[30 March 2027] [BREAKING NEWS] [Journal Hotel KL]

* HOW MALAYSIA LOST AND *

GAINED FROM PAST FINANCIAL CRISES

Step Back into the Turbulent 1997 & 2008



Source: Nikkei A...



Credit: Getty Images

Fiscal and monetary policies, compliance guidelines and regulatory frameworks are set when a country faces financial crises. If Malaysia had taken the IMF loan in 1998, would Malaysia's economy be what it is now? A deep dive into 1997 and 2008 with compelling deep dive storytelling. Not to be missed!

22 June 2027, 9 am - 5 pm
Journal Hotel, KL

- RM1,750 (registration before 8 June)
- RM1,980 normal price

REGISTERED HRD CORP TRAINING PROVIDER

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COURSE OUTLINE

Module 1: Losses and Gains Through a Malaysian Capital Market Lens

- What counts as a market loss and an institutional gain for licensed market participants
- Reviewing how historical crisis interventions shape today's product suitability, disclosure requirements, and advisory standards

Module 2: The 1960s Konfrontasi: Geopolitical Risk and Early Market Foundations

- Sovereign and geopolitical risk during the 1963–1966 Indonesia-Malaysia Konfrontasi
- Impact of regional geopolitical tension on early capital formation, foreign investment sentiment, and currency stability under the Currency Board system
- Knowledge Application & Concept Check: Evaluating geopolitical risk transmission and early sovereign risk management

Module 3: The 1970s OPEC Shocks: High Inflation and Supply-Side Disruption

- The 1973–1974 global stagflation and OPEC oil price shocks: Managing double-digit inflation spikes
- Transmission into domestic commodity prices, corporate margins, and real returns on Bursa Malaysia listed equities
- Bank Negara Malaysia's monetary policy evolution)
- Interactive Knowledge Review: Assessing supply-shock inflation, interest rate sensitivity, and real asset performance

Module 4: The 1980s Downturn: Losses Incurred and Supervisory Gains

- The 1985–86 recession, commodity price collapses, and non-performing loan spikes.
- The Pan-Electric Industries collapse and deposit-taking cooperative failures
- Regulatory evolutions: The Banking and Financial Institutions Act 1989 and the establishment of the Securities Commission in 1993
- Knowledge Application & Concept Check: Evaluating supervisory lessons and structural safeguards established post-1980s

Module 5: The 1997–98 Asian Financial Crisis: Market Losses and Institutional Gains

- Ringgit depreciation, corporate leverage, foreign-currency exposure, and KLCI corrections
- Policy responses: Selective capital controls, the ringgit peg (RM3.80/USD), and termination of CLOB trading
- Resolution mechanisms: Danahart and Danamodal
- Institutional gains: Banking consolidation, Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance (MCCG), and Capital Market Masterplan 1 (CMP1)
- Interactive Knowledge Review: Analyzing corporate vulnerability factors, restructuring triggers, and long-term governance gains

COURSE OUTLINE

Module 6: The 2008 Global Financial Crisis: Imported Losses and Domestic Gains

- External shock transmission into Bursa Malaysia: Trade contractions, foreign fund outflows, and commodity price softening
- Monetary and fiscal policy responses: OPR cuts by BNM, full deposit guarantee, and national fiscal stimulus packages
- Comparing crisis transmission mechanics: 1997–98 structural crisis vs. 2008 liquidity/external shock
- Knowledge Application & Concept Check: Comparing structural domestic shocks vs. imported global liquidity shocks

Module 7: The 2020 Pandemic Shock: Trading Losses and Market-Structure Gains

- The MCO impact, March 2020 sell-off, temporary short-selling bans, and loan moratoriums
- Retail investor trading boom, glove sector speculation, and Bursa Malaysia Unusual Market Activity (UMA) queries
- Institutional gains: Digital onboarding, business continuity management, and client communication under severe drawdowns
- Applied Scenario Evaluation: Evaluating conduct standards, suitability duties, and behavioral biases during market panics

Module 8: Comparative Analysis: Early-Warning Signals and Macro Vulnerabilities

- Cross-crisis analysis: Evaluating common threads—leverage, currency mismatches, inflation spikes, and geopolitical contagion
- Monitoring key macro and market indicators:
- Interactive Knowledge Review: Mapping macroeconomic stress indicators against portfolio asset allocation and risk management

Module 9: Capital Market Integrity, Professional Ethics & Client Suitability in Crisis

- Regulatory expectations under SC and Bursa Malaysia guidelines for maintaining fair and orderly markets
- Managing conflicts of interest across proprietary trading, research issuance, and client execution during market stress
- Handling Material Non-Public Information (MNPI) during corporate debt workouts, bailouts, and PN17 situations
- Applied Scenario Evaluation: Reviewing professional conduct standards, information handling, and client advisory protocols under crisis conditions

How Malaysia Lost and Gained from Past Financial Crises

Trainer's Profile

The trainer is a CFA Charterholder, an HRD Corp Accredited Trainer, and a Certified Public Accountant (California) who regularly delivers high-impact investment seminars for Malaysia's leading financial institutions and regulatory bodies. He possesses over 30 years of extensive experience in the global and local financial sectors, beginning his career in Washington, D.C., as an auditor and a trained computer system auditor with Ernst & Young.

Backed by extensive practitioner experience as a licensed equity dealer with a major Malaysian stockbroker, he operates with deep expertise in the strict regulatory frameworks of the Capital Markets and Services Act. His frontline tenure provides him with direct, explicit knowledge of market integrity, ethical standards, insider trading prevention, and market manipulation detection, as well as a comprehensive understanding of modern financial scams and digital fraud prevention. Throughout his three decades in the industry, he has accumulated deep practical experience in portfolio management, wealth planning, risk management, and asset allocation across equities, bonds, Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs), Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), and alternative investments. His market experience spans multiple economic cycles, giving him deep historical insights into the mechanics of global market downturns, the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis, and the 2008 Global Financial Crisis.

His technical expertise bridges cutting-edge data science with practical capital market applications, fundamental analysis, and technical analysis. He holds a PhD in Finance from Monash University Malaysia, where his doctoral dissertation focused heavily on asset pricing utilizing machine learning algorithms and big data analytics. A recognized researcher in financial technology applications, his work on big data asset pricing was accepted and presented at the prestigious 32nd Australasian Finance & Banking Conference in Sydney, Australia. Furthermore, his academic and practical insights on utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and big data in asset pricing models were formally presented to the Securities Commission Malaysia on 23 August 2019, cementing his credentials in leading courses on blockchain, digital assets, and the future of AI in finance.

His expertise in investment analytics spans the application of advanced equity valuation models, interpretation of market research reports, and complex financial statement analysis. On the technical side, he is an expert chartist specializing in market forecasting, momentum trading, trend-following strategies, and Japanese Candlesticks, combined with a strong grounding in behavioural finance and investor psychology. Demonstrating his pedagogical expertise in this domain, he designed and conducted a specialized elective course on Technical Analysis and Stock Investing for HELP University. Additionally, his expertise encompasses the advanced mechanics of financial derivatives, including futures, options, and structured warrants, focusing on how these instruments are utilized for wealth maximization and portfolio risk hedging.

PARTICIPANT DETAILS

Name:

Position:

Department:

Contact Number:

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Name:

Position:

Department:

Contact Number:

Email:

ADMIN DETAILS

Name:

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Payment Method: ☐ Direct Payment ☐ Claim HRD

Notes:

- *Cancellations made less than 14 days before the training date or non-attendance on the day of training are non-refundable. Substitution is allowed.*
- *Once registration is confirmed, the client is fully liable for the course fee, regardless of whether payment is made directly or through the HRDC grant, and even if participants do not attend the training.*
- *Clients who opt for direct payment must ensure full payment is made before the training date.*
- *HRDC grant applications must be submitted and approved 14 days prior to the training day. The maximum claimable amount is RM1,750 per participant per day. Any shortfall between the approved grant and the course fee must be topped up by the client.*
- *Should the number of confirmed participants be too low to ensure a meaningful learning experience, Symphony reserves the right to postpone or cancel the training.*

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