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DETERMINANTS OF OVERSUBSCRIPTIONS OF INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS (IPOs) IN MALAYSIA

AHMAD HAKIMI BIN TAJUDDIN

Universiti Utara Malaysia

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AHMAD HAKIMI BIN TAJUDDIN

Universiti Utara Malaysia

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(Date)

Nama Pelajar
(Name of Student) : **Ahmad Hakimi Tajuddin**

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Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia
(Name of Supervisor/Supervisors) : **Prof. Dr. Nur Adiana Hiau Abdullah**

Tandatangan

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Nama Penyelia/Penyelia-penyelia
(Name of Supervisor/Supervisors) : **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamarun Nisham Taufil Mohd**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this thesis is to examine the factors influencing oversubscription of initial public offerings (IPOs) in Malaysia. This study proposes eight pre-listing information variables, namely growth opportunity, *Bumiputera* equity ownership, revised *Bumiputera* equity requirement, *Shariah*-compliant status, revised *Shariah*-compliant guidelines, cash, debt and pricing mechanism. The focus on such variables is motivated by the fact that the Malaysian market has different institutional and legal settings which might influence the oversubscription phenomenon. In formulating the hypotheses, signalling, agency and winner's curse theories are relied upon. Multiple regression analyses were carried out to test the relationship between oversubscription and independent variables based on 410 IPOs listed on Bursa Malaysia during the period 2000 to 2015. This study shows that the utilisation of proceeds for investment purposes (growth opportunity) has a positive influence on investors subscribing to the IPOs. Meanwhile, the 30% *Bumiputera* equity requirement policy also is observed to have had a positive influence on oversubscription rate. It is believed that the issuers offer their IPOs at a larger discount in order to attract *Bumiputera* investors. However, the reverse occurs when the Government relaxed the requirements from 30% to 12.5%, effective July 2009, which reduced the oversubscription of IPOs. Besides, *Shariah*-compliant status and revised *Shariah*-compliant guidelines show a positive influence on oversubscription as the shares could be distributed to a wider group of investors. In addition, cash and debt are noted to have negative influence on oversubscription. However, the mix mechanism does not affect oversubscription. The findings of this study provide useful insights to an issuer to assure good subscription of its issuance as these indicators are available in the prospectus. For investors, information from this study would enable them to make better investment decisions when subscribing to IPOs, particularly the retail investors.

Keywords: oversubscription, book-building mechanism, bumiputera equity requirement, shariah-compliant status, pricing mechanism

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ABSTRAK

Objektif utama tesis ini adalah untuk mengkaji faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi terlebih langganan ke atas tawaran awam awal (TAA) di Malaysia. Kajian ini mencadangkan lapan maklumat pra-penyenaraian, iaitu peluang pertumbuhan, pemilikan saham Bumiputera, perubahan dalam garis panduan pemilikan saham Bumiputera, status patuh Syariah, perubahan dalam garis panduan patuh Syariah, tunai, hutang dan mekanisma harga. Tumpuan kepada pemboleh ubah tersebut didorong oleh fakta bahawa pasaran Malaysia mempunyai tetapan institusi dan undang-undang yang berbeza yang mungkin mempengaruhi fenomena terlebih langganan. Dalam pembentukan hipotesis, teori isyarat, agensi, aliran tunai dan sumpahan pemenang telah digunakan. Analisis regresi berganda dijalankan untuk menguji hubungan antara terlebih langganan dan pembolehubah bebas berdasarkan 410 TAA yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia dari tahun 2000 hingga 2015. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa penggunaan dana untuk tujuan pelaburan (peluang pertumbuhan) mempunyai pengaruh positif kepada para pelabur dalam melanggan TAA. Sementara itu, dasar keperluan 30% saham Bumiputera mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap kadar terlebih langganan. Adalah dipercayai bahawa penerbit telah menawarkan diskaun yang lebih tinggi ke atas TAA mereka untuk menarik pelabur-pelabur Bumiputera. Walaubagaimanapun, perkara sebaliknya berlaku apabila Kerajaan melonggarkan keperluan daripada 30% saham Bumiputera kepada 12.5%, berkuatkuasa pada bulan Julai 2009, yang mana telah mengurangkan lebihan langganan TAA. Di samping itu, status patuh Syariah dan perubahan dalam garis panduan patuh Syariah mempunyai pengaruh positif terhadap terlebih langganan kerana saham itu boleh diedarkan kepada kumpulan pelabur yang lebih luas. Selain itu, tunai dan hutang mempunyai pengaruh negatif ke atas terlebih langganan. Walaubagaimanapun, mekanisme campuran tidak mempengaruhi terlebih langganan. Penemuan kajian ini mengutarakan pandangan yang berguna kepada penerbit untuk memastikan langganan yang baik dalam penerbitannya kerana indikator ini tersedia di dalam prospektus. Bagi pelabur, maklumat daripada kajian ini akan membolehkan mereka membuat keputusan pelaburan yang lebih baik apabila melanggan TAA, terutamanya untuk pelabur runcit.

Kata kunci: terlebih langganan, saham bumiputera, status patuh syariah, mekanisma harga

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Universiti Utara Malaysia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Universiti Utara Malaysia

CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF TABLES

Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF FIGURES

Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF APPENDICES

Universiti Utara Malaysia

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/NOTATIONS/GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Terms	Definition
ACE	Access, Certainty and Efficiency
ASB	Amanah Saham Bumiputera
BEQ	Bumiputera equity ownership
BHAR	Buy-and-hold Abnormal
BPG	Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey
BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
BUMI Δ	Revised *Bumiputera* regulatory requirement
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CR	Cash Ratio
Cook's	aggregate measure that shows the effect of the i-th observation on the fitted values for all *n* observations.
CV	Control variable
DBOARD	Dummy listing board
DCRISIS	Dummy financial crisis
DEBT	Debt ratio
DFITS	Difference between the predicted responses from the model constructed from all of the data and the predicted responses from the model constructed by setting the i-th observation aside.
DJIM	Dow Jones Islamic Market
DMECHANISM	Dummy pricing mechanism
DR	Debt Ratio
DV	Dependent variables
DSHARIAH	Dummy Shariah-compliant status
DRETURN	Dummy Initial Return
DW	Durbin Watson
e.g.	"for example"
Et al.	"and others"
Etc.	"and so on"
EMU data	Eastern Michigan University
EMU countries	European Monetary Union
EPP 1	Entry Point Project 1
EPF	Employee Provident Fund
ESDAQ	European Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation
EuroNM	European exchanges dedicated to promoting growth companies
FIC	Foreign Investment Committee
FTSE	Financial Times Stock Exchange
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
G-7	Group of seven industrialized nations
GLC	Government Link Corporation

GMM	Generalized Method of Moments
GOP	Growth opportunity
ICMD	Islamic Capital Market Department
IISG	Islamic Instrument Study Group
i.e.	clarification
IPO	Initial Public Offerings
IVs	Independent variables
IR	Initial return
JB	Jarque Bera
KLCI	Kuala Lumpur Composite Index
KLSE	Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange
KLSI	Kuala Lumpur Shariah Index
KWAP	Retirement Fund Incorporated
MESDAQ	Malaysia Exchange of Securities Dealing and Automated Quotation
MIFC	Malaysia International Islamic Financial Centre
MIH	Malaysian Issuing House
MITI	Ministry of International Trade and Industry
MKTCON	Market condition during IPO listing
NASDAQ	American stock exchange
NAV	Net asset value
NEP	New Economy Policy
NOSHI	Number of share issues
NPV	Net present value
NSE	National Stock Exchange, Mumbai
NYSE	New York Stocks Exchange
OLS	Ordinary least square
OSR	Oversubscription ratio
PDS	Private Debt Securities
P/E multiples	Price earnings multiples
P/E ratios	Price earnings ratios
P^{offer}	Offer price
PNB	Permodalan Nasional Berhad
PRIVATE	Private Placement or Institutional Investor
PRE-IPO MKTCON	Market condition prior IPO listing
REITS	Real Estate Investment Trust
RESET	Regression Specification Error Test
RETAIL	Retail Investor
R&D	Research and Development
SAC	Shariah Advisory Council
SC	Securities Commissions
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEO	Seasoned equity offerings
SHARIAH Δ	Revised *Shariah*-Compliant Regulatory Requirement
SI	*Shariah*-compliant index
SIZE	Natural logarithm of the offer size
S&P	Standard & Poor's

Universiti Utara Malaysia

SPAC	Special Purpose Acquisition Company
SUB	Times Subscribed
TASE	Tel Aviv Stock Exchange
TH	Tabung Haji
TIIH	Tricor Investor & Issuing House Service
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VIF	Variance Inflation factor

Universiti Utara Malaysia

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) are an alternative way of raising funds for companies in order to avoid debt. Compared to debts such as bonds, IPOs do not have maturity dates and no interest payments are incurred. Furthermore, IPOs can improve the public image of the company. This is evident from the increase in the number of IPOs issued, from eight companies in 1974 to 904 companies in 2016 (Bursa Malaysia, 2017). Mikkelson, Partch, and Shah (1997) pointed out that through public listing, a company is able to raise funds for investment purposes. On the other hand, Pagano, Panetta, Zingales, and Luigi (1998) emphasised that the amount raised from IPO proceeds is determined by the need to exploit growth opportunities and reduce leverage. Therefore, for the issuer, IPOs would be the preferred funding mechanism that provides several benefits for the company. Moreover, the greater the underpricing of the IPOs, the higher the demand from investors, thus the larger the increase in subscriptions and subsequently, higher initial returns. As raising funds is the main consideration, it is vital to examine factors that attract investors to subscribe to IPOs, because the most challenging task is to ensure that these issues are fully subscribed.

In general, if the market is healthy, an IPO would normally be oversubscribed by investors. In Malaysia, research by Dawson (1987), Low and Yong (2011), Taufil-Mohd (2007), and Yong and Isa (2003) found that oversubscription rates were 44.00, 33.59, 41.14, and 43.71 times, respectively. Oversubscription, which could be interpreted as investor demand, is a pertinent factor in the success of an IPO due to its role in affecting IPO aftermarket performance (Chowdhry & Sherman, 1996a; Low &

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Appendix A: Public Offerings and Listings on Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange (KLSE)

6.08 At least 30% of the securities allocated (over and above the securities issued to/reserved for Bumiputera investors to comply with the NDP/NVP requirements) should, to the extent possible, be allocated to Bumiputera investors, under the following circumstances:-

(a) Under an offering to the general public; and

(b) Under a placement exercise, excluding all placement exercises to fulfil the NDP/NVP requirements imposed by any other authorities.

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Source: Policies and Guidelines on Issue/Offer of Securities (2003)

Appendix B: Bumiputera Equity Year 2010

PM: Ekuiti Bumiputera Cecah 23.09 peratus 2010

23 APRIL 2012

KUALA LUMPUR - Perdana Menteri Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak hari ini mengumumkan peningkatan pemilikan ekuiti bumiputera kepada 23.09 peratus bernilai RM167.7 bilion pada 2010 berbanding dengan tahun 2008 pada 21.9 peratus bernilai RM127.4 bilion.

Selain itu, beliau turut mengumumkan kolaborasi Unit Peneraju Agenda Bumiputera (TERAJU) dengan dua syarikat induk di bawah program TeraS iaitu Ahmad Zaki Resources Bhd dan MITC Ancasa Hotel (M) Sdn Bhd, yang bakal melibatkan pemberian kontrak pembekalan bernilai RM500 juta kepada syarikat-syarikat bumiputera dalam masa dua tahun.

Najib, yang juga Menteri Kewangan berkata peningkatan ekuiti tersebut adalah berdasarkan pelaksanaan program untuk memperkasakan agenda bumiputera sebagai agenda utama negara yang dilaksanakan kerajaan. Beliau berkata dasar itu telah dapat mengembangkan peranan agensi-agensi Amanah Bumiputera dan juga badan-badan yang layak diiktiraf sebagai bumiputera seperti Lembaga Tabung Haji, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) dan juga kumpulan Permodalan Nasional Bhd (PNB).

"Ini semua telah menambah kepada ekuiti tambahan kepada bumiputera dengan peningkatan begitu baik sekali, kita juga melihat kemampuan syarikat-syarikat bumiputera kian bertambah dan mereka juga ada menyumbang kepada peningkatan peratusan syarikat bumiputera," katanya kepada pemberita selepas mempengerusikan mesyuarat Majlis Tindakan Agenda Bumiputera yang berlangsung selama kira-kira dua jam di sini hari ini.

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Mengulas mengenai keyakinan untuk mencapai sasaran pemilikan ekuiti bumiputera sebanyak 30 peratus pada tahun 2020, Najib berkata ia tertakluk kepada beberapa faktor termasuk suasana dan iklim ekonomi dalam dan luar negara. "Mengikut analisa kita, kalau ekonomi boleh berkembang seperti setahun dua kebelakangan ini dan jika kita dapat meneruskan momentum ini, ada harapan besar, Insya-Allah, matlamat 30 peratus itu dapat dicapai menjelang 2020," kata perdana menteri.

Peningkatan pemilikan ekuiti pada 2010 adalah berasaskan keseluruhan ekuiti yang berjumlah RM726.4 bilion pada 2010 berbanding RM581.8 bilion pada 2008. Najib berkata pemilikan ekuiti bumiputera itu termasuk pemilikan individu-individu, Institusi Kepentingan Bumiputera seperti Lembaga Tabung Haji dan LTAT dan Agensi Amanah (yang diberi mandat oleh kerajaan) seperti PNB, Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Bhd, Majlis Amanah Rakyat (MARA) dan Perbadanan Kemajuan Ekonomi Negeri (PKEN).

Di bawah program TeraS, perdana menteri berkata sebanyak 130 syarikat bumiputera telah dikenalpasti dan kolaborasi TERAJU, Ahmad Zaki dan MITC Ancasa di bawah program itu, bakal memberi lebih banyak peluang perniagaan kepada syarikat bumiputera yang lebih kecil ke arah menjadi juara korporat bumiputera pada masa hadapan.- Bernama

Source: http://www.sinarharian.com.my/bisnes/pm-ekuiti-bumiputera-cecah-23-09-peratus-2010-1.42430

Appendix C: Bumiputera Equity Requirements for Public Listed Companies

Frequently-Asked Questions on Bumiputera Equity Requirements for Public Listed Companies

(Measures announced by the Prime Minister of Malaysia, YAB Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak at Invest Malaysia, 30 June 2009)

General

1. **What proposals would be considered by the SC under the Bumiputera equity requirement?**
The proposals that will be considered by the SC under the Bumiputera equity requirement are those proposals involving listing of corporations, reverse take-over (RTO) and transfer of listing.

Updated: 1 November 2012

- Listings of real estate investment trusts or business trusts on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (Bursa Securities) are required to be submitted under the Bumiputera equity requirement.
- Equity conditions would not be imposed for:

a. Listing of a corporation which does not involve an offer of securities to the general public through a balloting process whereby a listed corporation intends to undertake a restricted offer for sale to its shareholders or distribution in specie of the securities of the corporation for which listing is sought;
b. Listing or acquisitions/mergers of a corporation which has Bumiputera shareholding of more than 50% equity interest before and after the proposal;
c. Acquisitions/mergers of listed corporations where the relevant listed corporations have previously complied with the Bumiputera equity condition imposed pursuant to the listing; and
d. Acquisitions/mergers which do not result in a change in the ultimate shareholders and their interests in the relevant listed corporations.

2. When will the policy take effect?

The policy will take effect immediately.

3. Do corporations need to comply with any Bumiputera equity requirement imposed by the relevant Ministries as part of their licensing conditions?

Yes, where relevant, corporations must obtain sector regulator's approval prior to submitting any proposals to the SC.

IPO

4. What is the Bumiputera equity requirement for corporations seeking listing on the Main Market?

Corporations seeking listing on the Main Market must allocate at least 12.5% of their enlarged issued and paid-up share capital to Bumiputera investors.Currently, all corporations seeking listing must meet the 25% public spread requirement under the Bursa Malaysia Listing Rules.

Corporations with Malaysian-based operations seeking listing on the Main Market are required to allocate 50% of the public spread requirement to Bumiputera investors at the point of listing. This includes the portion made available for subscription via balloting, 50% of which are to be made available to retail Bumiputera investors. Hence, the Bumiputera equity requirements will be subsumed under the public spread requirements.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Corporations with Malaysian-based operations are defined as companies deriving more than 50% of their profits after tax from operations based in Malaysia.

Updated: 1 November 2012

- A Special Purpose Acquisition Company or "SPAC" is required to allocate at least 12.5% of its enlarged issued and paid-up share capital to Bumiputera investors to be recognised by Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) or Ministry of Finance (MoF) (if a licensed financial institution) within one year after completion of the qualifying acquisition.

- Completion of the qualifying acquisition means the point of time whereupon all conditions precedent set out in the sale and purchase agreement governing the qualifying acquisition have been fulfilled.

5. How do corporations comply with the Bumiputera equity requirement?

The 25% public spread requirement is generally fulfilled by corporations in the following manner:-

i. Corporations are expected to make available up to 5% for subscription by the general public via the balloting process; and

ii. The balance of up to 20% can be placed out to non-substantial shareholders i.e. those owning less than 5% each.

Under the policy, corporations must apply to MITI, or to MOF (if licensed financial institutions) for the allocation of up to the 50% of the public spread requirement shares to MITI or MOF recognised Bumiputera investors.

When the corporation offers up to 5% of its issued capital for subscription via the balloting process, 50% of these shares must be offered to Bumiputera public.

6. What if the Bumiputera allocation is not fully subscribed?

In the event that MITI or MOF approved Bumiputera investors take up less than the 10% of the shares offered to them, the balance of the shares that are unallocated will be made available for subscription by the Bumiputera general public in addition to the mandatory requirement under the IPO balloting process. Say only 8% of the shares offered are taken up by MITI and MOF approved Bumiputera investors, the remaining 2% of the shares will be added to the balloting portion, thus making the total available for subscription by the Bumiputera public to be 4.5%.

The corporation will be deemed to have complied with the Bumiputera equity requirement once it has completed this process.

Updated: 1 November 2012

- The corporation may reallocate any unsubscribed MITI or MoF shares to institutional investors before making the shares available to the Bumiputera general public.

7. If a corporation has existing Bumiputera shareholders, can the Bumiputera shareholders be recognised to fulfill the Bumiputera equity requirement?

Yes, subject to recognition by MITI /MOF and only if the Bumiputera shareholder is not a substantial shareholder i.e. holds less than 5% of the issued and paid-up share capital.

Example:
Existing Bumiputera shareholders: 8%, each holding less than 5%
Bumiputera equity requirement to be fulfilled: 12.5% – 8% = 4.5%

8. What if the corporations have met with the 12.5% Bumiputera equity requirement, do they still need to offer 50% of the shares under the balloted public offer portion to Bumiputera investors?

Whenever a corporation undertakes a public balloting exercise, it must make available up to 50% for subscription by Bumiputera public.

9. Under the Bumiputera equity requirement, does that mean the Bumiputera shareholding in a corporation is restricted to 12.5%?

The 12.5% is the prescribed minimum limit. Of course the Bumiputera shareholding can be higher. For example, in the situation where 20% of the shares are held by existing Bumiputera investors, with the 12.5% Bumiputera public spread requirement, this will potentially bring the total Bumiputera shareholding to 32.5%.

10. What is the Bumiputera equity requirement for corporations seeking listing on the ACE Market?

For listing on the ACE Market, companies are required to allocate 12.5% of their enlarged issued and paid-up share capital to MITI-recognised Bumiputera investors within 1 year after achieving the profit record required for a listing on the Main Market, or 5 years after being listed on ACE Market, whichever is the earlier.

11. What should a corporation listed on the ACE Market do to comply with the Bumiputera equity condition after achieving the profit track record or after being listed for 5 years?

For the purpose of complying with the equity condition imposed, the corporation needs to submit to the SC on its proposal to comply with the Bumiputera equity condition within six (6) months from the trigger date.

12. Does the Bumiputera equity requirement apply to all corporations seeking listing?

The equity requirement only applies to corporations with Malaysian-based operations seeking listing. Corporations with MSC-status, BioNexus-status and corporations with predominantly foreign-based operations are exempted from the Bumiputera equity requirement.

Although the Bumiputera equity requirement does not apply to these corporations, they are, however, required to notify the SC.

Updated: 1 November 2012

- The following proposals are exempted from the Bumiputera equity requirement:

a. Any listing of an MSC-status/BioNexus-status corporation or a corporation with a subsidiary carrying MSC/BioNexus-status which is a major contributor (more than 50%) to the group's profitability, business or operations for the most recent financial year;

b. Any acquisition of an MSC/BioNexus-status corporation which results in a significant change in the business direction or policy of a listed corporation;
c. Any listing of a corporation with predominantly foreign-based operations. The determination for a corporation with predominantly foreign-based operations is based on the profit contribution from domestic and foreign operations of the group for the past year, in which the profits after tax derived from the foreign-based operations are higher than the Malaysian-based operations i.e. more than 50%;
d. Any acquisition of a corporation with predominantly foreign-based operations which results in a significant change in the business direction or policy of a listed corporation; and
e. Any listing of an exchange-traded fund or a closed-end fund.

Should these corporations undertake subsequent proposals involving transfer of listing status from the ACE Market to the Main Market or acquisition which results in a significant change in the business direction or policy of the listed corporation, the corporations must submit such applications to the SC and the SC will reassess to determine if such proposals are still exempted.

Subsequent Fund Raising/Corporate Exercise

13. Are public listed corporations (PLCs) required to make a submission to the SC for subsequent fund raising exercises involving placement of shares?

No. However, where a proposed placement results in the entry of one or more new controlling shareholders of the corporation, a submission must be made to the SC. For issuance of shares which results in the entry of new controlling shareholders, the revised Bumiputera equity condition will be imposed. This is because the entry of new controlling shareholders through a reverse take-over or backdoor listing of assets is treated like an IPO and requires the corporation to meet the IPO guidelines including the Bumiputera equity condition.

14. What are the Bumiputera equity conditions to be imposed on PLCs in the case of RTO/ acquisitions which results in a significant change in the business direction or policy?

Updated: 1 November 2012

- The corporation is required to allocate 12.5% of its enlarged issued and paid-up share capital to Bumiputera investors to be recognised by MITI or MoF (if a licensed financial institution) within one year after registering a profit or three years after the implementation of the proposal, whichever is the earlier.

15. What are the Bumiputera equity conditions to be imposed on PLCs in the case of transfer of listing?

In the case of a transfer of listing, the PLC is required to comply with the 12.5% Bumiputera equity requirement at the point of transfer.

Source: http://www.sc.com.my/bumiputera-equity-requirements-for-public-listed-companies/

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Appendix D: Revised Shariah Screening Methodology

Frequently-Asked Questions on Revised Shariah Screening Methodology

1. Why has the Securities Commission Malaysia's (SC) Shariah Advisory Council (SAC) revised the Shariah screening methodology for companies listed and to be listed on Bursa Malaysia?

In 1995, the SC's SAC established the methodology to undertake Shariah screening process for listed companies. The methodology comprises quantitative and qualitative assessments. In view of the current development and sophistication of the Islamic finance industry, the screening methodology has now been revised by adopting a two-tier approach to the quantitative assessment which applies the business activity benchmarks and the newly-introduced financial ratio benchmarks while at the same time maintaining the qualitative assessment. This revision is in line with the SC's initiatives to further build scale in the Shariah-compliant equity and investment management segments as well as expand the Islamic capital market's (ICM) international reach, as outlined in the Capital Market Masterplan 2.

2. What are the changes in the Shariah screening methodology?

The changes are as follows:

Quantitative Assessment	Revised Shariah Screening Methodology	Current Shariah Screening Methodology
Business activity benchmarks	5% 20%	5% 10% 20% 25%
Financial ratio benchmarks	33%	Not Applicable

Business Activity Benchmarks

The 5% benchmark would be applicable to the following business activities:

- conventional banking;
- conventional insurance;
- gambling;
- liquor and liquor-related activities;
- pork and pork-related activities;
- non-halal food and beverages;
- Shariah non-compliant entertainment;
- interest income from conventional accounts and instruments;
- tobacco and tobacco-related activities; and
- other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah.

The 20% benchmark would be applicable to the following activities:

- hotel and resort operations;
- share trading;
- stockbroking business;

- rental received from Shariah non-compliant activities; and
- other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah.

The contribution of Shariah non-compliant activities to the overall revenue and profit before tax of the company will be calculated and compared against the relevant business activity benchmarks.

Note: Current Shariah screening methodology:

Benchmark	Activity
5%	Conventional banking; Conventional insurance; Gambling; Liquor and liquor-related activities; Pork and pork-related activities; Non-halal food and beverages; Shariah non-compliant entertainment; and other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah
10%	Interest income from conventional accounts and instruments; Tobacco and tobacco-related activities; and other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah
20%	Rental received from Shariah non-compliant activities; and other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah
25%	Hotel and resort operations; Share trading; Stockbroking business; and other activities deemed non-compliant according to Shariah

Financial Ratio Benchmarks

The financial ratios applied are as follows:

i)	**Cash over Total Assets**
	Cash will only include cash placed in conventional accounts and instruments, whereas cash placed in Islamic accounts and instruments will be excluded from the calculation.
ii)	**Debt over Total Assets**
	Debt will only include interest-bearing debt whereas Islamic debt/financing or sukuk will be excluded from the calculation. Both ratios, which are intended to measure riba and riba-based elements within a company's balance sheet, must be lower than 33%.

3. What is the primary implication of the revised screening methodology?

The streamlining of the business activity benchmarks and the inclusion of the financial ratio benchmarks will enhance the robustness of the screening methodology for listed securities and, in turn, is expected to bolster the competitiveness of the Malaysian Islamic equity market and Islamic fund management industry.

4. How does the revised methodology affect the Shariah-compliant status of listed companies?

The Shariah-compliant status of the company may be affected in the following manner:

- Companies with mixed activities which are currently assessed under the 10% or 25% benchmarks may be affected because their activities are now assessed under the 5% or 20% benchmarks.

Example:

1.	Company A listed on Main Market, Bursa Malaysia Business activities: Property development, trading of building materials and manufacture and distribution of cigarettes (tobacco)	Shariah non-compliant activity	Current methodology [10% benchmark]	Revised methodology [5% benchmark]
		Tobacco's revenue / Group revenue = 9%	Status : Shariah-compliant	Status: Shariah non-compliant

➢ Companies with high level of conventional debt may be affected as currently there is no screening based on the total conventional debt of the company.
Example:

2.	Company B listed on Main Market, Bursa Malaysia Business activities: Property development, trading of building materials and construction works	Level of conventional debt	Current methodology [Not applicable]	Revised methodology [33% benchmark]
		Total conventional debt / Group total asset = 36%	Status : Shariah-compliant	Status: Shariah non-compliant

5. When is the effective date?

The outcome of the revised methodology will be reflected in the List of Shariah-compliant Securities by the SC's SAC effective from November 2013.To ensure a smooth transition under the revised methodology, investors are given six months[9] from the effective date of the List of Shariah-compliant Securities on 29 November 2013 to dispose of securities that are excluded from the list, in the event that the respective market price of such securities exceeds or is equal to the investment cost. During the six-months period, dividends received and capital gain realised from the disposal of such securities may be retained by investors, without the need to channel any portion of the dividends and capital gains to *Baitulmal* and/or charitable bodies.

Note: Original investment cost may include brokerage cost or other related transaction costs.

[9] Collective investment schemes and other funds approved by the SC as Shariah-compliant are advised to follow the existing SAC guidance for the disposal of Shariah non-compliant securities after the end of the six-month grace period.

Source: http://www.sc.com.my/frequently-asked-questions-on-revised-shariah-screening-methodology/

Appendix E: Hadith narrated by Al-Bukhari and Muslim

The SAC considered a number of benchmarks as a basis that can be considered as *ihtiyat* (precautionary measure) that gives caution in classifying a mixed company under the permissible category as stated by Ibnu Subki in *al-Asybah wa al-Naza'ir*, that is, "to rule as prohibited something that is a mix of the permissible and the prohibited is *ihtiyat* and it is not necessarily prohibited."[357]

The SAC took into account additional elements like *maslahah*, *`umum balwa*, *`urf khas min asalib iqtisodiyah*,[358] *fasad al-zaman* and *huquq ghair muslimin*.[359] The SAC also looked at numerous *fatwa* (religious edict from a qualified scholar) which have become exceptions to the maxim إذا اجتمع الحلال والحرام غلب الحرام which means, if there is a mix of the permissible and the prohibited, then it is ruled as prohibited.

For example, the mixing of slaughtered animals by Muslims and the Majusi is ruled to be totally prohibited.[360] This *fatwa* is in line with the maxim إذا اجتمع الحلال والحرام غلب الحرام because such a mixed item is prohibited in essence. Whereas if the essence of such an item is not prohibited, but is prohibited for other reasons, then it needs to be scrutinised differently.

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Source: Resolutions of the Securities Commission Shariah Advisory Council

(The Hadith, pp. Sahih Bukhari, Book 59, Hadith Number 693).

Appendix F: Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey

F-statistic	5.406102	Prob. F(13,396)	0.0000
Obs*R-squared	61.79670	Prob. Chi-Square(13)	0.0000
Scaled explained SS	301.4551	Prob. Chi-Square(13)	0.0000

Test Equation:
Dependent Variable: RESID^2
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/27/17 Time: 13:24
Sample: 1 410
Included observations: 410

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	5200.016	2530.603	2.054853	0.0405
GOP	-0.457600	5.382044	-0.085023	0.9323
BEQ	69.87160	46.04908	1.517329	0.1300
BUMI ∆	-852.2476	455.9448	-1.869190	0.0623
DSHARIAH	433.9346	469.5879	0.924075	0.3560
SHARIAH ∆	46.00713	646.6616	0.071146	0.9433
CASH	-25.48283	11.33651	-2.247856	0.0251
DEBT	-11.97539	8.371057	-1.430571	0.1533
MKTCON	-1644.272	4472.385	-0.367650	0.7133
RETAIL	-37.45613	15.38926	-2.433913	0.0154
DRETURN	852.1126	287.8983	2.959769	0.0033
SIZE	-141.5203	153.9801	-0.919082	0.3586
DBOARD	-1524.941	424.5571	-3.591840	0.0004
DCRISIS	-1009.823	580.1523	-1.740617	0.0825

R-squared	0.150724	Mean dependent var	922.8541
Adjusted R-squared	0.122843	S.D. dependent var	2988.103
S.E. of regression	2798.557	Akaike info criterion	18.74515
Sum squared resid	3.10E+09	Schwarz criterion	18.88228
Log likelihood	-3828.755	Hannan-Quinn criter.	18.79940
F-statistic	5.406102	Durbin-Watson stat	1.810459
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

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Appendix G: Descriptive Statistics of 422 IPOs with outlier

	OSR (times)	GOP (%)	BEQ (%)	BUMI Δ	DSHARIAH	SHARIAH Δ	CASH (%)	DEBT (%)	MKTCON	RETAIL (%)	DRETURN	LNSIZE	DBOARD	DCRISIS
Mean	31.55	39.87	5.68	0.21	0.89	0.07	14.15	42.36	0.01	21.68	0.41	17.17	0.68	0.06
Median	16.67	43.70	4.28	-	1.00	-	10.85	41.62	0.01	16.67	-	16.89	1.00	-
Maximum	377.96	94.96	30.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	99.22	168.33	0.11	100.00	1.00	23.25	1.00	1.00
Minimum	(0.89)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	(0.08)	-	-	14.69	-	-
Std. Dev.	46.96	27.79	6.35	0.41	0.31	0.26	13.49	20.72	0.03	18.63	0.49	1.25	0.47	0.24
Skewness	3.57	(0.10)	1.31	1.43	(2.54)	3.26	2.13	0.86	0.07	1.72	0.38	1.78	(0.75)	3.64
Kurtosis	19.04	1.82	4.27	3.04	7.45	11.63	9.93	6.11	3.74	5.68	1.14	7.34	1.57	14.22
Jarque-Bera	5,397.26	25.20	147.49	142.67	798.80	2,046.73	1,157.49	221.98	10.05	333.22	70.36	551.97	75.63	3,128.37
Probability	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	-	-
Sum	13,250.76	16,744.15	2,387.45	88.00	375.00	31.00	5,944.24	17,791.31	2.90	9,107.14	171.00	7,213.36	284.00	26.00
Sum Sq. Dev.	924,064.20	323,692.20	16,881.68	69.56	40.18	28.71	76,210.72	179,888.10	0.42	145,501.10	101.38	649.98	91.96	24.39
Observations	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422

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Appendix H: Regression Results of 422 IPOs with outlier

Dependent Variable: OSR__TIMES_
Method: Least Squares
Date: 09/27/17 Time: 13:21
Sample: 1 410
Included observations: 410

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
GOP	0.080804	0.059446	1.359284	0.1748
BEQ	1.094161	0.508625	2.151214	0.0321
BUMI ∆	-13.16460	5.036037	-2.614079	0.0093
DSHARIAH	6.403848	5.186729	1.234660	0.2177
SHARIAH ∆	8.131749	7.142558	1.138493	0.2556
CASH	-0.274221	0.125215	-2.190000	0.0291
DEBT	-0.156395	0.092461	-1.691481	0.0915
MKTCON	115.7837	49.39873	2.343859	0.0196
RETAIL	-0.532198	0.169979	-3.130970	0.0019
DRETURN	8.754067	3.179917	2.752923	0.0062
SIZE	-4.353997	1.700753	-2.560041	0.0108
DBOARD	-19.80472	4.689351	-4.223339	0.0000
DCRISIS	-17.67281	6.407943	-2.757954	0.0061
C	121.5536	27.95121	4.348777	0.0000

R-squared	0.250781	Mean dependent var	27.52403
Adjusted R-squared	0.226185	S.D. dependent var	35.13924
S.E. of regression	30.91084	Akaike info criterion	9.733641
Sum squared resid	378370.2	Schwarz criterion	9.870778
Log likelihood	-1981.396	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.787896
F-statistic	10.19619	Durbin-Watson stat	1.801941
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000		

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Appendix I: Comparison of the Mean Values High and Low Demand IPOs

Group Statistics

	dummy	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
OSR (times)	1	205	48.78	39.31	2.75
	0	205	6.27	4.73	0.33
GOP (%)	1	205	44.43	25.49	1.78
	0	205	34.76	29.35	2.05
BEQ (%)	1	205	5.11	6.36	0.44
	0	205	6.47	6.34	0.44
BUMI Δ	1	205	0.15	0.35	0.03
	0	205	0.26	0.44	0.03
DShariah	1	205	0.93	0.26	0.02
	0	205	0.87	0.34	0.02
DShariah Δ	1	205	0.07	0.25	0.02
	0	205	0.08	0.27	0.02
CASH (%)	1	205	13.70	12.91	0.90
	0	205	14.04	12.73	0.89
DEBT (%)	1	205	37.92	18.43	1.29
	0	205	45.45	18.50	1.29
MKTCON	1	205	0.01	0.03	0.00
	0	205	0.00	0.03	0.00
RETAIL (%)	1	205	20.82	18.34	1.28
	0	205	23.31	18.99	1.33
IR (%)	1	205	40.23	51.37	3.59
	0	205	13.05	37.31	2.61
SIZE (*ln*)	1	205	16.80	0.83	0.06
	0	205	17.56	1.46	0.10
DBOARD	1	205	0.57	0.50	0.04
	0	205	0.80	0.40	0.03
DCRISIS	1	205	0.03	0.18	0.01
	0	205	0.09	0.29	0.02

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Appendix J: The independent t-test (parametric)

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
OSR (times)	Equal variances assumed	11.15	0.00	3.56	408.00	0.00	9.67	2.72	4.34	15.01
	Equal variances not assumed			3.56	400.15	0.00	9.67	2.72	4.34	15.01
GOP (%)	Equal variances assumed	111.74	0.00	15.37	408.00	0.00	42.51	2.77	37.08	47.95
	Equal variances not assumed			15.37	209.92	0.00	42.51	2.77	37.06	47.96
BEQ (%)	Equal variances assumed	0.16	0.68	-2.16	408.00	0.03	-1.36	0.63	-2.59	-0.12
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.16	408.00	0.03	-1.36	0.63	-2.59	-0.12
BUMI Δ	Equal variances assumed	36.78	0.00	-2.96	408.00	0.00	-0.12	0.04	-0.19	-0.04
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.96	389.71	0.00	-0.12	0.04	-0.19	-0.04
DShariah	Equal variances assumed	15.86	0.00	1.96	408.00	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.12
	Equal variances not assumed			1.96	383.00	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.12
DShariah Δ	Equal variances assumed	0.57	0.45	-0.38	408.00	0.71	-0.01	0.03	-0.06	0.04
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.38	406.47	0.71	-0.01	0.03	-0.06	0.04
CASH (%)	Equal variances assumed	0.08	0.78	-0.27	408.00	0.78	-0.35	1.27	-2.84	2.14
	Equal variances not assumed			-0.27	407.92	0.78	-0.35	1.27	-2.84	2.14

DEBT (%)	Equal variances assumed	0.14	0.71	-4.13	408.00	0.00	-7.53	1.82	-11.12	-3.94
	Equal variances not assumed			-4.13	407.99	0.00	-7.53	1.82	-11.12	-3.94
MKTCON	Equal variances assumed	1.56	0.21	3.99	408.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
	Equal variances not assumed			3.99	395.61	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02
RETAIL (%)	Equal variances assumed	0.17	0.68	-1.35	408.00	0.18	-2.50	1.84	-6.12	1.13
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.35	407.51	0.18	-2.50	1.84	-6.12	1.13
IR (%)	Equal variances assumed	21.45	0.00	6.13	408.00	0.00	27.18	4.43	18.47	35.90
	Equal variances not assumed			6.13	372.38	0.00	27.18	4.43	18.46	35.90
SIZE (*ln*)	Equal variances assumed	33.17	0.00	-6.52	408.00	0.00	-0.76	0.12	-0.99	-0.53
	Equal variances not assumed			-6.52	322.38	0.00	-0.76	0.12	-0.99	-0.53
DBOARD	Equal variances assumed	94.32	0.00	-5.15	408.00	0.00	-0.23	0.04	-0.32	-0.14
	Equal variances not assumed			-5.15	390.79	0.00	-0.23	0.04	-0.32	-0.14
DCRISIS	Equal variances assumed	25.25	0.00	-2.44	408.00	0.01	-0.06	0.02	-0.11	-0.01
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.44	342.68	0.02	-0.06	0.02	-0.11	-0.01

Appendix K: The independent Mann-Whitney U test (non-parametric)

Test Statistics[a]

	OSR (times)	GOP (%)	BEQ (%)	DBUMI	DShariah	DShariah Δ	MKTCON	RETAIL (%)	IR (%)	SIZE (ln)	DBOARD	DCRISIS
Mann-Whitney U	-	16,976.50	17,557.00	18,552.50	19,782.50	20,807.50	16,611.00	18,442.50	11,840.00	13,661.50	16,195.00	19,782.50
Wilcoxon W	21,115.00	38,091.50	38,672.00	39,667.50	40,897.50	41,922.50	37,726.00	39,557.50	32,955.00	34,776.50	37,310.00	40,897.50
Z	-17.51	-3.38	-2.94	-2.93	-1.95	-.38	-3.67	-2.14	-7.65	-6.13	-4.99	-2.43
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.70	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.02

a. Grouping Variable: dummy

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Appendix L: Results from Ordinary Least Square Regression (OLS)

Dependent Variable: OSR__TIMES_
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/20/17 Time: 10:00
Sample: 1 410
Included observations: 410
HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West fixed bandwidth = 6.0000)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
__GOP___PROCEEDS	0.083464	0.049229	1.695436	0.0908
RATIO_BUMI_SECOND	1.115725	0.370713	3.009672	0.0028
DBUMI_CHANGES	-13.19762	4.600609	-2.868669	0.0043
DSHARIAH	6.170890	3.264321	1.890406	0.0594
DSHARIAH_CHANGES	8.218967	3.987310	2.061281	0.0399
__CASH_TA	-0.272110	0.124984	-2.177160	0.0301
__DEBT_TA	-0.152988	0.070477	-2.170760	0.0305
DMECHANISM	2.975234	5.071712	0.586633	0.5578
_3_MKTCON_PRIOR_LISTING	114.2608	44.37031	2.575164	0.0104
RETAIL_OFFERING____	-0.542018	0.148691	-3.645255	0.0003
DUMMY_IR	8.649431	2.875171	3.008319	0.0028
LN_OFFER_SIZE	-4.855902	1.777825	-2.731373	0.0066
DBOARD	-19.50525	5.313537	-3.670860	0.0003
DCRISIS	-17.53828	4.076342	-4.302456	0.0000
C	129.8452	30.39468	4.271973	0.0000

R-squared	0.250990	Mean dependent var	27.52403
Adjusted R-squared	0.224443	S.D. dependent var	35.13924
S.E. of regression	30.94563	Akaike info criterion	9.738240
Sum squared resid	378264.6	Schwarz criterion	9.885173
Log likelihood	-1981.339	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.796370
F-statistic	9.454487	Durbin-Watson stat	1.836232
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000	Wald F-statistic	7.461780
Prob(Wald F-statistic)	0.000000		

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Appendix M: Result from Interaction Effect of Pricing Mechanism

Dependent Variable: OSR__TIMES_
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/20/17 Time: 10:01
Sample: 1 410
Included observations: 410
HAC standard errors & covariance (Bartlett kernel, Newey-West fixed bandwidth = 6.0000)

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
__GOP___PROCEEDS	0.081817	0.049198	1.663005	0.0971
RATIO_BUMI_SECOND	1.128234	0.376157	2.999368	0.0029
DBUMI_CHANGES	-13.57259	4.597461	-2.952192	0.0033
DSHARIAH	5.558488	3.290676	1.689163	0.0920
DSHARIAH_CHANGES	8.334063	3.949358	2.110232	0.0355
__CASH_TA	-0.261660	0.125599	-2.083303	0.0379
__DEBT_TA	-0.151880	0.070805	-2.145059	0.0326
DMECHANISM	-76.51221	35.51996	-2.154062	0.0318
_3_MKTCON_PRIOR_LISTING	114.8857	44.44798	2.584722	0.0101
RETAIL_OFFERING____	-0.555159	0.151840	-3.656209	0.0003
DUMMY_IR	8.440433	2.872816	2.938034	0.0035
LN_OFFER_SIZE	-5.633357	2.089211	-2.696404	0.0073
DBOARD	-18.85670	5.392247	-3.497002	0.0005
DCRISIS	-17.03090	4.034614	-4.221197	0.0000
DMECHANISM*LN_OFFER_SIZE	4.031521	1.962853	2.053909	0.0406
C	143.3523	35.70721	4.014661	0.0001

R-squared	0.252235	Mean dependent var	27.52403
Adjusted R-squared	0.223766	S.D. dependent var	35.13924
S.E. of regression	30.95912	Akaike info criterion	9.741455
Sum squared resid	377636.1	Schwarz criterion	9.898183
Log likelihood	-1980.998	Hannan-Quinn criter.	9.803461
F-statistic	8.860218	Durbin-Watson stat	1.838944
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000	Wald F-statistic	8.140025
Prob(Wald F-statistic)	0.000000		

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Appendix N: List of 410 IPOs listed during the period 2000 to 2015

NO.	NAME OF COMPANY	LISTING DATE
1	NIKKO ELECTRONICS BHD	12-Jan-00
2	TOMISHO HOLDINGS BHD	8-Mar-00
3	HUNZA PROPERTIES BHD	23-Mar-00
4	JIN LIN WOOD INDUSTRIES BHD	27-Mar-00
5	LTKM BHD	28-Mar-00
6	POH HUAT RESOURCES HOLDINGS BHD	29-Mar-00
7	QL RESOURCES BHD	30-Mar-00
8	MAGNI-TECH INDUSTRIES BHD	18-Apr-00
9	ANALABS RESOURCES BHD	24-Apr-00
10	UNICO-DESA PLANTATIONS BHD	25-May-00
11	JPK HOLDINGS BHD	26-May-00
12	GLOMAC BHD	13-Jun-00
13	TAT SANG HOLDINGS BHD	19-Jun-00
14	APEX HEALTHCARE BHD	26-Jun-00
15	UNIMECH GROUP BHD	27-Jun-00
16	P.I.E INDUSTRIAL BHD	7-Jul-00
17	EUROSPAN HOLDINGS BHD	10-Jul-00
18	UCHI TECHONOLOGIES BHD	19-Jul-00
19	FOREMOST HOLDINGS BHD	1-Aug-00
20	GPA HOLDINGS BHD	3-Aug-00
21	SUPERMAX CORPORATION BHD	7-Aug-00
22	PAOS HOLDINGS BHD	8-Aug-00
23	MEGAN MEDIA HOLDINGS BHD	8-Aug-00
24	JOTECH HOLDINGS BHD	9-Aug-00
25	ORIENTAL FOOD INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS BHD	10-Aug-00
26	TA WIN HOLDINGS BHD	15-Aug-00
27	PETRA PERDANA BHD	16-Aug-00
28	NV MULTI CORPORATION BHD	23-Aug-00
29	SPRITZER BHD	1-Sep-00
30	COURTS MAMMOTH BHD	11-Oct-00
31	HUP SENG INDUSTRIES BHD	2-Nov-00
32	NWP HOLDINGS BHD	3-Nov-00
33	OCTAGON CONSOLIDATED BHD	8-Nov-00
34	HEITECH PADU BHD	20-Nov-00
35	HAISAN RESOURCES BERHAD	16-Jan-01
36	RANHILL BERHAD	15-Feb-01
37	WEIDA (M) BERHAD	28-Feb-01
38	INGRESS CORPORATION BERHAD	9-Mar-01
39	TOP GLOVE CORPORATION BERHAD	27-Mar-01
40	SKB SHUTTERS CORPORATION BERHAD	28-Mar-01
41	MERGE HOUSING BERHAD	14-May-01
42	KNUSFORD BERHAD	23-May-01
43	EDARAN DIGITAL SYSTEMS BERHAD	6-Jun-01
44	AIKBEE RESOURCES BERHAD	22-Jun-01
45	DEGEM BERHAD	10-Oct-01
46	LIPO CORPORATION BERHAD	22-Oct-01
47	ACOUSTECH BERHAD	27-Nov-01
48	XIAN LENG HOLDINGS BERHAD	5-Dec-01
49	PJI HOLDINGS BERHAD	12-Dec-01
50	PRICEWORTH WOOD PRODUCTS BERHAD	31-Dec-01
51	EMIVEST BERHAD	23-Jan-02
52	LONDON BISCUITS BERHAD	31-Jan-02
53	KSL HOLDINGS BERHAD	6-Feb-02
54	UNITED KOTAK BERHAD	18-Mar-02
55	MEDA INC. BERHAD	19-Mar-02
56	KUMPULAN POWERNET BERHAD	22-Mar-02
57	BANENG HOLDINGS BHD	25-Mar-02

Universiti Utara Malaysia

58	SDKM FIBRES, WIRES & CABLES BERHAD	2-Apr-02
59	PUC FOUNDER (MSC) BERHAD	3-Apr-02
60	SMIS CORPORATION BERHAD	16-Apr-02
61	PBA HOLDINGS BHD	18-Apr-02
62	UNITED U-LI CORPORATION BERHAD	23-Apr-02
63	HOCK SIN LEONG GROUP BERHAD	2-May-02
64	YI-LAI BERHAD	3-May-02
65	NPC RESOURCES BERHAD	7-May-02
66	COUNTRY VIEW BERHAD	29-May-02
67	BSA INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	30-May-02
68	PIN-WEE GROUP BERHAD	3-Jun-02
69	YIKON CORPORATION BERHAD	3-Jun-02
70	OKA CORPORATION BHD	4-Jun-02
71	SILVER BIRD GROUP BERHAD	6-Jun-02
72	RANHILL UTILITIES BERHAD	14-Jun-02
73	STONE MASTER CORPORATION BERHAD	1-Jul-02
74	HUAT LAI RESOURCES BERHAD	3-Jul-02
75	MAXIS COMMUNICATIONS BERHAD	8-Jul-02
76	AE MULTI HOLDINGS BERHAD	15-Jul-02
77	DUOPHARMA BIOTECH BHD	18-Jul-02
78	TRACOMA HOLDINGS BERHAD	24-Jul-02
79	IRIS CORPORATION BERHAD	25-Jul-02
80	BRITE-TECH BERHAD	30-Jul-02
81	ENGTEX GROUP BERHAD	2-Aug-02
82	TRC SYNERGY BERHAD	6-Aug-02
83	ATIS CORPORATION BERHAD	7-Aug-02
84	VADS BERHAD	7-Aug-02
85	ENG KAH CORPORATION BERHAD	9-Aug-02
86	THREE-A RESOURCES BERHAD	13-Aug-02
87	BINAIK EQUITY BHD	15-Aug-02
88	YEO AIK RESOURCES BERHAD	30-Oct-02
89	HYTEX INTEGRATED BERHAD	8-Nov-02
90	KINSTEEL BERHAD	25-Nov-02
91	HUA YANG BERHAD	29-Nov-02
92	PULAI SPRINGS BERHAD	9-Dec-02
93	ISYODA CORPORATION BERHAD	18-Dec-02
94	ORNAPAPER BERHAD	29-Jan-03
95	BASWELL RESOURCES BERHAD	30-Jan-03
96	SKP RESOURCES BERHAD	10-Feb-03
97	SYMPHONY HOUSE BERHAD	14-Feb-03
98	UBS CORPORATION BERHAD	26-Mar-03
99	GHL SYSTEMS BERHAD	9-Apr-03
100	CYL CORPORATION BERHAD	21-Apr-03
101	SCOMI GROUP BERHAD	13-May-03
102	KL INFRASTRUCTURE GROUP BERHAD	28-May-03
103	PARADE SEASON BERHAD	18-Jun-03
104	ASTINO BERHAD	18-Jul-03
105	BLD PLANTATION BERHAD	21-Jul-03
106	PENTAMASTER CORPORATION BERHAD	23-Jul-03
107	INFORTECH ALLIANCE BERHAD	28-Jul-03
108	LNG RESOURCES BERHAD	29-Jul-03
109	APP INDUSTRIES BERHAD	6-Aug-03
110	ENGLOTECHS HOLDINGS BERHAD	7-Aug-03
111	PROTASCO BERHAD	8-Aug-03
112	KNM GROUP BERHAD	11-Aug-03
113	COASTAL CONTRACTS BERHAD	13-Aug-03
114	PEMBINAAN JAYABUMI (SARAWAK) BERHAD	14-Aug-03
115	NOVA MSC BERHAD	19-Aug-03
116	LUSTER INDUSTRIES BERHAD	11-Sep-03

Universiti Utara Malaysia

117	NAIM CENDERA HOLDINGS BERHAD	12-Sep-03
118	FURNIWEB INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS BERHAD	16-Oct-03
119	DOMINANT ENTERPRISE BERHAD	20-Oct-03
120	CENTURY BOND BERHAD	23-Oct-03
121	LFE CORPORATION BERHAD	27-Oct-03
122	JOHORE TIN BERHAD	31-Oct-03
123	PMB TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	5-Nov-03
124	DIGISTAR CORPORATION BERHAD	7-Nov-03
125	TOYO INK GROUP BERHAD	10-Nov-03
126	EBWORX BERHAD	17-Nov-03
127	PLENITUDE BERHAD	18-Nov-03
128	MALAYSIAN BULK CARRIERS BERHAD	2-Dec-03
129	JSPC I-SOLUTIONS BERHAD	3-Dec-03
130	POLY TOWER VENTURES BERHAD	15-Dec-03
131	TPC PLUS BERHAD	18-Dec-03
132	FTEC RESOURCES BERHAD	19-Dec-03
133	KBES BERHAD	19-Dec-03
134	CAB CAKARAN CORPORATION BERHAD	22-Dec-03
135	DVM TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	2-Jan-04
136	LCL CORPORATION BERHAD	8-Jan-04
137	Y.S.P. SOUTHEAST ASIA HOLDING BERHAD	12-Jan-04
138	DREAMGATE CORPORATION BERHAD	13-Jan-04
139	PLASTRADE TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	15-Jan-04
140	ASIAEP BERHAD	16-Jan-04
141	D.B.E. GURNEY RESOURCES BERHAD	11-Feb-04
142	SERN KOU RESOURCES BERHAD	12-Feb-04
143	IRE-TEX CORPORATION BERHAD	18-Feb-04
144	KEJURUTERAAN SAMUDRA TIMUR BERHAD	19-Feb-04
145	KBB RESOURCES BERHAD	24-Feb-04
146	G.A BLUE INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	25-Feb-04
147	UDS CAPITAL BERHAD	12-Mar-04
148	CYMAO HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Mar-04
149	EMAS KIARA INDUSTRIES BERHAD	30-Mar-04
150	BOON KOON GROUP BERHAD	8-Apr-04
151	SEAL POLYMER INDUSTRIES BERHAD	8-Apr-04
152	PELANGI PUBLISHING GROUP BERHAD	23-Apr-04
153	MUDAJAYA GROUP BERHAD	7-May-04
154	DK LEATHER CORPORATION BERHAD	21-May-04
155	GPRO TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	2-Jun-04
156	IBRACO BERHAD	16-Jun-04
157	MYCRON STEEL BERHAD	21-Jun-04
158	ADVENTA BERHAD	25-Jun-04
159	UNREALMIND INTERACTIVE BERHAD	30-Jun-04
160	GOODWAY INTEGRATED INDUSTRIES BERHAD	12-Jul-04
161	DATASCAN BERHAD	19-Jul-04
162	HI-CITY BIOSCIENCE GROUP BERHAD	19-Jul-04
163	OCEANCASH PACIFIC BERHAD	21-Jul-04
164	VITZTEL SOLUTIONS BERHAD	22-Jul-04
165	MEMS TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	11-Aug-04
166	DPS RESOURCES BERHAD	12-Aug-04
167	COMINTEL CORPORATION BERHAD	16-Aug-04
168	KLCC PROPERTY HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Aug-04
169	GE-SHEN CORPORATION BERHAD	8-Sep-04
170	KARYON INDUSTRIES BERHAD	15-Sep-04
171	KEIN HING INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	6-Oct-04
172	SERSOL TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	12-Oct-04
173	SIN CHEW MEDIA CORPORATION BERHAD	18-Oct-04
174	TEK SENG HOLDINGS BERHAD	19-Oct-04
175	PROGRESSIVE IMPACT CORPORATION BERHAD	19-Oct-04

Universiti Utara Malaysia

176	WANG-ZHENG BERHAD	21-Oct-04
177	PECD BERHAD	25-Oct-04
178	CLASSIC SCENIC BERHAD	26-Oct-04
179	LCTH CORPORATION BERHAD	27-Oct-04
180	GRAND-FLO SOLUTION BERHAD	3-Nov-04
181	MODULAR TECHCORP HOLDINGS BERHAD	8-Nov-04
182	AIRASIA BERHAD	22-Nov-04
183	JOBSTREET CORPORATION BERHAD	29-Nov-04
184	M-MODE BERHAD	2-Dec-04
185	IMPRESSIVE EDGE GROUP BERHAD	8-Dec-04
186	THE MEDIA SHOPPE BERHAD	8-Dec-04
187	TRICUBES BERHAD	15-Dec-04
188	DIS TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS BERHAD	16-Dec-04
189	FAST TRACK SOLUTION HOLDINGS BERHAD	20-Dec-04
190	EXCEL FORCE MSC BERHAD	21-Dec-04
191	D&O VENTURES BERHAD	28-Dec-04
192	ORNASTEEL HOLDINGS BERHAD	30-Dec-04
193	EFFICIENT E-SOLUTIONS BERHAD	10-Jan-05
194	HEVEABOARD BERHAD	10-Jan-05
195	ECOFUTURE BERHAD	11-Jan-05
196	ASDION BERHAD	12-Jan-05
197	COCOALAND HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Jan-05
198	CHEETAH HOLDINGS BERHAD	19-Jan-05
199	SUCCESS TRANSFORMER CORPORATION BHD	19-Jan-05
200	EURO HOLDINGS BERHAD	25-Jan-05
201	MQ TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	26-Jan-05
202	FOTRONICS CORPORATION BERHAD	31-Jan-05
203	FREIGHT MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS BERHAD	3-Feb-05
204	TAFI INDUSTRIES BERHAD	4-Feb-05
205	MALAYSIA STEEL WORKS (KL) BERHAD	7-Feb-05
206	AT SYSTEMATIZATION BERHAD	23-Feb-05
207	BP PLASTICS HOLDINGS BERHAD	23-Feb-05
208	EVERGREEN FIBREBOARD BERHAD	10-Mar-05
209	SATANG JAYA HOLDINGS BERHAD	16-Mar-05
210	HOVID BERHAD	5-Apr-05
211	GUAN CHONG BERHAD	8-Apr-05
212	MEXTER TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	12-Apr-05
213	KANNALTEC BERHAD	4-May-05
214	A-RANK BERHAD	11-May-05
215	GD EXPRESS CARRIER BERHAD	17-May-05
216	EQUATOR LIFE SCIENCE BERHAD	25-May-05
217	GREEN PACKET BERHAD	25-May-05
218	TANJUNG OFFSHORE BERHAD	26-May-05
219	RUBY QUEST BERHAD	30-May-05
220	TECHFAST HOLDINGS BERHAD	6-Jun-05
221	NOTION VTEC BERHAD	6-Jun-05
222	TITAN CHEMICALS CORPORATION BERHAD	23-Jun-05
223	YGL CONVERGENCE BERHAD	13-Jul-05
224	MTOUCHE TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	21-Jul-05
225	MINETECH RESOURCES BERHAD	22-Jul-05
226	DAYA MATERIALS BERHAD	25-Jul-05
227	INS BIOSCIENCE BERHAD	26-Jul-05
228	TEX CYCLE TECHNOLOGY (M) BERHAD	27-Jul-05
229	NI HSIN RESOURCES BERHAD	28-Jul-05
230	CAN-ONE BERHAD	29-Jul-05
231	SOLUTION ENGINEERING HOLDINGS BERHAD	1-Aug-05
232	ELSOFT RESEARCH BERHAD	2-Aug-05
233	EB CAPITAL BERHAD	2-Aug-05
234	EONMETALL GROUP BERHAD	3-Aug-05

Universiti Utara Malaysia

235	KAWAN FOOD BERHAD	8-Aug-05
236	IRM GROUP BERHAD	10-Aug-05
237	MLABS SYSTEMS BERHAD	19-Aug-05
238	KEY WEST GLOBAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS BHD	23-Aug-05
239	NEXTNATION COMMUNICATION BERHAD	26-Aug-05
240	INIX TECHNOLOGIES HOLDINGS BERHAD	1-Sep-05
241	BORNEO AQUA HARVEST BERHAD	5-Sep-05
242	VITROX CORPORATION BERHAD	12-Sep-05
243	SCICOM (MSC) BERHAD	26-Sep-05
244	ES CERAMICS TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	28-Sep-05
245	TMC LIFE SCIENCES BERHAD	6-Oct-05
246	IQ GROUP HOLDINGS BERHAD	10-Oct-05
247	CONNECTCOUNTY HOLDINGS BERHAD	20-Oct-05
248	M N C WIRELESS BERHAD	25-Oct-05
249	ASIA POLY HOLDINGS BERHAD	26-Oct-05
250	GENETEC TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	7-Nov-05
251	BSL CORPORATION BERHAD	15-Nov-05
252	REXIT BERHAD	16-Nov-05
253	LITESPEED EDUCATION TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	24-Nov-05
254	KZEN SOLUTIONS BERHAD	25-Nov-05
255	FLONIC HI-TEC BERHAD	29-Nov-05
256	INDUSTRI TEKNOLOGI MIKRO BERHAD	22-Dec-05
257	K-ONE TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	5-Jan-06
258	MMS VENTURES BERHAD	6-Jan-06
259	WIMEMS CORPORATION BERHAD	20-Jan-06
260	IMASPRO CORPORATION BERHAD	20-Jan-06
261	FOCUS DYNAMICS TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	10-Feb-06
262	SMR TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	13-Mar-06
263	ETI TECH CORPORATION BERHAD	28-Mar-06
264	VISDYNAMICS HOLDINGS BERHAD	13-Apr-06
265	ADVANCE INFORMATION MARKETING BERHAD	18-Apr-06
266	JADI IMAGING HOLDINGS BERHAD	20-Apr-06
267	AIROCOM TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	27-Apr-06
268	TH PLANTATIONS BERHAD	27-Apr-06
269	UMS-NEIKEN GROUP BERHAD	2-May-06
270	MICROLINK SOLUTIONS BERHAD	23-Jun-06
271	RIMBUNAN SAWIT BERHAD	28-Jun-06
272	TOMEI CONSOLIDATED BERHAD	12-Jul-06
273	JHM CONSOLIDATION BERHAD	13-Jul-06
274	WELLCALL HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Jul-06
275	ALAM MARITIM RESOURCES BERHAD	20-Jul-06
276	SILVER RIDGE HOLDINGS BERHAD	21-Jul-06
277	BCT TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	21-Jul-06
278	ISS CONSULTING SOLUTIONS BERHAD	2-Aug-06
279	TECHNODEX BERHAD	23-Aug-06
280	SANICHI TECHNOLOGY BERHAD	7-Sep-06
281	SCAN ASSOCIATES BERHAD	6-Oct-06
282	SWEE JOO BERHAD	17-Oct-06
283	PUTRAJAYA PERDANA BERHAD	18-Oct-06
284	GREENYIELD BERHAD	20-Oct-06
285	KENCANA PETROLEUM BERHAD	15-Dec-06
286	RESINTECH BERHAD	27-Dec-06
287	MY E.G. SERVICES BHD	16-Jan-07
288	PANTECH GROUP HOLDINGS BHD	15-Feb-07
289	H-DISPLAYS (MSC) BHD	27-Feb-07
290	DUFU TECHNOLOGY CORP. BHD	28-Feb-07
291	TEJARI TECHNOLOGIES BHD	9-Mar-07
292	MELATI EHSAN HOLDINGS BHD	19-Mar-07
293	OGAWA WORLD BHD	18-Apr-07

Universiti Utara Malaysia

294	SUPERLON HOLDINGS BHD	25-Apr-07
295	ZHULIAN CORPORATION BHD	27-Apr-07
296	NATURAL BIO RESOURCES BHD	14-May-07
297	HELP INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION BHD	22-May-07
298	DELEUM BHD	1-Jun-07
299	SCANWOLF CORPORATION BHD	16-Jul-07
300	SARAWAK PLANTATION BHD	28-Aug-07
301	COMPLETE LOGISTIC SERVICES BHD	30-Aug-07
302	VOIR HOLDINGS BHD	24-Oct-07
303	BHS INDUSTRIES BHD	20-Nov-07
304	BIO OSMO BHD	5-Dec-07
305	TRANS-ASIA SHIPPING CORP BHD	28-Dec-07
306	WINSUN TECHNOLOGIES BHD	22-Jan-08
307	SIGNATURE INTERNATIONAL BHD	24-Jan-08
308	KEY ASIC BHD	30-Jan-08
309	TFP SOLUTIONS BHD	22-Feb-08
310	SCGM BHD	28-Feb-08
311	SLP RESOURCES BHD	12-Mar-08
312	JF TECHNOLOGY BHD	16-Apr-08
313	HARTALEGA HOLDINGS BHD	17-Apr-08
314	DAYANG ENTERPRISE_HOLDINGS BHD	24-Apr-08
315	LUXCHEM CORP BHD	27-Jun-08
316	INNITY CORPORATION BHD	30-Jun-08
317	SEALINK INTERNATIONAL BHD	29-Jul-08
318	UZMA BHD	29-Jul-08
319	SUNZEN BIOTECH BHD	8-Oct-08
320	TEO SENG CAPITAL BHD	29-Oct-08
321	ASIA BIOENERGY TECHNOLOGIES	12-Dec-08
322	FIBON BERHAD	18-Dec-08
323	HANDAL RESOURCES BERHAD	30-Jul-09
324	TAS OFFSHORE BERHAD	28-Aug-09
325	HALEX HOLDINGS BERHAD	16-Sep-09
326	MUAR BAN LEE GROUP BERHAD	28-Oct-09
327	SINARIA CORPORATION BERHAD	12-Nov-09
328	TA GLOBAL BHD	23-Nov-09
329	KELINGTON GROUP BERHAD	25-Nov-09
330	DSC SOLUTIONS BERHAD	9-Dec-09
331	YOONG ONN CORPORATION BERHAD	23-Dec-09
332	HOMERITZ CORPORATION BERHAD	19-Feb-10
333	HOCK HENG STONE INDUSTRIES BHD	26-Mar-10
334	OVERSEA ENTERPRISE BERHAD	01-Apr-10
335	ECS ICT BERHAD	15-Apr-10
336	TURBO-MECH BERHAD	30-Apr-10
337	MASTERSKILL EDUCATION GROUP	18-May-10
338	SARAWAK CABLE BERHAD	25-May-10
339	SHIN YANG SHIPPING CORP BHD	23-Jun-10
340	KIMLUN CORPORATION BERHAD	29-Jun-10
341	EA HOLDINGS BERHAD	20-Jul-10
342	FOCUS POINT HOLDINGS BERHAD	27-Jul-10
343	IVORY PROPERTIES GROUP BERHAD	28-Jul-10
344	SCC HOLDINGS BERHAD	03-Aug-10
345	SIG GASES BERHAD	09-Aug-10
346	MSIAN GENOMICS RES CENTRE BHD	05-Oct-10
347	CYPARK RESOURCES BERHAD	15-Oct-10
348	GW PLASTICS HLDG BHD	18-Oct-10
349	PETRONAS CHEMICALS GROUP BHD	26-Nov-10
350	CAREPLUS GROUP BERHAD	06-Dec-10
351	ASIA MEDIA GROUP BERHAD	11-Jan-11
352	BENALEC HOLDINGS BERHAD	17-Jan-11

Universiti Utara Malaysia

353	TAMBUN INDAH LAND BERHAD	18-Jan-11
354	K. SENG SENG CORPORATION BHD	19-Jan-11
355	CENTURY SOFTWARE HOLDINGS BHD	31-Jan-11
356	BERJAYA FOOD BERHAD	08-Mar-11
357	MANAGEPAY SYSTEMS BERHAD	15-Mar-11
358	APFT BERHAD	18-Mar-11
359	FOCUS LUMBER BERHAD	28-Apr-11
360	BOILERMECH HOLDINGS BHD	05-May-11
361	MCLEAN TECHNOLOGIES BERHAD	10-May-11
362	UOA DEVELOPMENT BERHAD	08-Jun-11
363	MSM MALAYSIA HOLDINGS BERHAD	28-Jun-11
364	EVERSENDAI CORPORATION BERHAD	01-Jul-11
365	OLDTOWN BERHAD	13-Jul-11
366	INARI BERHAD	19-Jul-11
367	BUMI ARMADA BERHAD	21-Jul-11
368	CATCHA MEDIA BERHAD	22-Jul-11
369	PETERLABS HOLDINGS BHD	26-Jul-11
370	PRESTARIANG BERHAD	27-Jul-11
371	iDIMENSION CONSOLIDATED BHD	11-Nov-11
372	SENTORIA GROUP BERHAD	23-Feb-12
373	EITA RESOURCES BERHAD	09-Apr-12
374	PESTECH INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	30-May-12
375	GAS MALAYSIA BERHAD	11-Jun-12
376	FELDA GLOBAL VENTURES HLDG BHD	28-Jun-12
377	OCK GROUP BERHAD	17-Jul-12
378	GABUNGAN AQRS BERHAD	31-Jul-12
379	DATASONIC GROUP BERHAD	03-Sep-12
380	ASTRO MALAYSIA HOLDINGS BERHAD	19-Oct-12
381	MATRIX CONCEPTS HOLDINGS BERHAD	28-May-13
382	LEON FUAT BERHAD	5-Jun-13
383	AIRASIA X BERHAD	10-Jul-13
384	ABM FUJIYA BERHAD	23-Jul-13
385	SONA PETROLEUM BERHAD	30-Jul-13
386	SOLID AUTOMOTIVE BERHAD	12-Sep-13
387	WESTPORTS HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Oct-13
388	UMW OIL & GAS CORPORATION BERHAD	1-Nov-13
389	KAREX BERHAD	6-Nov-13
390	BERJAYA AUTO BERHAD ("BAUTO")	18-Nov-13
391	CARING PHARMACY GROUP BERHAD	19-Nov-13
392	TITIJAYA LAND BERHAD	27-Nov-13
393	KANGER INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	23-Dec-13
394	SCH GROUP BERHAD	23-Feb-14
395	ICON OFFSHORE BERHAD	25-Jun-14
396	ECONPILE HOLDINGS BERHAD	30-Jun-14
397	TANAH MAKMUR BERHAD	17-Jul-14
398	SASBADI HOLDINGS BERHAD	23-Jul-14
399	HENG HUAT RESOURCES GROUP BERHAD	25-Jul-14
400	CARIMIN PETROLEUM BERHAD	10-Nov-14
401	E.A. TECHNIQUE (M) BERHAD	11-Dec-14
402	ONLY WORLD GROUP HOLDINGS BERHAD	18-Dec-14
403	BIOALPHA HOLDINS BERHAD	14-Apr-15
404	MALAKOFF CORPORATION BERHAD	15-May-15
405	DOLPHIN INTERNATIONAL BERHAD	9-Jun-15
406	SEDANIA INNOVATOR BERHAD	29-Jun-15
407	XIN HWA HOLDINGS BERHAD	30-Jun-15
408	IKHMAS JAYA GROUP BERHAD	27-Jul-15
409	SUNWAY CONSTRUCTION GROUP BERHAD	28-Jul-15
410	KIM TECK CHEONG CONSOLIDATED BERHAD	25-Nov-15

Universiti Utara Malaysia