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SULIT



BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENGAJIAN POLITEKNIK
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERDAGANGAN

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SESI DISEMBER 2013

PS601: RISK MANAGEMENT IN ISLAMIC BANKING

TARIKH : 15 APRIL 2014
MASA : 8.30 AM - 10.30 AM (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **TIGA BELAS (13)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A: Objektif (25 soalan)

Bahagian B: Esei (3 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

SECTION A : 25 MARKS
BAHAGIAN A : 25 MARKAH

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of TWENTY FIVE (25) objective questions. Mark your answers in the OMR form provided.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi DUA PULUH LIMA (25) soalan objektif. Tandakan jawapan anda di dalam borang OMR yang disediakan.

- CLO1 C2 1. Which of the following is NOT in the risk management process?
Manakah di antara berikut TIDAK terdapat dalam proses pengurusan risiko?
- A. Select. / Memilih.
 - B. Identify. / Mengenal pasti.
 - C. Transfer. / Memindahkan.
 - D. Evaluate. / Menilai.
- CLO1 C2 2. Which of the statement is TRUE?
Manakah di antara kenyataan berikut adalah BENAR?
- A. Only certain people will face the risk.
Hanya sesetengah orang yang akan menghadapi risiko.
 - B. The risk only happens when people makes mistake.
Risiko hanya wujud apabila seseorang itu melakukan kesilapan.
 - C. Risk cannot be deleted totally, but can only be reduced.
Risiko tidak boleh dihapuskan keseluruhan, tetapi risiko hanya boleh dikurangkan kesannya.
 - D. The risk management only implement to business and finance.
Pengurusan risiko hanya diamalkan pada perniagaan dan kewangan
- CLO1 C1 3. What is the ultimate goal of risk management?
Apakah matlamat utama pengurusan risiko?
- A. To maintain continuos growth.
Untuk mengekalkan pertumbuhan yang berterusan.
 - B. To confirm earning stability.
Untuk mengesahkan kestabilan pendapatan.
 - C. To maximize shareholders' wealth.
Untuk memaksimumkan kekayaan pemegang saham.
 - D. To promote social responsibility.
Untuk melaksanakan tanggungjawab sosial.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| CLO1 C1 | 4. Mean, Mode, and Median are the categories of _____. <i>Min, Mod, Median adalah kategori dari _____.</i> A. skew. / lengkukan. B. ratio. / nisbah. C. location. / lokasi. D. probability. / kebarangkalian. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLO1 C3 | 5. The first step in risk management process is _____. <i>Langkah pertama dalam proses pengurusan risiko adalah _____.</i> A. identify the risk. <i>mengenalpasti risiko.</i> B. implement the decision made. <i>melaksanakan keputusan.</i> C. review and monitor the process. <i>mengkaji semula dan memantau proses.</i> D. select the most appropriate technique. <i>memilih teknik yang paling sesuai.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLO3 C3 | 6. Islamic Banking cannot introduce a new product without prior permission and approval of their _____. <i>Perbankan Islam tidak boleh mengeluarkan produk baru tanpa persetujuan dan kelulusan dari _____.</i> A. clients. / pelanggan. B. stakeholders. / pemegang bersama. C. Shariah Board. / Lembaga Syariah. D. Board of Directors. / Ahli Lembaga Pengarah. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CLO1 C3 | 7. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>96</td><td>48</td><td>27</td><td>72</td><td>39</td><td>70</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>68</td><td>99</td><td>36</td><td>95</td><td>4</td><td>6</td><td>13</td></tr> <tr> <td>34</td><td>74</td><td>65</td><td>42</td><td>28</td><td>54</td><td>69</td></tr> </table> | 96 | 48 | 27 | 72 | 39 | 70 | 7 | 68 | 99 | 36 | 95 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 34 | 74 | 65 | 42 | 28 | 54 | 69 |
| 96 | 48 | 27 | 72 | 39 | 70 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | 99 | 36 | 95 | 4 | 6 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 74 | 65 | 42 | 28 | 54 | 69 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Find median. / Cari median.

- A. 48
- B. 39
- C. 24
- D. 99

CLO3

8. A bank's capital structure relates to the ratio of capital to deposits and the ratio of debt capital to equity capital. Its performance, in terms of return on equity, is influenced by its ability to manage the level of capital required. Efficient risk management enable the bank to choose a capital structure which help _____.

Struktur modal bank berkait rapat dengan modal penyimpan dan nisbah modal hutang kepada modal ekuiti. Prestasi pulangan atas modal ekuiti, adalah dipengaruhi oleh kemampuan mengurus modal yang diperlukan. Kecekapan pengurusan risiko membolehkan bank memilih struktur modal yang membantu kepada _____.

- i. have a constructive dialogue with regulators.
mempunyai dialog yang konstruktif dengan pengamal perundangan.
- ii. achieve profitability while maintaining stability.
mencapai keuntungan ketika dibawah kawalan kestabilan.
- iii. using money to generated maximum income or profits.
menggunakan wang untuk menghasilkan pendapatan atau keuntungan.
- iv. reassure markets as to the quality of its business conduct.
pasaran dikenalpasti berdasarkan kualiti pengurusan perniagaan.

- A. i only / *i sahaja*
- B. i and ii / *i dan ii*
- C. i,iii and iii / *i,ii dan iii*
- D. i,ii and iv / *i,ii dan iv*

CLO2

9. Which one of following is NOT a generic risk?
Manakah di antara berikut BUKAN risiko umum?

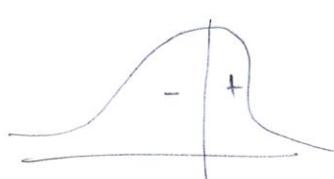
- A. Credit risk. / *Risiko kredit.*
- B. Liability risk. / *Risiko liability.*
- C. Liquidity risk. / *Risiko kecairan.*
- D. Operational risk. / *Risiko operasi.*

- CLO3 10. The *Bai Bithaman Ajil* housing financing scheme is NOT related to _____.
Skim pembiayaan perumahan 'Bai Bithaman Ajil' TIDAK terlibat dengan _____.
- C3 A. customer relationship. / *hubungan pelanggan*.
B. *Bai Bithaman Ajil* concept. / *konsep 'Bai Bithaman Ajil'*.
C. others Islamic instruments. / *pelbagai instrumen Islam*.
D. the Base Lending Rate (BLR). / *Kadar Asas Pinjaman (BLR)*.
- CLO3 11. _____ is a potential impact on the returns caused by unexpected change in the rate of returns.
_____ adalah kesan potensi ke atas pulangan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan yang tidak dijangka dalam kadar pulangan.
- C4 A. Commercial risk / *Risiko komersial*
B. Rate of return risk / *Risiko kadar pulangan*
C. Equity investment risk / *Risiko pelaburan ekuiti*
D. Shariah non-compliance risk / *Risiko ketidakpatuhan Syariah*
- CLO3 12. In Islamic Banking system, _____.
Di dalam sistem Perbankan Islam, _____.
- C3 A. the *Wadiah* depositor is guaranteed of a predetermined rate of returns.
penyimpan Wadiah adalah dijamin memperolehi kadar pulangan.
- B. hire-purchase concept is applied without being monitored by Board of Director.
menggunakan konsep sewa-beli tanpa pemantauan dari Ahli Lembaga Pengarah.
- C. the functions and operating modes are fully based on man-made principles.
fungsi dan bentuk operasi sepenuhnya berdasarkan ciptaan manusia.
- D. it promotes risk sharing between provider of capital (investor) and the user of funds (entrepreneur).
ia mempromosikan perkongsian risiko di antara pembekal modal (pelabur) dan pengguna dana (usahaawan).

- CLO2 13. The second pillar of Basel II is _____.
"Pillar" yang kedua didalam Basel II ialah _____.
C1 A. capital review. / semakan modal.
B. liability review. / semakan liabiliti.
C. supervisory review. / semakan penyeliaan.
D. marketability review. / semakan kemampuan pemasaran.
- CLO3 14. In December 2005, the Council of the IFSB adopted two standards. What are the standards?
Pada Disember 2005, Ahli Dewan IFSB telah menetapkan dua dasar. Apakah standard itu?
C2 A. The Basel IV and the Capital Adequacy Standard.
Basel IV dan Dasar Kecukupan Modal.
B. The Guiding Supervisory and the Capital Adequacy Standard.
Panduan Penyeliaan dan Dasar Kecukupan Modal.
C. The Guiding Principles of Risk Management and the Guiding Supervisory.
Panduan Prinsip Pengurusan Risiko dan Panduan Penyeliaan.
D. The Guiding Principles of Risk Management and the Capital Adequacy Standard.
Panduan Prinsip Pengurusan Risiko dan Dasar Kecukupan Modal.
- CLO2 15. _____ risk is generally defined as a risk when a counterparty fails to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms.
Risiko _____ adalah umumnya ditakrifkan sebagai satu risiko apabila rakan niaga gagal memenuhi tanggungjawabnya selaras dengan terma-terma yang dipersetujui.
C2 A. Credit / kredit
B. Liability / liabiliti
C. Liquidity / kecairan
D. Operational / operasi

- CLO3 16. _____ risk is the potential loss arising from the bank's inability either to meet its obligations or to fund increases in assets as they are due without incurring unacceptable costs or losses.
- Risiko _____ adalah potensi kerugian yang timbul daripada ketidakupayaan bank sama ada untuk memenuhi obligasinya atau untuk membayai peningkatan dalam aset apabila tiba masanya tanpa menanggung kos yang tidak boleh diterima atau kerugian.*
- A. Credit / kredit
B. Liability / liabiliti
C. Liquidity / kecairan
D. Operational / operasi
- CLO1 17. In personal financing, Islamic Banking practices on the concept of _____.
Di dalam pembiayaan peribadi, Perbankan Islam diamalkan berdasarkan konsep _____.
- A. usury. / usury.
B. charity. / sedekah.
C. risk sharing. / perkongsian risiko.
D. business concepts. / konsep perniagaan.
- CLO3 18. In the conventional loan, the Base-Lending Rate (BLR) is stated as _____.
Pada pinjaman konvensional, kadar asas pinjaman (BLR) dinyatakan sebagai _____.
- A. subject to change according to globalization effects.
perubahan mengikut kesan globalisasi.
- B. subject to change depending on the interest rate market.
perubahan bergantung pada kadar interest pasaran.
- C. subject to change depending on the decision of Bank Negara Malaysia.
perubahan bergantung pada keputusan dari Bank Negara Malaysia.
- D. subject to change according to Shariah Advisory Council decision.
perubahan mengikut pada keputusan Lembaga Penasihat Syariah.

- CLO2 19. In liquidity risk, bid-offer spread is one of the methods to compare _____.
Bagi risiko kecairan, 'bid-offer spread' adalah satu kaedah dimana membezakan _____.
- C2
- A. differences between Islamic Banking cash flow.
perbezaan di antara setiap aliran tunai Perbankan Islam.
- B. differences in period and ratio between business sectors.
perbezaan tempoh dan nisbah diantara setiap sektor perniagaan.
- C. differences in cash flow between Conventional Banking and Islamic Banking.
perbezaan aliran tunai diantara Perbankan Konvensional dan Perbankan Islam.
- D. products based on the ratio of the spread that can be used from the product's mid-price.
produk berdasarkan paparan nisbah daripada pertengahan harga produk boleh digunakan.
- CLO2 20. Which of the following is NOT subcategorized as risk takers?
Manakah di antara berikut TIDAK di 'subcategorized' sebagai pengambil risiko?
- C1
- A. Risk lover / Suka risiko
- B. Risk retain / Bendung risiko
- C. Risk averse / Benci risiko
- D. Risk neutral / Neutral risiko
- CLO1 21. _____ ignored credit rating, credit history, risk management and corporate governance structure of all corporate borrowers. All are treated as private corporations.
_____ tidak mengambil kira pada kedudukan kredit, sejarah kredit, pengurusan risiko dan pengurusan korporat pada semua peminjam korporat. Semua diuruskan seperti syarikat swasta.
- C2
- A. The Basel 1 / Basel 1
- B. The Basel 2 / Basel 2
- C. The Basel 3 / Basel 3
- D. The Basel 4 / Basel 4

- CLO2 22. Shariah Compliance is to _____.
Pematuhan Syariah adalah untuk _____.
- C2 A. enter the Halal market.
memasuki pasaran Halal.
- B. meet Moslems' satisfaction.
mencapai kepuasan orang yang beragama Islam.
- C. fulfill the objectives of Islamic finance.
memenuhi objektif kewangan Islam.
- D. deal with transactions according to the Shariah.
beruruskan transaksi mengikut Syariah.
- CLO2 23. When the data is skewed to the right, the measurement of the skewed angle will be _____.
Apabila data condong ke kanan, ukuran kepencongan akan menjadi _____.
- C2 A. one. / satu.
- B. zero. / kosong.
- C. positive. / positif.
- D. negative. / negatif.
- 
- CLO2 24. Ratios are not meaningful when it is used on its own, so financial analysts prefer _____.
Nisbah tidak boleh berfungsi dengan sendirinya, oleh itu penganalisa kewangan lebih merujuk kepada _____.
- C2 A. statistical analysis.
analisa statistik.
- B. mathematical and qualitative analysis.
matematik dan analisa kualitatif.
- C. trend analysis and comparative analysis.
analisa semasa dan analisa perbandingan.
- D. solvency analysis and comparative analysis.
analisa kemampuan pembayaran dan analisa perbandingan.

CLO2

C4

25. The objective of Shariah compliance review is to ensure :
Objektif semakan kepatuhan Syariah adalah untuk memastikan :

- i. Maintain and manage commodity inventories in illiquid markets.
Mengekalkan dan mengurus komoditi inventori semasa kelembapan pasaran.
- ii. Potential costs and risks of monitoring equity-type contracts and the associated legal risks.
Potensi kos dan risiko pada kawalan kontrak jenis ekuiti dan risiko perundangan.
- iii. The nature of the Islamic Banking's financing and equity investment.
Kebiasaan pada kewangan Perbankan Islam dan pelaburan ekuiti.
- iv. Their operations are executed in adherence to the applicable *Shariah* rules and principles, policies and procedures approved by the Islamic Banking's *Shariah* Board.
Operasi mereka adalah perlaksanaan berdasar kepatuhan pada undang-undang dan prinsip-prinsip Syariah, polisi dan prosedur yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga Syariah Perbankan Islam.

- A. i and ii / *i dan ii*
- B. ii and iii / *ii dan iii*
- C. iii and iv / *iii, dan iv*
- D. i,ii and iv / *i,ii, dan iv*

SECTION B : 75 MARKS**BAHAGIAN B : 75 MARKAH****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **THREE (3)** essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

Bahagian ini mengandungi **TIGA (3)** soalan esei. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan sahaja.

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**

- (a) Give literal and technical definition of risk management.

Berikan maksud pengurusan risiko menurut istilah bahasa dan teknikal.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1
C1

- (b) State **FOUR (4)** classifications of the generic risk and unique risk.

Nyatakan EMPAT (4) risiko umum dan risiko unik.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (c) Explain the roles and responsibilities of :

Terangkan peranan dan tanggungjawab :

(i) Risk takers / *Pengambil risiko*

(ii) Dealers / *Peniaga*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (d) Explain **FOUR (4)** objectives of risk management.

Terangkan EMPAT (4) objektif pengurusan risiko.

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**

CLO2 (a) Discuss **FOUR (4)** generic risks that are involved in Islamic Banking.

*Bincangkan **EMPAT (4)** risiko umum yang terlibat didalam Perbankan Islam.*

[16 marks]

[16 markah]

CLO2 (b) Describe **THREE (3)** categories market risk faced by Islamic Financial Institution.

*Huraikan **TIGA (3)** kategori risiko pasaran yang dihadapi oleh Institusi Kewangan Islam.*

[9 marks]

[9 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**

CLO3 (a) Explain the following benchmark below :

Terangkan tentang penanda aras berikut :

i) The 5% benchmark. / *Penanda aras 5%.*

ii) The 10% benchmark. / *Penanda aras 10%.*

iii) The 25% benchmark. / *Penanda aras 25%.*

[9 marks]

[9 markah]

CLO3 (b) State **TWO (2)** roles of Shariah Advisory Council (SAC).

*Nyatakan **DUA (2)** peranan Dewan Penasihat Syariah (SAC).*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO3

(c) Explain THREE (3) main players in derivatives.

C2

Terangkan TIGA (3) peserta yang terlibat dalam "derivatives".

[12 marks]

[12 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT