but undrawn amount of the exposure.

26.4 A Labuan bank shall apply the CCF for its off-balance sheet items as follows:

Off-balance sheet items	CCF
Direct credit substitutes such as general guarantees of indebtedness (including standby letters of credit serving as financial guarantees for financing and securities) and acceptances (including endorsements with the character of acceptances).	100%
Sale and repurchase agreements ⁴¹ and asset sales with recourse where the credit risk remains with the Labuan bank ⁴² .	100%
The financing of Labuan banks' securities or the posting of securities as collateral by Labuan banks, including instances where these arise out of repo-style transactions (i.e. repurchase/reverse repurchase and securities financing transactions) ⁴³ .	100%
Forward asset purchases, forward deposits and partly paid shares and securities, which represent commitments with certain drawdown.	100%
Note issuance facilities and revolving underwriting facilities regardless of the maturity of the underlying facility.	50%
Certain transaction-related contingent items such as performance bonds, bid bonds, warranties and standby letters of credit related to particular transactions.	50%
Other commitments, regardless of the maturity of the underlying facility, unless they qualify for a lower CCF. This shall include unutilised credit card.	40%
Issuing and confirming Labuan banks' short-term ⁴⁴ self-liquidating trade letters of credit arising from the movement of goods such as documentary credits collateralised by the underlying shipment.	20%
Commitments that are unconditionally cancellable ⁴⁵ at any time by Labuan bank without prior notice, or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in the obligor's creditworthiness.	10%
Off-balance sheet items that are credit substitutes not explicitly included in any other category.	100%

⁴¹ Any reference to repurchase agreement or repo in this document shall include all Shariah-compliant alternatives to repo such as Sell and Buy Back Agreement and Collateralised *Murabahah* instruments.

⁴² The exposures shall be risk-weighted according to the type of asset (e.g. home financing) and not according to the counterparty (e.g. Cagamas) with whom the transaction has been entered into.

⁴³ Labuan bank shall also apply the risk weighting treatment for counterparty credit risk in addition to the credit risk charge on the securities or posted collateral, where the credit risk of the securities posted as collateral remains with the bank. This does not apply to posted collateral related to derivative transactions that is treated in accordance with the counterparty credit risk standards.

⁴⁴ Maturity below one year.

⁴⁵ Labuan bank must demonstrate that it has the legal ability to cancel these facilities and that its internal control systems and monitoring practices are adequate to support timely cancellations which the Labuan bank does effect in practice upon evidence of a deterioration in an obligor's creditworthiness. The Labuan bank must also be able to demonstrate that such cancellations have not exposed the

26.5 A Labuan bank shall apply the lower of two applicable CCFs when there is an undertaking to provide a commitment on an off-balance sheet item⁴⁶.

27.0 Exposures that Give Rise to Counterparty Credit Risk

27.1 A Labuan bank shall comply with the following methods to compute the exposure amount of the relevant transactions:

- (i) methods from **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)* for over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives transactions; and
- (ii) CRM from Part F of this Guidelines for exchange-traded derivatives, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions.

28.0 Exposures in Credit Derivatives

28.1 A Labuan bank that provides credit protection through a first-to-default or second-to-default credit derivative shall be subject to the following capital requirements:

- (i) for first-to-default credit derivatives, the risk weights of the assets included in the basket must be aggregated up to a maximum of 1250% and multiplied by the nominal amount of the protection provided by the credit derivative; and
- (ii) for second-to-default credit derivatives, the treatment is similar to paragraph 28.1(i), except, in aggregating the risk weights, the asset with the lowest risk-weighted amount shall be excluded from the calculation.

Labuan bank to legal actions, or where such actions have been taken, the courts have decided in favour of the Labuan bank.

⁴⁶ E.g. If Labuan bank has a commitment to open short-term self-liquidating trade letters of credit arising from the movement of goods, a 20% CCF will be applied (instead of a 40% CCF); and if Labuan bank has an unconditionally cancellable commitment to issue direct credit substitutes, a 10% CCF will be applied (instead of a 100% CCF).

28.2 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in paragraph 28.1(ii) respectively for the n^{th} -to-default credit derivatives, for which the $n-1$ assets with the lowest risk-weighted amounts can be excluded from the calculation.

29.0 Equity Investments in Funds

29.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in **Appendix IV** Equity Investments in Funds for all equity investments in funds, including investment account placements with Labuan Islamic banks.

30.0 Exposures in Securitised Assets

30.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in Part F Securitisation Framework of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)* for all securitisation exposures.

31.0 Exposures to Central Counterparties

31.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in paragraphs 4 and 5 of **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)* for all exposures to central counterparties.

32.0 Exposures Arising from Unsettled Transactions and Failed Trades

32.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the requirements in **Appendix V** Capital Treatment of Unsettled Transactions and Failed Trades for all exposures arising from unsettled transactions and failed trades.

33.0 Other Assets

33.1 For other assets not specified above, a Labuan bank shall risk weight the exposures as follows:

Exposure	Risk Weight
Cash owned and held at Labuan bank or in transit.	0%
Gold bullion held at Labuan bank or held in another banking institution on an allocated basis, to the extent the gold bullion assets are backed by gold bullion liabilities.	0%
Exposures on the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank and the European Community.	0%
Cash items in the process of collection.	20%
Right-of-use (ROU) assets where the underlying asset being leased is a tangible asset which will be accorded a 100% risk weight.	100%
Investment in <i>sukuk</i> issued by the International Islamic Liquidity Management Corporation (IILM).	Risk weight based on the short-term rating requirements in paragraph 11.0
Any other asset not specified.	100%

PART E EXPOSURES TO ASSETS UNDER SHARIAH CONTRACTS

34.0 General Requirements

- 34.1 This part outlines the credit risk capital treatment for Shariah contracts used by a Labuan bank carrying on Islamic banking business. While Islamic banking products offered by Labuan banks may differ in terms of their names and the manner in which their underlying Shariah contracts are being structured, the Labuan bank is required to consider the inherent risks of the transactions involving such products and the relevant Shariah contracts to ensure that the capital provided is commensurate with the underlying risks borne by the Labuan bank.
- 34.2 The requirements in this Guidelines must be read together with the relevant Shariah contracts guidelines issued by Labuan FSA.
- 34.3 For Shariah contracts involving two embedded transactions, such as in *tawarruq* and lease and lease-back contracts, a Labuan bank shall determine the capital treatment based on the inherent risks embedded within these transactions. Labuan banks must not net off the two legs of the transactions unless these transactions meet the requirements in paragraph 50.0 for on-balance sheet netting arrangements.

35.0 *Murabahah*

- 35.1 A Labuan bank shall be subject to capital requirements for the credit risk on a *murabahah* transaction upon the sale of an asset while the capital requirement for a *murabahah* with *wa'd* (*murabahah* to the purchase orderer) transaction shall apply upon the acquisition of the specified asset under the contract.
- 35.2 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment specified in the following table for *murabahah* and *murabahah* with *wa'd* transactions:

Contract	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Applicable Risk Weight
<i>Murabahah</i>	<p>Sale is completed and customer assumes ownership of asset.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is the amount of financing outstanding from a customer</i></p>	Refer to Part D Individual Exposures
<i>Murabahah to the Purchase Orderer (MPO)</i> ⁴⁷	<p>A Labuan bank has acquired the asset but sale and ownership transfer of asset to customer has not been completed.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is the Labuan bank's acquisition cost of the asset</i></p>	

36.0 *Salam*

36.1 In a *salam* contract, Labuan bank purchases and pays for an asset which is to be delivered to a customer on a specified future date based on certain specifications. Labuan bank may also enter into a parallel *salam* contract to sell the asset purchased in the initial *salam* contract to another customer. A Labuan bank is exposed to credit risk from the potential failure of the seller to deliver the asset as per the agreed terms.

36.2 In both *salam* and parallel *salam* transactions, a Labuan bank shall apply capital requirements for credit risk upon the execution of the *salam* or initial *salam* contract and payment of the purchase price, as follows:

Contract	Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
<i>Salam</i>	<p>Purchase price has been paid by a Labuan bank, but the asset has yet to be delivered to the customer.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is based on the payment made by Labuan bank</i></p>	Risk weight based on the counterparty as per Part D Individual Exposures

⁴⁷ The treatment for *bai' bithaman ajil* (BBA) and *bai' inah* contracts shall follow the treatment for MPO.

<i>Salam</i> with parallel <i>salam</i>	Similar to the above (the parallel <i>salam</i> does not eliminate the capital requirement from the initial <i>salam</i>).	
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37.0 *Istisna'*

37.1 A Labuan bank is required to apply capital requirements for the credit risk on an *istisna'* transaction as the manufacturer/contractor must account for the potential failure of the customer to pay the selling price for the asset based on pre-agreed payment terms during the manufacturing/construction stage, or upon full completion of the manufacturing/construction of the asset.

37.2 In a parallel *istisna'* contract where a Labuan bank engages another party to manufacture or construct the asset, the Labuan bank remains accountable for the failure of that party to deliver the specified asset. As such, the Labuan bank is also required to apply a capital charge for credit risk on the assets that are due but not delivered by the manufacturer/contractor.

37.3 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment specified in the following table for *istisna'* and parallel *istisna'* transactions:

Contract	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
<i>Istisna'</i>	Phases of work that have been completed, billed but not paid by the customer. <i>Note: Exposure based on the amount billed according to the agreement between parties</i>	Refer to Part D Individual Exposures
<i>Istisna'</i> with parallel <i>istisna'</i>	Capital charge on (a) or (b), depending on whichever is higher: (a) stages of completion until the selling price is fully received from the ultimate customer/buyer; or <i>Note: Exposure based on the amount billed</i>	Risk weight based on the counterparty (customer in initial <i>istisna'</i> or manufacturer/contractor in parallel <i>istisna'</i>) as per Part D Individual Exposures

	<p>(b) phases of work due to be completed by the manufacturer/contractor.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure based on amount disbursed</i></p>	
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38.0 *Ijarah*

38.1 A Labuan bank is required to apply capital requirements for the credit risk of *ijarah* transactions without *wa`d* to lease the asset from the customer starting from the execution of the lease agreement. In the case of *ijarah muntahiyah bi tamlik* transactions (including *al-ijarah thumma al-bai'* (AITAB)) with *wa`d* to lease the asset and *wa`d* to purchase in an event of default by the customer, a Labuan bank is required to apply a credit risk capital charge from the acquisition of the asset.

38.2 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment specified in the following table for *ijarah* and *ijarah muntahiyah bi tamlik* transactions:

Contract	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
<i>Ijarah</i> (without <i>wa`d</i>)	Upon execution of lease agreement and when lease payment is due. <i>Note: Exposure is based on outstanding rental amount</i>	Risk weight based on the counterparty (lessee) as per Part D Individual Exposures
<i>Ijarah muntahiyah bi tamlik</i>	Upon signing of <i>wa`d</i> to lease and acquire the asset. <i>Note: Exposure is based on the amount of financing outstanding from the customer</i>	Risk weight based on the counterparty (lessee) as per Part D Individual Exposures

39.0 *Musyarakah*

39.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment for the credit risk of *musyarakah* venture involving the provision of capital and *musyarakah* financing for asset acquisition (including *musyarakah mutanaqisah*) as specified in the following table:

Contract	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
<i>Musyarakah</i> venture	<p>Capital is invested in the venture.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is capital contributed in the venture</i></p>	<p>Risk weight based on paragraph 21.0 (Exposures to Subordinated Debt, Equity and Other Capital Instruments) or paragraph 20.0 (Specialised Financing) subject to meeting the criteria in paragraphs 20.7 and 20.8</p>
<i>Musyarakah Mutanaqisah</i>	<p>Upon signing of <i>wa'd</i> by the customer to gradually acquire Labuan bank's ownership over the asset.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is based on the amount of financing outstanding from the customer</i></p>	<p>Risk weight based on the counterparty as per Part D Individual Exposures</p>

40.0 *Mudarabah*

40.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment for the credit risk of an investment in an investment account structured using *mudarabah* contract and *mudarabah* venture involving the provision of capital as specified in the following table:

Contract	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
Investment account using <i>mudarabah</i> where a Labuan bank is the investment account holder	<p>Upon acquisition of investment.</p> <p><i>Note: Exposure is the investment amount placed</i></p>	<p>Risk weight based on Appendix IV Equity Investments in Funds</p>
<i>Mudarabah</i> venture	<p>Capital is invested in the venture.</p>	<p>Risk weight based on paragraph 21.0 (Exposures to Subordinated Debt,</p>

		Equity and Other Capital Instruments) or paragraph 20.0 (Specialised Financing) subject to meeting the criteria in paragraphs 20.7 and 20.8
Investment account using <i>mudarabah</i> where Labuan bank manages the investment funds on behalf of the customer and credit risk is fully borne by the customer	n/a	No credit risk exposure as the risk is fully borne by the customer (risk absorbent)

41.0 *Tawarruq*

41.1 A Labuan bank shall apply the capital treatment for the credit risk of a *tawarruq* financing and a *tawarruq* financing with *wa'd* as specified in following table:

Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
Payment is made to supplier, but asset is yet to be delivered to Labuan bank (risk exposure arises from delivery risk). <i>Note: Exposure is based on the acquisition cost of the asset</i>	Risk weight is based on the counterparty (commodity supplier) as per Part D Individual Exposures
Asset is delivered and available for sale (only if there is a <i>wa'd</i> from customer to purchase the asset). <i>Note: Exposure is based on the acquisition cost of the asset</i>	Risk weight is based on counterparty (customer), as per Part D Individual Exposures
Asset is sold to a customer and the selling price is due from the customer. <i>Note: Exposure is based on the amount of financing outstanding</i>	

42.0 *Sukuk*

42.1 A Labuan bank shall classify *Sukuk*⁴⁸ held in the banking book as the following:

- (i) asset-based *Sukuk*, where the risks and rewards are dependent on the obligor that originates/issues the instrument. The economic substance or actual risk profile of such *Sukuk* resembles that of the originator/issuer⁴⁹. For these exposures, the risk weight is determined as per Part D Individual Exposures for rated *Sukuk*. For unrated *Sukuk*, the risk weight is determined based on the underlying contract of the *Sukuk*; and
- (ii) regulatory asset-backed *Sukuk*, where the risks and rewards are dependent on the underlying asset. For these exposures, the capital treatment is subject to the requirements in Part F Securitisation Framework of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

42.2 A Labuan bank shall assess the characteristics of the *Sukuk*, including the underlying Shariah contract used and transaction structure in order to determine whether the *Sukuk* is asset-based or asset-backed and the consequential regulatory capital requirements.

42.3 The assessment in paragraph 42.2 may include an assessment of the actual source of cash flow, the ability of investors to have recourse to the originator, as well as the existence of repurchase terms.

42.4 Examples of asset-based and asset-backed *Sukuk* are set out in **Appendix IX**.

⁴⁸ *Sukuk* contracts are certificates that represent the holder's proportionate ownership in an undivided part of an underlying asset where the holder assumes all rights and responsibilities to such assets.

⁴⁹ Although *Sukuk* represents the holder's proportionate ownership in an underlying asset which enables the generation of cash flow, there are clauses within the terms and conditions of the *Sukuk* that causes the risk and rewards to ultimately depend on the originator.

43.0 *Qard*

43.1 A Labuan bank must apply capital requirements for the credit risk from *qard* transactions upon the execution of a *qard* contract based on the financing amount provided. The risk weight is determined based on the counterparty as Part D Individual Exposures.

44.0 *Wakalah Bi Al-Istithmar*

44.1 A Labuan bank is required to apply capital requirements for credit risk where Labuan bank invests in a fund or instrument which is structured based on a *wakalah bi al-istithmar* contract, or acts as an agent to manage investment funds placed by a customer, as follows:

Scenario	Applicable Stage of the Contract (when Labuan bank applies the capital requirements)	Determination of Risk Weight
A Labuan bank is an investor in a fund which is structured based on a <i>wakalah bi al-istithmar</i> contract	Investment in the fund or instrument.	Risk weight based on Appendix IV Equity Investments in Funds
A Labuan bank acts as an agent to manage a customer's investment funds where the risk is fully borne by the customer	n/a	No credit risk exposure as the risk is fully borne by the customer

PART F CREDIT RISK MITIGATION

45.0 General Requirements

45.1 This part outlines the requirements for the use of CRM, with respect to the following types of CRM:

- (i) collateralised transactions;
- (ii) on-balance sheet netting; and
- (iii) guarantee and credit derivatives.

45.2 In order to obtain capital relief from the use of CRM instruments, a Labuan bank must ensure the following:

- (i) the capital requirement for transactions in which CRM is used is not higher than an otherwise identical transaction with no CRM;
- (ii) the effects of CRM are not double counted (i.e. there shall not be additional recognition of CRM for regulatory capital purposes where the risk weight applied on the asset already reflects the CRM);
- (iii) principal only-ratings⁵⁰ are not recognised;
- (iv) any residual risks from using the CRM, including legal, operational, liquidity and market risks, are controlled using robust procedures and processes⁵¹. Where these risks are not adequately controlled in Labuan FSA's view, among others, Labuan FSA may impose additional capital charges;
- (v) the credit quality of the counterparty⁵² must not have a material positive correlation with the employed CRM or with the resulting residual risks; and
- (vi) when there are multiple CRM covering a single exposure, a Labuan bank shall subdivide the exposure into portions covered by each CRM and the

⁵⁰ A principal only-rating is a rating that only reflects the credit risk exposure for the principal amount owed. This rating does not account or reflect the entire amount of credit risk associated with an exposure, which includes the credit risk associated with the repayment of the interest/profit.

⁵¹ This includes strategy; consideration of the underlying credit; valuation; policies and procedures; systems; control of roll-off risks; and management of concentration risk arising from the Labuan bank's use of CRM techniques and its interaction with the Labuan bank's overall credit risk profile.

⁵² In Part F, "counterparty" is used to denote a party to whom Labuan bank has an on- or off-balance sheet credit exposure.

risk-weighted assets of each portion must be calculated separately. When credit protection provided by a single protection provider has differing maturities, the exposures must be subdivided into separate portions as well.

- 45.3 Where Labuan bank applies a CRM on Islamic exposures to obtain capital relief, the collateral used in the CRM must be fully Shariah-compliant.
- 45.4 For purposes of this Part F, repo-style transactions mentioned in paragraphs 49.6, 49.12, 49.18 to 49.19 and 49.37 to 49.49 are not applicable to Labuan Islamic banks.

46.0 Legal Requirements

- 46.1 A Labuan bank must comply with the following legal requirements in order to obtain capital relief for any use of CRM:
 - (i) all documentation used in collateralised transactions, on-balance sheet netting agreements, guarantees and credit derivatives must be binding on all parties and legally enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions;
 - (ii) sufficient assurance from Labuan bank's legal counsel must be obtained with respect to the legal enforceability of the documentation; and
 - (iii) periodic review must be undertaken to confirm the ongoing enforceability of the documentation.

47.0 Maturity Mismatches

- 47.1 For the purpose of calculating risk-weighted asset, a Labuan bank shall classify arrangements where the residual maturity of a CRM (e.g. hedge) is less than the underlying exposure, as a maturity mismatch.
- 47.2 A Labuan bank shall not recognise financial collateral with maturity mismatch under the simple approach as specified in paragraph 49.14 of this Guidelines.
- 47.3 Under the other approaches, a Labuan bank shall only recognise CRM with maturity mismatch if the original maturity of the arrangement is greater than or

equal to one year, and its residual maturity is greater than or equal to three months. In such cases, a Labuan bank shall partially recognise the applicability of the CRM in accordance with paragraph 47.4.

47.4 A Labuan bank shall apply the following adjustment when there is a maturity mismatch with the recognised CRM:

$$P_a = P \times \frac{t - 0.25}{T - 0.25}$$

Where:

P_a = Value of the credit protection adjusted for maturity mismatch

P = Credit protection amount (e.g. collateral amount, guarantee amount) adjusted for any haircuts

t = Min (T, residual maturity of the CRM expressed in years)

T = min (five years, residual maturity of the exposure expressed in years)

47.5 A Labuan bank must define the maturity of the underlying exposure and the maturity of the hedge conservatively by considering the following:

- (i) for the underlying exposure, the effective maturity must be gauged as the longest possible remaining time before the counterparty is scheduled to fulfil its obligation, taking into account any applicable grace period; and
- (ii) for the hedge, (embedded) options that may reduce the term of the hedge must be taken into account so that the shortest possible effective maturity⁵³ is used.

⁵³ For example, in the case of a credit derivative, the protection seller has a call option, the maturity is the first call date. Likewise, if the protection buyer owns the call option and has a strong incentive to call the transaction at the first call date (e.g. because of a step-up in cost from this date on), the effective maturity is the remaining time to the first call date.

48.0 Currency Mismatches

- 48.1 For the purpose of calculating the risk-weighted asset, a Labuan bank shall classify arrangements where the underlying exposure and credit protection arrangement are denominated in different currencies, as a currency mismatch.
- 48.2 Where a Labuan bank intends to recognise CRM where there are currency mismatches under the comprehensive approach for collateral, guarantees or credit derivatives, the Labuan bank shall apply the specific adjustment for currency mismatches as prescribed in paragraphs 49.33 and 51.15 to 51.16, respectively.
- 48.3 Under the simple approach for collateral, there is no specific treatment for currency mismatches as the minimum risk weight of 20% (floor) is generally applied.

49.0 Collateralised Transactions

Overview

- 49.1 A Labuan bank shall classify a transaction as a collateralised transaction where:
 - (i) the Labuan bank has a credit exposure or a potential credit exposure; and
 - (ii) the credit exposure or potential credit exposure is hedged in whole or in part, by collateral posted by a counterparty or by a third party on behalf of the counterparty.
- 49.2 A Labuan bank shall only reduce its regulatory capital requirements through the application of CRM when it accepts eligible financial collateral, subject to the requirements under paragraph 49.3.
- 49.3 To qualify for lower regulatory capital requirements as stipulated in paragraph 49.2, a Labuan bank shall apply the following approaches to reduce its regulatory capital requirements:
 - (i) the simple approach, which replaces the risk weight of the counterparty with the risk weight of the collateral for the collateralised portion of the exposure (generally subject to a 20% floor); or

- (ii) the comprehensive approach, which allows for a more precise offset of the collateral against the exposures, by effectively reducing the exposure amount by a volatility-adjusted value ascribed to the collateral.

49.4 Where a Labuan bank elects to apply partial collateralisation, this may be recognised under the simple approach or the comprehensive approach specified under paragraph 49.3.

49.5 With respect to paragraph 49.3, a Labuan bank must comply with the following:

- (i) for exposures in the banking book, a Labuan bank must apply either the simple or comprehensive approach, but not both approaches. The approach selected under paragraph 49.3 must subsequently be applied consistently within the banking book. However, this is not applicable for Islamic exposures, where Labuan bank may apply the simple approach for recognition of non-physical asset collaterals and the comprehensive approach for physical asset collaterals concurrently; and
- (ii) for exposures in the trading book, a Labuan bank shall only use the comprehensive approach.

49.6 A Labuan bank shall comply with requirements in paragraph 49.50 and **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)* in computing the exposure amount for collateralised OTC derivatives.

49.7 A Labuan bank must indicate upfront to Labuan FSA in writing, which approach it intends to adopt for CRM purposes. Any subsequent migration to a different approach shall also be communicated to Labuan FSA in writing.

General Requirements

49.8 A Labuan bank that lends securities or posts collateral must calculate capital requirements for the following:

- (i) credit risk or market risk of the securities, if such risks remain with Labuan bank; and
- (ii) counterparty credit risk (CCR) arising from the risk that the obligor of the securities may default.

49.9 Irrespective of whether the simple or comprehensive approach is used, a Labuan bank must meet the following requirements to receive capital relief in respect of any form of collateral:

- (i) in the event of a default, insolvency, bankruptcy or occurrence of any otherwise-defined credit events (which have been set out in the transaction documentation), of the counterparty (and where applicable, the custodian holding the collateral), a Labuan bank has the legal right to liquidate or take legal possession of the collateral in a timely manner;
- (ii) A Labuan bank takes all steps necessary to fulfil the legal requirements in order to obtain and maintain an enforceable interest⁵⁴ over the collateral; and
- (iii) A Labuan bank has clear and robust procedures for a timely liquidation of the collateral to ensure that any legal conditions required for declaring the default of the counterparty and liquidating the collateral are observed, and the collateral can be liquidated promptly.

49.10 A Labuan bank must ensure that it has sufficient resources to manage the orderly operation of margin agreements with OTC derivative and securities-financing counterparties, as measured by the timeliness and accuracy of its outgoing margin calls and response time to incoming margin calls. These include having robust collateral risk management policies in place to control, monitor and report

⁵⁴ For example, by registering it with a registrar, or for exercising a right to net or set off in relation to the title transfer of the collateral.

- (i) the risk exposures arising from margin agreements⁵⁵ (such as the volatility and liquidity of the securities exchanged as collateral);
- (ii) the concentration risk to particular types of collateral;
- (iii) the reuse of collateral (both cash and non-cash) including the potential liquidity shortfalls resulting from the reuse of collateral received from counterparties; and
- (iv) the surrender of rights on collateral posted to counterparties.

49.11 Where the collateral is held by a custodian, a Labuan bank shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the custodian segregates the collateral from its own assets.

49.12 A Labuan bank must apply capital requirements on both sides of a transaction⁵⁶. Where a Labuan bank is acting as an agent, arranges a repo-style transaction between a customer and a third party and provides a guarantee to the customer that the third party will perform its obligations, the risk to the Labuan bank is deemed to be the same as if the Labuan bank had entered into the transaction as a principal. In such circumstances, the Labuan bank must calculate the capital requirements as if it was the principal.

The Simple Approach

General Requirements for the Simple Approach

49.13 Under this approach, a Labuan bank shall replace the risk weight of a counterparty with the risk weight of the collateral instrument and treat the collateralised and unsecured portion of the exposure as follows:

⁵⁵ Margin agreement is a contractual agreement or provisions to an agreement under which one counterparty must supply variation margin to a second counterparty when an exposure of that second counterparty to the first counterparty exceeds a specified level.

⁵⁶ For example, both repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements will be subject to capital requirements. Likewise, both sides of a securities financing transaction will be subject to explicit capital charges, as will the posting of securities in connection with derivatives exposures or with any other financing transaction. However, sale and buyback agreement (SBBA) and reverse SBBA transactions will not be deemed as collateralised transactions given that they involve outright purchase and sale transactions. Please refer to **Appendix VI** for the capital treatment for these transactions.

- (i) collateralised portion – apply the risk weight applicable to the collateral instrument subject to a floor of 20%, except under the conditions specified in paragraphs 49.18 to 49.20; and
- (ii) unsecured portion – apply the risk weight applicable to the counterparty.

49.14 A Labuan bank shall only recognise a collateral under this approach when it is pledged for a duration of at least the life of the exposure, is marked-to-market and revalued with a minimum frequency of six months⁵⁷.

49.15 For collateral denominated in local currency, a Labuan bank must apply the risk weight linked to domestic currency ratings. For collateral denominated in foreign currency, a Labuan bank must apply the risk weight linked to foreign currency ratings.

Eligible Financial Collateral

49.16 A Labuan bank shall recognise the following as financial collateral under this approach:

- (i) investment account or cash⁵⁸ on deposit⁵⁹ (including certificate of deposits or comparable instruments issued by the financing Labuan bank) with a Labuan bank which is incurring the counterparty exposure^{60,61};
- (ii) gold;
- (iii) debt securities/sukuk rated by ECAs where the risk weight attached to the debt securities/sukuk is lower than that of the obligor and is rated:

⁵⁷ As stipulated in paragraph 47.2, a credit protection arrangement with a maturity mismatch is not recognised under this approach.

⁵⁸ Cash pledged includes *'urbūn* (or earnest money held after a contract is established as collateral to guarantee contract performance) and *hamish jiddiyah* (or security deposit held as collateral) in Islamic banking contracts (for example, *Ijarah*).

⁵⁹ Structured deposits and Restricted Investment Accounts would not qualify as eligible financial collateral.

⁶⁰ Cash funded credit linked notes issued by Labuan bank against exposures in the banking book which fulfil the criteria for credit derivatives will be treated as cash collateralised transactions.

⁶¹ When cash on deposit, certificates of deposit or comparable instruments issued by the financing bank are held as collateral at a third-party bank in a non-custodial arrangement, if they are openly pledged/assigned to the financing bank and if the pledge/assignment is unconditional and irrevocable, the exposure amount covered by the collateral (after any necessary haircuts for currency risk) receives the risk weight of the third-party bank.

- (a) at least BB- when issued by sovereigns or PSEs that are treated as sovereigns;
- (b) at least BBB- when issued by other entities; or
- (c) at least A-3/P-3 for short-term debt instruments;
- (iv) debt securities/sukuk unrated by a recognised ECAI, but fulfil the following conditions:
 - (a) issued by a bank;
 - (b) listed on a recognised exchange;
 - (c) classified as a senior debt;
 - (d) all other rated issues of the same seniority that are issued by the issuing a Labuan bank are rated at least BBB-, A-3/P-3 or any equivalent rating; and
 - (e) a Labuan bank is sufficiently confident about the market liquidity of the debt securities/sukuk.
- (v) equities (including convertible bonds/sukuk) that are included in the main index listed in **Appendix VII**; or
- (vi) funds (e.g. collective investment schemes, unit trust funds, mutual funds etc.) where:
 - (a) the price of the units are publicly quoted on a daily basis; and
 - (b) the unit trust fund/mutual fund⁶² is limited to investing in listed financial instruments under paragraph 49.16.

49.17 A Labuan bank must not recognise re-securitisations⁶³ as an eligible financial collateral.

⁶² The use or potential use by a fund of derivative instruments solely to hedge investments listed in this paragraph shall not prevent units in that fund from qualifying as an eligible financial collateral.

⁶³ A resecuritisation exposure is a securitisation exposure in which the risk associated with an underlying pool of exposures is tranches and at least one of the underlying exposures is a securitisation exposure. In addition, an exposure to one or more resecuritisation exposures is a resecuritisation exposure.

Exemptions to the Risk Weight Floor

49.18 A Labuan bank shall only exempt a repo-style transaction from the risk weight floor if it meets the following conditions:

- (i) both the exposure and the collateral are in the form of cash, sovereign security or PSE security qualifying for a 0% risk weight under the standardised approach;
- (ii) both the exposure and the collateral are denominated in the same currency;
- (iii) either the transaction occurs overnight or both the exposure and the collateral are marked-to-market daily and are subject to daily re-margining;
- (iv) following a counterparty's failure to re-margin, the time that is required between the last mark-to-market before the failure to re-margin and the liquidation of the collateral is no more than 4 business days;
- (v) the transaction is settled across a settlement system meant for that type of transaction;
- (vi) the documentation covering the agreement is standard market documentation for repo-style transactions in the securities concerned;
- (vii) the transaction is governed by documentation, specifying that if the counterparty fails to satisfy an obligation to deliver cash or securities, fails to deliver margin or otherwise defaults, then the transaction is immediately terminable by a Labuan bank; and
- (viii) upon any default event, regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt, a Labuan bank has unfettered and legally enforceable rights to immediately seize and liquidate the collateral.

49.19 A Labuan bank shall only apply a 10% risk weight to a repo-style transaction that fulfils the conditions in paragraph 49.18. In addition, a 0% risk weight shall only be applied if the counterparty to the transaction is a core market participant, such as:

- (i) the Federal Government of Malaysia;
- (ii) the Central Bank of Malaysia;
- (iii) licensed banking institutions in Malaysia;

- (iv) licensed banking institutions in Labuan IBFC; and
- (v) qualifying central counterparties.

49.20 A Labuan bank shall only apply a 0% risk weight to the collateralised portion of an exposure where the exposure and the collateral are denominated in the same currency, and the collateral is:

- (i) cash on deposit as defined in paragraph 49.16(i); or
- (ii) in the form of securities eligible for a 0% risk weight, and its market value has been discounted by 20%.

The Comprehensive Approach

General Requirements for the Comprehensive Approach

49.21 Under this approach, a Labuan bank shall calculate the adjusted exposure to a counterparty after applying the following treatment to the collateral:

- (i) apply the applicable supervisory haircuts to the value of the exposure and collateral to take into account possible future value fluctuations⁶⁴ due to market movements; and
- (ii) unless either side of the transaction uses cash or applies a 0% haircut, ensure –
 - (a) the adjusted exposure value is higher than its nominal value; and
 - (b) the adjusted collateral value is lower than its nominal value.

49.22 A Labuan bank shall apply haircuts to the CRM instrument depending on the prescribed holding period for the transaction. For the purposes of the CRM, a Labuan bank shall treat the holding period as the period of time during which the exposure or collateral values are assumed to fluctuate before the Labuan bank can close out the transaction. The supervisory prescribed minimum holding period is used as the basis for the calculation of the supervisory haircuts.

⁶⁴ Exposure value may also vary under a certain arrangement such as lending of security.

49.23 A Labuan bank shall comply with the requirements in paragraph 49.33 to determine the individual haircuts.

49.24 For example, repo-style transactions subject to daily mark-to-market and daily re-margining will receive a haircut based on a 5-business day holding period, while secured lending transactions that are subject to daily mark-to-market and do not have re-margining clauses will receive a haircut based on a 20-business day holding period.

49.25 A Labuan bank shall scale up the haircut based on the actual frequency of re-margining or marking-to-market as stated in paragraph 49.41.

49.26 A Labuan bank shall also apply an additional haircut to the volatility-adjusted collateral amount when currency mismatch occurs, in accordance to paragraph 49.33 and paragraphs 51.15 to 51.16, to account for possible future fluctuations in exchange rates.

49.27 A Labuan bank shall only recognise the effect of master netting agreements covering securities financing transactions (SFTs)⁶⁵ in the calculation of capital requirements if they meet the conditions and requirements in paragraphs 49.44 and 49.48. However, if a Labuan bank chooses not to recognise the effect of the master netting agreement, each transaction shall be subjected to a capital charge without being based on a master agreement.

Eligible Collateral

49.28 A Labuan bank shall recognise the following as financial collateral under this approach:

- (i) all instruments in paragraph 49.16;

⁶⁵ Include transactions such as repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, security financing and margin financing transactions, where the value of the transactions depend on market valuations and the transactions are often subject to margin agreements.

- (ii) equities (including convertible bonds/sukuk) which are not included in a main index i.e. Composite Index of Bursa Malaysia, but are listed on a recognised exchange (refer to **Appendix VII**); and
- (iii) funds (e.g. collective investment schemes, unit trust funds, mutual funds etc.) which include equities that are not included in a main index i.e. Composite Index of Bursa Malaysia, but are listed on a recognised exchange (refer to **Appendix VII**).

49.29 Under certain Islamic transactions such as *Murabahah*, *Salam*, *Istisna'* and *Ijarah*, the underlying physical assets, namely commercial and residential real estate⁶⁶ as well as plant and machinery are recognised as collateral or risk mitigants. For these physical assets to be recognised as eligible collateral, they must fulfil the minimum requirements specified under the comprehensive approach as well as the additional criteria specified in **Appendix VIII**.

Calculation of Capital Requirement

49.30 A Labuan bank shall calculate the adjusted exposure value after risk mitigation as follows:

$$E^* = \max[0, E \times (1 + H_e) - C \times (1 - H_c - H_{fx})]$$

Where:

E^* = Exposure value after risk mitigation

E = Current value of the exposure

H_e = Haircut appropriate to the exposure

C = Current value of the collateral received

H_c = Haircut appropriate to the collateral

⁶⁶ Exposures that fulfil the criteria of financing secured by regulatory real estate and hence are entitled to receive the qualifying regulatory real estate risk weight, are not allowed to use the underlying regulatory real estate as a credit risk mitigant.

H_{fx} = Haircut appropriate for currency mismatch between the collateral and exposure

49.31 A Labuan bank shall adjust the current value of the collateral received (C) when there are maturity mismatches in accordance with paragraphs 47.4 and 47.5.

49.32 A Labuan bank shall multiply the exposure value after risk mitigation (E*) with the risk weight of the counterparty to obtain the risk-weighted asset amount for the collateralised transaction.

49.33 A Labuan bank shall apply the supervisory haircuts⁶⁷ in the table below to the collateral (H_c) and to the exposure (H_e):

Issue Rating for Debt Securities	Residual Maturity, m	Haircut		
		Sovereign	Other Issuer	Securitisation Exposure
AAA to AA-/A-1	$m < 1$ year	0.5%	1%	2%
	$1 \text{ year} < m \leq 3 \text{ year}$	2%	3%	8%
	$3 \text{ year} < m \leq 5 \text{ year}$		4%	
	$5 \text{ year} < m \leq 10 \text{ year}$	4%	6%	16%
	$m > 10 \text{ years}$		12%	
A+ to BBB-/A-2/A-3/P-3 and unrated bank securities as per paragraphs 49.16(iv) and 49.28	$m < 1$ year	1%	2%	4%
	$1 \text{ year} < m \leq 3 \text{ year}$	3%	4%	12%
	$3 \text{ year} < m \leq 5 \text{ year}$		6%	
	$5 \text{ year} < m \leq 10 \text{ year}$	6%	12%	24%
	$m > 10 \text{ years}$		20%	
BB+ to BB-	All	15%	Not eligible	Not eligible
Main index equities (including convertible bonds/sukuk) and gold		20%		
Other equities and convertible bonds/sukuk listed on a recognised exchange		30%		

⁶⁷ Assuming daily mark-to-market, daily re-margining and a 10-business day holding period.

Issue Rating for Debt Securities	Residual Maturity, m	Haircut			
		Sovereign	Other Issuer	Securitisation Exposure	
Funds (e.g. collective investment schemes, unit trust funds, mutual funds etc.)		Highest haircut applicable to any security in which the fund can invest, unless Labuan bank can apply the look-through approach (LTA) for equity investments in funds, in which case Labuan bank may apply a weighted average of haircuts applicable to instruments held by the fund.			
Cash in the same currency		0%			
Currency mismatch		8%			

Where:

- (i) “Sovereign” includes PSEs that are treated as sovereigns by the national supervisor, as well as multilateral development banks receiving a 0% risk weight;
- (ii) “Other issuer” includes PSEs that are not treated as sovereigns by the national supervisor;
- (iii) “Securitisation exposure” refers to exposures that meet the definition set forth in the Securitisation Framework in the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*; and
- (iv) “Cash in the same currency” refers to eligible cash collateral specified in paragraph 49.16(i).

49.34 A Labuan bank with Islamic banking exposures shall apply a haircut of 30% for CRE/RRE/other physical collaterals⁶⁸.

49.35 For SFTs and secured financing transactions, a Labuan bank shall apply the haircut adjustment in accordance with paragraphs 49.37 to 49.41. Meanwhile, for SFTs in which Labuan bank posts non-eligible instruments as collateral, the haircut

⁶⁸ While Labuan FSA has provided a minimum 30% haircut on other types of physical collateral, Labuan banks shall exercise conservatism in applying haircuts on physical assets' values used as CRM for capital requirement purposes. In this regard, Labuan banks may apply a more stringent haircut should their internal historical data reveals loss amounts (which reflect a haircut of higher than 30%) when the physical assets are disposed. Please refer to **Appendix VIII** for additional requirements for recognition of other physical collateral.

on the exposure is 30%. For transactions in which Labuan bank accepts non-eligible instruments, CRM shall not be applied.

49.36 Where the collateral is a basket of assets, a Labuan bank shall calculate the haircut (H) on the basket as follows:

$$H = \sum_i a_i H_i$$

Where:

H = Haircut of the collateral

a_i = Weight of the asset (measured by units of currency) in the basket

H_i = Haircut applicable to the asset in the basket

Adjustment for Different Holding Periods and Non-Daily Mark-To-Market or Re-Margining

49.37 For some transactions, depending on the nature and frequency of the re-evaluation and re-margining provisions, a Labuan bank must apply different holding periods and thus different haircuts. The framework for collateral haircuts distinguishes between repo-style transactions (i.e. repo/reverse repos and securities financing), “other capital market-driven transactions” (i.e. OTC derivatives transactions and margin financing) and secured financing. In capital-market-driven transactions and repo-style transactions, the documentation contains re-margining clauses, while for secured financing transactions, the documentation generally does not.

49.38 A Labuan bank shall refer to the following table for the minimum holding period for various products:

Transaction Type	Minimum Holding Period (Business Days)	Minimum Re-Margining/Revaluation Period
Repo-style transaction	5	Daily
Other capital market transactions	10	Daily
Secured financing	20	Daily

49.39 If a netting set⁶⁹ includes both repo-style and other capital market transactions, a Labuan bank must apply a minimum holding period of 10 business days.

49.40 In addition to paragraphs 49.38 and 49.39, a Labuan bank shall adopt a higher minimum holding period in the following cases:

- (i) when a netting set has a number of trades exceeding 5,000 at any point during a quarter, Labuan bank must apply a minimum holding period of 20 business days for the following quarter;
- (ii) when a netting set has one or more trades involving illiquid collateral, Labuan bank must apply a minimum holding period of 20 business days⁷⁰; and
- (iii) when a Labuan bank has experienced more than two margin call disputes on a particular netting set over the previous two quarters that have lasted longer than the Labuan bank's estimate of the margin period of risk⁷¹, the

⁶⁹ Netting set is a group of transactions with a single counterparty that are subject to a legally enforceable bilateral netting arrangement under **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

⁷⁰ "Illiquid collateral" must be determined in the context of stressed market conditions and will be characterised by the absence of continuously active markets where a counterparty would, within two or fewer days, obtain multiple price quotations that would not move the market or represent a price reflecting a market discount. Examples of situations where trades are deemed illiquid for this purpose include, but are not limited to, trades that are not marked daily and trades that are subject to specific accounting treatment for valuation purposes (e.g. repo-style transactions referencing securities whose fair value is determined by models with inputs that are not observed in the market).

⁷¹ Margin period of risk is the time period from the last exchange of collateral covering a netting set of transactions with a defaulting counterparty until that counterparty is closed out and the resulting market risk is re-hedged.

Labuan bank must apply a minimum holding period that is twice the level that would apply. However, this sub-paragraph would not apply for the subsequent two quarters.

49.41 A Labuan bank must adjust the haircut of a transaction when the frequency of re-margining or revaluation is higher than the minimum as outlined in paragraphs 49.38 to 49.40. Where the haircut of a transaction is different from the default haircuts of 10 business days as provided in paragraph 49.33, these haircuts must be scaled up or down using the following formula:

$$H = H_{10} \sqrt{\frac{N_R + (T_M - 1)}{10}}$$

Where:

H = Haircut

H_{10} = Haircut based on the 10-business day holding period in paragraph 49.33

T_M = Minimum holding period for the type of the transaction as per paragraph 49.38

N_R = Actual number of business days between re-margining for capital market transactions or revaluation for secured transactions

Exemptions for Qualifying Repo-Style Transactions Involving Core Market Participants

49.42 A Labuan bank shall only apply a haircut of zero for repo-style transactions with core market participants as defined in paragraph 49.19 if such transactions satisfy the conditions in paragraph 49.18.

49.43 A Labuan bank shall only apply the treatment under paragraph 49.42 where other national supervisors have accorded a similar treatment to core market participants within their jurisdictions, unless Labuan FSA requires otherwise, in view of changes to domestic conditions.

Treatment of SFTS Covered by Master Netting Agreements

49.44 A Labuan bank shall recognise the effect of bilateral netting agreements covering SFT on a counterparty-by-counterparty basis if the agreements –

- (i) are legally enforceable in each relevant jurisdiction upon the occurrence of an event of default, regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt;
- (ii) provide the non-defaulting party the right to terminate and close out all transactions under the agreement in a timely manner upon the occurrence of a default event, including the event of insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty;
- (iii) provide for the netting of gains and losses on transactions (including the value of any collateral) terminated and closed out so that a single net amount is owed by one party to the other;
- (iv) allow for the prompt liquidation or set-off of collateral upon the event of default; and
- (v) together with the rights arising from the provisions required in (i) to (iv) above, are legally enforceable in each relevant jurisdiction upon the occurrence of an event of default and regardless of the counterparty's insolvency or bankruptcy.

49.45 In addition, a Labuan bank must ensure that the SFT is subject to the Global Master Repurchase Agreement (GMRA) with its relevant annexes that specify all terms of the transaction, duties and obligations of the parties concerned.

49.46 A Labuan bank shall only recognise netting across positions in the banking and trading books if it meets the following requirements:

- (i) all transactions are marked-to-market daily⁷²; and

⁷² The holding period for the haircuts depends, as in other repo-style transactions, on the frequency of margining.

(ii) the collateral instruments used in the transactions are recognised as eligible financial collateral in the banking book.

49.47 A Labuan bank shall apply the formula in paragraph 49.48 to compute the counterparty credit risk capital requirements for SFTs with netting agreements. This formula includes the current exposure, an amount for systematic exposure of the securities based on the net exposure, an amount for the idiosyncratic exposure of the securities based on the gross exposure, and an amount for currency mismatch. All other rules regarding the calculation of haircuts under the comprehensive approach stated in paragraph 49.21 to 49.43 must be complied with, by Labuan banks using bilateral netting agreements for SFTs.

49.48 A Labuan bank shall apply the formula below to calculate the exposure amount to account for the impact of SFTs under master netting agreements:

$$E^* = \max \{0; \sum_i E_i - \sum_j C_j + 0.4 \times \text{net exposure} + 0.6 \times \frac{\text{gross exposure}}{\sqrt{N}} + \sum_{fx} (E_{fx} \times H_{fx})\}$$

Where:

- E^* = Exposure value of the netting set after risk mitigation
- E_i = Current value of all cash and securities lent, sold with an agreement to repurchase or otherwise posted to the counterparty under the netting agreement
- C_j = Current value of all cash and securities borrowed, accepted or purchased with an agreement to resell or otherwise held by the bank under the netting agreement
- net exposure = $\left| \sum_s E_s H_s \right|$
- gross exposure = $\sum_s E_s |H_s|$
- E_s = Net current value of each security issuance under the netting set (always a positive value)
- H_s = Haircut appropriate to E_s as described in paragraph 49.33
 - H_s has a positive sign if the security is lent, sold with an agreement to be repurchased, or transacted in manner similar to either securities lending or a repurchase agreement

- H_s has a negative sign if the security is borrowed, accepted or purchased with an agreement to resell, or transacted in a manner similar to either a securities financing or reverse repurchase agreement

N	= Number of security issues contained in the netting set (except issuances where the value E_s is less than one tenth of the value of the largest E_s in the netting set are not included in the count)
E_{fx}	= Absolute value of the net position in each currency fx different from the settlement currency
H_{fx}	= Haircut for currency mismatch of currency fx

Minimum Haircut Floors for SFTs

49.49 A Labuan bank shall comply with the requirements in **Appendix X** for the treatment of non-centrally cleared SFTs with certain counterparties.

Collateralised OTC Derivatives

49.50 A Labuan bank shall apply the formula below to compute the counterparty credit risk charge for an individual contract as per **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)* –

$$\text{Counterparty Charge} = [(RC + \text{Add-on}) - CA] \times r \times 8\%$$

Where:

RC	= The replacement cost
Add-on	= The amount for potential future exposure calculated according to Appendix II (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the <i>Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)</i>
CA	= The volatility adjusted collateral amount under the comprehensive approach
R	= The risk weight of the counterparty

49.51 When effective bilateral netting contracts are in place, RC shall be the net replacement cost and the add-on will be A_{Net} calculated according to **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*. The haircut for currency risk (H_{fx}) shall be applied when there is a mismatch between the collateral currency and the settlement currency. Even in the case where there are more than two currencies involved in the exposure, collateral and settlement currency, a single haircut assuming a 10-business day holding period scaled up as necessary depending on the frequency of mark-to-market must be applied.

50.0 On-Balance Sheet Netting

50.1 A Labuan bank shall only apply the net exposure of financing and deposit/investment account⁷³ as the basis of calculating its capital adequacy when the following conditions are complied with:

- (i) A Labuan bank has a well-founded legal basis to justify that the netting or offsetting agreement is enforceable in each relevant jurisdiction regardless of whether the counterparty is insolvent or bankrupt;
- (ii) A Labuan bank is able to at any time, determine those assets and liabilities with the same counterparty that are subject to the netting agreement;
- (iii) A Labuan bank monitors and controls its roll-off risks⁷⁴; and
- (iv) A Labuan bank monitors and controls the relevant exposures on a net basis.

50.2 When calculating the net exposure for paragraph 50.1, a Labuan bank shall apply the formula in paragraph 49.30, in applying the following conditions:

- (i) assets (financing) are treated as exposure and liabilities (deposits) as collateral;

⁷³ Structured deposits and Restricted Investment Account would not be recognised for on-balance sheet netting.

⁷⁴ Roll-off risks relate to the sudden increases in exposure which can happen when short dated obligations (for example deposits) used to net long dated claims (for example financing) mature.

- (ii) a zero haircut is applied unless there is a currency mismatch;
- (iii) a 10-business day holding period is applied when there is daily mark-to-market; and
- (iv) requirements in paragraphs 47.0, 49.33, and 49.41 are applied accordingly.

50.3 The net exposure amount shall be multiplied by the risk weight of the counterparty to obtain risk-weighted assets for the exposure following the on-balance sheet netting.

51.0 Guarantees and Credit Derivatives

Operational Requirement

51.1 A Labuan bank must ensure that a guarantee or credit derivative meets the following requirements before it is recognised accordingly in the calculation of capital requirements:

- (i) it represents a direct claim on the protection provider;
- (ii) the extent of the cover is clearly defined and incontrovertible with explicit reference to specific exposures or a pool of exposures;
- (iii) the protection contract is irrevocable except when there is a non-payment by a protection purchaser;
- (iv) there is no clause in the contract that would allow the protection provider to unilaterally cancel the credit cover, change the maturity agreed ex post, or increase the effective cost of cover as a result of deteriorating credit quality in the hedged exposure;
- (v) it is unconditional. The protection contract must not have any clause which is outside the direct control of Labuan bank that could prevent the protection provider from being obliged to fulfil its obligation in a timely manner in the event of a default by the counterparty; and
- (vi) if the credit protection has maturity mismatches, Labuan bank must adjust the amount of protection in accordance with paragraph 47.0.

51.2 In addition to the requirements in paragraph 51.1, for a guarantee to be recognised, Labuan bank must ensure the following is met:

- (i) upon default/non-payment of the counterparty, a Labuan bank has the right to, in a timely manner, pursue the guarantor for any monies outstanding under the legal documentation governing the transaction. The guarantor may make one lump sum payment of all monies under such documentation to Labuan bank, or the guarantor may assume the future payment obligations of the counterparty covered by the guarantee;
- (ii) the guarantee undertaking is explicitly documented; and
- (iii) the guarantee covers all types of payments that are due under the legal documentation, for example notional amount, margin payments, etc. However, where a guarantee covers payment of principal only, interests/profit and other uncovered payments must be treated as an unsecured amount in accordance with the rules for proportional cover described in paragraph 51.12.

51.3 In addition to the requirements in paragraphs 51.1 and 51.2, in order to recognise trade credit insurance or trade credit takaful as CRM, a Labuan bank must:

- (i) be the policy owner or takaful participant, as the case may be and the person covered;
- (ii) not be the assignee, or assign the benefits of the policy or takaful certificate to another party;
- (iii) obtain a legal opinion⁷⁵ confirming that the policy or takaful certificate is unconditional⁷⁶ and irrevocable⁷⁷ as required for CRM recognition under this Guidelines; and
- (iv) establish and implement, at minimum, the following:

⁷⁵ Labuan banks may rely on in-house legal expertise or obtain opinion from an external legal firm.

⁷⁶ The conditions for a policy or takaful certificate to qualify as “unconditional” are stipulated in paragraph 51.1(v). Exclusionary clauses relating to fraudulent, criminal acts, and insolvency of banking institutions and losses caused by nuclear or harmful substance contamination and war between major countries would not cause the trade credit insurance or trade credit takaful to be deemed as conditional.

⁷⁷ The conditions for a policy or takaful certificate to qualify as “irrevocable” are stipulated in paragraph 51.1(iii).

- (a) a process to determine and verify the completeness and appropriateness of documentation, and information required for submission to the licensed ITO;
- (b) a mechanism to monitor specified deadlines and credit standing of obligors (i.e. the buyer of trade goods); and
- (c) a process for timely and regular communication between the Labuan bank and the licensed ITO.

51.4 In addition to the requirements in paragraph 51.1, in order to recognise a credit derivative as a CRM, a Labuan bank must ensure the following is met:

- (i) the credit events specified by the contracting parties must at a minimum cover:
 - (a) the failure to pay the amounts due under the terms of the underlying obligation that are in effect at the time of such failure;
 - (b) bankruptcy, insolvency or inability of the obligor to pay its debts, its failure or admission in writing of its inability to pay its debts as they become due, and any other analogous events; and
 - (c) restructuring⁷⁸ of the underlying obligation involving forgiveness or postponement of principal, interest/profit or fees that result in a credit loss event (i.e. write-off, specific provision or other similar debit to the profit and loss account);
- (ii) if the credit derivative covers obligations that do not include the underlying obligation, paragraph (vii) below governs whether the asset mismatch is permissible;
- (iii) the credit derivative shall not be terminated prior to the expiry of any grace period provided to determine a default on the underlying obligation. In the

⁷⁸ When hedging corporate exposures, this particular credit event is not required to be specified provided that: (1) a 100% vote is needed to amend the maturity, principal, coupon, currency or seniority status of the underlying corporate exposure; and (2) the legal domicile in which the corporate exposure is governed has a well-established bankruptcy code that allows for a company to reorganise/restructure and provides for an orderly settlement of creditor claims. If these conditions are not met, then the treatment in paragraph 51.5 may be eligible.

case of a maturity mismatch, the provisions of paragraph 47.0 must be applied;

- (iv) credit derivatives allowing for cash settlement are recognised for capital purposes insofar as a robust valuation process is in place to estimate loss reliably. There must be a clearly specified period for obtaining post credit-event valuations of the underlying obligation. If the reference obligation specified in the credit derivative for purposes of cash settlement is different from the underlying obligation, paragraph (vii) below governs whether the asset mismatch is permissible;
- (v) if the protection purchaser's right/ability to transfer the underlying obligation to the protection provider is required for settlement, the terms of the underlying obligation must clearly provide that any required consent to such transfer must not be unreasonably withheld;
- (vi) the identity of the parties responsible for determining whether a credit event has occurred must be clearly defined. This determination must not be the sole responsibility of the protection seller. The protection buyer must have the right/ability to inform the protection provider of the occurrence of a credit event;
- (vii) a mismatch between the underlying obligation and the reference obligation under the credit derivative (i.e. the obligation used for purposes of determining cash settlement value or the deliverable obligation) is permissible if:
 - (a) the reference obligation ranks *pari passu* with or is junior to the underlying obligation; and
 - (b) the underlying obligation and reference obligation share the same obligor (i.e. the same legal entity) and legally enforceable cross-default or cross-acceleration clauses are in place; and
- (viii) a mismatch between the underlying obligation and the obligation used for purposes of determining whether a credit event has occurred is permissible if:

- (a) the latter obligation ranks *pari passu* with or is junior to the underlying obligation; and
- (b) the underlying obligation and reference obligation share the same obligor (i.e. the same legal entity) and legally enforceable cross-default or cross-acceleration clauses are in place.

51.5 When the restructuring of the underlying obligation is not covered by the credit derivative, but the other requirements in paragraph 51.4 are met, a Labuan bank shall partially recognise the credit derivative as CRM only if it meets the following conditions:

- (i) if the amount of the credit derivative is less than or equal to the amount of the underlying obligation, 60% of the amount of the hedge can be recognised as CRM; or
- (ii) if the amount of the credit derivative is larger than that of the underlying obligation, then the amount of eligible hedge is capped at 60% of the amount of the underlying obligation.

Eligible Guarantors, Protection Providers and Credit Derivatives

51.6 A Labuan bank shall recognise the credit protection of the following entities, provided they have a lower risk weight than the counterparty:

- (i) Sovereign entities⁷⁹, PSEs, banking institutions, qualifying central counterparties as well as securities firms with a lower risk weight than the counterparty; and
- (ii) other entities than those listed in paragraph (i), which fulfil the following:
 - (a) externally rated, except when credit protection is provided to a securitisation exposure. This would include credit protection provided by a parent, subsidiary and affiliate companies which qualify for a lower risk weight than the obligor; or

⁷⁹ This includes the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, the European Union, the European Stability Mechanism and the European Financial Stability Facility, as well as MDBs eligible for a 0% risk weight.

(b) externally rated BBB- or better and that were externally rated A- or better at the time the credit protection was provided, where such credit protection is provided to a securitisation exposure. This would include credit protection provided by parent, subsidiary and affiliate companies which qualify for a lower risk weight than the obligor.

51.7 For trade credit insurance or trade credit takaful, a Labuan bank shall only recognise the trade credit insurance or trade credit takaful as CRM if it is obtained from a licensed ITO or a DFI with a minimum rating of BBB-.

51.8 For trade credit insurance or trade credit takaful ceded to a licensed reinsurer or retakaful operator, a Labuan bank shall only recognise these as CRM if the licensed reinsurer or retakaful operator is rated at least BBB-, and the reinsurance or retakaful contract:

- (i) fulfils the requirements of a guarantee in this Guidelines;
- (ii) provides an equally robust level of protection as the trade credit policy or takaful certificate between the Labuan bank, licensed ITO or DFI; and
- (iii) includes a specific clause in the legal documentation that enables a Labuan bank to pursue claim payments directly from the licensed reinsurer or retakaful operator when there is a default in payment of claims by the licensed ITO or DFI.

51.9 Labuan bank shall only recognise credit default swaps and total return swaps as CRM where they provide credit protection equivalent to guarantees. However, where Labuan bank buys credit protection through a total return swap and records the net payments received on the swap as net income but does not record any offsetting deterioration in the value of the asset that is protected (either through reductions in fair value or by an addition to reserves), the credit protection will not be recognised.

51.10 A Labuan bank shall not recognise as CRM, first-to-default and all other n^{th} -to-default credit derivatives (i.e. by which a bank obtains credit protection for a basket

of reference names and where the first or n^{th} -to-default among the reference names trigger the credit protection and terminates the contract).

Risk Weight Treatment for Protected Portion

51.11 A Labuan bank shall apply the following general risk weight treatment for transactions in which eligible credit protection is provided:

- (i) the protected portion is assigned the risk weight of the protection provider;
- (ii) the uncovered portion of the exposure is assigned the risk weight of the underlying counterparty; and
- (iii) where there are materiality thresholds which exempt the protection provider from making good payments below these thresholds in a default event, such positions are deemed as first-loss positions. The portion of the exposure that is below the materiality threshold must be assigned a risk weight of 1250% by the banking institution purchasing the credit protection.

51.12 Where losses are shared *pari passu* on a pro-rated basis between a Labuan bank and the guarantor, Labuan bank shall apply capital relief on a proportional basis (i.e. the protected portion of the exposure receives the treatment applicable to eligible guarantees/credit derivatives) with the remainder treated as unsecured exposure.

51.13 Where a Labuan bank transfers a portion of the risk of an exposure in one or more tranches to a protection seller or sellers and retains some level of the risk, and the risk transferred and the risk retained are of different seniority, the Labuan bank may obtain credit protection for either the senior tranches (e.g. the second-loss portion) or the junior tranche (e.g. the first-loss portion).

51.14 In order to recognise the credit protection under paragraph 51.13, a Labuan bank shall apply the rules as set out in the securitisation standard in section F.3 Standardised Approach for Securitisation Standards in the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

Currency Mismatch

51.15 A Labuan bank shall calculate the amount of exposure impacted by currency mismatch (G_A) using the following formula:

$$G_A = G (1 - H_{FX})$$

Where:

G = Nominal amount of the credit protection

H_{FX} = Haircut appropriate for currency mismatch between the credit protection and underlying obligation

51.16 A Labuan bank shall apply a currency mismatch haircut for a 10-business day holding period (assuming daily marking-to-market) of 8%. However, this haircut must be scaled up using the square root of time formula, depending on the frequency of revaluation of the credit protection as described in paragraph 49.41.

Sovereign Guarantees and Counter-Guarantees

51.17 As specified in paragraph 15.1 and 15.2, Labuan bank shall apply a lower risk weight to exposures to a sovereign or central bank where a Labuan bank is incorporated and where the exposure is denominated and funded in the domestic currency. This treatment is also extended to portions of exposures guaranteed by the sovereign or central bank, where the guarantee is denominated and funded in the domestic currency.

51.18 An exposure shall be covered by a guarantee that is indirectly counter-guaranteed by a sovereign. Such an exposure shall be treated as covered by a sovereign guarantee provided that -

(i) the sovereign counter-guarantee covers all credit risk elements of the exposure;

- (ii) both the original guarantee and the counter-guarantee meet all operational requirements for guarantees, except that the counter-guarantee need not be direct and explicit to the original exposure; and
- (iii) A Labuan bank is satisfied that the cover is robust and that no historical evidence suggests that the coverage of the counter-guarantee is less than equivalent to that of a direct sovereign guarantee.

52.0 Floor for Exposures Collateralised by Physical Assets

52.1 For a Labuan bank with Islamic banking operation, the RWA for exposures collateralised by physical assets shall be the higher of:

- (i) the RWA calculated using the CRM method; or
- (ii) 50% risk weight applied on the gross exposure amount (i.e. before any CRM effects).

PART G TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

53.0 Transitional Arrangements

Phase-in for Standardised Approach Treatment of Equity Exposures

53.1 A Labuan bank shall subject the risk weight treatment described in paragraph 21.4, with exception of equity holdings risks weighted at 100%, to a five-year linear phase-in the arrangement as follows:

Transaction type	1 July 2027	1 July 2028	1 July 2029	1 July 2030	1 July 2031	1 July 2032
	Risk Weight					
Speculative unlisted equity exposures	100%	160%	220%	280%	340%	400%
All other equity holdings	100%	130%	160%	190%	220%	250%

Labuan Financial Services Authority

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APPENDICES

Appendix I Risk Weights and Rating Categories

Sovereign and Central Bank

Rating Category	Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P)	Moody's Investors Service (Moody's)	Fitch Ratings (Fitch)	Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) ⁸⁰
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A	A1 to A3	A+ to A-	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to B-	Ba1 to B3	BB+ to B-	BB+ to B-
5	CCC+ to D	Caa1 to C	CCC+ to D	CCC+ to C
Unrated				

Banking Institution

Rating Category	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	RAM Rating Services Berhad (RAM)	Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad (MARC)
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA3	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB1 to BBB3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to B-	Ba1 to B3	BB+ to B-	BB+ to B-	BB1 to B3	BB+ to B-
5	CCC+ to D	Caa1 to C	CCC+ to D	CCC+ to C	C1 to D	C+ to D
Unrated						

⁸⁰ External credit assessments produced by Rating and Investment Information Inc. on Islamic debt securities are not recognised by Labuan FSA in determining the risk weights for exposures to the asset classes listed in this Appendix.

Corporate and Specialised Finance

Rating Category	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	RAM	MARC
1	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA-	AAA to AA3	AAA to AA-
2	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-	A+ to A-	A1 to A3	A+ to A-
3	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB+ to BBB-	BBB1 to BBB3	BBB+ to BBB-
4	BB+ to B-	Ba1 to B3	BB+ to B-	BB+ to B-	B1 to BB3	BB+ to B-
5	Below BB-	Below Ba3	Below BB-	Below BB-	Below BB3	Below BB
Unrated						

Banking Institutions and Corporate (Short Term Ratings)

Rating Category	S&P	Moody's	Fitch	R&I	RAM	MARC
1	A-1	P-1	F1+, F1	a-1+, a-1	P-1	MARC-1
2	A-2	P-2	F2	a-2	P-2	MARC-2
3	A-3	P-3	F3	a-3	P-3	MARC-3
4	Others	Others	B to D	b, c	NP	MARC-4

Appendix II **ECAI Eligibility Criteria**

The following are the eligibility criteria:

Criterion 1: Objectivity of Credit Assessment Methodology and Process

1. The methodology used by the ECAI for assigning external ratings must be rigorous, systematic, and subject to validation based on historical experience. Moreover, external ratings must be subject to ongoing reviews and responsive to changes in the financial condition, operating environment and business models of the rated entity. The rating methodology for each market segment must have been established for a minimum of one year⁸¹, and must be subject to rigorous back testing.

Criterion 2: Independence of ECAI

2. The ECAI must be independent and not be subject to political or economic pressures that may influence their ratings. An ECAI shall not delay or refrain from taking a rating action when there is evidence to justify such action (economic, political or otherwise). Where practicable, an ECAI shall remain separate from its other businesses, operationally, legally and physically to maintain its independence and avoid situations of conflict of interest.

Criterion 3: International Access/Transparency

3. The individual ratings, key elements underpinning the rating assessments and involvement of the rated entity in the rating process shall be publicly disclosed on a non-selective basis, unless they are private ratings, which should be at least available to both domestic and foreign institutions are made available only to the issuer or parties with legitimate interest and on equivalent terms. In addition, the

⁸¹ While the minimum requirement is 1 year, ideally the methodology should preferably be established for at least 3 years.

ECAI's general procedures, methodologies and assumptions for deriving the ratings shall be publicly available.

Criterion 4: Disclosure

4. An ECAI shall disclose the following information:
 - (i) its code of conduct;
 - (ii) the general nature of its compensation arrangements with rated entities;
 - (iii) any conflict of interest;
 - (iv) its internal compensation arrangements;
 - (v) its rating assessment methodologies (including the definition of default, the time horizon, and the definition of each rating);
 - (vi) the actual default rates of the rated entities experienced in each assessment category; and
 - (vii) the transition of the ratings, e.g. the likelihood of AA ratings becoming A over time.

A rating shall be disclosed as soon as practicable after issuance. When disclosing a rating, the information shall be provided in plain language, indicating the nature and limitation of credit ratings and the risk of unduly relying on them to make investments.

5. Regarding the disclosure of conflicts of interest referenced in paragraph 4 above, at a minimum, the following situations and their influence on the ECAI's credit rating methodologies or credit rating actions shall be disclosed:
 - (i) the ECAI is being paid to issue a credit rating by the rated entity or by the obligor, originator, underwriter or arranger of the rated obligation;
 - (ii) the ECAI is being paid by subscribers with a financial interest that could be affected by a credit rating action of the ECAI;
 - (iii) the ECAI is being paid by rated entities, obligors, originators, underwriters, arrangers, or subscribers for services other than issuing credit ratings or providing access to the ECAI's credit ratings;

- (iv) the ECAI is providing a preliminary indication or similar indication of credit quality to an entity, obligor, originator, underwriter, or arranger prior to being hired to determine the final credit rating for the entity, obligor, originator, underwriter, or arranger;
- (v) the ECAI has a direct or indirect ownership interest in a rated entity or obligor, or a rated entity or obligor has a direct or indirect ownership interest in the ECAI.

6. Regarding the disclosure of an ECAI's compensation arrangements referenced in paragraph 4 above:

- (i) an ECAI shall disclose the general nature of its compensation arrangements with rated entities, obligors, lead underwriters, or arrangers;
- (ii) when the ECAI receives from a rated entity, obligor, originator, lead underwriter, or arranger, compensation unrelated to its credit rating services, the ECAI shall disclose such unrelated compensation as a percentage of total annual compensation received from such rated entity, obligor, lead underwriter, or arranger in the relevant credit rating report or elsewhere, as appropriate; and
- (iii) an ECAI shall disclose in the relevant credit rating report or elsewhere, as appropriate, if it receives 10% or more of its annual revenue from a single client (e.g. a rated entity, obligor, originator, lead underwriter, arranger, or subscriber, or any of its affiliates).

Criterion 5: Resources

7. An ECAI shall have sufficient resources to carry out high-quality credit assessments. These resources shall have access to the entities assessed to ensure the robustness of the credit assessments. In particular, ECAs shall assign analysts with appropriate knowledge and experience to assess the creditworthiness of the type of entity or obligation being rated. Such assessments shall be based on methodologies that combine qualitative and quantitative approaches.

Criterion 6: Credibility

8. An ECAI may derive credibility from complying with the criteria in paragraphs 1 to 7, 9 and 10. In addition, the reliance on an ECAI's external ratings by independent parties (for example, investors, insurers, takaful operators and trading partners) is evidence of the credibility of the ratings of the ECAI. The credibility of an ECAI is also underpinned by the existence of its internal procedures to prevent the misuse of any confidential information. In order to be eligible for recognition by Labuan FSA, an ECAI does not have to assess firms in more than one country.

Criterion 7: No Abuse of Unsolicited Ratings

9. An ECAI must not apply unsolicited ratings to put pressure on entities to obtain solicited ratings. Labuan FSA shall consider whether to continue recognising an ECAI as eligible for capital adequacy purposes, if such behaviour is identified.

Criterion 8: Cooperation with the Supervisor

10. An ECAI shall notify Labuan FSA of significant changes to their methodologies and submit to Labuan FSA, upon Labuan FSA's request, external ratings and other relevant data in order to support their initial and continued eligibility as ECAs.

Appendix III Definition of Defaulted Exposures

1. A Labuan bank shall categorise an obligor as defaulted if any of the following events have occurred:
 - (i) any material credit obligation is due for more than 90 days, except for –
 - (a) securities, where a default occurs immediately upon a breach of the contractual repayment schedule;
 - (b) overdrafts, where a default occurs when the obligor has breached the approved limits or has been advised of a limit smaller than the current outstanding for more than 90 days; and
 - (c) repayments that are scheduled every three months or longer, where a default occurs immediately upon a breach of the contractual repayment schedule;
 - (ii) any material credit obligation is on non-accrued status (e.g. the financing bank no longer recognises accrued interest/profit as income or, if recognised, makes an equivalent amount of provisions);
 - (iii) a write-off or account-specific provision is made as a result of a significant perceived decline in credit quality;
 - (iv) any credit obligation is sold at a material credit-related economic loss;
 - (v) a distressed restructuring and rescheduling of any credit obligation (i.e. a restructuring that may result in a diminished financial obligation caused by the material forgiveness⁸², or diminished financial obligation caused by the postponement, of principal, interest or where relevant, fees) is agreed by a Labuan bank;
 - (vi) a bankruptcy or similar order has been filed against the obligor in respect of his/her credit obligations to the banking group;
 - (vii) the obligor has sought or has been placed in bankruptcy or similar protection where this would avoid or delay repayment of any of the credit obligations to the banking group; or

⁸² i.e. reduction in the principal amount of the financing or reduction in the accrued interest/profit.

(viii) any other situation where Labuan bank considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without recourse by Labuan bank to actions such as realising security.

2. In addition to the definition in paragraph 1 of this Appendix, a Labuan bank must also consider the following elements as indications of unlikelihood to repay:

- (i) a Labuan bank is uncertain about the collectability of a credit obligation which has already been recognised as revenue and subsequently, the uncollectible amount is recognised as an expense;
- (ii) the default of a related obligor. Labuan banks must review all related obligors in the same group to determine if the default of a related obligor is an indication of unlikelihood to pay by any other related obligor. This can be ascertained by assessing the degree of economic interdependence between the obligor and its related entities;
- (iii) acceleration of an obligation;
- (iv) the obligor is in significant financial difficulty. This could be triggered by a significant downgrade of the obligor's credit rating; or
- (v) default by the obligor on credit obligations to other financial creditors, e.g. other Labuan banks, bond-holders/*sukuk*-holders.

3. For retail exposures, a Labuan bank can apply the definition of default at the level of a particular credit obligation, rather than at the level of the obligor. As such, default by an obligor on one credit obligation does not require a Labuan bank to treat all other credit obligations to the same obligor as defaulted. For example, an obligor may default on a credit card obligation but not on other retail obligations. Nevertheless, a Labuan bank shall remain vigilant and consider cross-default of facilities of an obligor if it is evident that the obligor is unable to meet its other credit obligations.

4. A default by a corporate obligor shall trigger a default on all of its other credit obligations.

Appendix IV Equity Investments in Funds

A Labuan bank must apply one of the following three approaches⁸³ to measure the risk-weighted assets of its equity investments in funds⁸⁴.

The Look-Through Approach (LTA)

1. This is the most granular and risk sensitive approach. It must be used when –
 - (i) there is sufficient and frequent information provided to a Labuan bank regarding the underlying exposures of the fund. The frequency of financial reporting of the fund must be the same as, or more frequent than that of the Labuan bank's and the granularity of the financial information must be sufficient to calculate the corresponding risk weights; and
 - (ii) the information on the underlying exposures is verified by an independent third party, such as the depository of the custodian bank or where applicable, the management company⁸⁵.
2. Under this approach, a Labuan bank shall risk weight all the underlying exposures of a fund as if the exposures were held directly by the Labuan bank. This includes any underlying exposure arising from the fund's derivative activities for situations in which the underlying exposures receive a risk weighting treatment under the computation of credit or market risk, and the associated counterparty credit risk (CCR) exposure.
3. A Labuan bank may rely on third-party calculations for determining the risk weights associated with their equity investments in funds (i.e. the underlying risk weights of the exposures of the fund) if it does not have adequate data or information to perform the calculations on its own. In such cases, the applicable risk weight shall

⁸³ This Appendix presently excludes the requirements on Credit Valuation Adjustment.

⁸⁴ Equity investments in funds include investment accounts managed by Labuan Islamic banks. Labuan Islamic bank shall refer to this Appendix in computing the credit risk exposure under the standardised approach arising from placement in investment accounts instead of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets)*.

⁸⁵ An external audit is not required for the verification. Specifically for investment accounts, this condition is deemed met if a review of the financial statements is conducted by external auditors.

be 1.2 times higher than the applicable risk weight if the exposure was held directly by Labuan bank⁸⁶, unless the third party performing the calculation is an entity within the financial group that is regulated and supervised by Labuan FSA.

The Mandate-Based Approach (MBA)

4. This approach is applicable when the conditions for applying the LTA are not met.
5. Under this approach, Labuan bank shall apply the information contained in a fund's mandate or in the national regulations governing such investment funds.
6. A Labuan bank must ensure that all underlying risks are taken into account (including CCR) and that the MBA renders capital requirements no less than the LTA. In this regard, Labuan bank must calculate the risk-weighted asset as the sum of the following:
 - (i) balance sheet exposures (i.e. the fund's assets) are risk-weighted assuming the underlying portfolios are invested to the maximum extent allowed under the fund's mandate in assets attracting the highest capital requirements, and then progressively in other assets attracting lower capital requirements. If more than one risk weight can be applied to a given exposure, the maximum risk weight must be used;
 - (ii) whenever the underlying risk of a derivative exposure or an off-balance sheet item receives a risk weighting treatment under this Guidelines, the notional amount of the derivative position or of the off-balance sheet exposure is risk-weighted accordingly⁸⁷; and
 - (iii) the CCR associated with the fund's derivative exposures is calculated using the approach in **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking*

⁸⁶ For example, any exposure that is subject to a 20% risk weight under the Standardised Approach would be weighted at 24% ($1.2 \times 20\%$) when the look through is performed by a third party.

⁸⁷ If the underlying is unknown, the full notional amount of derivative positions must be used for the calculation. If the notional amount of derivatives is unknown, it will be estimated conservatively using the maximum notional amount of derivatives allowed under the mandate.

Capital Adequacy Framework (Risk-Weighted Assets). The risk weight associated with the counterparty is applied to the CCR exposure as follows:

- (a) when the replacement cost is unknown, the exposure measure for CCR will be calculated in a conservative manner using the sum of the notional amounts of the derivatives in the netting set as a proxy for the replacement cost, and the multiplier used in the calculation of the potential future exposure will be equal to 1; and
- (b) when the potential future exposure is unknown, the exposure measure for CCR will be calculated as 15% of the sum of the notional values of the derivatives in the netting set⁸⁸.

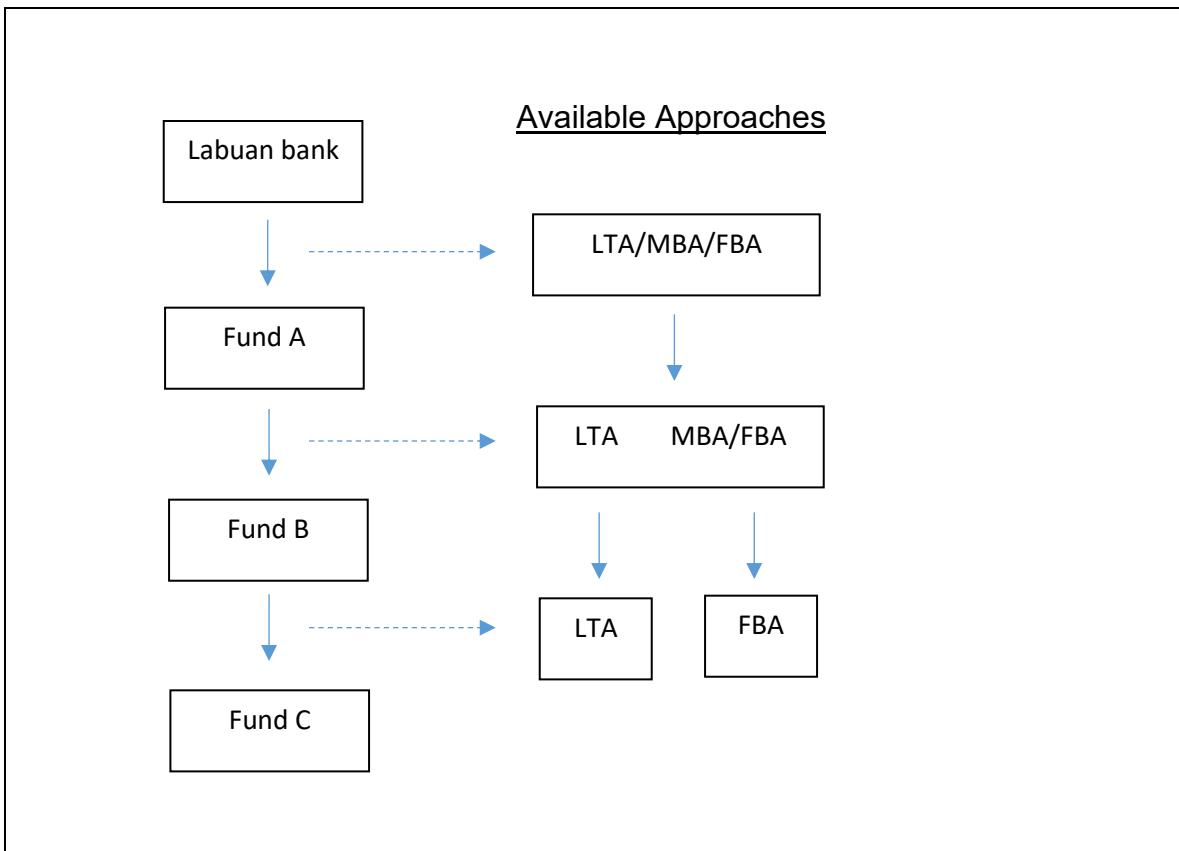
The Fall-Back Approach (FBA)

7. Where neither the LTA nor the MBA are feasible, a Labuan bank is required to apply the FBA.
8. Under this approach, a Labuan bank applies a 1250% risk weight to the Labuan bank's equity investment in the fund.

Funds that Invest in Other Funds

9. When a Labuan bank has an investment in a fund (e.g. Fund A) that itself has an investment in another fund (e.g. Fund B) which a Labuan bank identified by using either the LTA or the MBA, the risk weight applied to the investment of the first fund (i.e. Fund A's investment in Fund B) can be determined by using one of the three approaches set out above. For all subsequent layers (e.g. Fund B's investments in Fund C and so forth), the risk weights applied to an investment in another fund (Fund C) can be determined using the LTA under the condition that the LTA was also used for determining the risk weight for the investment in the fund at the previous layer (Fund B). Otherwise, the FBA must be applied. An illustration of the requirement is provided below.

⁸⁸ For example, if both the replacement cost and add-on components are unknown, the CCR exposure will be calculated as: $1.4 \times (\text{sum of notionals in netting set} + 0.15 \times \text{sum of notionals in netting set})$.



Partial Use of an Approach

10. A Labuan bank may apply a combination of the three approaches when determining the capital requirements for an equity investment in an individual fund, provided that the conditions set out in paragraphs 1 to 9, and paragraph 11 in this Appendix are met.

Exclusion to the LTA, MBA and FBA

11. A Labuan bank shall exclude equity holdings in entities whose debt obligations qualify for a zero-risk weight from the LTA, MBA and FBA approaches.

Leverage Adjustment

12. A Labuan bank shall apply a leverage adjustment when using the LTA or MBA as follows:

$$RWA_{investment} = \text{Average RW}_{fund} \times \text{Leverage} \times \text{Equity Investment}$$

Average RW_{fund} Total risk-weighted assets divided by total assets of the funds of the fund, capped at 1250%

Leverage Total assets divided by total equity of the fund

Equity Investment Labuan bank's ownership of the fund

Illustration: Calculation of risk-weighted assets using the LTA

13. Consider a fund that replicates an equity index, and assume the following:

- (i) a Labuan bank applies the standardised approach for credit risk when calculating its capital requirements for credit risk. For determining CCR exposures, it uses the Current Exposure Method;
- (ii) a Labuan bank owns 20% of the shares of the fund;
- (iii) the fund holds forward contracts on listed equities that are cleared through a qualifying CCP (with a notional amount of USD100); and
- (iv) the fund presents the following balance sheet:

Assets	
Cash	USD20
Government bonds/sukuk (AAA-rated)	USD30
Variation Margin receivable (ie collateral posted by the bank to the CCP in respect of the forward contracts)	USD50
Liabilities	
Notes payable	USD5
Equity	
Shares, retained earnings and other reserves	USD95

14. The funds exposures will be risk-weighted as follows:

- (i) the RWA for the cash (RWA_{cash}) is calculated as the exposure of USD20 multiplied by the applicable Standardised Approach risk weight of 0%. Thus, $RWA_{cash} = USD0$;
- (ii) the RWA for the government bonds/sukuk (RWA_{bonds}) is calculated as the exposure of USD30 multiplied by the applicable Standardised Approach risk weight of 0%. Thus, $RWA_{bonds} = USD0$;
- (iii) the RWA for the exposures to the listed equities underlying the forward contracts ($RWA_{underlying}$) is calculated by multiplying the following three amounts: (1) the Standardised Approach credit conversion factor of 100% that is applicable to forward purchases; (2) the exposure to the notional of USD100; and (3) the applicable risk weight for listed equities under the Standardised Approach which is 100%. Thus, $RWA_{underlying} = 100\% \times USD100 \times 100\% = USD100$; and
- (iv) the forward purchase equities expose the bank to counterparty credit risk in respect of the market value of the forward purchase equities and the collateral posted that is not held by the CCP on a bankruptcy remote basis. For the sake of simplicity, this example assumes the application of Current Exposure Method results in an exposure value of USD56. The RWA for the CCR (RWA_{CCR}) is determined by multiplying the exposure amount by the relevant risk weight for trade exposures to CCPs, which is 2% in this case. Thus, $RWA_{CCR} = USD56 \times 2\% = USD1.12$.

15. The total RWA of the fund is therefore $USD101.12 = (USD0 + USD0 + USD100 + USD1.12)$.

16. The leverage of a fund under the LTA is calculated as the ratio of the fund's total assets to its total equity, which in this example is 100/95.

17. Therefore, the RWA for a Labuan bank's equity investment in the fund is calculated as the product of the average risk weight of the fund, the fund's leverage and the size of the bank's equity investment. That is:

$$RWA = \frac{RWA_{fund}}{\text{Total Asset}_{fund}} \times \text{Leverage} \times \text{Equity investment}$$

$$\frac{101.12}{100} \times \frac{100}{95} \times (95 \times 20\%) = \text{USD } 20.2$$

Illustration: Calculation of Risk-Weighted Assets using the Mandate-Based Approach

18. Consider a fund with assets of USD100, where it is stated in the mandate that the fund replicates an equity index. In addition to being permitted to invest its assets in either cash or equities, the mandate allows the fund to take long positions in equity index futures up to a maximum nominal amount equivalent to the size of the fund's balance sheet (USD100). This means that the total on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures of the fund can reach USD200. Consider also that a maximum financial leverage (fund assets/fund equity) of 1.1 applies according to the mandate. A Labuan bank holds 20% of the shares of the fund, which represents an investment of USD18.18.
19. First, the on-balance sheet exposures of USD100 will be risk-weighted according to the risk weights applied to equity exposures (risk weight =100%), i.e. $RWA_{on-BS} = \text{USD}100 \times 100\% = \text{USD}100$.
20. Second, a Labuan bank is to assume that the fund has exhausted its limit on derivative positions, i.e. USD100 notional amount. The RWA for the maximum notional amount of underlying the derivatives positions is calculated by multiplying the following three amounts: (1) the Standardised Approach credit conversion factor of 100% that is applicable to forward purchases; (2) the maximum exposure to the notional of USD100; and (3) the applicable risk weight for equities under the Standardised Approach which is 100%. Thus, $RWA_{underlying} = 100\% \times \text{USD}100 \times 100\% = \text{USD}100$.
21. The CCR exposure in this example, assuming the replacement cost and aggregate add-on amounts are unknown, is therefore USD161 ($= 1.4 \times (100+15)$). Assuming

the futures contract is cleared through a qualifying CCP, a risk weight of 2% applies, so that $RWA_{CCR} = \text{USD}161 \times 2\% = \text{USD}3.2$.

22. The RWA of the fund is hence obtained by adding RWA_{on-BS} , $RWA_{underlying}$ and RWA_{CCR} , i.e. $\text{USD}203.2 (=100 + 100 + 3.2)$.
23. The RWA (USD203.2) will be divided by the total assets of the fund (USD100) resulting in an average risk weight of 203.2%. A Labuan bank's total RWA associated with its equity investment is calculated as the product of the average risk weight of the fund, the fund's maximum leverage and the size of the Labuan bank's equity investment. Thus, the Labuan bank's total associated RWA are $203.2\% \times 1.1 \times \text{USD}18.18 = \text{USD}40.6$.

Illustration: Calculation of the Leverage Adjustment

24. Consider a fund with assets of USD100 that invests in corporate debt. Assume that the fund is highly levered with equity of USD5 and debt of USD95. Such a fund would have financial leverage of $100/5=20$. Consider the two cases below.
25. In Case 1, the fund specialises in low-rated corporate debt and it has the following balance sheet:

Assets	
Cash	USD10
A+ to A- bonds/sukuk	USD20
BBB+ to BB- bonds/sukuk	USD30
Below BB- bonds/sukuk	USD40
Liabilities	
Debt	USD95
Equity	
Shares, retained earnings and other reserves	USD5

26. The average risk weight of the fund is $(\text{USD}10 \times 0\% + \text{USD}20 \times 50\% + \text{USD}30 \times 100\% + \text{USD}40 \times 150\%) / \text{USD}100 = 100\%$. The financial leverage of 20 would result in an effective risk weight of 2000% for Labuan banks' investments in

this highly levered fund, however, this is capped at a conservative risk weight of 1250%.

27. In Case 2, the fund specialises in high-rated corporate debt and it has the following balance sheet:

Assets	
Cash	USD5
AAAA to AA- bonds/sukuk	USD75
A+ to A- bonds/sukuk	USD20
Liabilities	
Debt	USD95
Equity	
Shares, retained earnings and other reserves	USD5

28. The average risk weight of the fund is $(USD5 \times 0\% + USD75 \times 20\% + USD20 \times 50\%) / USD100 = 25\%$. The financial leverage of 20 results in an effective risk weight of 500%.

29. The above examples illustrate that the rate at which the 1250% cap is reached depends on the underlying riskiness of the portfolio (as judged by the average risk weight) as captured by standardised approach risk weights. For example, for a “risky” portfolio (100% average risk weight), the 1250% limit is reached fairly quickly with a leverage of 12.5x, while for a “low risk” portfolio (25% average risk weight) this limit is reached at a leverage of 50x.

Appendix V Capital Treatment of Unsettled Transactions and Failed Trades

1. A Labuan bank is exposed to the risk associated with unsettled securities, commodities, and foreign exchange transactions from the trade date. Irrespective of the booking or the accounting of the transaction, unsettled transactions must be taken into account for regulatory capital requirements purposes.
2. A Labuan bank shall develop, implement and improve systems for tracking and monitoring the credit risk exposure arising from unsettled transactions and failed trades as appropriate so that they can produce management information that facilitates timely action. A Labuan bank must closely monitor securities, commodities, and foreign exchange transactions that have failed from the first day they fail.

Delivery Versus Payment Transactions

3. Transactions settled through a delivery-versus-payment system (DvP)⁸⁹, providing simultaneous exchanges of securities for cash, expose Labuan banks to a risk of loss on the difference between the transaction valued at the agreed settlement price and the transaction valued at current market price (i.e. positive current exposure). A Labuan bank must calculate a capital requirement for such exposures if the payments have not yet taken place 5 business days after the settlement date⁹⁰.

Non-Delivery-versus-Payment Transactions (Free Deliveries)

4. Transactions where cash is paid without receipt of the corresponding receivable (securities, foreign currencies, gold, or commodities) or conversely, deliverables were delivered without receipt of the corresponding cash payment (non-DvP, or free deliveries) expose firms to a risk of loss on the full amount of cash paid or deliverables delivered. A Labuan bank that has made the first contractual payment/delivery leg must calculate a capital requirement for the exposure if the

⁸⁹ For the purpose of the Guidelines, DvP transactions include payment-versus-payment transactions.

⁹⁰ Refer to paragraph 9 of this Appendix.

second leg has not been received by the end of the business day. The requirement increases if the second leg has not been received within 5 business days⁹¹.

Scope of Requirements

5. The capital treatment set out in **Appendix V** in this Guidelines is applicable to all transactions on securities, foreign exchange instruments and commodities that give rise to a risk of delayed settlement or delivery. This includes transactions through recognised clearing houses and central counterparties that are subject to daily mark-to-market and payment of daily variation margins and that involve a mismatched trade. The treatment does not apply to the instruments that are subject to the CCR requirements set out in **Appendix II** (Counterparty Credit Risk and Current Exposure Method) of the *Guidelines on Banking and Islamic Banking Capital Adequacy (Risk-Weighted Assets)* (i.e. over-the-counter derivatives, exchange-traded derivatives, long settlement transactions and securities financing transactions).
6. Where they do not appear on the balance sheet (i.e. settlement date accounting), a Labuan bank shall apply a 100% credit conversion factor on the unsettled exposure amount to determine the credit equivalent amount.
7. In cases of a system-wide failure of a settlement, clearing system or central counterparty, Labuan FSA may apply its discretion to waive capital requirements until the situation is rectified.
8. Failure of a counterparty to settle a trade will not be deemed a default for purposes of credit risk under these Guidelines.

Capital Requirements for DvP Transactions

9. For DvP transactions, if the payments have not yet taken place 5 business days after the settlement date, a Labuan bank must calculate a capital requirement by

⁹¹ Refer to paragraphs 10 to 12 of this Appendix

multiplying the positive current exposure of the transaction by the appropriate factor, according to the table below:

Number of working days after the agreed settlement date	Corresponding risk multiplier	Corresponding risk weight
5 to 15	8%	100%
16 to 30	50%	625%
31 to 45	75%	937.5%
46 or more	100%	1250%

Capital Requirements for Non-DvP Transactions (Free Deliveries)

10. For non-DvP transactions (i.e. free deliveries), after the first contractual payment/delivery leg, a Labuan bank that has made the payment will treat its exposure as a financing if the second leg has not been received by the end of the business day⁹². This means that for counterparties to which a Labuan bank applies the Standardised Approach to credit risk, the Labuan bank will apply the risk weight applicable to the counterparty set out in Part D Individual Exposures.
11. As an alternative to paragraph 10 of this Appendix, when exposures are not material, Labuan banks may choose to apply a uniform 100% risk weight to these exposures, in order to avoid the burden of a full credit assessment.
12. If the second leg has not yet effectively taken place 5 business days after the second contractual payment/delivery date, a Labuan bank that has made the first payment leg must risk weight the full amount of the value transferred plus replacement cost, if any, at 1250%. This treatment will apply until the second payment/delivery leg is effectively made.

⁹² If the dates when two payment legs made are the same according to the time zones where each payment is made, it is deemed that they are settled on the same day. For example, if a bank in Tokyo transfers Yen on day X (Japan Standard Time) and receives corresponding US Dollar via the Clearing House Interbank Payments System on day X (US Eastern Standard Time), the settlement is deemed to take place on the same value date.

Counterparty Risk Requirement (CRR) for Investment Banks

13. The CRR aims to measure the amount necessary to accommodate a given level of a counterparty risk⁹³ specifically for unsettled trades⁹⁴ and free deliveries with respect to a Labuan investment bank's equity business. The CRR capital charge (as stated in the table on the next page) will be multiplied by a factor of 12.5 to arrive at the CRR risk-weighted asset amount.

Agency Trade Transactions

Type of Contract	Time Period	CRR
Sales contract	Day, T to T+2	CRR = 0
	T+3 to T+30	CRR = 8% of market value (MV) of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if current MV of contract > transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if current MV of contract ≤ transaction value of contract
	Beyond T+30	CRR = MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if current MV of contract > transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract ≤ transaction value of contract
Purchase contract	Day, T to T+3	CRR = 0
	T+4 to T+30	CRR = 8% of MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract < transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract ≥ transaction value of contract
	Beyond T+30	CRR = MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract < transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract ≥ transaction value of contract

⁹³ Counterparty risk means the risk of a counterparty defaulting on its financial obligation to the banking institution.

⁹⁴ An unsettled agency purchase/sale or an unsettled principal sale/purchase.

Principal Trade Transactions

Type of Contract	Time Period	CRR
Sales contract	Day, T to T+3	CRR = 0
	T+4 to T+30	CRR = 8% of MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract < transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract \geq transaction value of contract
	Beyond T+30	CRR = MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract < transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract \geq transaction value of contract
Purchase contract	Day, T to T+3	CRR = 0
	T+4 to T+30	CRR = 8% of MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract $>$ transaction value of contract

Agency Trade Transactions

Type of Contract	Time Period	CRR
		CRR = 0, if MV of contract \leq transaction value of contract
	Beyond T+30	CRR = MV of contract X Counterparty Risk weight, if MV of contract $>$ transaction value of contract CRR = 0, if MV of contract \leq transaction value of contract

Free Deliveries⁹⁵

Type of Contract	Time Period	CRR
	Day, D ⁹⁶ to D+1	CRR = 8% of Transaction value of contract X Counterparty Risk weight
	Beyond D+1	CRR = Transaction value of contract

⁹⁵ Where a Labuan investment bank delivers equities without receiving payment, or pays for equities without receiving the equities.

⁹⁶ Due date where the Labuan investment bank delivers equities without receiving payment shall be the date of such delivery, and where the Labuan investment bank pays for equities without receiving the equities, shall be the date of such payment.

Appendix VI Capital treatment for Sell and Buyback Agreement (SBBA)/ Reverse SBBA transactions

The capital treatment for exposures from SBBA and reverse SBBA transactions under the banking book is provided below:

Capital treatment for SBBA transactions	Capital treatment for Reverse SBBA transactions ⁹⁷
Banking book transactions	
Standardised Approach for Credit Risk	
<p>Credit risk in the underlying asset in the forward purchase transaction:</p> <p>Credit RWA = Underlying asset value x CCF of forward asset purchase (i.e. 100%) x risk weight based on recognised issue / issuer rating of the asset</p> <p>Counterparty credit risk in the forward purchase transaction</p> <p>Credit RWA = Credit equivalent amount (derived from the Current Exposure Method) x risk weight of counterparty.</p> <p>Note: The ‘positive MTM’ amount refers to the difference between the underlying asset market value and forward purchase transaction value, where the underlying asset market value > the forward purchase transaction value.</p>	<p>Counterparty credit risk in the forward purchase transaction:</p> <p>Credit RWA = Credit equivalent amount (derived from the Current Exposure Method) x risk weight of counterparty</p> <p>Note: The ‘positive MTM’ amount refers to the difference between the underlying asset market value and forward sale transaction value, where the underlying asset market value < the forward sale transaction value.</p>

The underpinning basis for the capital treatment for SBBA and reverse SBBA transactions is the risk profile of the underlying transactions i.e. outright sale/buy contract as well as forward transactions as *wa'd* (promise) to buyback/sellback. Hence, while SBBA and reverse SBBA are not securities financing transactions, the treatment prescribed for securities financing transactions (e.g. requirements on maturity and floor) is also applicable to SBBA and reverse SBBA except for treatment on CRM⁹⁸).

⁹⁷ In addition to the capital charge applied here, if an arrangement that could effectively transfer the risk back to the SBBA seller is not legally binding, the SBBA buyer is required to provide for credit risk charge of the underlying asset.

⁹⁸ Refer to Part F.

Appendix VII List of Recognised Exchanges

1. NYSE American (USA)
2. Hellenic Exchanges-Athens Stock Exchange (Greece)
3. Australian Securities Exchange (Australia)
4. Bermuda Stock Exchange (Bermuda)
5. BME Spanish Exchanges (Spain)
6. Bolsa de Comercio de Buenos Aires (Argentina)
7. Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago (Chile)
8. Bolsa de Valores de Colombia (Colombia)
9. Bolsa de Valores de Lima (Peru)
10. B3 – Brazil Stock Exchange and Over-the-Counter Market (Brazil)
11. Bolsa Mexicana de Valores (Mexico)
12. Bolsa Italiana SPA (Italy)
13. Bourse de Luxembourg (Luxembourg)
14. Bourse de Montréal (Canada)
15. BSE The Stock Exchange, Mumbai (India)
16. Budapest Stock Exchange (Hungary)
17. Bursa Malaysia Berhad (Malaysia)
18. CBOE Global Markets (USA)
19. Colombo Stock Exchange (Sri Lanka)
20. Nasdaq Copenhagen (Denmark)
21. Deutsche Borse AG (Germany)
22. Euronext Amsterdam (Netherlands)
23. Euronext Brussels (Belgium)
24. Euronext Lisbon (Portugal)
25. Euronext Paris (France)
26. Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (Hong Kong)
27. Euronext Dublin (Ireland)
28. Borsa Istanbul (Turkey)
29. Indonesia Stock Exchange (Indonesia)
30. JSE Ltd. (South Africa)

31. Korea Exchange (South Korea)
32. Labuan Exchanges⁹⁹
33. Ljubljana Stock Exchange (Slovenia)
34. London Stock Exchange (United Kingdom)
35. Malta Stock Exchange (Malta)
36. NASDAQ (USA)
37. National Stock Exchange of India Limited (India)
38. New York Stock Exchange (USA)
39. New Zealand Exchange – NZX (New Zealand)
40. OMX Exchanges Ltd (Finland & Sweden)
41. Osaka Exchange (Japan)
42. Oslo Bors (Norway)
43. Philippine Stock Exchange (Philippines)
44. Shanghai Stock Exchange (China)
45. Shenzhen Stock Exchange (China)
46. Singapore Exchange Limited (Singapore)
47. Tehran Stock Exchange (Iran)
48. Stock Exchange of Thailand (Thailand)
49. SIX Swiss Exchange (Switzerland)
50. Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (Taiwan)
51. Tokyo Stock Exchange (Japan)
52. TMX Group (Canada)
53. Warsaw Stock Exchange (Poland)
54. Wiener Borse (Austria)

⁹⁹ Labuan Exchanges approved by Labuan FSA.

Appendix VIII Recognition Criteria for Physical Collateral Used for CRM Purposes for Islamic Banking Exposures

General Criteria

1. A Labuan bank may recognise physical assets as eligible collateral for CRM purposes for the Labuan Islamic banking exposures, subject to fulfilling all the minimum requirements specified in this Appendix and obtaining prior approval from the Board. In addition, Labuan banks are required to notify Labuan FSA in writing two months in advance of any recognition.
2. A Labuan bank shall only recognise completed physical assets for their intended use and such assets must fulfil the following minimum conditions for recognition as eligible collateral:
 - (i) assets are legally owned by a Labuan bank. For *Ijarah* contracts, these are restricted to operating *Ijarah* only, where related costs of asset ownership are borne by the Labuan bank¹⁰⁰; or
 - (ii) the physical assets attract capital charges other than credit risk prior to/and throughout the financing period (e.g. operating *Ijarah* and inventories¹⁰¹ under *Murabahah*).

Specific Criteria

Commercial Real Estate (CRE) and Residential Real Estate (RRE)

3. For purposes of **Appendix VIII**, eligible CRE or RRE collateral is defined as:
 - (i) collateral where risk of the obligor is not materially dependent upon the performance of the underlying property or project, but rather on the underlying capacity of the obligor to repay the debt from other sources. As

¹⁰⁰ Shariah requires that the lessor/owner bears the costs related to the ownership of or any other costs as agreed between the lessor and the lessee.

¹⁰¹ This excludes inventories which are merely used as a 'pass-through' mechanism such as in Commodity *Murabahah* transactions.

such, repayment of the facility is not materially dependent on any cash flow generated by the underlying CRE/RRE serving as collateral; and

(ii) the value of the collateral pledged must not be materially dependent on the performance of the obligor. This requirement is not intended to preclude situations where purely macro-economic factors affect both the value of the collateral and the performance of the obligor.

4. Subject to meeting the definition above, a Labuan bank shall only treat CRE and RRE collateral as eligible for recognition as CRM under the comprehensive approach, if the CRE and RRE collateral meet the following requirements:

- (i) **legal enforceability:** any claim on collateral taken must be legally enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions, and any claim on collateral must be properly filed on a timely basis. Collateral interests must reflect a perfected lien (i.e. all legal requirements for establishing the claim have been fulfilled). Furthermore, the collateral agreement and the legal process underpinning it must be such that they provide for the reporting institution to realise the value of the collateral within a reasonable timeframe;
- (ii) **objective market value of the collateral:** the collateral must be valued at or less than the current fair value under which the property could be sold under private contract between a willing seller and an arm's-length buyer on the date of valuation;
- (iii) **frequent revaluation:** Labuan bank shall monitor the value of the collateral on a frequent basis, at a minimum annually. More frequent monitoring is suggested where the market is subject to significant changes in conditions. Acceptable statistical methods of evaluation (for example reference to house price indices, sampling) may be used to update estimates or to identify collateral that may have declined in value and that may need re-appraisal. A qualified professional must evaluate the property when information indicates that the value of the collateral may have declined materially relative to general market prices or when a credit event, such as default, occurs;

- (iv) **junior liens:** junior liens or junior legal charges may be taken into account where there is no doubt that the claim for collateral is legally enforceable and constitutes an efficient credit risk mitigant. Labuan bank may only apply the residual value after taking into account collateral haircut. In this case, residual value is derived after deducting exposures with other pledgees, using approved limits or total outstanding amount of the exposures with other pledgees whichever is higher;
- (v) A Labuan bank must also meet the following collateral management requirements:
 - (a) the types of CRE and RRE collateral accepted by a Labuan bank and financing policies when this type of collateral is taken must be clearly documented;
 - (b) a Labuan bank must take steps to ensure that the property taken as collateral is adequately insured against damage or deterioration; and
 - (c) a Labuan bank must monitor on an ongoing basis the extent of any permissible prior claims (for example tax) on the property; and
- (vi) A Labuan bank must appropriately monitor the risk of environmental liability arising in respect of the collateral, such as the presence of toxic material on a property.

Other Physical Assets¹⁰²

- 5. A Labuan bank shall recognise physical collateral other than CRE and RRE as eligible collateral under the comprehensive approach if the physical collateral meets the following requirements:
 - (i) existence of liquid markets for disposal of collateral in an expeditious and economically efficient manner; and

¹⁰² Physical collateral in this context is defined as non-financial instruments collateral.

(ii) existence of well established, publicly available market prices for the collateral. The amount a Labuan bank receives when collateral is realised shall not deviate significantly from these market prices.

6. Subject to meeting the above requirements, other physical assets will be recognised as credit risk mitigation under the comprehensive approach only if it meets the operational requirements set out for CRE/RRE as well as the following criteria:

- (i) **first claim:** only Labuan banks having the first liens on, or charges over, collateral are permitted to recognise this type of collateral as credit risk mitigation. In this regard, a Labuan bank must have priority over all other lenders to the realised proceeds of the collateral;
- (ii) the financing agreement must include detailed descriptions of the collateral plus detailed specifications of the manner and frequency of revaluation;
- (iii) the types of physical collateral accepted by a Labuan bank and policies and practices in respect of the appropriate amount of each type of collateral relative to the exposure amount must be clearly documented in internal credit policies and procedures and available for examination and/or audit review;
- (iv) A Labuan banks' credit policies with regard to the transaction structure must address appropriate collateral requirements relative to the exposure amount, the ability to liquidate the collateral readily, the ability to establish objectively a price or market value, the frequency with which the value can readily be obtained (including a professional appraisal or valuation), and the volatility of the value of the collateral. The periodic revaluation process must pay particular attention to "fashion-sensitive" collateral to ensure that valuations are appropriately adjusted downward for fashion, or model-year, obsolescence as well as physical obsolescence or deterioration; and
- (v) in cases of inventories (for example raw materials, finished goods, dealers' inventories of autos) and equipment, the periodic revaluation process must include physical inspection of the collateral.

Leased Assets

7. A Labuan bank may recognise assets used in operating *Ijarah* and *Ijarah Muntahia Bittamleek* (IMB) (leased assets) as eligible collateral and used as credit risk mitigation under the comprehensive approach for collateralised transactions, provided they meet the additional conditions under paragraph 8 of this Appendix.
8. In addition to the requirements in paragraphs 3 to 6 of this Appendix, a Labuan bank shall only recognise leased assets that fulfil a function similar to that of collateral as eligible collateral, if:
 - (i) there is robust risk management on the part of a Labuan bank acting as the lessors with respect to the location of the asset, the use to which it is put, its age, and planned obsolescence;
 - (ii) there is a robust legal framework establishing the lessor's legal ownership of the asset and its ability to exercise its rights as owner in a timely manner; and
 - (iii) the difference between the rate of depreciation of the physical asset and the rate of amortisation of the lease payments must not be so large as to overstate the CRM attributed to the leased assets.

Other Additional Criteria

Data Maintenance

9. A Labuan bank shall collect and retain the relevant data pertaining to revaluation and disposal of physical assets as a means to recover from delinquent or defaulted exposures, particularly data on disposal (i.e. selling) amount and timeline of disposal of the physical assets as well as the relevant costs incurred for the disposal.
10. A Labuan bank shall use relevant data to verify the appropriateness of the minimum 30% haircut on physical assets particularly non-CRE and non-RRE collateral at least on an annual basis. Labuan banks shall apply a more stringent

haircut if their internal historical data on disposal of these physical assets reveal loss amounts that exceed the 30% haircut.

11. In addition, for the regulatory retail portfolio, a Labuan bank is required to have at least two years of empirical evidence on data such as recovery rates and value of physical collateral prior to its recognition as a credit risk mitigant.

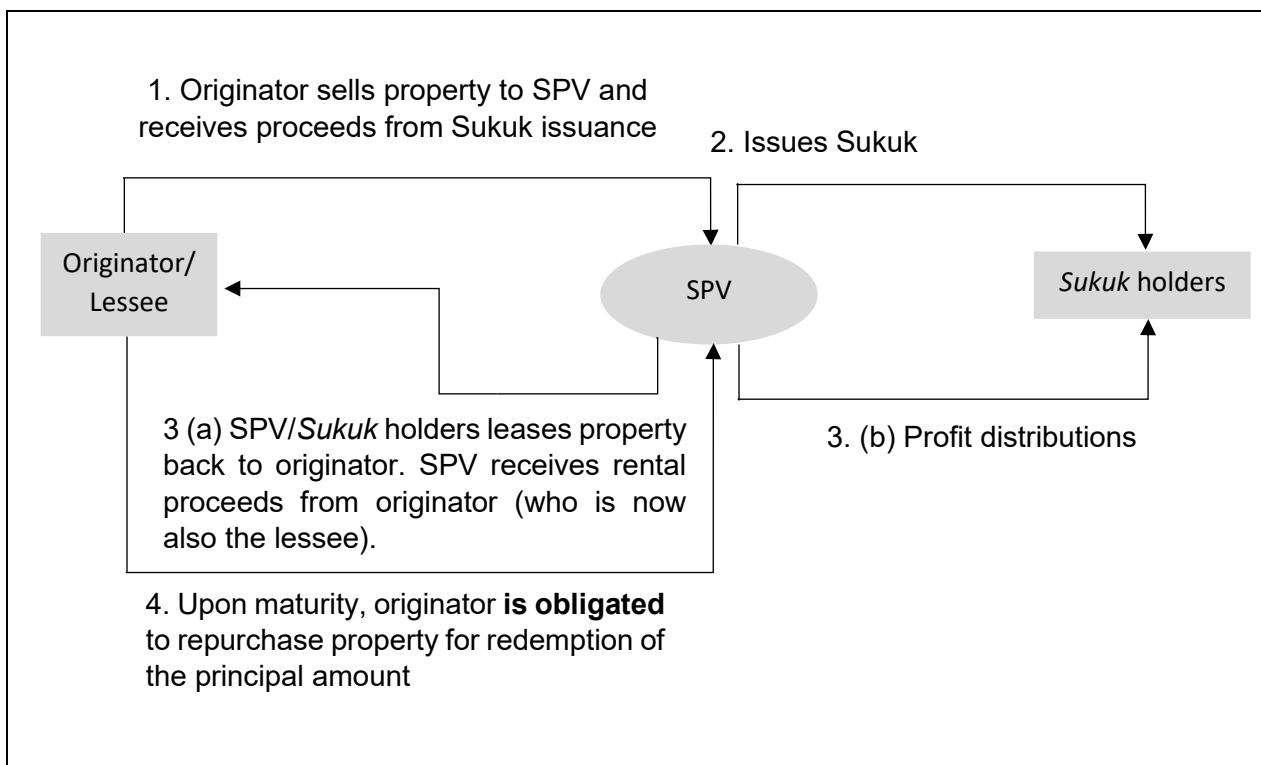
Independent Review

12. A Labuan bank is required to conduct an independent review¹⁰³ to ascertain compliance with all minimum requirements specified in this Guidelines for the purpose of recognising physical collateral as a credit risk mitigant. The review shall be performed prior to the recognition of the physical collateral as a credit risk mitigant and at least annually thereafter to ensure on-going fulfilment of all criteria and operational requirements.

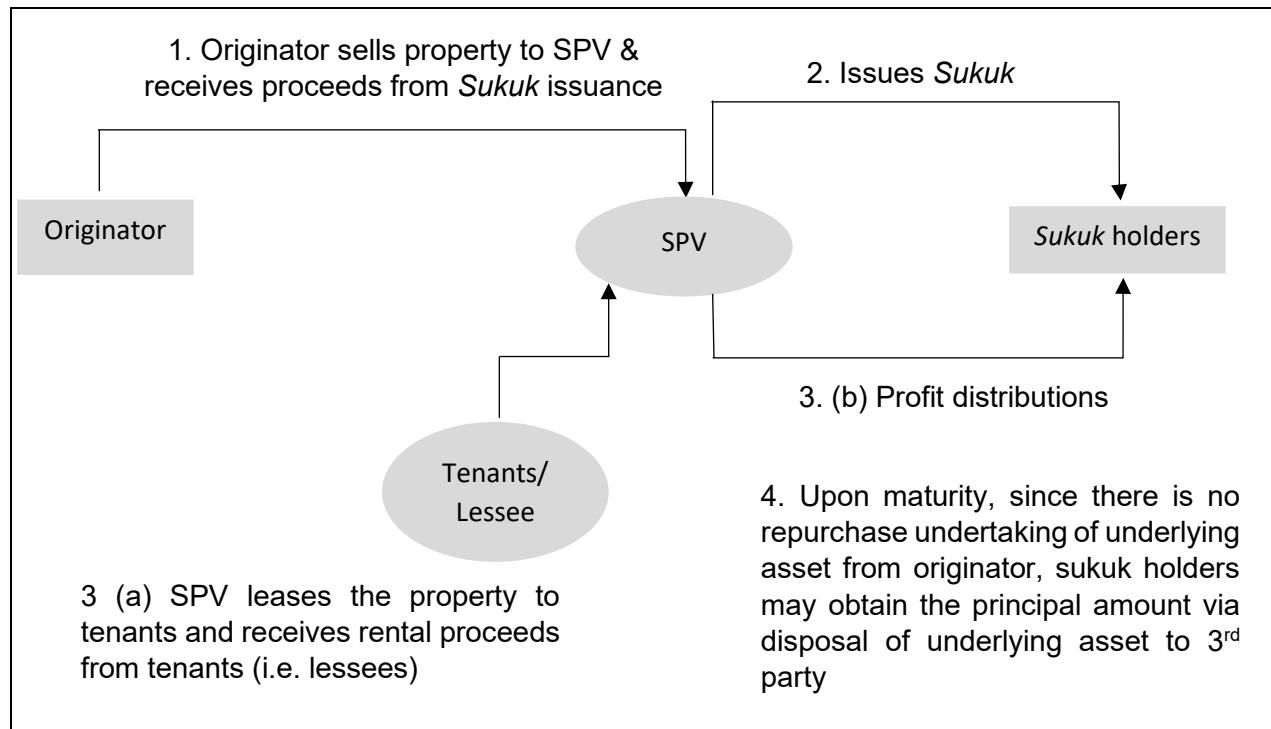
¹⁰³ Validation must be performed by a unit that is independent from risk taking/business units.

Appendix IX Comparison of Asset-Based *Sukuk* and Asset-Backed *Sukuk*

Example of Asset-Based *Sukuk Ijarah* (Sale & Lease-Back)



Example of Asset-backed *Sukuk Ijarah*



Appendix X Minimum Haircut Floors for Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) with Certain Counterparties

Scope

1. A Labuan bank shall apply a haircut floor to the following transactions:
 - (i) non-centrally cleared SFTs in which the financing (i.e. the financing of cash) is provided against collateral other than government securities, including transactions with counterparties classified under the central government and central bank asset class, comprising exposures to a central government, a central bank, the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the European Central Bank, the European Union, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Financial Stability Facility;
 - (ii) collateral upgrade transactions with these same counterparties. A collateral upgrade transaction is when Labuan bank lends a security to its counterparty and the counterparty pledges a lower-quality security as a collateral, thus allowing the counterparty to exchange a lower-quality security for a higher quality security.
2. A Labuan bank may be exempted from haircut floors for the following transactions:
 - (i) SFTs with a counterparty that is a central bank;
 - (ii) cash collateralised SFTs, where the:
 - (a) securities are lent (to a Labuan bank) at long maturities and the lender of securities reinvests or employs the cash at the same or shorter maturity, therefore not giving rise to material maturity or liquidity mismatch; or
 - (b) securities are lent (to a Labuan bank) at call or at short maturities, giving rise to liquidity risk, only if the lender of the securities reinvests the cash collateral into a reinvestment fund or account subject to regulations or regulatory guidance meeting the minimum standards

for reinvestment of cash collateral by securities lenders. For this purpose, a Labuan bank may rely on representations by securities lenders that their reinvestment of cash collateral meets the minimum standards.

3. A Labuan bank that borrows (or lends) securities is exempted from the haircut floors on collateral upgrade transactions if the recipient of the securities that Labuan bank has delivered as collateral (or lent) is either –
 - (i) unable to re-use the securities; or
 - (ii) provides representations to Labuan bank that they do not and will not re-use the securities.

Haircut Floors

4. A Labuan bank shall refer to the following table for the haircut floors for in-scope SFTs (referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Appendix):

Residual Maturity of Collateral	Haircut Level	
	Corporate And Other Issuers	Securities Products
≤ 1 year debt securities, and floating rate notes	0.5%	1%
> 1 year, ≤ 5 years debt securities	1.5%	4%
> 5 years, ≤ 10 years debt securities	3%	6%
> 10 years debt securities	4%	7%
Main index equities	6%	
Other assets within the scope of the framework	10%	

5. A Labuan bank shall treat SFTs that do not meet the haircut floors as unsecured financing. In determining whether the treatment applies to an in-scope SFT, the Labuan bank must compare the collateral haircut H and a haircut floor f .

Single in-scope SFTs

6. A Labuan bank shall compute the values of H and f for single in-scope SFT not included in a netting set as follows:

(i) For a single cash-lent-for-collateral SFT, H and f are known since H is simply defined by the amount of collateral received and f is defined in paragraph 4 of this Appendix. For the purpose of this calculation, collateral that is called by either counterparty can be treated collateral received from the moment that it is called (i.e. the treatment is independent of the settlement period).

For example, consider an in-scope SFT where USD100 is lent against USD101 of a corporate debt security with a 12-year maturity.

$$H = \frac{(101-100)}{100} = 1\%$$

$$f = 4\% \text{ (as per table in paragraph 4)}$$

Therefore, the SFT does not meet the haircut floor and must be treated as unsecured financing as per paragraph 5 of this Appendix.

(ii) For a single collateral-for-collateral SFT, financing collateral A and receiving collateral B, the H is still be defined by the amount of collateral received but the effective floor of the transaction must integrate the floor of the two types of collateral and can be computed using the following formula, which will be compared to the effective haircut of the transaction, $H = \frac{c_B}{c_A} - 1$:

$$f = \left[\left(\frac{1}{1 + f_A} \right) / \left(\frac{1}{1 + f_B} \right) \right] - 1 = \frac{1 + f_B}{1 + f_A} - 1$$

For example, consider an in-scope SFT where USD102 of corporate debt security with a 10-year maturity is exchanged against 104 of equity.

$$H = \frac{104}{102} - 1 = 1.96\%$$

$$f = \frac{1+6\%}{1+3\%} - 1 = 2.91\%$$

Therefore, the SFT does not meet the haircut floor and must be treated as unsecured financing as per paragraph 5 of this Appendix.

Netting Set of SFTs

7. A Labuan bank shall apply the following for a netting set of SFTs:

- An effective “portfolio” floor of the transactions must be computed using the following formula, where:

$$f_{\text{portfolio}} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(\sum_s \frac{E_s}{1 + f_s} \right)}{\sum_s E_s} \right) / \left(\frac{\sum_t \left(\frac{c_t}{1 + f_t} \right)}{\sum_t c_t} \right) \right] - 1$$

Where:

E_s = the net position in each security (or cash) s that is net lent

C_t = the net position that is net borrowed

f_s = the haircut floors for the securities that are net lent

f_t = the haircut floors for the securities that are net borrowed

- The portfolio does not breach the floor where:

$$\frac{\sum C_t - \sum E_s}{\sum E_s} \geq f_{\text{portfolio}}$$

- If the portfolio haircut does breach the floor, then the netting set of SFTs must be treated as unsecured financing. This treatment shall be applied to all trades for which the security received appears in the table in paragraph 4 of this Appendix and for which, within the netting set, Labuan bank is also a net receiver in that security. For the purposes of this calculation, collateral that is called by either counterparty can be treated collateral received from the moment that it is called (i.e. the treatment is independent of the settlement period).

8. The following portfolio of trades gives an example of how this methodology works:

Actual trades	Cash	Sovereign	Collateral A	Collateral B
Floor (f_s)	0%	0%	6%	10%
E_s	50	100	0	250
C_t	0	0	400	0

$$f_{portfolio} = \left[\left(\frac{\left(\sum_s \frac{E_s}{1 + f_s} \right)}{\sum_s E_s} \right) / \left(\frac{\sum_t \left(\frac{c_t}{1 + f_t} \right)}{\sum_t c_t} \right) \right] - 1$$

-0.00023

$$\frac{\sum C_t - \sum E_s}{\sum E_s}$$

0

The portfolio does not breach the floor as per paragraph 7 of this Appendix.