Investment in Foreign Currency Assets

<u>Resident Individual, Sole Proprietor or General</u> <u>Partnership</u>

- A Resident Individual, sole proprietor or General Partnership without Domestic Ringgit Borrowing is allowed to invest in Foreign Currency Asset up to any amount.
- A Resident Individual, sole proprietor or General Partnership with Domestic Ringgit Borrowing¹ is allowed to invest in Foreign Currency Asset up to:
- (a) **any amount** using Foreign Currency funds sourced from—
 - (i) outside Malaysia **except** proceeds of Export of Goods; or
 - (ii) an approved Borrowing in Foreign Currency as below:
 - A resident Individual is allowed to borrow in Foreign Currency in any amount from his Immediate Family Member
 - A Resident Individual, sole proprietor or General Partnership is allowed borrow Foreign Currency up to RM10 million equivalent in aggregate² from a licensed onshore bank or a non-resident;
- (b) any amount where the investment is in real estate (for the resident individual / immediate family member's accommodation only) outside Malaysia for the purpose of education, employment or migration; or
- (c) RM1 million equivalent (computed in aggregate based on the Resident Individual, sole proprietorship and General Partnership's investment in Foreign Currency Asset) per calendar year using funds sourced from the aggregate of—
 - (i) conversion of Ringgit into Foreign Currency;
 - (ii) Trade FCA; and

- (iii) swapping of a Ringgit-denominated financial asset in Malaysia for a financial asset in Labuan Entity or outside Malaysia.
- ¹ Domestic Ringgit Borrowing refers to any borrowing in ringgit obtained by a resident from another resident excluding credit cards/ charge card, one (1) housing loan and one (1) vehicle loan.
- ² Computed based on an aggregate of Borrowing in Foreign Currency by the Resident Individual and a sole proprietorship and General Partnership owned by the Resident Individual.

For a joint investment in foreign currency asset by resident individual, where one of them has domestic ringgit borrowing, the prudential limit on investment in foreign currency asset shall apply* to all resident individual participating in such joint investment.

* Illustration: A resident individual without domestic ringgit borrowing ("Resident A") has a joint-account with another resident individual who has domestic ringgit borrowing ("Resident B"). For purposes of foreign currency investment for the joint-account, Resident A will also be subject to prudential limit of RM1 million (being the limit for a resident with ringgit borrowing). As such, the prudential limit for the joint-account will be the combined limit for Resident A and Resident B. i.e. RM2 million.

Resident Entities ("RE")

- A RE without Domestic Ringgit Borrowing is allowed to invest in Foreign Currency Asset up to any amount.
- A RE with Domestic Ringgit Borrowing is allowed to invest in Foreign Currency Asset up to:
- (a) **any amount** using Foreign Currency funds sourced from—
 - (i) outside Malaysia **except** proceeds of Export of Goods; or

- (ii) approved Borrowing in Foreign Currency in accordance with Part B of FEP Notice 2;
- (b) any amount using Foreign Currency funds sourced from a Borrowing in Foreign Currency from a LOB for Direct Investment Abroad; or
- (c) RM50 million equivalent* per calendar year using funds sourced from the aggregate of—
 - (i)conversion of Ringgit into Foreign Currency;
 - (ii) Trade FCA;
 - (iii) a Borrowing in Foreign Currency from a LOB for purposes other than Direct Investment Abroad; and
 - (iv) swapping of a Ringgit-denominated financial asset in Malaysia for a financial asset in Labuan Entity or outside Malaysia.

*Computed in aggregate based on the Resident Entity and other Resident Entity with Parent-Subsidiary Relationship's investment in Foreign Currency Asset.

For this purpose, a RE is deemed to have Domestic Ringgit Borrowing when the RE or another RE with Parent-Subsidiary Relationship has a Domestic Ringgit Borrowing.

- Prior to facilitating a transaction for the purpose of investment in foreign currency assets, the Bank shall undertake the following –
 - (a) determine the domestic ringgit borrowing status of the customer; and
 - (b) determine the amount of investment in foreign currency assets undertaken by the customer during the calendar year (in ringgit equivalent), if customer has domestic ringgit borrowing.
- In determining the permissible outstanding amount of investment for the calendar year with domestic ringgit borrowing, the computation of limit is from conversion of ringgit, swapping of financial assets onshore with

offshore and foreign currency funds from the following sources –

- (a) transfer from Trade FCA;
- (b) proceeds from foreign currency borrowing from an LOB for purposes other than direct investment abroad (for resident entity only); and
- (c) permitted foreign currency borrowing under FEP Notice 2.
- Onshore foreign currency product that references Ringgit will only be considered as part of investment limit upon conversion into foreign currency, for example dualcurrency investment product.