

GUIDELINES ON UNLISTED CAPITAL MARKET PRODUCTS UNDER THE LODGE AND LAUNCH FRAMEWORK

SC-GL/4-2015 (R15-2023)

<p>1st Issued : 9 March 2015 Revised : 29 August 2023</p>
--

**GUIDELINES ON UNLISTED CAPITAL MARKET PRODUCTS
UNDER THE LODGE AND LAUNCH FRAMEWORK**

Effective Date Upon 1 st Issuance:	15 June 2015
---	--------------

List of Revisions

Revision Series	Revision Date	Effective Date of Revision	Series Number
1 st Revision	16.1.2017	16.1.2017	SC-GL/4-2015 (R1-2017)
2 nd Revision	8.11.2017	8.11.2017	SC-GL/4-2015 (R2-2017)
3 rd Revision	11.10.2018	11.10.2018	SC-GL/4-2015 (R3-2018)
4 th Revision	26.11.2019	26.11.2019	SC-GL/4-2015 (R4-2019)
5 th Revision	28.4.2020	28.4.2020	SC-GL/4-2015 (R5-2020)
6 th Revision	30.6.2020	30.6.2020	SC-GL/4-2015 (R6-2020)
7 th Revision	12.11.2020	12.11.2020	SC-GL/4-2015 (R7-2020)
8 th Revision	26.4.2021	26.4.2021	SC-GL/4-2015 (R8-2021)
9 th Revision	22.11.2021	22.11.2021	SC-GL/4-2015 (R9-2021)
10 th Revision	30.5.2022	1.6.2022	SC-GL/4-2015 (R10-2022)
11 th Revision	30.6.2022	30.6.2022	SC-GL/4-2015 (R11-2022)
12 th Revision	1.9.2022	1.9.2022	SC-GL/4-2015 (R12-2022)
13 th Revision	28.10.2022	28.10.2022	SC-GL/4-2015 (R13-2022)
14 th Revision	28.11.2022	28.11.2022	SC-GL/4-2015(R14-2022)
15 th Revision	29.8.2023	29.8.2023	SC-GL/4-2015(R15-2023)

CONTENTS

		PAGE
SECTION A	GENERAL REQUIREMENTS	
	Chapter 1 Introduction	2
	Chapter 2 Definitions	6
	Chapter 3 Responsible Party	14
SECTION B	SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	
PART 1	WHOLESALE FUND	
	Chapter 1 General	18
	Chapter 2 Structure: Establishing a Wholesale Fund	20
	Chapter 3 Lodgement	29
	Chapter 4 Continuous Obligations	30
	Chapter 5 Revision	37
	Chapter 6 [Deleted]	
	Chapter 7 Requirements Relating to Offering Document	39
PART 2	STRUCTURED PRODUCTS	
	Chapter 1 General	42
	Chapter 2 Structure	46
	Chapter 3 Lodgement	47
	Chapter 4 Continuous Obligations	48
	Chapter 5 Revision	49
	Appendix 1 [Deleted]	
	Appendix 2 [Deleted]	
PART 3	CORPORATE BONDS AND SUKUK	
	Chapter 1 General	53
	Chapter 2 Structure	56
	Chapter 3 Specific Requirements Applicable to Foreign Currency-Denominated Corporate Bonds or Sukuk and NIDs or INIDs	61
	Chapter 4 Lodgement	62

Chapter 5	Continuous Obligations	65
Chapter 6	Revision	69
Chapter 7	Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) Sukuk	74
Chapter 8	ASEAN Bonds and Sukuk	81
Chapter 9	Sustainable and Responsible Investment linked (SRI-linked) Sukuk	82
Chapter 10	ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds and Sukuk	88
Appendix 2A	[Deleted]	
Appendix 2B	[Deleted]	

PART 4 ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

Chapter 1	General	92
Chapter 2	Structure	93
Chapter 3	Lodgement	99
Chapter 4	Continuous Obligations on Primary Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLO) Transactions	100
Appendix 3A	Minimum Content of Disclosure Document in Relation to an Issuance of ABS	105
Appendix 3B	Additional Minimum Content of Disclosure Document in Relation to a Primary CLO Transaction	107
Appendix 3C	Additional Minimum Content of Disclosure Document in Relation to Primary CLO Transactions Invested in Structured Products	108

PART 5 CONVERTIBLE NOTES AND ISLAMIC CONVERTIBLE NOTES TO SPECIFIC REGISTERED PERSONS

Chapter 1	General	111
Chapter 2	Structure	112
Chapter 3	Lodgement	113

PART 6 FOREIGN EXEMPT SCHEME

Chapter 1	General	115
Chapter 2	Lodgement	116
Chapter 3	Continuous Obligations	117

**SECTION C ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHARIAH-COMPLIANT UNLISTED
CAPITAL MARKET PRODUCTS UNDER THE LODGE AND LAUNCH
FRAMEWORK**

Chapter 1	[Deleted]
Chapter 2	[Deleted]
Chapter 3	[Deleted]
Chapter 4	[Deleted]
Chapter 5	[Deleted]
Chapter 6	[Deleted]

SECTION D TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1	General	126
Chapter 2	Wholesale Fund	127
Chapter 3	Structured Products	128
Chapter 4	Corporate Bonds and Sukuk	129
Appendix 4A	[Deleted]	131

SECTION A

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.01 The *Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework* (Guidelines) is issued by the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) pursuant to section 377 of the *Capital Markets and Services Act 2007* (CMSA).
- 1.02 These Guidelines set out the requirements that must be observed for the purposes of exclusively making available unlisted capital market products to the persons described in paragraph 1 of Part 1, Schedule 5 of the CMSA.
- 1.03 For the purposes of these Guidelines, unlisted capital market products shall not include shares¹ and real estate investment trusts.
- 1.04 These Guidelines are divided into the following four sections:
- (a) **Section A** sets out the general requirements on the Lodge and Launch framework that apply to all unlisted capital market products and Responsible Party;
 - (b) **Section B** sets out the specific requirements for each type of unlisted capital market products' structure, the roles and responsibilities of the Responsible Party and their continuous obligations, and revision to information lodged;
 - (c) **Section C** [Deleted]; and
 - (d) **Section D** sets out the transitional provisions that apply to unlisted capital market products which have been approved or authorised by the SC prior to the Lodge and Launch framework.

¹ For the purpose of these Guidelines, 'shares' includes any right, option or interest in respect thereof.

- 1.05 In relation to the making available of unlisted capital market products to persons described in paragraph 1 of Part 1, Schedule 5 of the CMSA, the following guidelines are superseded:
- (a) *Guidelines on Wholesale Funds;*
 - (b) *Guidelines on the Offering of Structured Products;*
 - (c) *Guidelines on Private Debt Securities;*
 - (d) *Guidelines on Sukuk;* and
 - (e) *Guidelines on the Offering of Asset-backed Securities.*
- 1.06 These Guidelines are in addition to and not in derogation of any other guidelines issued by the SC or any requirements as provided for under securities laws.
- 1.06A To assist with the interpretation of the requirements under these Guidelines and their application, Guidance has been inserted, where appropriate. Any action or conduct which departs from the Guidance will be taken into account by the SC in determining compliance with these Guidelines.
- 1.07 The SC may, upon application, grant an exemption from or a variation to the requirements of these Guidelines if the SC is satisfied that–
- (a) such variation, if granted is not contrary to the intended purpose of the relevant provision in these Guidelines; or
 - (b) there are mitigating factors which justify the said exemption or variation.
- 1.08 The approval for exemption or variation under paragraph 1.07 above must be obtained prior to lodgement.
- 1.09 Failure to comply with the requirements of these Guidelines will be taken into account in the fit and proper assessment of the licensed and registered persons.

Lodge and Launch Framework

- 1.10 The Lodge and Launch framework seeks to promote process efficiency, shorten time to market and provide certainty to product offering.
- 1.11 Under the Lodge and Launch framework, unlisted capital market products will not require the SC's approval, authorisation or recognition under section 212 of the CMSA, provided all the requirements under these Guidelines are complied with.

Lodge

- 1.12 'Lodge' refers to the submission of information and documents as may be specified by the SC. Such information and documents must be true, complete and accurate.
- 1.13 For each product, the Lodgement Party is required to lodge the relevant information and documents with the SC prior to the launching of the product.
- 1.14 The information and documents that must be lodged with the SC as required under these Guidelines are set out in the Lodgement Kit.
- 1.15 Each lodgement must be accompanied by the relevant fees prescribed by the SC.

Launch

- 1.16 'Launch' refers to the—

- (a) making available;
- (b) offering for subscription or purchase of; or
- (c) issuing of an invitation to subscribe for or purchase,

an unlisted capital market product and includes any issuance, publication or release of any information, notice or advertisement in respect of any of the act specified above.

- 1.17 An unlisted capital market product must be launched within the timeframe, if any, as specified under Section B of these Guidelines. If the unlisted capital market product is not launched within the specified timeframe, the lodgement will be null and void.
- 1.17A A new lodgement must be made by the Lodgement Party accompanied by the relevant fees, before such product can be launched.

Revision

- 1.18 Any revision to the information or documents originally lodged with the SC must be made by the Lodgement Party.
- 1.19 Such Lodgement Party must immediately make a revision upon becoming aware of any change or a likelihood of any change that may render any information or document lodged with the SC or provided to investors to be false, misleading or contain any material omission.
- 1.20 All the information and documents of the initial lodgement remain valid and effective to the extent that such information or documents have been revised pursuant to any subsequent lodgement in accordance with the requirements under these Guidelines. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between any information contained in the initial lodgement and the subsequent lodgement, the information or documents in the subsequent lodgement shall prevail.
- 1.21 Such Lodgement Party must have in place relevant systems, procedures and operational arrangements to ensure that it is, at all times, aware of changes to the information or documents lodged with the SC.
- 1.22 In addition to the requirements above, the Lodgement Party must comply with requirements for revision under Section B of these Guidelines.
- 1.23 Each revision must be accompanied by the fees prescribed by the SC.

Chapter 2

DEFINITIONS

2.01 Unless otherwise defined, all words used in these Guidelines shall have the same meaning as defined in the CMSA. In these Guidelines, unless the context otherwise requires –

ACMF	means the ASEAN Capital Markets Forum
adviser	means an adviser as described in the <i>Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds</i> ;
assets	in relation to ABS, means such assets which are the subject matter of a securitisation transaction and satisfy all criteria as stipulated in these Guidelines;
asset-backed securities or ABS	means corporate bonds or sukuk that are issued pursuant to a securitisation transaction. Such ABS shall exclude any corporate bonds or sukuk with convertible or exchangeable features; Examples of such excluded securities include exchangeable bonds and corporate bonds or sukuk with attached warrants;
business day	means a day on which commercial banks settle payments in Kuala Lumpur;
CMSL	means a Capital Markets Services Licence granted to a person pursuant to section 61 of the CMSA;
collective investment scheme	means any arrangement where— (a) it is made for the purpose, or having the effect of providing facilities for persons to participate in or receive profits or income arising from the acquisition,

holding, management or disposal of securities, derivative or any other property (hereinafter referred to as scheme's assets) or sums paid out of such profits or income;

- (b) the persons who participate in the arrangements do not have day-to-day control over the management of the scheme's assets; and
- (c) the scheme's assets are managed by an entity who is responsible for the management of the scheme's assets and is approved, authorised or licensed by a securities regulator to conduct fund management activities.

commercial paper or CP	has the meaning assigned to it under the Operational Procedures for Securities Services issued by Bank Negara Malaysia;
corporate bonds	means debentures as defined in the CMSA but do not include structured product;
credit enhancement	in relation to ABS, means one or more arrangements within a securitisation transaction to enhance the credit rating of the ABS issue by, for example, the provision of a cash collateral, profit retention, third party guarantee, over collateralisation, etc;
debt programme	means a facility which allows multiple issues, offers or invitations to subscribe or purchase MTNs, CPs or a combination of CPs and MTNs, within an availability period which is disclosed to the SC and bondholders;
digital assets	means a digital currency or a digital token;
digital currency	means a digital currency that is prescribed as securities under the <i>Capital Markets and Services (Prescription of</i>

	<i>Securities)(Digital Currency and Digital Token) Order 2019;</i>
digital token	means a digital token that is prescribed as securities under the <i>Capital Markets and Services (Prescription of Securities)(Digital Currency and Digital Token) Order 2019;</i>
disclosure document	means a document as described in the <i>Guidelines on Disclosure Documents;</i>
eligible market	means an exchange, government securities market or an over-the-counter (OTC) market– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) that is regulated by a regulatory authority of that jurisdiction; (b) that is open to the public or a substantial number of market participants; and (c) on which financial instruments are regularly traded;
Exempt Regime	has the meaning assigned to it under the Bursa Malaysia Main Market Listing Requirements;
foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk through a roadshow	means foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk that are– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) issued by a foreign issuer; (b) not originated in Malaysia; and (c) issued or offered to investors in Malaysia and at least one other country or an invitation to subscribe or purchase made to investors in Malaysia and at least one other country;
Foreign Exempt Scheme	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds;</i>
fund management company	means a holder of a Capital Markets Services Licence for the regulated activity of fund management in relation to portfolio management;

IEO operator	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines on Digital Assets</i> ;
interested person	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines on Trust Deeds</i> ;
investment account	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Islamic Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
IOSCO	means International Organization of Securities Commissions;
issuer	means any person who makes available, offer for subscription or purchase, or issue an invitation to subscribe for or purchase an unlisted capital market product;
licensed bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
licensed investment bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
licensed Islamic bank	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Islamic Financial Services Act 2013</i> ;
Lodgement Kit	means a manual that provides for the relevant information and documents that must be lodged with the SC as required under these Guidelines;
Lodgement Party	means the Responsible Party specified in Section B of these Guidelines who is required to lodge the relevant information and documents with the SC;
medium-term note or MTN	has the meaning assigned to it in the Operational Procedures for Securities Services issued by Bank Negara Malaysia;

NAV	in relation to a wholesale fund, means the net asset value of the fund, that is the value of all the fund's assets less the value of all the fund's liabilities, at the point of valuation;
Obligor	means an entity that is contractually obliged to honour the financial obligations of an issuer;
operator	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds</i> ;
originator	in relation to ABS, means any entity that is seeking to transfer or dispose of its assets to a special purpose vehicle (SPV) in a securitisation transaction;
principal adviser	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Licensing Handbook</i> ;
product distributor	means any person who markets and sells a wholesale product, who may or may not be an issuer;
qualified bank	refers to– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a licensed bank; (b) a licensed Islamic bank; or (c) a licensed investment bank;
qualified dealer	means a holder of Capital Markets Services Licence for dealing in securities under the CMSA and which is a– <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) universal broker as defined in the <i>Licensing Handbook</i>; (b) 1+1 broker as defined in the <i>Licensing Handbook</i>; or (c) special scheme broker as defined in the <i>Licensing Handbook</i>;
real estate	means land and all things that are a natural part of the land as well as things attached to the land both below and above the ground and includes rights, interests and benefits related to the ownership of the real estate, but excludes mineral, or

oil and gas assets and resource;

Representative means a person who is appointed by an operator under the *Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds*;

Responsible Party means any person who is accountable or responsible, whether solely or jointly with other persons in the lifecycle of an unlisted capital market product and includes the following:

- (a) The issuer;
- (b) Persons licensed by, or registered, with the SC;
- (c) Any person whose profession gives authority to a statement made by him, or is responsible or accountable for having prepared or certified any opinion or statement or report for use in connection with the unlisted capital market product; or
- (d) Any other persons identified by the issuer as having:
 - (i) authority over, makes or has substantial influence in making, decisions that affect the whole or a part of the lifecycle of the unlisted capital market product; or
 - (ii) a significant role, function, accountability or responsibility in relation to an unlisted capital market product;

securitisation in relation to ABS, means an arrangement which involves the transfer of assets or risks to a third party where such transfer is funded by the issuance of corporate bonds or sukuk to investors. Payments to investors in respect of such corporate bonds or sukuk are principally derived, directly or indirectly, from the cash flows of the assets;

servicer in relation to ABS, means any entity that is undertaking to administer the assets or perform such other services on

	behalf of the special purpose vehicle as may be required in a securitisation transaction;
Shariah adviser	has the meaning assigned to it in the <i>Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services</i> ;
sophisticated investor	means any person who:- (a) falls within any of the categories of investors set out in Part I, Schedule 6 and 7 of the CMSA; or (b) acquires unlisted capital market products where the consideration is not less than two hundred and fifty thousand ringgit or its equivalent in foreign currencies for each transaction whether such amount is paid for in cash or otherwise;
structured product	means any investment product that falls within the definition of "securities" under the CMSA and which derives its value by reference to the price or value of an underlying reference;
sukuk	means certificates of equal value evidencing undivided ownership or investment in the assets using Shariah principles and concepts endorsed by the Shariah Advisory Council. For avoidance of doubt, sukuk does not include sukuk issued by – (a) the Federal Government; (b) any State Government; or (c) Bank Negara Malaysia;
sukuk programme	means a facility which allows multiple issues, offers or invitations to subscribe or purchase Islamic MTNs, Islamic CPs or a combination of Islamic CPs and Islamic MTNs, within an availability period which is disclosed to the SC and sukukholders;

system	means such system specified by the SC for the purposes of lodgement;
underlying reference	means any security, index, currency, commodity or other assets or reference, or combination of such assets or reference;
unlisted capital market product	means a capital market product, whether manufactured or issued in or outside Malaysia that is not listed and traded on the stock exchange, or traded on the derivatives exchange, in Malaysia. For the purpose of these Guidelines, "unlisted capital market product" includes corporate bonds or sukuk under the Exempt Regime;
wholesale fund	means a unit trust scheme established where the units are to be issued, offered for subscription or purchase, or for which invitations to subscribe for or purchase the units are to be made, exclusively to sophisticated investors and any other person as may be determined by the SC.

Chapter 3

RESPONSIBLE PARTY

3.01 A Responsible Party must–

- (a) carry out its roles and responsibilities in relation to the unlisted capital market product;
- (b) discharge its functions with integrity, due care, knowledge, skill and diligence;
- (c) declare any conflict of interest, actual or potential, and effectively manage them in the best interest of the investors; and
- (d) have in place policies and processes to identify, monitor, manage and mitigate conflict of interest that are appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of its business. Such policies and processes must be continuously reviewed to ensure their continued effectiveness.

3.02 A Responsible Party who is aware of any change or a likelihood of any change, that may render any information or document lodged with the SC or provided to investors to be false, misleading or contain any material omission, must immediately notify the Lodgement Party to enable the Lodgement Party to make the necessary revision.

3.03 No person shall frustrate or impede the performance of the roles and responsibilities of a Responsible Party.

Specific requirements applicable to a Lodgement Party

3.04 The Lodgement Party must identify all other Responsible Parties accountable or responsible in the lifecycle of an unlisted capital market product. In the event a

Responsible Party ceases to be accountable or responsible for any of the roles or responsibilities relating to a product, the Lodgement Party must identify a new Responsible Party to undertake such role and responsibility.

- 3.05 All Responsible Parties must declare their respective roles and responsibilities in relation to the unlisted capital market product.
- 3.06 The lodgement of such information under paragraphs 3.04 and 3.05 above must be made by the Lodgement Party.
- 3.07 There must be a Lodgement Party at all times throughout the lifecycle of an unlisted capital market product.
- 3.08 In the event that the Lodgement Party is replaced by another party, the latter must undertake the roles and responsibilities of a Lodgement Party and shall be responsible for any information or document lodged subsequent to its appointment.

SECTION B

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

PART 1

WHOLESALE FUND

Chapter 1

GENERAL

- 1.01 Section B, Part 1 of these Guidelines sets out the specific requirements that must be complied with in relation to a wholesale fund under the Lodge and Launch framework.

Establishment of a wholesale fund

Local wholesale fund

- 1.02 A local wholesale fund can only be established by a fund management company.

Foreign wholesale fund

- 1.03 A foreign wholesale fund can only be launched in Malaysia provided that it has been established by an operator in its home jurisdiction and complies with the requirements under the *Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds*.
- 1.04 An operator must ensure that the investors are informed that the wholesale fund is established in a foreign jurisdiction and regulated by the regulator in that foreign jurisdiction.

Islamic wholesale fund

Local wholesale fund

- 1.05 In addition to complying with these Guidelines, any proposal in relation to an Islamic local wholesale fund must also comply with the *Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services*.

1.06 [Deleted]

Foreign Wholesale Fund

1.07 A foreign wholesale fund may be launched as an Islamic fund in Malaysia provided that it complies with the requirements set out in the *Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds*.

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE: ESTABLISHING A WHOLESALE FUND

Types of fund structures

- 2.01 A local wholesale fund can only be formed under the following structure:
- (a) Trust structure; or
 - (b) Custodial structure.
- 2.02 A foreign wholesale fund can only be formed under the following structure:
- (a) Trust structure;
 - (b) Custodial structure; or
 - (c) A structure that is equivalent to either a trust or a custodial structure.

Considerations in establishing a wholesale fund

- 2.03 The fund management company or the operator must ascertain the size of the wholesale fund, investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs of its investors before structuring a wholesale fund.
- 2.04 In structuring a wholesale fund, a fund management company or an operator must take into account its resources, expertise, experience and its overall capability to carry out its duties in accordance with the acceptable and efficacious business practices within the fund management industry.
- 2.05 The name given to the wholesale fund must not be inappropriate, misleading, or in conflict with the name of another collective investment scheme.

2.06 In establishing a wholesale fund, the fund management company or the operator must–

- (a) determine the investment objective of the wholesale fund;
- (b) define the investment strategy of the wholesale fund including the investment parameters and types of investments to be made by the wholesale fund; and
- (c) ensure that the liabilities of investors are limited to their investments in the wholesale fund.

2.07 The fund management company or the operator is permitted to allocate capital into one or more collective investment schemes (referred to as “target fund”), provided that the selection of the target fund is consistent with the investment objective and chosen strategy of the wholesale fund.

2.08 Where a wholesale fund invests 85% or more of its NAV in a collective investment scheme, the fund manager of that collective investment scheme must be suitably authorised, regulated and supervised by a securities regulator which –

- (a) is a signatory to the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding as listed in its Appendix A; or
- (b) has a bilateral agreement or arrangement with the SC, in particular, with regard to co-operation on supervision, investigation, enforcement and information sharing.

2.08A Where a wholesale fund invests in exchange-traded funds with physical metal as the underlying asset, the exchange-traded fund (ETF) must meet the following criteria:

- (a) The metal is held in trust and is segregated from the assets of the manager, sponsor, trustee and/or custodian;

- (b) The ETF adopts a passive management strategy with the objective of tracking the price of the metal;
- (c) The maximum potential loss which may be incurred by the wholesale fund as a result of investment in the ETF is limited to the amount paid for it;
- (d) The shares or units of the ETF are liquid;
- (e) The shares or units of the ETF are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis;
- (f) There is appropriate information available to the market on the ETF; and
- (g) The shares or units of the ETF must be listed for quotation and traded on a stock exchange that is an eligible market.

2.08B For the purpose of paragraph 2.08A, "metal" refers to physical gold, silver, platinum, palladium or such other metals as may be specified by the SC.

2.09 Where the fund management company or the operator intends to use derivatives, the fund management company or the operator must possess the necessary expertise and experience on the use of derivative instruments including the following:

- (a) Understanding the different implications of derivatives positions on the overall investment strategy; and
- (b) Ensuring that derivatives positions are fairly priced on a consistent basis while bearing in mind the market liquidity of such positions.

2.10 Where the financing of the wholesale fund involves extension of credit and other forms of lending or utilises leverage, the fund management company or the operator must–

- (a) determine the borrowing parameters for the wholesale fund (including the maximum amount of leverage, duration, and whether secured or

unsecured), the basis of leverage and risks involved;

- (b) have the necessary expertise and experience in managing a wholesale fund which employs any leverage strategy; and
- (c) understand the impact of such leverage on the overall risk of a portfolio and having the ability to monitor the use of such leverage.

Trustee or custodian of a wholesale fund

Local wholesale fund

2.11 In relation to a local wholesale fund which is formed under a trust structure, the fund management company must–

- (a) appoint a trustee registered with the SC; and
- (b) ensure a deed is in force at all times.

2.12 In relation to a local wholesale fund which is formed under a custodial structure, the fund management company must–

- (a) appoint a custodian registered with the SC; and
- (b) ensure a custodial agreement is in force at all times.

Foreign wholesale fund

2.13 In relation to a foreign wholesale fund either formed under a trust structure, custodial structure or any structure equivalent to a trust or custodial structure, the operator–

- (a) may appoint a trustee or a custodian registered with the SC; and
- (b) must ensure that a constitutive document, such as a custodial agreement or a deed, is in force at all times.

2.14 In relation to paragraph 2.13 above, the operator must inform its investors if the operator has appointed a trustee or a custodian, or any person appointed to carry out the equivalent function, who is not registered with the SC.

Distribution of income

2.15 Distribution of income must only be made –

- (a) from realised gains or realised income; or
- (b) out of capital of the fund provided that –
 - (i) the distribution out of capital is permitted under the deed and disclosed in its disclosure document, information memorandum or product highlights sheet, as the case may be; and
 - (ii) the composition of distribution payments sourced from income and capital are disclosed in the quarterly report and annual report, both in terms of value and percentage.

Guidance to paragraph 2.15

Any distribution paid out of unrealised income or unrealised gains is considered as capital distribution.

The following may be used as reference when determining “distributable income”:

- (a) The net investment income (i.e. dividend, coupon, interest income net of fees and expenses) and may include net realised gains (if any) based on unaudited accounts.
- (b) “Distributable income” which is not declared and paid as distribution in a period of a financial year can be carried forward as distributable income for the next period(s) within the same financial year. “Distributable income” that has been accrued as at the end of a financial year and is declared and paid as distribution at the next distribution date immediately after that financial year end could be

treated as “distributable income” in respect of that financial year. **However, “distributable income” which has been accrued as at the end of a financial year but is not declared and paid as distribution at the next distribution date immediately after that financial year end should be included as “capital” for the next financial year.**

- (c) Where the wholesale fund pays distribution out of gross income while charging or paying all or part of the wholesale fund’s fees and expenses to or out of capital, respectively, the amount of fees and expenses that has been paid out of capital has to be deducted from the gross investment income in order to come up with the “distributable income”.

Fees and charges

- 2.16 The management fee and performance fee levied, if any, should commensurate with the degree of investment strategies and techniques employed by the fund management company or the operator to achieve the stated investment objective.
- 2.17 The fund management company or the operator must ensure that the calculation methodology of its fees and charges are clearly documented.

Investments of a wholesale fund

- 2.18 The fund management company or the operator must exercise due care and diligence when assessing, selecting and monitoring the investments of the wholesale fund.
- 2.19 The fund management company or the operator must identify and manage any risks that a particular investment strategy imposes.
- 2.20 The fund management company or the operator must observe the following requirements when establishing a wholesale fund:

- (a) The investments of the wholesale fund must not be detrimental to the interest of the investors or contrary to public interests; and
- (b) Where there is pooling of clients' monies and investment through an SPV in assets other than-
 - (i) securities;
 - (ii) derivatives;
 - (iii) money market instruments;
 - (iv) deposits in conventional and Islamic deposit accounts; and/or
 - (v) real estate located outside Malaysia;

have in place a risk management policy and procedures of the fund, which is to be documented in a standalone document, that will enable the fund management company or operator to effectively monitor, measure and manage risks of the investment positions of the fund and their contributions to the risk profile of the fund including all relevant risks associated with investments in the underlying assets.

2.20A Where a fund management company or operator invests in real estate outside Malaysia, the fund management company or operator must ensure that the real estate outside Malaysia is managed by a manager that is licensed, registered, approved or authorised to manage the foreign real estate in its home jurisdiction.

2.21 Where a fund management company or operator invests in a fund managed by the fund management company or the operator, the fund management company or operator must inform its investors of such investment.

2.22 Where a local wholesale fund invests in digital assets, the fund management company must-

- (a) ensure that any digital currency trading platform outside Malaysia or other counterparty it relies on –
 - (i) is registered with, or is regulated by one or more laws of a foreign

country giving effect to the Financial Action Task Force recommendations relating to customer due diligence and record-keeping; and

(ii) has a risk-based Anti-Money Laundering/Combating the Financing of Terrorism systems and controls that are supervised or monitored by a body empowered by law to supervise and enforce the customer due diligence and record-keeping obligations; and

(b) have in place a risk management policy and procedures of the fund, which is to be documented in a standalone document, that will enable the fund management company to effectively monitor, measure and manage risks of the investment positions of the fund and their contributions to the risk profile of the fund including all relevant risks associated with investments in digital assets; and

(c) ensure that any investment in digital token is limited to those which has been hosted for offering through an electronic platform by an IEO operator and such other digital token as may be permitted by SC from time to time.

2.23 For any investment in digital currency, such investment is not limited to those that have obtained SC's concurrence to be traded on an electronic platform which facilitates the trading of a digital currency.

2.24 Where a wholesale fund invests in restricted investment account (RIA) or unrestricted investment account (UIA) which is not regarded as money market instrument, the fund management company or operator must-

(a) ensure that the investment account identified for investment by a fund must be consistent with the objective of the wholesale fund;

(b) have in place a risk management policy and procedures of the fund, which is to be documented in a standalone document, that will enable the fund management company or operator to effectively monitor, measure and

manage risks of the investment positions of the fund and their overall contributions to the risk profile of the fund including all relevant risks associated with investments in the underlying assets including credit risks and liquidity risks; and

- (c) be able to verify the valuation methodology of the said investment account independently.

Guidance to paragraph 2.24

There are two (2) main types of investment accounts i.e., RIA and UIA. An RIA enables customers to specify the investment mandate and the underlying assets that their funds may be invested in. A UIA, on the other hand, allows Islamic banks to determine the investment mandate and the structure of the investment account, which may include combining different UIAs into pools of funds that invest in diversified portfolios of underlying assets, in exchange for more flexible withdrawal conditions.

A UIA is regarded as a money market instrument if it fulfils the following criteria:

- (a) The objective of the UIA is to provide stable returns through low to moderate risk investment; and
- (b) The tenure of the UIA placed with the Islamic Bank does not exceed 12 months from the placement date.

Examples of the abovementioned UIA are General Investment Account and Term Investment Account.

Chapter 3

LODGEMENT

Local wholesale fund

3.01 In relation to a local wholesale fund, lodgement under these Guidelines must be made by the fund management company.

3.01A Where a wholesale fund intends to invest in digital assets, the fund management company must submit the risk management policy and procedures under paragraph 2.22 to the SC, eight weeks prior to the lodgement of the wholesale fund under these Guidelines.

Foreign wholesale fund

3.02 In relation to a foreign wholesale fund, lodgement under these Guidelines must be made by the following persons:

- (a) An adviser for the initial lodgement; and
- (b) A representative for any submission of information or documents subsequent to the initial lodgement.

Lodgement requirements

3.03 The Lodgement Party must lodge all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit.

3.04 A wholesale fund must be launched within 60 business days from the date of lodgement.

Chapter 4

CONTINUOUS OBLIGATIONS

Valuation and pricing

- 4.01 Except for investments in real estate outside Malaysia, the fund management company or the operator must ensure that the investments of the wholesale fund are fairly valued on a regular basis and in any event, at least once a month.
- 4.01A Where a wholesale fund invests in real estate located outside Malaysia, the fund management company or the operator must conduct valuation on the real estate located outside Malaysia at least once every three years.
- 4.01B Notwithstanding paragraph 4.01A, the fund management company or the operator must monitor the value of the real estate located outside Malaysia and ensure valuation is carried out when the change in value of any of the underlying real estate exceed a reasonable pre-determined threshold.
- 4.01C Notwithstanding paragraph 4.01, a wholesale fund may value its investments based on amortised cost accounting, subject to the following:
- (a) Only permitted to be used to value money market instruments with remaining term to maturity of not more than 90 calendar days at the time of acquisition; and
 - (b) The fund management company must have in place adequate measures and safeguards to properly address relevant risks associated with the use of amortised cost accounting.
- 4.02 The fund management company or the operator must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the wholesale fund and the units in the wholesale fund are correctly valued and priced.

- 4.03 For the purpose of determining the wholesale fund's NAV, the valuation of the assets and liabilities must be—
- (a) based on a process which is consistently applied; and
 - (b) objective and capable of being verified by investors.
- 4.04 Any deviation from the valuation process, if any, must be for the purpose of ensuring the investment is fairly valued. Such deviation, in relation to a wholesale fund that is formed under a trust structure, requires prior approval from the trustee.
- 4.05 The fund management company or the operator must ensure that a valuation policy for illiquid assets or holdings, such as unlisted securities, provides for a consistent and transparent valuation of such illiquid assets. The valuation methodology must be clearly documented.
- 4.06 Notwithstanding paragraph 4.02 above, the fund management company or the operator must take immediate remedial actions to rectify any incorrect valuation or pricing of the wholesale fund or the units in the wholesale fund.
- 4.07 Where there is incorrect valuation or pricing of the units that is at or above the threshold of 0.5% of the NAV per unit, rectification must extend to the reimbursement of money—
- (a) by the fund management company or the operator to any one or more of the following:
 - (i) The wholesale fund;
 - (ii) Investors of the wholesale fund; or
 - (iii) Former investors of the wholesale fund; or
 - (b) by the wholesale fund to the fund management company or the operator.
- 4.08 In relation to rectification referred in paragraph 4.07 above, the rectification need not extend to reimbursements to the investors or former investors where it appears

to the fund management company or the operator or trustee that the incorrect pricing is of minimal significance. The fund management company or the operator must determine at the point of establishment of the wholesale fund what constitutes minimal significance.

4.08A The fund management company or the operator must not pay or caused to be paid from the wholesale fund any expenses incurred as a result of correction operations of a valuation error.

4.08B The fund management company or the operator may decide the manner to reimburse investors, either by way of cash or additional units of the wholesale fund. In any case, the reimbursement to former investors must only be made by way of cash.

4.09 The fund management company or the operator must actively manage the liquidity of individual positions and the overall portfolio to ensure that the wholesale fund can meet its liquidity requirements, including where investors are permitted to withdraw from the wholesale fund.

Liquidity and dealing

4.10 The fund management company or the operator must determine the frequency of and any limitation on subscriptions and redemptions having regard to the investment objectives, financial situation and particular needs of investors.

Register

4.11 The fund management company or the representative must keep a register of investors and enter into the register the following:

- (a) Where the investor is an individual, the name, address, and the number of the identity card issued under the *National Registration Act 1959* or passport number (for foreigners);

- (b) Where the investor is a corporation, the name, registered address and registration number of the corporation;
- (c) Where the investor is a trust, the name, registered address and registration number of the trustee company; or
- (d) Where the investor is a unit trust scheme, pension fund or prescribed investment scheme, the name and registered address of such scheme.

4.12 In addition, the fund management company or the representative must enter into such register–

- (a) the number of units held by each investor;
- (b) the date on which the name of each investor was entered in the register;
- (c) the date on which any person ceased to be an investor in the wholesale fund; and
- (d) any other relevant information or particulars of the investor.

4.13 All information entered into the register must be kept for a minimum of seven years.

4.14 The register of investors to the wholesale fund will be prima facie evidence of any details inserted therein in accordance with these Guidelines.

Reporting requirements

4.15 The fund management company or the representative must inform its investors of significant and material changes to the investment objective, investment strategy as well as any changes to the material information previously provided to the investors.

- 4.16 The fund management company or the representative must ensure that prices, fees and charges be made available to investors periodically.
- 4.17 The fund management company or the representative must submit the following documents to the SC and the investors of a wholesale fund, as the case may be, in accordance with Table 1 below:

Table 1
Reporting requirements

No.	Document	Recipient		Due Date
		Investors	SC	
1.	Monthly statement of accounts	✓		–
2.	Monthly statistical returns of the wholesale fund		✓	Within seven business days following the end of every month
3.	Monthly investment returns of the wholesale fund		✓	Within 14 business days following the end of every month
4.	Quarterly report of the wholesale fund	✓		Within two months from the end of the period the report covers
5.	Annual report of the wholesale fund	✓	✓	Within two months from the end of the period the report covers

- 4.18 In relation to the statistical returns and investment returns (collectively referred to as "Returns") in Table 1 above:
- (a) The Returns must be submitted via a system as may be specified by the SC;
 - (b) The reporting period must cover a period starting from the first day of a month until the last day of that month. For information required at a certain cut-off, it must be as at the last day of the month;

- (c) For a newly launched fund, the Returns must commence from the month in which the wholesale fund's offer period ends.

For example, if a wholesale fund was launched on 28 June and the offer period ends on 18 July, the first Returns should be submitted for the month of July. In this instance, the Returns will consist of data for more than one month, i.e. from 28 June to 31 July;

- (d) Should there be any errors or omissions discovered after the submission of Returns, the fund management company or the representative, as the case maybe, must immediately rectify and submit the amended Returns to the SC; and
- (e) While a wholesale fund is being wound up, the fund management company or the representative, as the case maybe, should continue to submit the Returns until the winding up is complete.

4.19 In relation to the quarterly and annual reports referred to in Table 1 above, no reports are required where—

- (a) there is no issuance of units; or
- (b) the issuance of units is only made to the fund management company or the operator.

4.20 In relation to the quarterly and annual reports referred to in Table 1 above, the fund management company or the representative must provide all necessary information to enable investors of a wholesale fund to evaluate the performance of the fund. The quarterly and annual reports must contain at least the following:

- (a) Fund information;
- (b) Report on fund performance;
- (c) Financial statements for the accounting period (for annual report, the financial statements must be audited by an external auditor);

- (d) Auditor's report (applicable for annual report only); and
- (e) Shariah adviser's report (applicable for Islamic wholesale fund only).

Guidance to paragraph 4.20(e)

The Shariah adviser's report must comply with the requirements as set out in the Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services.

Winding up

- 4.21 The fund management company or the representative must notify the SC at the earliest practicable date of the commencement and completion of the winding up of the wholesale fund.

Marketing and promotional materials

- 4.22 Any representation or communication in the marketing and promotional materials must comply with the requirements of the *Guidelines on Advertising for Capital Market Products and Related Services*.

Chapter 5

REVISION

- 5.01 In relation to a wholesale fund, any amendment made to the initial lodgement whether prior or subsequent to the launch of a wholesale fund is considered as a revision.
- 5.02 Any revision can be made at any time, whether prior to or subsequent to the launch of a wholesale fund.

Local wholesale fund

- 5.03 Any revision to the lodgement of a wholesale fund under these Guidelines must be made by the fund management company.

Foreign wholesale fund

- 5.04 Any revision to the lodgement of a foreign wholesale fund under these Guidelines must be made by the representative.

Chapter 6

[Deleted]

Chapter 7

REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO OFFERING DOCUMENT

7.01 A fund management company or operator must provide investors of a wholesale fund with an offering document containing all necessary information that will enable investors to make an informed assessment of the offer.

7.02 The offering document must also include the following information:

- (a) The date of issuance of the offering document;
- (b) Information concerning the legal constitution of the fund;
- (c) Information on the fund management company or, in the case of a foreign wholesale fund, the operator and the representative in Malaysia;
- (d) Information on trustee or custodian, and the custodial arrangements;
- (e) The investment objective, policy(ies) and strategy of the fund;
- (f) Information on the risks associated with the investment portfolio of the fund, or where the investments are held via a SPV, the underlying assets of the SPV;
- (g) Information on the designated fund manager of the fund, or where the fund management function is undertaken by an external fund manager, the information on the external fund manager;
- (h) The rights and liabilities of unit holders in the fund;
- (i) Information relating to asset valuation, including the determination of the fund's NAV and NAV per unit;
- (j) Procedures for subscription and redemption of units; and
- (k) Fees and charges in relation to the fund, in a way that enables investors to understand their nature, structure and impact on the fund's performance.

7.03 The offering document must contain the following statement on either the front or inside cover of the offering document which must be highlighted in bold:

“The Securities Commission Malaysia has not authorised or recognised the fund and a copy of this offering document has not been registered with the Securities Commission Malaysia.

The lodgement of this offering document should not be taken to indicate that the Securities Commission Malaysia recommends the said fund or assumes responsibility for the correctness of any statement made, opinion expressed or report contained in this offering document.

The Securities Commission Malaysia is not liable for any non-disclosure on the part of the [fund management company or operator] responsible for the said fund and takes no responsibility for the contents in this offering document. The Securities Commission Malaysia makes no representation on the accuracy or completeness of this offering document, and expressly disclaims any liability whatsoever arising from, or in reliance upon, the whole or any part of its contents.”

7.04 An offering document must be lodged with the SC before it is provided to investors of a wholesale fund.

PART 2

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

Chapter 1

GENERAL

- 1.01 Section B, Part 2 of these Guidelines sets out the specific requirements that must be complied with in relation to unlisted structured products under the Lodge and Launch framework.
- 1.02 For avoidance of doubt, unlisted structured products would include floating rate negotiable instruments of deposit (NIDs) and Islamic negotiable instruments of deposit (INIDs) with tenure of more than five years¹.

Eligible Issuer

- 1.03 The following categories of persons are eligible to issue structured products (Eligible Issuers):
- (a) A qualified bank;
 - (b) A qualified dealer;
 - (c) A locally incorporated special purpose vehicle (SPV) sponsored by a qualified bank or qualified dealer; and
 - (d) Cagamas Bhd (Cagamas) and locally incorporated SPV sponsored by Cagamas, provided that the underlying reference of the structured product is restricted to assets originated in the domestic banking sector.
- 1.04 Where the structured product is issued by a locally incorporated SPV, the qualified bank, qualified dealer or Cagamas sponsoring the SPV must provide an undertaking to investors on the performance of the administrative and operational obligations of the SPV.

¹ Other examples of structured products falling under these Guidelines include equity linked notes, bond linked notes, index linked notes, currency linked notes, interest rate linked notes, commodity

Structured products of foreign-related corporations

- 1.05 A qualified bank and qualified dealer may issue² a structured product of its foreign-related corporation, provided that such foreign-related corporation is—
- (a) the foreign parent company or foreign-related corporation of that qualified bank or qualified dealer, and is duly licensed in its home jurisdiction as the equivalent of a qualified bank or qualified dealer; or
 - (b) an SPV³ which is sponsored by the foreign parent company or foreign-related corporation of that qualified bank or qualified dealer.
- 1.06 The qualified bank or qualified dealer who issues the structured products of the SPV under subparagraph 1.05(b) above must provide an undertaking to investors on the performance of the administrative and operational obligations of that SPV.

Requirements of an SPV as an Eligible Issuer

- 1.07 An SPV sponsored by a qualified bank, qualified dealer or Cagamas under subparagraph 1.03(c) or (d) above must be a resident in Malaysia for tax purposes.
- 1.08 An SPV must have independent and professional directors or trustees, as the case may be.
- 1.09 In determining whether an SPV is sufficiently “bankruptcy remote”, the following must be taken into account:
- (a) An SPV cannot include in its objectives, the power to enter into any other activities that are not incidental to its function as an SPV in relation to the structured product programme;

² For the purposes of these Guidelines, the Eligible Issuer under paragraph 1.05 is the qualified bank or qualified dealer, not the foreign parent company or foreign-related corporation or SPV.

³ An SPV under subparagraph 1.05(b) may be set up in a foreign jurisdiction.

- (b) An SPV must subcontract to third parties all services that may be required by it in order to maintain the SPV and its assets;
 - (c) An SPV is not permitted to have employees or incur any fiduciary responsibilities to third parties other than to parties involved in the structured product programme; and
 - (d) All the liabilities, present or future, of an SPV (including tax) must be quantifiable and capable of being met out of resources available to it.
- 1.10 Without prejudice to any applicable law, an SPV must maintain proper accounts and records to enable a complete and accurate view to be formed of its assets, liabilities, income and expenditure and to comply with all other regulatory reporting requirements in respect of the issuance of structured products.
- 1.11 An SPV sponsored by a qualified bank, qualified dealer or Cagamas must only issue structured products that are fully collateralised against assets or securities or guaranteed by a qualified bank.

Islamic structured products

- 1.12 In addition to complying with these Guidelines, any proposal in relation to an Islamic structured products must also comply with the *Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services*.

1.13 [Deleted]

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE

Credit rating

- 2.01 Any rating of structured products must be provided by a credit rating agency registered with the SC.
- 2.02 For structured products of foreign-related corporations under paragraph 1.05 above, a rating by an international credit rating agency is also acceptable.

Programme size

- 2.03 A lodgement to the SC pursuant to these Guidelines must be made only via a structured product programme with a size of up to RM5 billion and any issuance will reduce the structured product programme size accordingly.

Tenure

- 2.04 The structured programme must be fully utilised within three years from the date of its lodgement with the SC.

Approvals

- 2.05 All necessary approvals in relation to the issuance of a structured product from other regulatory bodies, including BNM, must be obtained prior to the issuance of that structured product.

Roles and responsibilities of Responsible Party

- 2.06 An Eligible Issuer must–
- (a) ensure that information on the principal terms and conditions as well as risks associated with the structured products are disclosed to all investors; and
 - (b) request a confirmation from such investors that disclosure was in fact made.

Chapter 3

LODGEMENT

- 3.01 All information and documents to be lodged are set out in the Lodgement Kit.
- 3.02 A qualified bank or a qualified dealer may make lodgement directly with the SC or through a principal adviser. However, an Eligible Issuer who is not a qualified bank or qualified dealer must make its lodgement with the SC under these Guidelines through a principal adviser.

Islamic structured products

3.03 [Deleted]

3.04 [Deleted]

3.05 [Deleted]

Chapter 4

CONTINUOUS OBLIGATIONS

- 4.01 For the issuance of structured products under a structured product programme, an Eligible Issuer or its principal adviser must submit the information and documents used in the issuance of each new structured product series under the structured product programme prior to the first issuance of that structured product series.
- 4.02 For the purpose of paragraph 4.01 above, a new structured product series include any structured product that has any material change to its terms and conditions such as changes in the class of underlying reference, changes in Shariah principles, changes in the risks associated with the product or any change in regulatory requirements.
- 4.03 The information and documents to be submitted under paragraph 4.01 above are set out in the Lodgement Kit.
- 4.04 For structured products of foreign-related corporations under paragraph 1.05 above, the qualified bank or qualified dealer must submit further information and documents, which are set out in the Lodgement Kit.
- 4.05 Following the lodgement of a structured product programme with the SC, an Eligible Issuer is required to submit a monthly post-issuance report to the SC incorporating information as may be specified by the SC. The requirement to submit a monthly post-issuance report is also applicable where no structured product has been issued under the programme (i.e. nil reporting).
- 4.06 The monthly post-issuance report under paragraph 4.05 above must be submitted no later than seven business days after the end of every month.

Chapter 5

REVISION

- 5.01 No revision or amendment can be made to the terms and conditions of a structured product programme or structured product issued under a structured product programme.
- 5.02 However, an Eligible Issuer or its principal adviser can make changes or update the information related to the Eligible Issuer such as the business address, contact persons and credit rating of the Eligible Issuer.
- 5.03 If the changes or updates in relation to matters mentioned in paragraph 5.02 above result in consequential amendments to be made in the product highlights sheet and other information and documents used in the issuance of the structured products, a replacement product highlights sheet and revised information and documents must be submitted.

APPENDIX 1

[Deleted]

[Deleted]

PART 3

CORPORATE BONDS AND SUKUK

Chapter 1
GENERAL

1.01 Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines sets out the specific requirements that must be complied with in relation to corporate bonds or sukuk under the Lodge and Launch framework.

1.02 For the purpose of these Guidelines, sukuk will not include any agreement for a financing or investment where—

(a) the financier/investor and customer/investee are signatories to the agreement; and

(b) the provision of financing/investment is in the ordinary course of business of financier/investor,

including any promissory note issued pursuant to the terms of such an agreement.

1.03 Only a corporation within the meaning of subsection 2(1) of the CMSA or a foreign government is eligible to issue corporate bonds or sukuk under the Lodge and Launch framework.

1.04 [Deleted]

1.05 [Deleted]

1.06 [Deleted]

1.07 [Deleted]

1.08 [Deleted]

1.09 [Deleted]

1.10 In relation to fixed-rate negotiable instruments of deposit (NIDs) or Islamic negotiable instruments of deposit (INIDs)¹ and foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk, Table 1 sets out the applicability of the relevant requirements to such products. Table 1 must be read together with the detailed requirements in Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines.

1.11 In addition to complying with these Guidelines, any proposal in relation to an ringgit-denominated sukuk and foreign currency-denominated sukuk must also comply with the *Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services*.

¹ For the purpose of these Guidelines, NIDs or INIDs refers to an issuance of NIDs or INIDs with a tenure of more than five years by a licensed bank, licensed investment bank or licensed Islamic bank.

Table 1

Summary of relevant requirements applicable to NIDs or INIDs and foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds and sukuk

Requirements	Foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk		RM-denominated and foreign currency
	Roadshows	Issuances other than roadshows	NIDs/INIDs
Shariah adviser	√	√	X
Credit rating	X	X	X
Trustee/Trust deed	X	X	X
Tenure of programmes	X	X	X
Mode of issuance	√	√	X
Other regulatory approvals	√	√	√
Disclosure of redemption/call option	X	X	X
Pricing supplement	√	√	√
Compliance with Shariah rulings	X	X	X
Utilisation of proceeds	√	√	√
Upsizing	X	√	X
Revision to terms	√	√	X
Implementation timeframe	√	√	√
SRI Sukuk	X	√	N/A
ASEAN Green Bonds or Sukuk	√	√	N/A
ASEAN Social Bonds or Sukuk	√	√	N/A
ASEAN Sustainability Bonds or Sukuk	√	√	N/A
SRI-linked Sukuk	X	√	N/A
ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bonds or Sukuk	√	√	N/A

√	To refer to the relevant requirements in Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines.
X	The requirements are not applicable to such products.

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE

Credit rating

- 2.01 This section on credit rating shall apply to issuances of ringgit-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk that are rated or to be rated.
- 2.02 Any credit rating of a ringgit-denominated corporate bond or sukuk must be provided by a credit rating agency registered with the SC.
- 2.03 Consent of bondholders or sukukholders must be obtained prior to effecting the following:
- (a) Changing the status of credit rating from rated to unrated, or vice versa, during the tenure of the corporate bond or sukuk;
 - (b) Replacing an appointed credit rating agency during the tenure of the corporate bond or sukuk; or
 - (c) Removal of a credit rating where a corporate bond or sukuk has more than one credit rating.

The circumstances set out above would tantamount to a revision of principal terms and conditions and must comply with the requirements set out under Section B, Part 3, Chapter 6 of these Guidelines.

- 2.04 An issuer must provide sufficient and relevant information to the credit rating agency for which to assess and evaluate the credit risk of a corporate bond or sukuk.
- 2.05 An issuer must provide information to the credit rating agency on a continuous and timely basis in particular, new or additional information that was not previously available for consideration by the credit rating agency.

- 2.06 An issuer must ensure that the credit rating report is published by the credit rating agency within a reasonable time prior to the issuance of the corporate bond or sukuk for investors to make an informed assessment before providing an irrevocable undertaking to subscribe to the corporate bond or sukuk.

Transferability and tradability of corporate bonds or sukuk

- 2.07 Consent of the bondholders or sukukholders must be obtained prior to changing the transferability and tradability status of a corporate bond or sukuk. Such change would be tantamount to a revision of principal terms and conditions and must comply with the requirements under Section B, Part 3, Chapter 6 of these Guidelines.
- 2.08 Where the corporate bonds or sukuk that is non-transferable and non-tradable becomes transferable and tradable, all exemptions previously granted under any guidelines in relation to a trust deed will cease to apply.
- 2.09 Notwithstanding paragraph 2.08 above, if the issuer of the corporate bond or sukuk wishes to retain the exemptions that had ceased to apply under paragraph 2.08 above, the issuer must make an application to the SC with justification as to why the exemptions should be retained.

Trust deed and trustee

Requirements relating to trust deed and trustee

- 2.10 Where a trustee is appointed, the trustee must be registered with the SC.
- 2.11 In the case of ringgit-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk where a trust deed is not required, the issuer must ensure that the principal terms and conditions include provisions for the following:

- (a) In the event of any default in the payment of principal of, or interest/profit/rental on any of, the corporate bonds or sukuk issued after the said principal or interest/profit/rental becomes due, the bondholders or sukukholders are entitled to declare the corporate bonds or any payment obligation under the sukuk immediately due and payable. Where there is a provision to remedy the failure to pay principal of, or interest/profit/rental on any of, the corporate bonds or sukuk, the period for remedy must not exceed seven business days from the date on which the payment is due; and
- (b) The issuer must cancel the corporate bonds or sukuk which are redeemed or purchased by the issuer or its subsidiaries or agents of the issuer.

Obligations relating to trust deed and trustee

- 2.12 The issuer must provide the necessary assistance to facilitate the trustee in discharging its duties and obligations under the CMSA and the trust deed.
- 2.13 The issuer and principal adviser must involve the trustee during the documentation process of the corporate bonds or sukuk.
- 2.14 The issuer, through its Lodgement Party, must lodge a duly executed trust deed with the SC via the system either prior to or on the–
 - (a) date of issuance of the corporate bond or sukuk; or
 - (b) date of the first issuance under a debt or sukuk programme.

Tenure for debt or sukuk programmes

- 2.15 The tenure of a debt or sukuk programme involving an issuance of CPs or combination of both CPs and MTNs, whether conventional or Islamic, must not exceed seven years.

- 2.16 The requirement in paragraph 2.15 above does not apply to—
- (a) a stand-alone MTN programme, whether conventional or Islamic; or
 - (b) an issuance of foreign currency-denominated corporate bond or sukuk.

Utilisation of proceeds

2.17 An issuer must ensure that the proceeds from the corporate bond or sukuk issuance are utilised in accordance with the purposes disclosed to the SC.

2.18 [Deleted]

2.19 Where the proceeds are utilised for a project that will generate cash flow for payments to bondholders or sukukholders, the issuer must ensure that the transaction documents relating to the corporate bond or sukuk include the relevant parameters, conditions, supporting documents and certificates to enable the trustee or facility agent, where applicable, to manage the release of the proceeds to the issuer.

Mode of issuance

Ringgit-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk

- 2.20 All ringgit-denominated corporate bond or sukuk must be—
- (a) issued and/or tendered on the Fully Automated System for Issuing/Tendering (FAST); and
 - (b) issued on scripless basis, deposited and settled in the Real Time Electronic Transfer of Funds and Securities System (RENTAS) which is operated by Bank Negara Malaysia,

unless a full admission to listing and quotation is sought on a stock exchange.

Foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk

- 2.21 Foreign currency-denominated corporate bond or sukuk must be announced or reported on FAST.
- 2.22 Foreign currency-denominated corporate bond or sukuk may be issued on scripless basis, deposited and settled in RENTAS with Bank Negara Malaysia as the central securities depository and Authorised Depository Institutions in Malaysia as the sub-depositories.

Other regulatory approvals and compliance with relevant laws and guidelines

- 2.23 Where applicable, an issuer must ensure that–
 - (a) it has complied with all relevant regulatory requirements from other regulatory authorities prior to its lodgement with the SC; and
 - (b) it continues to comply with any conditions imposed by such regulatory authorities throughout the tenure of the corporate bond or sukuk.
- 2.24 For the purpose of subparagraph 2.23(a) above, where an approval from any other regulatory authority is required, such approval must be valid and subsisting at the point of the issuer's lodgement with the SC.
- 2.25 An issuer and its principal adviser must ensure that the issuance has complied with all the relevant laws.

Chapter 3

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO FOREIGN CURRENCY-DENOMINATED CORPORATE BONDS OR SUKUK AND NIDs OR INIDs

Foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk through a roadshow

3.01 An issuer of foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk through a roadshow must comply with the following:

- (a) The roadshow must be conducted by authorised representatives of the foreign issuer together with a principal adviser who is appointed by the foreign issuer; and
- (b) Documentation of the proposed issuance must conform to international standards or standards which are acceptable in the Malaysian market.

NIDs or INIDs

3.02 For an issuance of fixed-rate NIDs or INIDs the issuer must disclose to investors the following:

- (a) The inherent risks, including credit risks and price risks, in investing in NIDs or INIDs; and
- (b) The settlement procedures for any early redemption or termination of the issue to investors.

3.03 A floating rate NID or INID with tenure of more than five years would fall within the definition of “structured products” under Section B, Part 2 of these Guidelines.

Chapter 4
LODGEMENT

4.01 [Deleted]

4.02 An issuer, through its Lodgement Party, must lodge all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit prior to issuance.

4.03 In the case of a debt or sukuk programme, lodgement would only be required prior to the first issuance under the programme.

4.04 The Responsible Party permitted to make a lodgement for the respective type of issuer is as follows:

Type of Issuer	Responsible Party
An issuer which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a multilateral development bank; • a multilateral financial institution; or • a principal adviser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuer; or • Principal adviser
An issuer issuing a foreign currency-denominated corporate bond or sukuk through a roadshow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal adviser
An issuer other than those listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal adviser

Time frame for issuance

- 4.05 All corporate bonds or sukuk must be issued within 90 business days from the date of lodgement.
- 4.06 In the case of a debt or sukuk programme, only the first issuance under the programme would be required to be issued within 90 business days from the date of lodgement.

Post-issuance notice

- 4.07 For all issuances of corporate bonds or sukuk, an issuer must submit a post-issuance notice to the SC no later than seven business days after the end of the month in which the corporate bonds or sukuk were issued.
- 4.08 The Responsible Party permitted to submit a post-issuance notice for the respective type of issuer is as follows:

Type of Issuer	Responsible Party
An issuer which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• a multilateral development bank;• a multilateral financial institution; or• a principal adviser	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuer;• Principal Adviser; or• Other Responsible Party
An issuer other than those listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principal adviser; or• Any Responsible Party other than the issuer

- 4.09 The Party responsible for submitting the post-issuance notice must be specified in the lodgement.
- 4.10 The post-issuance notice must contain all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit.

- 4.11 In the case of a debt or sukuk programme, submission of the post-issuance notice would apply to each issuance under the programme.
- 4.12 In the case of a foreign currency-denominated corporate bond or sukuk issuance, the post-issuance notice must be submitted only when–
- (a) the corporate bond or sukuk has been issued to bondholders or sukukholders in Malaysia; and
 - (b) the Responsible Party responsible for submitting the post-issuance notice is involved in the book building process and has access to the allocation of the corporate bonds and sukuk as a result of the book building process.

Chapter 5

CONTINUOUS OBLIGATIONS

- 5.01 For an MTN programme, whether conventional or Islamic, lodged with the SC, the issuer must ensure that a pricing supplement is made available to its bondholders or sukukholders prior to each issue under the MTN programme.
- 5.02 The pricing supplement must include the following terms (final or indicative):
- (a) Date, size and tenure of issue;
 - (b) Credit rating;
 - (c) Coupon/interest/profit rate of the issue; and
 - (d) Utilisation of proceeds raised from the issue.
- 5.03 Paragraphs 5.01 and 5.02 above do not apply if an issue under the MTN programme, whether conventional or Islamic, is tendered through FAST or if it is issued or offered on a primary subscription basis (under a bought-deal or private placement arrangement).

Redemption and call option

- 5.04 An immediate announcement must be made where an issuer decides to—
- (a) make an early redemption of the corporate bonds or sukuk; or
 - (b) exercise a call option to redeem its outstanding corporate bonds or sukuk prior to the maturity date.

- 5.05 The announcement under paragraph 5.04 above must be made:
- (a) For corporate bonds or sukuk that are traded over-the-counter, on FAST by the facility agent; or
 - (b) For corporate bonds or sukuk that are under the Exempt Regime, on the stock exchange by the issuer.
- 5.06 In addition to the announcement requirement, the issuer, facility agent and trustee may use any other means to inform the bondholders or sukukholders of such redemption as may be provided in the trust deed and other transaction documents.
- 5.07 In the case of an early redemption of the corporate bonds or sukuk:
- (a) Bondholders or sukukholders must be informed of the relevant details of such redemption, including details of the proposed bondholders' or sukukholders' resolution where appropriate, as soon as possible through an announcement; and
 - (b) Where prior consent from bondholders or sukukholders is required for the early redemption, another announcement shall be made at the soonest practicable opportunity after the consent from bondholders or sukukholders has been obtained.

5.08 Where the corporate bonds or sukuk have been redeemed within the month, the issuer must notify the SC no later than seven business days after the end of the month on the following:

- (a) Partial redemption;
- (b) Early redemption;
- (c) Redemption of perpetual corporate bonds or sukuk, where no fixed maturity date has been submitted in the post-issuance notice; or
- (d) Any other redemption occurring on a date other than the maturity date submitted in the post-issuance notice.

5.09 The Responsible Party permitted to submit the redemption notice for the respective type of issuer is as follows:

Type of Issuer	Responsible Party
An issuer which is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a multilateral development bank; • a multilateral financial institution; or • a principal adviser 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuer; • Principal Adviser; or • Other Responsible Party who had submitted the post-issuance notice
An issuer other than those listed above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal adviser; or • Other Responsible Party who had submitted the post-issuance notice

5.10 The Responsible Party responsible for submitting the redemption notice must be specified in the lodgement or during the submission of the post-issuance notice for the respective issuance of corporate bonds or sukuk.

- 5.11 In the event there is a change in the maturity date submitted in the post-issuance notice of the corporate bonds or sukuk, an issuer, through its Responsible Party who submitted the post-issuance notice, must notify the SC as soon as practicable.
- 5.12 The requirements under paragraphs 5.04, 5.05, 5.06, 5.07, 5.08, 5.09, 5.10 and 5.11 above do not apply to issuances of foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk.

Chapter 6

REVISION

- 6.01 Any revision to the principal terms and conditions of an issue of corporate bonds or sukuk must not result in non-compliance with any requirements provided in Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines.
- 6.02 Notwithstanding paragraph 6.01 above, the requirements in this chapter do not apply to the issuance of–
- (a) foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk by Malaysian issuer exclusively to bondholders or sukukholders outside Malaysia; or
 - (b) foreign currency-denominated corporate bonds or sukuk through a roadshow. The responsibility to notify bondholders or sukukholders in Malaysia shall reside with the principal adviser involved.

Pre-issuance revision

- 6.03 Any revision to the information or documents in the initial lodgement to the SC, prior to issuance of corporate bonds or sukuk to bondholders or sukukholders would require relodgement of all information and documents prior to the issuance of the product.
- 6.04 All information and documents re-lodged pursuant to paragraph 6.03 above shall supersede the initial lodgement and the date of re-lodgement shall be taken as the date of lodgement of the corporate bonds or sukuk.
- 6.05 In the case of a debt or sukuk programme, revision prior to issuance would mean a revision to principal terms and conditions prior to the first issuance under the programme.

Post-issuance revision

- 6.06 The issuer, through its Lodgement Party, must notify the SC of any revision to the principal terms and conditions after issuance within 14 business days after the proposed revision comes into effect.
- 6.07 Prior to the revision, the principal adviser must ensure that the issuer has obtained consent from all relevant parties for the proposed revision if such consent is required.
- 6.08 Where consent from bondholders or sukukholders is required for any proposed revision to the principal terms and conditions, the principal adviser must ensure that–
- (a) due process has been observed in obtaining bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent. This includes the requirement that the issuer and its interested persons abstain from voting in the meeting convened to obtain bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent;
 - (b) all material information pertinent to the revision, including the impact on credit rating, has been disclosed to bondholders or sukukholders;
 - (c) for a corporate bond or sukuk not under the Exempt Regime, two separate announcements, where applicable, have been made on FAST:
 - (i) On the proposed revision, which must be announced prior to obtaining bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent; and
 - (ii) On the outcome of the bondholders’ or sukukholders’ decision, which must be made immediately after the bondholders’ or sukukholders’ decision;

- (d) for a corporate bond or sukuk under the Exempt Regime, the announcements under subparagraphs 6.08(c)(i) and (ii) above must be made on the stock exchange; and
 - (e) a copy of the announcements as per subparagraphs 6.08(c) or (d) above, as the case may be, is made available to the SC, upon SC's request.
- 6.09 Any revision to the principal terms and conditions to increase the issue size of a one-off issuance of corporate bonds or sukuk is not allowed.
- 6.10 Paragraphs 6.03, 6.04 and 6.05 above do not apply to an upsizing of a debt or sukuk programme.

Upsizing of a debt or sukuk programme

- 6.11 An issuer may revise the principal terms and conditions to increase the size of a debt or sukuk programme subject to the following conditions:
- (a) After upsizing, voting on any resolution for the debt or sukuk programme will be carried out on a 'per series' basis and not on a collective basis; and
 - (b) The option to upsize must have been clearly provided for in the initial lodgement with the SC in relation to the debt or sukuk programme.
- 6.12 Any upsizing of a debt or sukuk programme either pre-issuance or post-issuance, would require an issuer, through its Lodgement Party, to submit all relevant information and documents for lodgement with the SC and comply with all relevant requirements under Section B, Part 3, Chapter 4 of these Guidelines.
- 6.13 Prior to the submission of all relevant information and documents under paragraph 6.12 above, the principal adviser must ensure that the issuer has obtained consent from the relevant parties for the proposed upsizing if such consent is required.

6.14 Where consent from bondholders or sukukholders is required for any proposed upsizing, the principal adviser must ensure that–

- (a) due process has been observed in obtaining bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent. This includes the requirement that the issuer and its interested persons abstain from voting in the meeting convened to obtain bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent;
- (b) all material information pertinent to the proposed upsizing, including the impact on credit rating, has been disclosed to bondholders or sukukholders;
- (c) for corporate bonds or sukuk not under the Exempt Regime, two separate announcements, where applicable have been made on FAST:
 - (i) On the proposed upsizing, which must be announced prior to obtaining bondholders’ or sukukholders’ consent; and
 - (ii) On the outcome of the bondholders’ or sukukholders’ decision, which must be made immediately after the bondholders’ or sukukholders’ decision.
- (d) for corporate bonds or sukuk under the Exempt Regime, the announcements under subparagraphs 6.14(c)(i) and (ii) above must be made on the stock exchange; and
- (e) a copy of the announcements as per subparagraphs 6.14(c) or (d) above, as the case may be, is made available to the SC, upon SC’s request.

6.15 An issuer must also ensure that any exercise to upsize a debt or sukuk programme does not unfairly discriminate or is otherwise prejudicial to existing bondholders or sukukholders of the debt or sukuk programme.

Revision to terms and conditions of ringgit-denominated sukuk

6.16 [Deleted]

6.17 [Deleted]

Chapter 7

SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT (SRI) SUKUK

- 7.01 This chapter sets out the additional requirements for an issuance of SRI sukuk.
- 7.02 For the purpose of this chapter, SRI sukuk refers to sukuk in which its proceeds will be applied exclusively for funding of any activities or transactions relating to the Eligible SRI projects.
- 7.03 An issuer must not–
- (a) use or adopt the term “SRI sukuk”; or
 - (b) hold itself out as an issuer of such SRI sukuk,
- unless the issuance of the SRI sukuk has complied with these Guidelines.
- 7.04 An issuer who wishes to issue an SRI sukuk must establish policies and processes to ensure compliance with the SRI Sukuk Framework as set out in these Guidelines.
- 7.05 The information relating to the issuer and the details of the issuer’s SRI Sukuk Framework must be made publicly accessible via a designated website to be disclosed by the issuer. Such information in the designated website must be made available at the point of issuance and throughout the tenure of the SRI sukuk.
- 7.06 Where a special purpose vehicle is an issuer, all requirements applicable to the issuer in these Guidelines shall also apply, where applicable, to the obligor.

Eligible SRI projects

- 7.07 An Eligible SRI project refers to a project that seeks to achieve any one or a combination of the following objectives:
- (a) Preserving and protecting the environment and natural resources;
 - (b) Conserving the use of energy;
 - (c) Promoting the use of renewable energy;
 - (d) Reducing greenhouse gas emission;

- (e) Addressing or mitigating a specific social issue or seeking to achieve positive social outcomes especially but not exclusively for a target population; or
- (f) Improving the quality of life of the society.

Guidance to subparagraph 7.07(e):

Examples of target populations include but are not limited to the following:

- (a) Living below the poverty line;
- (b) Excluded and/or marginalised populations and/or communities;
- (c) Vulnerable groups as a result of natural disasters;
- (d) People with disabilities;
- (e) Migrants and/or displaced persons;
- (f) Undereducated;
- (g) Underserved, owing to lack of quality access to essential goods and services; or
- (h) Unemployed.

7.08 The Eligible SRI projects may include but not limited to the following:

- (a) Green projects that relate to–
 - (i) renewable energy;
 - (ii) energy efficiency;
 - (iii) pollution prevention and control;
 - (iv) environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use;
 - (v) terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation;
 - (vi) clean transportation;
 - (vii) sustainable water and wastewater management;
 - (viii) climate change adaptation;
 - (ix) eco-efficient and/or circular economy adapted products, production technologies and processes; and
 - (x) green buildings which meet regional, national or internationally recognised standards or certifications;

- (b) Social projects that relate to–
 - (i) affordable basic infrastructure;
 - (ii) access to essential services;
 - (iii) affordable housing;
 - (iv) employment generation including the potential effect of SME financing and microfinance;
 - (v) food security; and
 - (vi) socioeconomic advancement and empowerment;
- (c) Projects which are the combination of Green and Social projects as described in (a) and (b) above; and
- (d) Waqf projects that relate to the development of waqf properties or assets.

SRI Sukuk Framework

7.09 The core components of the SRI Sukuk Framework are set out as follows:

- (a) Utilisation of proceeds;
- (b) Process for project evaluation and selection;
- (c) Management of proceeds; and
- (d) Reporting.

A. Utilisation of proceeds

7.10 An issuer must ensure that the proceeds raised from the issuance of the SRI sukuk are utilised only for the purpose of funding any activities or transactions relating to the Eligible SRI projects as described in paragraph 7.08.

Guidance to paragraph 7.10:

Funding of the Eligible SRI projects may include the following activities or transactions:

- (a) Purchase of receivables arising from the financing of an Eligible SRI project. The receivables must be Shariah compliant;
- (b) Acquisition of an Eligible SRI project either directly or through a company under which the Eligible SRI project is being held;
- (c) Refinancing of existing borrowings or financing facilities which have been utilised to fund an Eligible SRI project; or
- (d) Other related and supporting expenditures such as research and development, and may relate to more than one Eligible SRI projects.

7.11 In relation to the activities or transactions that involve acquisition of a company which carries on the Eligible SRI projects, an issuer must ensure that the company that is to be acquired does not carry on any other business or projects except for the Eligible SRI projects.

B. Process for project evaluation and selection

7.12 An issuer must establish internal processes for evaluation and selection of the Eligible SRI projects as identified in paragraph 7.08 above.

C. Management of proceeds

7.13 An issuer must ensure that the proceeds allocated for the Eligible SRI projects are credited into a designated account or otherwise tracked in an appropriate manner.

D. Reporting

7.14 An issuer must provide the following information to the sukukholders annually through a designated website:

- (a) The original amount allocated for the Eligible SRI projects;
- (b) The amount utilised for the Eligible SRI projects;
- (c) The unutilised amount and where such unutilised amount is placed or invested pending utilisation; and
- (d) The list of the Eligible SRI projects in which the SRI sukuk proceeds have been allocated to and a brief description of the said Eligible SRI projects and their impact or expected impact, including the key underlying methodology or assumptions used to determine the impact or expected impact.

Guidance to subparagraph 7.14(d):

In reporting the impact or expected impact of the Eligible SRI projects, an issuer may use qualitative performance indicators and where feasible, quantitative performance measures. Examples of quantitative measures for projects that fall under the category of renewable energy or energy efficiency – energy capacity, electricity generation, greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided, number of people provided with access to clean power, decrease in water use or reduction in the number of cars required.

Examples of quantitative performance measures for projects that fall under the category of social projects include the number of beneficiaries, reduction in unemployment, increase in number of public transport users, increase in literacy rate or increase in life expectancy.

7.15 Where an issuer is unable to make available comprehensive information as specified in paragraph 7.14 above due to confidentiality agreements or competitive considerations, such issuer may provide the information in generic terms or on an aggregated portfolio basis (e.g. percentage allocated to certain project categories).

Disclosure requirements

7.16 For the purpose of disclosure of the details of the issuer and the SRI Sukuk Framework under paragraph 7.05, the following information must be included:

- (a) The overall SRI objectives that the issuer intends to achieve;
- (b) The utilisation of proceeds from the issuance of the SRI sukuk. Where all or part of the proceeds are used for refinancing, an issuer must provide the amount of proceeds being allocated for refinancing and which Eligible SRI projects to be refinanced;
- (c) The Eligible SRI projects in which the proceeds will be allocated;
- (d) The details of the Eligible SRI projects and to the extent possible, impact objectives from the Eligible SRI projects;
- (e) The processes used by the issuer to evaluate and select the Eligible SRI projects;
- (f) The criteria used by the issuer to identify and manage material environmental or social risks associated with the Eligible SRI projects;
- (g) The processes used by the issuer to manage the proceeds from the issuance of the SRI sukuk; and
- (h) A statement that the issuer has complied with the relevant environmental, social and governance standards or recognised best practices relating to the Eligible SRI projects.

External review

- 7.17 If an external reviewer is appointed to assess and provide report on the Eligible SRI projects or the issuer's compliance with the requirements under these Guidelines, such external reviewer's report must be made available on the designated website.

Chapter 8

ASEAN BONDS AND SUKUK

8.01 This chapter sets out the additional requirements for an issuance of–

- (a) ASEAN Green Bonds and Sukuk;
- (b) ASEAN Social Bonds and Sukuk; and
- (c) ASEAN Sustainability Bonds and Sukuk.

8.02 The issuer must ensure that the issuance of the corporate bonds or sukuk adopts the prescribed standards issued by ACMF, as follows:

- (a) In the case of ASEAN Green Bonds and Sukuk, the ASEAN Green Bond Standards;
- (b) In the case of ASEAN Social Bonds and Sukuk, the ASEAN Social Bond Standards; and
- (c) In the case of ASEAN Sustainability Bonds and Sukuk, the ASEAN Sustainability Bond Standards.

8.03 An issuer must not–

- (a) use or adopt the term “ASEAN Green”, “ASEAN Social” or “ASEAN Sustainability”, as the case may be, in relation to the name of its corporate bonds or sukuk; or
 - (b) hold itself out as an issuer of such ASEAN corporate bonds or sukuk,
- unless the issuance has complied with this chapter.

Chapter 9

SUSTAINABLE AND RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT LINKED (SRI-LINKED) SUKUK

9.01 This chapter sets out the additional requirements for an issuance of a sustainable and responsible investment linked (SRI-linked) sukuk.

9.02 For the purpose of this chapter, SRI-linked sukuk refers to sukuk where—

- (a) the financial or structural characteristics, or both the financial and structural characteristics of the sukuk vary depending on whether the issuer meets the predefined sustainability targets; and
- (b) its issuance complies with the requirements under these Guidelines.

9.03 An issuer must not—

- (a) use or adopt the term “SRI-linked sukuk”; or
- (b) hold itself out as an issuer of such SRI-linked sukuk,

unless the issuance of the SRI-linked sukuk meets the requirements as set out in paragraph 9.02 above.

9.04 An issuer of a SRI-linked sukuk must establish policies and processes to ensure compliance with the SRI-linked Sukuk Framework as set out in this chapter.

9.05 The information relating to the issuer and the details of the issuer’s SRI-linked Sukuk Framework must be made publicly accessible via a designated website to be disclosed by the issuer. Such information in the designated website must be made available at the point of issuance and throughout the tenure of the SRI-linked sukuk.

9.06 Where the issuer is a special purpose vehicle, all requirements applicable to the issuer in these Guidelines shall also apply, where applicable, to the obligor.

SRI-linked Sukuk Framework

9.07 The core components of the SRI-linked Sukuk Framework are as follows:

- (a) SRI-linked sukuk characteristics;

- (b) Selection of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs);
- (c) Calibration of Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs);
- (d) External review; and
- (e) Reporting.

A. SRI-linked sukuk characteristics

9.08 An issuer must ensure that a SRI-linked sukuk is structured in a manner that its financial or structural characteristics, or both its financial and structural characteristics vary depending on whether the issuer meets the predefined sustainability targets during the tenure of the SRI-linked sukuk.

Guidance to paragraph 9.08

The variation in the financial or structural characteristics, or both its financial and structural characteristics, should commensurate and be meaningful.

For example, the SRI-linked sukuk is structured such that the profit rate of the SRI-linked sukuk payable to sukukholders would be varied if the issuer fails to meet the sustainability targets.

The variation to the profit rate should commensurate and be meaningful after having considered the original profit rate payable had the issuer achieved the sustainability targets.

B. Selection of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

9.09 An issuer must select KPIs that the issuer intends to use as its sustainability targets.

9.10 An issuer must select KPIs that, among others–

- (a) are significant to the issuer’s sustainability and business strategy;
- (b) address relevant environmental, social or governance (ESG) challenges in the issuer’s industry; and
- (c) are within the issuer’s control.

Guidance to paragraph 9.10

The KPIs selected should be–

- (a) relevant, core and material to the issuer’s overall business, and of high strategic significance to the issuer’s current and/or future operations;
- (b) measurable or quantifiable on a consistent methodological basis;
- (c) externally verifiable; and
- (d) able to be benchmarked as much as possible using an external reference or definition to facilitate the assessment of the SPT’s level of ambition.

9.11 An issuer may select any previous or existing KPIs that the issuer has set for itself subject to the following:

- (a) The KPIs must have been made available to the public in any of the issuer’s publications, such as in the issuer’s annual reports, sustainability reports or other non-financial disclosure reports; or
- (b) In the case where the KPIs were not made available to the public, the KPIs’ values must be externally verified to the extent possible, for a period covering at least the three most recent years.

C. Calibration of Sustainable Performance Targets (SPTs)

9.12 An issuer must set out the SPTs, which are measurable targets of improvement over a predefined timeline, for each KPIs.

Guidance to paragraph 9.12

The SPTs selected must be–

- (a) ambitious yet realistic;
- (b) a material improvement in the respective KPIs and be beyond a “Business as Usual” trajectory;
- (c) comparable to a benchmark or an external reference, where possible;
- (d) consistent with the issuers’ overall sustainability, business and ESG strategy; and
- (e) set before, or concurrently with, the issuance of the SRI-linked sukuk.

D. External Review

Pre-Issuance

- 9.13 An issuer must appoint an external reviewer to assess and provide a report on the issuer's compliance with the requirements under these Guidelines.

Guidance to paragraph 9.13

The external reviewer's report should include—

- (a) the assessment of the relevance, robustness and reliability of the selected KPIs;
- (b) the rationale and level of ambition of the proposed SPTs;
- (c) the relevance and reliability of selected benchmarks and baselines; and
- (d) the credibility of the strategy outlined to achieve the SPTs, based on scenario analyses, where relevant.

- 9.14 The issuer must make available the external reviewer's report on the designated website.

Post-Issuance

- 9.15 An issuer must appoint an independent verifier to provide a verification report on the issuer's performance level against each SPT for each KPI.
- 9.16 The verification must be carried out at least annually, during the predefined timeline for assessing the SPT performance, until after the last SPT trigger event of the SRI-linked sukuk has been reached.
- 9.17 The issuer must make available the verifier's report on the designated website.

E. Reporting

- 9.18 An issuer must publish the following information on the designated website:
- (a) An up-to-date information on the performance of the selected KPIs, including baselines, where relevant; and

- (b) Relevant information to enable the sukukholders to assess and monitor the progress or relevancy of the selected KPIs and SPTs including any changes to the issuer’s sustainability, business and ESG strategy that may impact the KPIs and SPTs.
- 9.19 For the purpose of paragraph 9.18, the issuer must publish such information at least annually to allow for a proper assessment to be undertaken by the sukukholders of the issuer’s performance in relation to the selected SPTs.

Disclosure Requirements

9.20 For the purpose of disclosure of the details of the issuer and the SRI-linked Sukuk Framework under paragraph 9.05, the following information must be included:

- (a) The rationale and process according to which the KPIs have been selected and how the KPIs fit into the issuer’s sustainability and business strategy;
- (b) The detailed description of the potential variation of the SRI-linked sukuk’s structure or financial characteristics and the trigger event leading to such variation;
- (c) Description and the issuer’s plan to achieve each of the SPTs;

Guidance to paragraph 9.20(c)

The issuer may outline its plan by describing its ESG strategy, supporting ESG governance and investments, and its operating strategy, for example, through highlighting the type of actions that are expected to drive the performance towards the SPTs as well as their expected respective contribution, in quantitative terms wherever possible.

- (d) Motivation for the outlined SPTs and the timelines for the achievement of the SPTs, including the target observation date or period, the trigger event and the frequency of SPTs;

Guidance to paragraph 9.20(d)

Motivation for the SPTs may include the ambition level, benchmarking approaches and consistency with overall strategic planning.

- (e) The baseline or reference point selected for improvement of KPIs as well as the rationale for that baseline or reference point to be used (including date or period);
- (f) The situations in which recalculations or pro-forma adjustments of baselines will take place;
- (g) Fallback mechanisms in case the SPTs cannot be calculated or observed in a satisfactory manner; and
- (h) Any other key factors beyond the issuer's direct control that may affect the achievement of the SPTs.

Chapter 10

ASEAN SUSTAINABILITY-LINKED BONDS AND SUKUK

10.01 This chapter sets out the additional requirements for the issuance of ASEAN Sustainability-Linked corporate bonds and sukuk.

10.02 The issuer must ensure that the issuance of the corporate bonds or sukuk adopts the ASEAN Sustainability-Linked Bond Standards issued by ACMF.

10.03 An issuer must not–

- (a) use or adopt the term “ASEAN Sustainability-Linked” in relation to the name of its corporate bonds or sukuk; or
- (b) hold itself out as an issuer of such ASEAN Sustainability-Linked corporate bonds or sukuk,

unless the issuance has complied with this chapter.

[Deleted]

APPENDIX 2B

[Deleted]

PART 4

ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

Chapter 1

GENERAL

- 1.01 Section B, Part 4 of these Guidelines sets out the specific requirements that must be complied with in relation to ABS under the Lodge and Launch framework. In addition to the requirements under this Part 4, any issuance of ABS must comply with the requirements under Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines.
- 1.02 For the purpose of this Part 4, SPV means any entity which issues ABS and satisfies all the criteria set out under this Part 4.

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE

Assets that may be securitised

2.01 The assets that are the subject matter of a securitisation transaction must fulfil all of the following criteria:

- (a) The assets must generate cash flow;
- (b) The originator has a valid and enforceable interest in the assets and in the cash flows of the assets prior to any securitisation transaction;
- (c) There are no impediments (contractual or otherwise) that prevent the effective transfer of the assets or the rights in relation to such assets from an originator to an SPV. For example:
 - (i) The necessary regulatory or contractual consents have been obtained in order to effect the transfer of such assets from an originator to an SPV;
 - (ii) The originator has not done or omitted to do any act which enables a debtor of the originator to exercise the right of set-off in relation to such assets;
- (d) The assets are transferred at a fair value;
- (e) No trust or third party's interest appears to exist in competition with an originator's interest over the assets; and
- (f) Where the interest of an originator in the assets is as a chargee, the charge must have been created for a period of more than six months before the transfer.

2.02 [Deleted]

Originator

- 2.03 An originator must be an entity incorporated in Malaysia.
- 2.04 An originator must be a going concern at the date of transfer of any assets to an SPV. For the purposes of these Guidelines, an originator will not be considered as a going concern if it is unable to pay any of its debts as they fall due or when it suspends payment of any of its debt obligations.
- 2.05 Any transfer of assets by an originator to an SPV must comply with the true sale criteria that are set out in paragraphs 2.09 to 2.14 of these Guidelines.
- 2.06 Save for paragraph 2.07 below, the originator may only purchase ABS issued by an SPV up to 10% of the original amount of the ABS issued by the SPV at market value at any time unless otherwise permitted by the SC. These Guidelines do not impose any limits with respect to the holdings of subordinated securities by an originator.
- 2.07 Where an originator is the only primary subscriber resulting in the originator holding more than 10% of the ABS, the originator must make best endeavours to place out such excess ABS within a period of not more than three months from the date of issuance of such ABS.
- 2.08 An originator should also have internal systems to ensure that funds due to the SPV are separate and "ring-fenced" from other funds due to the originator as soon as practicable.

True sale criteria

- 2.09 The underlying assets must have been isolated from an originator i.e. put beyond the reach of the originator and its creditors even in receivership or bankruptcy as far as possible.
- 2.10 The risk that a transfer of assets by an originator to an SPV might be re-characterised as a financing transaction rather than a sale of assets should be minimised as far as

possible. In this regard, the originator must effectively transfer all rights and obligations in the underlying assets to the SPV.

- 2.11 An originator must not hold any equity stake, directly or indirectly, in an SPV. In addition, the originator must not be in a position to exercise effective control over the decisions of the SPV in relation to the securitisation transaction.
- 2.12 An SPV must have no recourse to an originator for losses arising from those assets save for any credit enhancement provided by the originator at the outset of the securitisation transaction.
- 2.13 Where an originator is also the servicer, the services must be provided on an arm's length basis, on market terms and conditions. In addition, there must be no obligation imposed on the originator to remit funds to the SPV unless and until they are received from the debtor of the originator in respect of the underlying assets.
- 2.14 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 2.09 to 2.13 above, an originator may repurchase assets from an SPV in the following circumstances:
 - (a) Where such assets have declined to a level that renders the asset securitisation transaction uneconomical to carry on, under which an originator may retain a first right of refusal to repurchase these assets at a fair value; or
 - (b) Where the originator is under an obligation to do so under a securitisation transaction when it has breached any conditions, representation or warranty in respect of the securitisation transaction.

Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)

- 2.15 An SPV must be resident in Malaysia for tax purposes.
- 2.16 An SPV must have independent and professional directors or trustees, as the case may be.

2.17 In determining whether an SPV is sufficiently "bankruptcy remote", the following must be taken into account:

- (a) An SPV cannot include in its objectives, the power to enter into any other activities that are not incidental to its function as a special purpose vehicle in relation to the securitisation transaction;
- (b) An SPV must subcontract to third parties all services that may be required by it to maintain the SPV and its assets;
- (c) An SPV is not permitted to have employees or incur any fiduciary responsibilities to third parties other than to parties involved in the securitisation transaction; and
- (d) All the liabilities, present or future, of an SPV (including tax) must be quantifiable and capable of being met out of resources available to it.

2.18 An SPV must be responsible for the acts and omissions of all persons to whom it delegates any of its functions. Thus, an SPV is ultimately responsible to ensure that its assets are managed with due care and in the best interests of ABS holders.

2.19 Without prejudice to any applicable law, an SPV must cause to be maintained proper accounts and records to enable a complete and accurate view to be formed of its assets, liabilities, income and expenditure and to comply with all other regulatory reporting requirements in respect of the issuance of ABS.

2.20 An SPV must be dissolved when the following circumstances arise:

- (a) It refuses to accept transfers of the assets or issue ABS within 90 business days from the date on which the securitisation transaction is lodged with the SC or such other period as may be specified by the SC; or
- (b) More than 75% of ABS holders have resolved, in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed by all the relevant parties in a securitisation transaction, that the SPV shall be dissolved and the SC has been notified of this resolution.

In addition, more than 50% of the senior classes of ABS holders must consent to the dissolution; or

- (c) Upon full repayment of the ABS in accordance with the terms and conditions of the securitisation transaction.

2.21 Where an SPV is constituted as a trust, the SPV need not comply with paragraph 1.03 of Part 3 of Section B of these Guidelines.

2.22 The SPV and the ABS issued by the SPV must not carry the same name as the originator or be similarly identified with the originator.

Servicer

2.23 The duties of any servicer of the assets must include the following:

- (a) The servicer must keep proper accounts;
- (b) The trustee must be informed of any change of servicer;
- (c) The servicer must have adequate operational systems and resources to administer the asset portfolio. In particular, these internal systems should ensure that the cash flows belonging to the SPV are "ring-fenced" and segregated in relation to a securitisation transaction; and
- (d) Where there is any change of servicer, provision must be made in the legal documentation for the periodic transfer of the necessary information from the originator to the substitute servicer to enable the monitoring of the asset portfolio, its performance analysis and collections from debtors of the originator.

Additional trust deed requirements

2.24 In addition to the requirements imposed under the *Guidelines on Trust Deeds*, the trust deed in any securitisation transaction must also provide for the following:

- (a) Covenants on an SPV which give effect to the requirements of these guidelines on the “bankruptcy remoteness” status of the SPV; and
- (b) That the trustee shall be entitled to appoint a receiver in respect of the underlying assets of the SPV in default circumstances as may be provided for in the trust deed.

Disclosure requirements

- 2.25 Where a disclosure document is made available to the investors in relation to any issuance of ABS, the disclosure document must contain the following minimum information contained in Appendix 3A of Part 4 of these Guidelines.
- 2.26 Where an originator is a licensed financial institution, investors must be clearly informed that the securities that they invest in do not represent deposits or continued liabilities of the licensed financial institution.
- 2.27 Investors must be clearly informed that an originator does not in any way stand behind the ABS issued by the SPV except to the extent specified in the asset securitisation documentation and such credit enhancement as may be provided by the originator.
- 2.28 Where an originator intends to subscribe or tender for the ABS, this must be clearly disclosed to investors.

Chapter 3

LODGEMENT

3.01 The issuer, through its Lodgement Party, must lodge all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit.

Chapter 4

CONTINUOUS OBLIGATIONS ON PRIMARY COLLATERISED LOAN OBLIGATIONS TRANSACTIONS

- 4.01 This chapter sets out specific regulatory and disclosure requirements to be met by a principal adviser and an originating bank in a primary collateralised loan obligations (CLOs) transaction. These additional regulatory and disclosure requirements are put in place to enhance transparency and clarity of information to investors and parties involved in a primary CLOs transaction.
- 4.02 For the purpose of this chapter,
- (a) “primary CLOs transaction” refers to a securitisation transaction that involves newly originated corporate loans which are granted by an SPV to a pool of companies as borrowers or obligors; and
 - (b) “originating bank” refers to a licensed bank, licensed investment bank or licensed Islamic bank which is responsible in originating and structuring corporate loans in a CLOs transaction.
- 4.03 This chapter is intended to govern all primary CLOs transactions, except for those which are fully guaranteed by a financial institution, resulting in the credit rating of the CLOs transaction fully reflecting the credit rating of the financial institution providing the guarantee. Further, the SC may impose or disapply certain provisions in this chapter on a proposed secondary CLOs transaction which involves a securitisation of existing or outstanding corporate loans already granted by an originating bank.

Due consideration in selection of borrowers

- 4.04 A principal adviser and an originating bank for a CLOs transaction are required to exercise due diligence in selecting borrowers and determining whether these borrowers are suitable to participate in a CLOs transaction. Arising from this requirement, the principal adviser and originating bank must adopt the industry

standards and best practices when originating the loans. Among others, the principal adviser and originating bank must give due considerations on the credit standing and credit history of each borrower. In addition, the principal adviser and originating bank must consider whether it is appropriate to impose the following terms and conditions on the borrowers after taking into account the above factors:

- (a) Sinking fund requirements in repaying the loans;
- (b) Negative covenants such as gearing ratio and additional indebtedness; and
- (c) Security coverage for the loans, if any.

Additional disclosures to investors

- 4.05 In line with paragraph 2.25 above, on the disclosure of relevant information to investors, the principal adviser and originating bank must disclose in a disclosure document the lending policies involved as well as the extent of terms and conditions which are set on borrowers in accordance with paragraph 4.04 above. Such disclosure can be made on anonymous and aggregated basis on the borrowers.
- 4.06 The principal adviser and originating bank must provide the following minimum information pertinent to each borrower as prescribed in Appendix 3B of Part 4 of these Guidelines in the disclosure document.
- 4.07 In order to facilitate the above disclosure by the borrowers, the principal adviser and originating bank shall obtain permission in writing from these borrowers, as provided under the *Financial Services Act 2013* and *Islamic Financial Services Act 2013* to disclose the said information.
- 4.08 The following information on the borrowers, based on an aggregate of all borrowers, shall also be provided by the principal adviser and originating bank in the disclosure document:

- (a) Utilisation of proceeds, in amount (on projected or actual basis, where applicable); and
 - (b) Sources of repayment, in percentage term.
- 4.09 The principal adviser must disclose in the disclosure document whether early repayment or prepayment by the borrowers is allowed and if it is allowed, the relevant terms and conditions for the early repayment or prepayment.
- 4.10 If proceeds from the issuance of CLOs are invested in structured products, the principal adviser must disclose in the disclosure document a list of minimum information as set out in Appendix 3C of Part 4 of these Guidelines.

Terms and conditions on borrowers

- 4.11 The principal adviser and originating bank must ensure that there are adequate provisions in the loan agreements or facility agreements that require borrowers to comply with the following minimum requirements:
- (a) Submission of financial statements including semi-annual accounts and audited annual accounts, to trustee, portfolio manager and credit rating agency on a timely basis. As a guide, the audited annual accounts and semi-annual accounts shall be submitted no later than 180 days from Financial Year End closing and 30 days from the closing of semi-annual accounts respectively;
 - (b) Provide immediate notice to inform trustee and credit rating agency of material changes to the nature of business and shareholding structure;
 - (c) Response to any enquiry from trustee on material terms and conditions relating to the loans;
 - (d) Attendance of meeting, if duly notified, with trustee and/or ABS holders on material terms and conditions relating to their loans; and

- (e) Any other standard terms and conditions that a bank will impose on their customers for loans of similar terms and conditions.
- 4.12 The principal adviser and originating bank must–
 - (a) ensure that the above provisions are enforceable; and
 - (b) impose various forms of penalties, which are applicable to other corporate loans, on borrowers for material breaches of terms and conditions. The penalties, including variation of lending rate and termination of loans, must be clearly provided in the loan agreements and disclosed in a disclosure document. Such penalties must be consistent with the SPV's recourse to the borrowers for breaches of their contractual obligations.
- 4.13 For the purpose of clarity, both the date of repayment by borrowers to the SPV and the maturity date of CLOs must be clearly specified in the principal terms and conditions submitted to the SC, loan agreements and disclosure document. To facilitate redemption of CLOs, the date of repayment by borrowers shall precede the maturity date of CLOs by taking into account the time required to transfer funds between banks and the paying agent.
- 4.14 The borrowers must be fully informed of the risks of their investment in subordinated bonds, if any, which are structured to provide credit enhancement to a CLOs transaction. In this regard, the borrowers shall be aware that there are certain rights which are granted to investors of senior tranches of CLOs and are not privy to holders of subordinated bonds.
- 4.15 Any subordinated bonds which are held by a defaulted borrower must be cancelled when no remedial action is taken by the defaulted borrower to repay the SPV within a reasonable period or any timeframe which is stipulated in the facility agreement.

Other requirements

4.16 The responsibilities of all transaction parties, including principal adviser, originating bank, solicitor, portfolio manager, trustee and technical adviser (if any), under a CLOs transaction must be clearly outlined in the principal terms and conditions and the disclosure document. In particular, the principal adviser must ensure that the following responsibilities have been assigned to lead a transaction party and the relevant transaction parties prior to the issuance of CLOs:

- (a) Monitor and review compliance of terms and conditions imposed on borrowers pursuant to the loan agreements;
- (b) Matters relating to the recovery of assets upon default of borrowers; and
- (c) Advice to trustee and ABS holders on borrowers' request for variation to any terms and conditions.

4.17 The principal adviser must ensure that a sufficient amount of legal fees is provided to the relevant transaction parties in undertaking legal actions to recover assets or money from defaulting of defaulted borrowers. To expedite this recovery process, a set of procedures such as letter of demand and notice of demand, must be put in place prior to the issuance of CLOs.

MINIMUM CONTENT OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT IN RELATION TO AN ISSUANCE OF ABS

1.01 Where a disclosure document is made available to the investors in relation to any issuance of ABS, the disclosure document must contain the following minimum information:

- (a) Risk factors of investing in the ABS;
- (b) Detailed description of the structure of the securitisation transaction and all significant agreements relevant to the structure;
- (c) Corporate profile of all parties involved;
- (d) Detailed description of the securitised assets including the cash flow profile, ageing of cash flows, and (if available) historic levels of arrears or rates of default for the portfolio of assets and stress levels of cash flows;
- (e) An explanation on the flow of funds stating—
 - (i) how the cash flow from the assets is expected to meet an SPV's obligations to ABS holders;
 - (ii) an indication of any investment parameters for the investment of temporary liquidity surpluses;
 - (iii) how payments are collected in respect of the assets;
 - (iv) the order of priority of payments to the holders of different classes of corporate bonds or sukuk;

- (v) details of any other arrangements upon which payments of interest or profit and principal to investors are dependent;
 - (vi) information regarding the accumulation of surpluses in an SPV; and
 - (vii) details of any subordinated securities;
- (f) Measurement of the fair value of securitised assets including the methodology used in determining such fair value and the key assumptions involved;
- (g) Terms and conditions of the ABS;
- (h) Information on credit enhancement and liquidity facilities, if any, provided to the securitisation transaction including an indication of where material potential shortfalls are expected to occur;
- (i) Credit rating for the ABS and the definition of the credit rating;
- (j) Any fee payable by an SPV including management fees and expenses charged by the servicer; and
- (k) An explanation on any matter of significance to investors relating to the issue, offer or invitation of ABS that would enable investors to make an informed decision.

ADDITIONAL MINIMUM CONTENT OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT IN RELATION TO A PRIMARY CLO TRANSACTION

1.01 The following minimum information:

- (a) Full name, address and corporate profile;
- (b) Shareholding profile, if the borrower is not listed on Bursa Malaysia Securities;
- (c) Amount borrowed;
- (d) Whether the borrower has defaulted or restructured its loans in the past; and
- (e) Published credit rating or shadow rating, which is also known as a credit estimate (indicative credit rating, if the necessary credit rating has not been finalised).

**ADDITIONAL MINIMUM CONTENT OF DISCLOSURE DOCUMENT IN RELATION TO
PRIMARY CLO TRANSACTIONS INVESTED IN STRUCTURED PRODUCTS**

1.01 A risk disclosure statement which include the following information:

- (a) A clear explanation highlighting all material risk factors of investing in the structured product;
- (b) Recent price trends of the underlying reference (if applicable);
- (c) Scenarios showing a range of potential gains or losses resulting from the changes in value of the underlying reference;
- (d) Information on the liquidity provider or other liquidity facilities (if applicable);
- (e) A credit rating for the structured product and the definition of such credit rating (if applicable);
- (f) Other material information relating to the structured products that would enable or assist investors to make an informed decision; and
- (g) Material information regarding the Eligible Issuer (as defined under Section B, Part 2 of these Guidelines) for the structured product and arrangements made for the performance of such Eligible Issuer's obligations.

1.02 The following minimum information is also to be provided by a primary seller together with the risk disclosure statement to investors:

- (a) A detailed description of the structure of the transaction;

- (b) Principal terms and conditions of the transaction, including investment terms (e.g. early withdrawal by investor, early termination by issuer, transfer and/or selling restrictions, etc.);
- (c) Where an Eligible Issuer is an SPV, transaction costs transferred to the investors (if any); and
- (d) A copy of the undertaking in paragraph 1.03 of Part 2 of Section B by an Eligible Issuer that is an SPV.

For the purposes of these Guidelines, a primary seller is the party that offers, makes an invitation for, or makes available the structured product to investors at the primary market, and that may be the Eligible Issuer itself and in the case of tradable structured product, may also include its adviser and subscriber.

PART 5

**CONVERTIBLE NOTES AND ISLAMIC CONVERTIBLE NOTES TO
SPECIFIC REGISTERED PERSONS**

Chapter 1

GENERAL

- 1.01 Section B, Part 5 of these Guidelines sets out specific requirements that must be complied with and exemptions of specific requirements under the Lodge and Launch framework in relation to convertible corporate bonds and sukuk (which is referred to as convertible notes and Islamic convertible notes under this Part) issued or offered by corporations to persons registered with the SC under the *Guidelines on the Registration of Venture Capital and Private Equity Corporations and Management Corporations*.
- 1.02 The convertible notes and Islamic convertible notes issued to a person as provided under paragraph 1.01 above is exempted from the compliance with the requirements under paragraphs 3.04, 3.05, 3.06 and 3.08, Section A, Part 1 and Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines that are ordinarily applied to corporate bonds and sukuk provided that the eligibility criteria as set out in paragraph 2.01 below are fulfilled.
- 1.03 In addition to complying with these Guidelines, any proposal in relation to Islamic convertible notes must also comply with the *Guidelines on Islamic Capital Market Products and Services*.
- 1.04 [Deleted]
- 1.05 [Deleted]
- 1.06 [Deleted]

Chapter 2

STRUCTURE

2.01 In order to be eligible for the exemption as set out in paragraph 1.03 above, the issuance and offering of the convertible notes and Islamic convertible notes must meet the following criteria (Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs):

- (a) The issuance and offering must be solely to a person or persons registered with the SC under the *Guidelines on the Registration of Venture Capital and Private Equity Corporations and Management Corporations*;
- (b) Not transferable save and except to persons registered with the SC under the *Guidelines on the Registration of Venture Capital and Private Equity Corporations and Management Corporations*;
- (c) May only be convertible into shares of the issuer; and
- (d) The tenure must not exceed seven years from the date of issuance.

Utilisation of proceeds

2.02 [Deleted]

Chapter 3

LODGEMENT

- 3.01 In relation to the Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs, lodgement under these Guidelines must be made by the issuer of the Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs.
- 3.02 An issuer must lodge all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit prior to issuance.
- 3.03 The lodgement of such information must be made via e-mail or in any other manner as may be specified by the SC.
- 3.04 The issuance of Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs must be made within 90 business days from the date of lodgement.
- 3.05 Where the Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs are not issued, an issuer must submit a cancellation notice to the SC via e-mailed within 14 business days from the date of cancellation of the Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs.
- 3.06 The SC may request from the issuer any other document where necessary in relation to the issuance of Eligible CNs or Eligible ICNs.

Revision

- 3.07 An issuer must notify the SC of any revision to the information lodged with the SC within 14 business days after the revision comes into effect.

PART 6
FOREIGN EXEMPT SCHEME

Chapter 1

GENERAL

- 1.01 Section B, Part 6 of these Guidelines sets out specific requirements that must be complied with in relation to a Foreign Exempt Scheme under the Lodge and Launch framework.
- 1.02 A Foreign Exempt Scheme must comply with the *Guidelines for the Offering, Marketing and Distribution of Foreign Funds* prior to being lodged and launched in Malaysia.
- 1.03 The Responsible Party and Lodgement Party of a Foreign Exempt Scheme must be—
- (a) a holder of a CMSL for the regulated activity of fund management in relation to portfolio management and is a related corporation to the operator; or
 - (b) the operator, if it holds a CMSL for the regulated activity of fund management in relation to portfolio management.

Chapter 2

LODGEMENT

- 2.01 The Lodgement Party must lodge all information and documents as set out in the Lodgement Kit.

- 2.02 The lodgement of such information and documents must be made via e-mail or in any other manner as may be specified by the SC.

Chapter 3

CONTINUOUS OBLIGATIONS

Annual Submission of Statistical Information and Documents

3.01 The Responsible Party is required to provide information as specified in the Lodgement Kit to the SC for the Foreign Exempt Scheme's annual submission within 14 business days after 31 December of each year.

Cessation of distribution

3.02 The Responsible Party must notify the SC of the cessation of the Foreign Exempt Scheme distribution in Malaysia.

SECTION C
ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SHARIAH-COMPLIANT
UNLISTED CAPITAL MARKET PRODUCTS
UNDER THE LODGE AND LAUNCH FRAMEWORK

Chapter 1

[Deleted]

Chapter 2

[Deleted]

Chapter 3

[Deleted]

Chapter 4

[Deleted]

Chapter 5

[Deleted]

Chapter 6

[Deleted]

SECTION D
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1

GENERAL

1.01 All unlisted capital market products, which have been approved, authorised or recognised before the effective date of these Guidelines shall—

- (a) continue to remain as an approved, authorised or recognised unlisted capital market product; and
- (b) comply with all requirements under these Guidelines, where applicable.

Chapter 2

WHOLESALE FUND

- 2.01 Any revision to wholesale fund that has been approved, authorised or recognised prior to the effective date must be submitted via the system.

Chapter 3

STRUCTURED PRODUCTS

3.01 Structured product programmes that have been–

(a) approved by the SC under the *Guidelines on the Offering of Structured Products*;
or

(b) authorised or recognised under the *Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products: Structured Products and Unit Trust Schemes*,

will remain valid until the full utilisation of the structured product programme. New structured products issued under such existing structured product programmes must comply with the requirements of these Guidelines with effect from the effective date.

3.02 In addition, the structured product programmes stated in paragraph 3.01 above must be fully utilised within the following timeframe:

(a) Within two years from the effective date of these Guidelines for structured product programmes outstanding for more than five years from the date of the SC's approval or authorisation; and

(b) Within three years from the effective date of these Guidelines for structured product programmes outstanding for five years or less from the date of the SC's approval or authorisation.

3.03 A structured product programme that was previously approved by the SC is required to comply with the monthly post-issuance reporting requirement under paragraph 4.05 of Part 2 of Section B these Guidelines.

Chapter 4

CORPORATE BONDS AND SUKUK

Post-issuance notice

- 4.01 For any debt or sukuk programme that was previously approved by the SC, a post-issuance notice is required to be submitted to the SC for every issuance under the programme after the coming into effect of the Lodge and Launch framework.
- 4.02 Any revision to the principal terms and conditions of a corporate bond or sukuk issuance previously approved or authorised by the SC but has yet to be issued, requires SC's approval. For a debt or sukuk programme, this requirement applies where the first issuance under the programme has not taken place.
- 4.03 Any revision to the principal terms and conditions of a corporate bond or sukuk issuance previously approved or authorised by the SC and has already been issued, requires the issuer to notify the SC of such revision within 14 business days of the effective date of the proposed revision.
- 4.04 [Deleted]
- 4.05 [Deleted]
- 4.06 For the purposes of paragraphs 4.02 and 4.03 above, all submissions for SC's approval or notification must be made by–

- (a) the issuer, through its principal adviser; or
 - (b) the multilateral development bank (MDB) or multilateral financial institution (MFI), where the MDB or MFI had submitted its application directly to the SC.
- 4.07 Any upsizing for a debt or sukuk programme previously approved or authorised by the SC would require the issuer, through its Lodgement Party, to submit all relevant information and documents for lodgement with the SC and comply with all relevant requirements under Section B, Part 3 of these Guidelines.
- 4.08 In relation to paragraph 4.07 above, an upsizing is allowed for a debt or sukuk programme previously approved or authorised by the SC even if the option to upsize has not been provided for in the principal terms and conditions, provided that–
- (a) prior consent from bondholders and sukukholders has been obtained; and
 - (b) after upsizing, voting on any resolution for the debt or sukuk programme will be carried out on a 'per series' basis and not on a collective basis.

Implementation Time Frame

- 4.09 Any debt or sukuk programme previously approved or authorised by the SC must be issued within two years from the date of SC's approval.
- 4.10 For any debt or sukuk programme previously approved or authorised by the SC but not yet issued and subsequently upsized under paragraph 4.07 above, the first issuance under the programme must be issued within 60 business days of the lodgement.

[Deleted]