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WARTA KERAJAAN PERSEKUTUAN

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

PERATURAN-PERATURAN PERBADANAN INSURANS DEPOSIT MALAYSIA (SISTEM LEVI BERBEZA BERKENAAN DENGAN ANGGOTA PENANGGUNG INSURANS) 2023

MALAYSIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION (DIFFERENTIAL LEVY SYSTEMS IN RESPECT OF INSURER MEMBERS) REGULATIONS 2023

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AKTA PERBADANAN INSURANS DEPOSIT MALAYSIA 2011

PERATURAN-PERATURAN PERBADANAN INSURANS DEPOSIT MALAYSIA
(SISTEM LEVI BERBEZA BERKENAAN DENGAN
ANGGOTA PENANGGUNG INSURANS) 2023

PADA menjalankan kuasa yang diberikan oleh seksyen 77 Akta Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia 2011 [*Akta 720*], Perbadanan membuat peraturan-peraturan yang berikut:

Nama dan permulaan kuat kuasa

1. (1) Peraturan-peraturan ini bolehlah dinamakan **Peraturan-Peraturan Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (Sistem Levi Berbeza berkenaan dengan Anggota Penanggung Insurans) 2023**.

(2) Peraturan-Peraturan ini mula berkuat kuasa pada 21 Julai 2023.

Tafsiran

2. Dalam Peraturan-Peraturan ini, “taraf pengawasan” ertinya suatu perkadaran atau penilaian suatu anggota penanggung insurans oleh Bank Negara Malaysia menurut perenggan 95(*b*) Akta.

Pengemukakan maklumat kepada Perbadanan

3. (1) Melainkan jika diperuntukkan selainnya dalam subperaturan (2), suatu anggota penanggung insurans hendaklah, bagi setiap tahun taksiran, mengemukakan kepada Perbadanan apa-apa maklumat sebagaimana yang dikehendaki oleh Perbadanan dalam tempoh dan mengikut cara sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan untuk pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi maksud levi menurut Peraturan-Peraturan ini.

(2) Subperaturan (1) hendaklah tidak terpakai —

(a) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang tidak dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan maklumat kepada Perbadanan sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam subperenggan 21(1) Jadual; dan

(b) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang tidak dikehendaki untuk membayar levi di bawah subseksyen 71(3) atau perenggan 73A(1)(c) Akta.

Pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans bagi maksud levi

4. (1) Bagi setiap tahun taksiran, Perbadanan hendaklah mentaksirkan suatu anggota penanggung insurans bagi maksud levi untuk tahun taksiran itu berdasarkan kriteria sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam Jadual.

(2) Melainkan jika suatu permohonan semakan semula dibuat oleh suatu anggota penanggung insurans menurut peraturan 7, apa-apa keputusan Perbadanan mengenai apa-apa pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans itu adalah muktamad.

Kegagalan untuk mengemukakan maklumat

5. Jika suatu anggota penanggung insurans gagal untuk mengemukakan apa-apa maklumat kepada Perbadanan menurut peraturan 3, Perbadanan hendaklah membuat suatu taksiran anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi tahun taksiran itu menurut peraturan 4 dengan menggunakan apa-apa maklumat yang berkaitan yang tersedia kepada Perbadanan.

Pemberitahuan keputusan pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans

6. Perbadanan hendaklah memberitahu suatu anggota penanggung insurans melalui suatu notis sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan mengenai keputusan pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi suatu tahun taksiran itu dalam tempoh sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan.

Permohonan untuk semakan semula kepada Perbadanan

7. (1) Tertakluk kepada subperaturan (2) dan (3), suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang terkilan dengan keputusan yang diberitahu di bawah peraturan 6 boleh memohon untuk suatu semakan semula secara bertulis kepada Perbadanan dalam tempoh yang dinyatakan dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa atau dalam apa-apa tempoh lain sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan.

(2) Suatu permohonan untuk semakan semula di bawah subperaturan (1) hendaklah hanya dibuat jika—

(a) terdapat suatu kesilapan dalam maklumat yang dikemukakan oleh anggota penanggung insurans itu kepada Perbadanan di bawah peraturan 3; atau

(b) terdapat suatu kesilapan oleh Perbadanan dalam pentaksiran anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi maksud levi.

(3) Walau apa pun subperaturan (2), suatu permohonan untuk semakan semula kepada Perbadanan tidak boleh dibuat berkenaan taraf pengawasan anggota penanggung insurans itu.

(4) Walaupun anggota penanggung insurans itu telah mengemukakan suatu permohonan untuk semakan semula kepada Perbadanan di bawah subperaturan (1), anggota penanggung insurans itu hendaklah membayar levi bagi tahun taksiran itu pada tarikh sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan.

Semakan semula oleh Perbadanan

8. (1) Selepas semakan semula, Perbadanan boleh mengubah atau meminda keputusan pentaksiran suatu anggota penanggung insurans bagi suatu tahun taksiran dan dalam hal sedemikian, kadar levi yang terpakai bagi anggota penanggung insurans itu hendaklah disemak semula sewajarnya.

(2) Jika Perbadanan memutuskan terdapat perbezaan amaun bagi apa-apa levi yang kena dibayar oleh suatu anggota penanggung insurans, anggota penanggung insurans itu hendaklah membayar kepada Perbadanan, atau Perbadanan hendaklah membayar balik kepada anggota penanggung insurans itu, perbezaan amaun itu, mengikut mana-mana yang berkenaan.

(3) Apa-apa keputusan yang dibuat oleh Perbadanan ke atas suatu semakan semula berkenaan dengan suatu anggota penanggung insurans adalah muktamad.

Pemberitahuan keputusan semakan semula

9. Perbadanan hendaklah memberitahu keputusannya terhadap permohonan semakan semula yang dibuat oleh suatu anggota penanggung insurans dalam tempoh tiga puluh hari dari tarikh penerimaan permohonan semakan semula itu atau pada apa-apa tarikh lain yang sesuai bagi Perbadanan.

Pembatalan

10. Peraturan-Peraturan Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia (Sistem Premium Berbeza berkenaan dengan Anggota Penanggung Insurans) 2012 [*P.U. (A) 496/2012*] adalah dibatalkan.

JADUAL
[Peraturan 3 dan 4]

Pemarkahan levi keseluruhan bagi anggota penanggung insurans

1. Dalam menentukan pemarkahan levi bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira kriteria kuantitatif dan kualitatif sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) mengikut wajaran sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) dan penunjuk aras kriteria sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Kriteria	(2) Wajaran	(3) Ukuran-ukuran kriteria dan penunjuk aras berkaitan
Kriteria kuantitatif	60%	Bagi perniagaan insurans dan perniagaan takaful A. Ukuran modal (a) Indeks lebih modal (rujuk subperenggan 3(1), 4(1), 5(1) dan 6(1), dan perenggan 8) B. Ukuran operasi dan kemampanan Bagi perniagaan insurans hayat (a) Kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru (b) Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan (c) Nisbah pengekalan perniagaan (d) Padanan aset dan pulangan (e) Nisbah perbelanjaan (rujuk subperenggan 3(2) dan perenggan 9) Bagi perniagaan insurans am (a) Kadar pertumbuhan premium kasar

(1) Kriteria	(2) Wajaran	(3) Ukuran-ukuran kriteria dan penunjuk aras berkaitan
		(b) Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan (c) Nisbah belum terima (d) Nisbah gabungan (e) Volatiliti pulangan yang diselaraskan secara purata (rujuk subperenggan 4(2) dan perenggan 11)
		Bagi perniagaan takaful keluarga (a) Kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru (b) Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan (c) Nisbah pengekalan perniagaan (d) Hasil pelaburan (e) Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan (rujuk subperenggan 5(2) dan perenggan 12) Bagi perniagaan takaful am (a) Kadar pertumbuhan sumbangan kasar (b) Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan (c) Nisbah belum terima (d) Nisbah kerugian (e) Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan (rujuk subperenggan 6(2) dan perenggan 13)
Kriteria kualitatif	40%	Bagi perniagaan insurans dan perniagaan takaful Faktor kualitatif (rujuk perenggan 14)

Matriks kriteria kuantitatif

2. (1) Kriteria kuantitatif hendaklah diberikan markah menggunakan suatu pendekatan matriks dalam dua dimensi seperti yang berikut:

		Ukuran Modal (rujuk subperenggan 3(1), 4(1), 5(1) dan 6(1), dan perenggan 8)			
Ukuran operasi dan kemampanan (rujuk subperenggan 3(2), (3) dan (4), 4(2), (3) dan (4), 5(2), (3) dan (4), 6(2), (3) dan (4), dan perenggan 9, 11, 12 dan 13)		< 1.00	$1.00 \leq$ tetapi ≤ 1.10	$1.10 <$ tetapi ≤ 1.20	> 1.20
	≥ 85	M6	M4	M2	M1
	≥ 65 tetapi < 85	M6	M4	M3	M2
	≥ 50 tetapi < 65	M7	M5	M4	M3
	< 50	M7	M7	M5	M4

(2) Bagi maksud subperenggan (1)—

- (a) ukuran modal bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans seperti yang dihitung di bawah perenggan 8 hendaklah menentukan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif;
- (b) ukuran operasi dan kemampanan bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans seperti yang dihitung di bawah perenggan 9, 11, 12 dan 13

hendaklah menentukan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi menegak matriks kriteria kuantitatif; dan

- (c) pemetaan kedua-dua ukuran di subperenggan (a) dan (b) hendaklah menentukan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu dalam matriks kriteria kuantitatif.

(3) Jika kedudukan suatu anggota penanggung insurans bagi suatu tahun taksiran telah ditentukan dalam kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1), markah kriteria kuantitatif yang diberi kepada anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi tahun taksiran itu hendaklah markah kriteria kuantitatif yang bersamaan dengan markah kriteria kuantitatif sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif	(2) Markah kriteria kuantitatif (%)
M1	60
M2	55
M3	45
M4	40
M5	30
M6	25
M7	15

Kriteria kuantitatif bagi perniagaan insurans hayat

3. (1) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran modal bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira indeks lebih modal anggota penanggung insurans itu menurut perenggan 8, yang hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif seperti dinyatakan dalam subperenggan 2(1).

(2) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira faktor yang berikut:

- (a) kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru;
- (b) nisbah penumpuan perniagaan;
- (c) nisbah pengekalan perniagaan;
- (d) padanan aset dan pulangan; dan
- (e) nisbah perbelanjaan.

(3) Bagi maksud subperenggan (2), wajaran penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) berkenaan dengan ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat adalah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Wajaran (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru	15
Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	25
Nisbah pengekalan perniagaan	25
Padanan aset dan pulangan	20
Nisbah perbelanjaan	15
Jumlah	100

(4) Jumlah markah penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi kriteria kuantitatif suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat adalah jumlah markah penunjuk aras menurut perenggan 9 dan seterusnya hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi menegak matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

Kriteria kuantitatif bagi perniagaan insurans am

4. (1) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran modal bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans am, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira indeks lebihan modal anggota penanggung insurans itu di bawah perenggan 8, yang hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

(2) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran operasi dan kemampnan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans am, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira faktor yang berikut:

- (a) kadar pertumbuhan premium kasar;
- (b) nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan;
- (c) nisbah belum terima;
- (d) nisbah gabungan; dan
- (e) volatiliti pulangan yang diselaraskan secara purata.

(3) Bagi maksud subperenggan (2), wajaran penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) berkenaan dengan ukuran operasi dan kemampnan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans am adalah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Wajaran (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan premium kasar	20
Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	25
Nisbah belum terima	15
Nisbah gabungan	25
Volatiliti pulangan yang diselaraskan secara purata	15
Jumlah	100

(4) Jumlah markah penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampanan bagi kriteria kuantitatif suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans adalah jumlah markah penunjuk aras menurut perenggan 11 dan hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi menegak matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

Kriteria kuantitatif bagi perniagaan takaful keluarga

5. (1) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran modal bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira indeks lebih modal anggota penanggung insurans itu di bawah perenggan 8, yang hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

(2) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran operasi dan kemampanan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira faktor yang berikut:

- (a) kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru;
- (b) nisbah penumpuan perniagaan;
- (c) nisbah pengekalan perniagaan;
- (d) hasil pelaburan; dan
- (e) nisbah jurang perbelanjaan.

(3) Bagi maksud subperenggan (2), wajaran penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) berkenaan dengan ukuran operasi dan kemampanan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Wajaran (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru	25
Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	20
Nisbah pengekalan perniagaan	20
Hasil pelaburan	15
Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	20
Jumlah	100

(4) Jumlah markah penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampunan bagi kriteria kuantitatif suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga adalah jumlah markah penunjuk aras menurut perenggan 12 dan hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi menegak matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

Kriteria kuantitatif bagi perniagaan takaful am

6. (1) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran modal bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful am, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira indeks lebihan modal anggota penanggung insurans itu di bawah perenggan 8, yang hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

(2) Dalam pentaksiran ukuran operasi dan kemampunan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful am, Perbadanan hendaklah mengambil kira faktor yang berikut:

- (a) kadar pertumbuhan sumbangan kasar;
- (b) nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan;
- (c) nisbah belum terima;
- (d) nisbah kerugian; dan
- (e) nisbah jurang perbelanjaan.

(3) Bagi maksud subperenggan (2), wajaran penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) berkenaan dengan ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi kriteria kuantitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful am sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Wajaran (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan sumbangan kasar	25
Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	20
Nisbah belum terima	15
Nisbah kerugian	20
Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	20
Jumlah	100

(4) Jumlah markah penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi kriteria kuantitatif suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful am adalah jumlah markah penunjuk aras menurut perenggan 13 dan hendaklah memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi menegak matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1).

Maklumat bagi penghitungan penunjuk aras

7. Bagi setiap tahun taksiran, penghitungan setiap penunjuk aras hendaklah berdasarkan maklumat kewangan suatu anggota penanggung insurans setakat 31 Disember tahun taksiran sebelumnya atau apa-apa tarikh lain sebagaimana yang ditentukan oleh Perbadanan.

Penghitungan indeks lebih modal sebagai ukuran modal

8. Penghitungan indeks lebih modal suatu anggota penanggung insurans hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), dan nilai yang termasuk dalam julat hasil yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3), seperti yang berikut, akan

memutuskan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans itu pada paksi mendatar matriks kriteria kuantitatif dalam subperenggan 2(1):

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil
Indeks lebihan modal	$\frac{\text{CAR (\%)}}{\text{ITCL (\%)}}$ iaitu, CAR ialah nisbah kecukupan modal; dan ITCL ialah paras modal sasaran individu.	> 1.20 1.10 < tetapi ≤ 1.20 1.00 ≤ tetapi ≤ 1.10 < 1.00
Bagi maksud penghitungan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.		

Penghitungan dan pemarkahan penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi perniagaan insurans hayat

9. Penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), dan nilai yang didapati hasil penghitungan itu hendaklah diberi markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (4) mengikut kedudukannya dalam julat hasil yang berkenaan sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan	$\frac{\text{Premium perniagaan baru}}{\text{Premium perniagaan baru}}$	> 10.00%	15

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
perniagaan baru	$\frac{\text{Premium perniagaan baru (t)}}{\text{Premium perniagaan baru (t-1)}} \times 100\%$	5.00% < tetapi ≤ 10.00%	10
	Ini berdasarkan kadar pertumbuhan purata wajaran tiga tahun dihitung seperti yang berikut: [50% x kadar pertumbuhan (t)] + [30% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-1)] + [20% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-2)] iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan t-2 = tiga tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	0.00% < tetapi ≤ 5.00%	5
		≤ 0.00%	0
Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	$\frac{\text{Premium berkala perniagaan baru (t)}}{\text{Premium berkala perniagaan baru (t-1)}} \times 100\%$	> 200.00%	25
		150.00% < tetapi ≤ 200.00%	16

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
	Premium tunggal perniagaan baru (t)		
	iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	$100.00\% \leq$ tetapi $\leq$ 150.00%	8
		$<100.00\%$	0
Nisbah pengekalan perniagaan	Premium pembaharuan (t) _____ x 100%	$> 90.00\%$	25
	Premium pembaharuan (t-1) + Premium tahun pertama (t-1)	$85.00\% <$ tetapi $\leq$ 90.00%	16
	iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan	$80.00\% \leq$ tetapi $\leq$ 85.00%	8
	t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	$< 80.00\%$	0
Padanan aset dan pulangan	Rujuk perenggan 10	Rujuk perenggan 10	Rujuk perenggan 10

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
Nisbah perbelanjaan	$\frac{\text{Perbelanjaan pengurusan} + \text{Saraan agensi}}{\text{Pendapatan premium bersih}} \times 100\%$	< 20.00%	15
		20.00% ≤ tetapi < 30.00%	10
		30.00% ≤ tetapi < 40.00%	5
		≥ 40.00%	0
Bagi maksud penghitungan yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.			

Formula dan pemarkahan bagi padanan aset dan pulangan

10. (1) Pemarkahan bagi penunjuk aras padanan aset dan pulangan yang disebut dalam perenggan 9 hendaklah menggunakan pendekatan matriks dua-dimensi seperti yang berikut:

		Julat hasil bagi pepadanan tempoh aset dan liabiliti (%)		
		100.00% ≤ tetapi < 200.00%	80.00% ≤ tetapi < 100.00% atau 200.00% ≤ tetapi < 300.00%	< 80.00% atau ≥ 300.00%
		Markah (%)		
Julat hasil bagi hasil pelaburan	≥PBI	20	14	0
	<PBI	14	7	0
Bagi maksud pendekatan di atas, PBI merujuk kepada pulangan bon indeks yang ditakrifkan dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.				

(2) Bagi maksud subperenggan (1)—

(a) pepadanan tempoh aset dan liabiliti hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) jadual, dan nilai yang termasuk dalam julat hasil sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) jadual, seperti yang berikut, hendaklah menentukan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat itu pada paksi mendatar matriks dalam subperenggan (1):

(1) Formula	(2) Julat hasil
$\frac{\text{Tempoh Dollar Aset}}{\text{Tempoh Dollar Liabiliti}}$	$100.00\% \leq \text{tetapi}$ $< 200.00\%$ $80.00\% \leq \text{tetapi}$ $< 100.00\%$ atau $200.00\% \leq \text{tetapi}$ $< 300.00\%$ $< 80.00\%$ atau $\geq 300.00\%$
Bagi maksud penghitungan yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.	

(b) hasil pelaburan hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) jadual, dan nilai yang termasuk dalam julat hasil sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) jadual, seperti yang berikut, hendaklah menentukan kedudukan anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans hayat itu pada paksi menegak matriks dalam subperenggan (1):

Penghitungan dan pemarkahan penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi perniagaan insurans am

11. Penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan insurans am hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), dan nilai yang didapati hasil penghitungan itu hendaklah diberi markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (4) mengikut kedudukannya dalam julat hasil yang berkenaan sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan premium kasar	$\frac{\text{Premium kasar (t)} - \text{Premium kasar (t-1)}}{\text{Premium kasar (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ Ini berdasarkan kadar pertumbuhan purata wajaran tiga tahun yang dihitung seperti yang berikut: [50% x kadar pertumbuhan (t)] + [30% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-1)] + [20% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-2)] iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan	> 10.00%	20
		5.00% < tetapi ≤ 10.00%	14
		0.00% < tetapi ≤ 5.00%	7
		≤ 0.00%	0

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
	t-2 = tiga tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.		
Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	$\frac{\text{Peruntukan margin risiko bagi deviasi tidak wajar ("PRAD")} - \text{Dana peruntukan margin risiko bagi deviasi tidak wajar}}{\text{PRAD}} \times 100\%$	> 30.00%	25
		20.00% < tetapi ≤ 30.00%	16
		15.00% ≤ tetapi ≤ 20.00%	8
		< 15.00%	0
Nisbah belum terima	$\frac{\text{Insurans belum terima}}{\text{Premium kasar}} \times 100\%$	≤ 10.00%	15
		10.00% < tetapi ≤ 15.00%	10
		15.00% < tetapi ≤ 20.00%	5
		> 20.00%	0

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
Nisbah gabungan	Tuntutan bersih kena dibayar + Perbelanjaan pengurusan + Komisen bersih x 100% Pendapatan premium terperoleh	< 90.00%	25
		90.00% ≤ tetapi ≤ 95.00%	16
		95.00% < tetapi ≤ 100.00%	8
		> 100.00%	0
Volatiliti pulangan yang diselaraskan secara purata	Sisihan separa piawai atas keuntungan atau kerugian operasi bagi tempoh tiga tahun Min keuntungan atau kerugian operasi bagi tempoh tiga tahun	0 ≤ tetapi ≤ 0.2	15
		0.2 < tetapi ≤ 0.5	10
		> 0.5	0
		< 0	0

Bagi maksud penghitungan yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.

Penghitungan dan pemarkahan penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampuan bagi perniagaan takaful keluarga

12. Penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), dan nilai yang didapati hasil penghitungan itu hendaklah diberi markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (4) mengikut kedudukannya dalam julat hasil yang berkenaan sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
Kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru	$\frac{\text{Sumbangan perniagaan baru (t)} - \text{Sumbangan perniagaan baru (t-1)}}{\text{Sumbangan perniagaan baru (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ Ini berdasarkan kadar pertumbuhan purata wajaran tiga tahun dihitung seperti yang berikut: [50% x kadar pertumbuhan (t)] + [30% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-1)] + [20% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-2)]	> 10.00%	25
		5.00% < tetapi ≤ 10.00%	16
		0.00% < tetapi ≤ 5.00%	8

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
	iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan t-2 = tiga tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa	$\leq 0.00\%$	0
Nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	Sumbangan berkala perniagaan baru (t) _____ x 100% Sumbangan tunggal perniagaan baru (t) iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	> 150.00%	20
		125.00% < tetapi $\leq 150.00\%$	14
		100.00% $\leq$ tetapi $\leq 125.00\%$	7

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
		< 100.00%	0
Nisbah pengekalahan perniagaan	$\frac{\text{Sumbangan pembaharuan (t)}}{\text{Sumbangan pembaharuan (t-1)} + \text{Sumbangan tahun pertama (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	> 80.00%	20
		76.00% < tetapi ≤ 80.00%	14
		70.00% ≤ tetapi ≤ 76.00%	7
		< 70.00%	0
Hasil pelaburan	$2 \times [\text{Pendapatan pelaburan bersih (I)} + \text{Keuntungan atau kerugian modal bersih (C)}]$	> GII + 150bp	15
		GII + 75bp < tetapi ≤ GII + 150bp	10

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
	$\frac{\text{Jumlah aset (t) + Jumlah aset (t-1) - (I+C)}}{\text{Jumlah aset (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	GII ≤ tetapi ≤ GII + 75bp	5
		< GII	0
		GII dan bp ditakrifkan dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa	
Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	Perbelanjaan pengurusan + Perbelanjaan komisen	≤ 105.00%	20

(1) Penunjuk aras	(2) Formula	(3) Julat hasil	(4) Markah (%)
	$\frac{\text{Fi wakalah diperoleh} + \text{Lebihan yang dipindah dari Mudharabah}}{\text{Fi wakalah diperoleh}} \times 100\%$	105.00% < tetapi ≤ 115.00%	14
		115.00% < tetapi ≤ 120.00%	7
		>120.00%	0
Bagi maksud penghitungan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.			

Penghitungan dan pemarkahan penunjuk aras bagi ukuran operasi dan kemampanan bagi perniagaan takaful am

13. Penunjuk aras sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1) bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang menjalankan perniagaan takaful am hendaklah dihitung mengikut formula sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), dan nilai yang didapati hasil penghitungan itu hendaklah diberi markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (4) mengikut kedudukannya dalam julat hasil yang berkenaan sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (3) seperti yang berikut:

Penunjuk aras (1)	Formula (2)	Julat hasil (3)	Markah (%) (4)
Kadar pertumbuhan sumbangan kasar	$\frac{\text{Sumbangan kasar (t)} - \text{Sumbangan kasar (t-1)}}{\text{Sumbangan kasar (t-1)}} \times 100\%$	> 7.00%	25
	Ini berdasarkan kadar pertumbuhan purata wajaran tiga tahun yang dihitung seperti yang berikut: [50% x kadar pertumbuhan (t)] + [30% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-1)] + [20% x kadar pertumbuhan (t-2)] iaitu, t = satu tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; t-1 = dua tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa; dan t-2 = tiga tahun sebaik sebelum tahun taksiran semasa.	5.00% < tetapi ≤ 7.00%	16
		0.00% < tetapi ≤ 5.00%	8
		≤ 0.00%	0
Nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	$\frac{\text{Peruntukan margin risiko bagi deviasi tidak wajar ("PRAD")}}{\text{Dana peruntukan margin risiko bagi deviasi tidak wajar}} \times 100\%$	> 30.00%	20
		20.00% < tetapi ≤ 30.00%	14

Penunjuk aras (1)	Formula (2)	Julat hasil (3)	Markah (%) (4)
	PRAD	15.00% ≤ tetapi ≤ 20.00%	7
		<15.00%	0
Nisbah belum terima	$\frac{\text{Takaful belum terima}}{\text{Sumbangan kasar}} \times 100\%$	≤ 10.00%	15
		10.00% < tetapi ≤ 15.00%	10
		15.00% < tetapi ≤ 20.00%	5
		> 20.00%	0
Nisbah kerugian	$\frac{\text{Tuntutan bersih kena dibayar}}{\text{Pendapatan sumbangan terperoleh}} \times 100\%$	≤ 40.00%	20

Penunjuk aras (1)	Formula (2)	Julat hasil (3)	Markah (%) (4)
		40.00% < tetapi ≤ 50.00%	14
		50.00% < tetapi ≤ 60.00%	7
		> 60.00%	0
Nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Perbelanjaan} \\ \text{pengurusan} \\ + \\ \text{Perbelanjaan komisen} \\ + \\ \text{Fi wakalah diperoleh} \\ + \\ \text{Lebihan yang dipindah} \\ \text{dari} \\ \text{Mudharabah} \end{array}}{\text{Fi wakalah diperoleh}} \times 100\%$	≤ 105.00%	20
		105.00% < tetapi ≤ 115.00%	14
		115.00% < tetapi ≤ 120.00%	7
		> 120.00%	0
Bagi maksud penghitungan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2), istilah yang digunakan dalam formula hendaklah mempunyai erti yang sama yang diberikan kepadanya dalam garis panduan berkenaan dengan sistem levi berbeza sebagaimana yang boleh dikeluarkan oleh Perbadanan dari semasa ke semasa.			

Kriteria kualitatif

14. Kriteria kualitatif bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans hendaklah mengambil kira faktor yang berikut:

- (a) taraf pengawasan anggota penanggung insurans;
- (b) kegagalan oleh suatu anggota penanggung insurans untuk mematuhi mana-mana perundangan subsidiari yang dibuat oleh Perbadanan termasuk garis panduan atau mana-mana kehendak kawal selia yang terpakai bagi anggota penanggung insurans itu;
- (c) apa-apa tindakan yang diambil oleh mana-mana pihak berkuasa yang mengawal selia atau pihak berkuasa yang lain terhadap suatu anggota penanggung insurans atau apa-apa perbadanan yang berkaitan dengan anggota penanggung insurans itu termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada apa-apa notis, perintah atau arahan yang berhubungan dengan apa-apa kekurangan atau ketidakpatuhan berkenaan dengan anggota penanggung insurans atau perbadanan itu, suatu surat amaran, atau apa-apa kehendak atau arahan untuk mengeluarkan suatu surat aku janji atau komitmen atau suatu resolusi lembaga pengarah;
- (d) apa-apa pelan pembetulan atau tindakan anggota penanggung insurans atau perbadanan itu untuk menangani tindakan yang diambil oleh pihak berkuasa itu di bawah subperenggan (c) termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada laporan kemajuan pelaksanaan terma surat aku janji atau komitmen atau resolusi lembaga pengarah oleh anggota penanggung insurans;
- (e) apa-apa penarafan atau pentaksiran suatu anggota penanggung insurans oleh mana-mana agensi penilaian sama ada yang berhubungan dengan kedudukan kredit anggota penanggung insurans itu atau keadaan kewangannya atau selainnya;

- (f) sama ada suatu anggota penanggung insurans telah atau sedang menerima apa-apa bentuk bantuan daripada Bank Negara Malaysia atau Perbadanan, sama ada bantuan itu berbentuk bantuan kewangan atau selainnya; dan
- (g) apa-apa maklumat lain yang diberikan kepada Perbadanan atau yang sampai kepada perhatian Perbadanan mengenai suatu anggota penanggung insurans atau mana-mana perbadanan yang berkaitan dengan anggota penanggung insurans itu yang boleh mengancam atau memberikan kesan terhadap keadaan kewangan, keselamatan, kekukuhan atau daya maju anggota penanggung insurans itu.

Maklumat untuk mentaksir kriteria kualitatif

15. Bagi setiap tahun taksiran, Perbadanan hendaklah mentaksir dan menentukan pemarkahan bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans mengenai kriteria kualitatif, berdasarkan maklumat berkaitan yang tersedia kepada Perbadanan setakat—

- (a) 31 Disember tahun taksiran sebelumnya; atau
- (b) apa-apa tempoh lain sebagaimana yang disifatkan perlu atau suai manfaat oleh Perbadanan.

Markah bagi taraf pengawasan

16. Jika taraf pengawasan suatu anggota penanggung insurans adalah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1), markah yang diberi kepada taraf pengawasan itu hendaklah markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Taraf pengawasan	(2) Markah (%)
Penarafan rendah atau yang setara	35
Penarafan sederhana atau yang setara	22
Penarafan lebih daripada sederhana atau yang setara	10
Penarafan tinggi atau yang setara	0

Markah bagi faktor kualitatif selain taraf pengawasan

17. Perbadanan hendaklah mentaksir maklumat yang berkaitan dengan sesuatu anggota penanggung insurans di bawah perenggan 14, selain taraf pengawasan anggota penanggung insurans itu, bagi membuat taksiran terhadap maklumat itu sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1), dan markah yang diberi kepada taksiran itu hendaklah markah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Taksiran maklumat	(2) Markah
Setakat 30 April suatu tahun taksiran atau pada apa-apa tarikh lain yang dinyatakan oleh Perbadanan, tiada maklumat telah sampai ke perhatian Perbadanan mengenai apa-apa keadaan yang merupakan suatu ancaman atau memberi kesan material terhadap keadaan kewangan, keselamatan, kekukuhan atau daya maju suatu anggota penanggung insurans	5
Setakat 30 April suatu tahun taksiran atau pada apa-apa tarikh lain yang dinyatakan oleh Perbadanan, ada maklumat telah sampai ke perhatian Perbadanan mengenai keadaan yang merupakan suatu ancaman atau boleh memberi kesan material terhadap keadaan kewangan, keselamatan, kekukuhan atau daya maju suatu anggota penanggung insurans	3
Setakat 30 April suatu tahun taksiran atau pada apa-apa tarikh lain yang dinyatakan oleh Perbadanan, ada maklumat telah sampai ke perhatian Perbadanan mengenai keadaan yang memberi kesan material terhadap keadaan kewangan, keselamatan, kekukuhan atau daya maju suatu anggota penanggung insurans	0

Markah maksimum di bawah sistem levi berbeza

18. (1) Markah maksimum bagi kriteria kuantitatif, kriteria kualitatif dan penunjuk aras, masing-masing hendaklah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam jadual seperti yang berikut:

Butiran	(1) Perkara	(2) Markah (%)
A.	Kriteria kuantitatif – markah maksimum	60
A.1	Ukuran modal – indeks lebih modal (rujuk perenggan 8)	-
A.2.1	Ukuran operasi dan kemampunan (bagi perniagaan insurans hayat) (rujuk perenggan 9)	-
A.2.1.1	Markah maksimum bagi kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru	15
A.2.1.2	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	25
A.2.1.3	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah pengekalan perniagaan	25
A.2.1.4	Markah maksimum bagi padanan aset dan pulangan	20
A.2.1.5	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah perbelanjaan	15
A.2.2	Ukuran operasi dan kemampunan (bagi perniagaan insurans am) (rujuk perenggan 11)	-
A.2.2.1	Markah maksimum bagi kadar pertumbuhan premium kasar	20
A.2.2.2	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	25
A.2.2.3	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah belum terima	15
A.2.2.4	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah gabungan	25
A.2.2.5	Markah maksimum bagi volatiliti pulangan yang diselaraskan secara purata	15

Butiran	(1) Perkara	(2) Markah (%)
A.2.3	Ukuran operasi dan kemampanan (bagi perniagaan takaful keluarga) (rujuk perenggan 12)	-
A.2.3.1	Markah maksimum bagi kadar pertumbuhan perniagaan baru	25
A.2.3.2	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah penumpuan perniagaan	20
A.2.3.3	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah pengekalan perniagaan	20
A.2.3.4	Markah maksimum bagi hasil pelaburan	15
A.2.3.5	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	20
A.2.4	Ukuran operasi dan kemampanan (bagi perniagaan takaful am) (rujuk perenggan 13)	-
A.2.4.1	Markah maksimum bagi kadar pertumbuhan sumbangan kasar	25
A.2.4.2	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah kepelbagaian perniagaan	20
A.2.4.3	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah belum terima	15
A.2.4.4	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah kerugian	20
A.2.4.5	Markah maksimum bagi nisbah jurang perbelanjaan	20
A.3	Kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif (berdasarkan pemetaan kedua-dua ukuran modal dan ukuran operasi dan kemampanan)	-
A.3.1	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M1	60
A.3.2	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M2	55
A.3.3	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M3	45
A.3.4	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M4	40
A.3.5	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M5	30
A.3.6	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M6	25
A.3.7	Markah bagi kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif M7	15

Butiran	(1) Perkara	(2) Markah (%)
B.	Kriteria kualitatif – markah maksimum (rujuk perenggan 14)	40
B.1	Markah maksimum bagi taraf pengawasan di bawah perenggan 16	35
B.2	Markah maksimum bagi faktor kualitatif selain daripada taraf pengawasan di bawah perenggan 17	5
C.	Jumlah pemarkahan kriteria	100

(2) Jumlah markah kriteria suatu anggota penanggung insurans bagi suatu tahun taksiran hendaklah jumlah markah bagi kriteria kuantitatif berdasarkan kategori matriks kriteria kuantitatif sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) subperenggan 2(3) dan markah bagi kriteria kualitatif sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam perenggan 16 dan 17 berkenaan dengan anggota penanggung insurans itu bagi tahun taksiran itu.

Kategori levi

19. Jika jumlah markah kriteria suatu anggota penanggung insurans bagi suatu tahun taksiran termasuk dalam julat sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (1), kategori levi yang anggota penanggung insurans itu dikelaskan bagi tahun taksiran itu hendaklah kategori levi sebagaimana yang dinyatakan dalam ruang (2) seperti yang berikut:

(1) Jumlah pemarkahan kriteria (%)	(2) Kategori levi
≥ 85	1
≥ 65 tetapi < 85	2
≥ 50 tetapi < 65	3
< 50	4

Maklumat kuantitatif yang tidak mencukupi

20. Berkenaan dengan suatu anggota penanggung insurans dengan maklumat kuantitatif yang tidak mencukupi bagi maksud menghitung satu atau lebih penunjuk aras di bawah perenggan 9, 11, 12 dan 13 bagi suatu tahun taksiran, markah penunjuk aras itu atau gabungan markah semua penunjuk aras itu dalam tahun taksiran itu hendaklah ditentukan mengikut formula yang berikut:

$$\frac{A}{(100 - B)} \times B$$

iaitu —

A adalah jumlah markah bagi kesemua penunjuk aras yang mempunyai maklumat kuantitatif bagi tahun taksiran itu; dan

B adalah jumlah markah maksimum bagi kesemua penunjuk aras yang tidak mempunyai maklumat kuantitatif bagi tahun taksiran itu.

Pengkelasan bagi anggota penanggung insurans

21. (1) Walau apa pun apa-apa peruntukan lain dalam Peraturan-Peraturan ini, suatu anggota penanggung insurans, selain suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang disebut dalam subperenggan (2), hendaklah dikelaskan dalam kategori levi 1 dan tidak dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan kepada Perbadanan maklumat yang disebut dalam peraturan 3 jika anggota penanggung insurans itu berada dalam tahun taksiran pertamanya dan tahun taksiran keduanya.

(2) Subperenggan (1) tidak terpakai bagi suatu anggota penanggung insurans jika—

- (a) anggota penanggung insurans itu telah beroperasi dan menjalankan perniagaan takaful keluarga atau insurans hayat atau perniagaan takaful am atau insurans am untuk tempoh minimum dua tahun

sebelum anggota penanggung insurans itu menjadi suatu anggota penanggung insurans di bawah Akta; atau

(b) perniagaan satu atau lebih pihak pemindah dipindahkan kepada anggota penanggung insurans itu di bawah suatu skim pemindahan perniagaan pada tahun taksiran yang mana anggota penanggung insurans itu menjadi suatu anggota penanggung insurans di bawah Akta.

(3) Suatu anggota penanggung insurans yang disebut dalam subperenggan (2) hendaklah dikelaskan dalam kategori levi 3 dalam suatu tahun taksiran jika –

(a) tidak terdapat maklumat yang mencukupi dalam tahun taksiran itu bagi maksud menghitung penunjuk ukuran modal pertama bagi anggota penanggung insurans itu; atau

(b) taraf pengawasan pertama tidak tersedia pada tarikh akhir anggota penanggung insurans itu dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan maklumat yang disebut dalam peraturan 3 dalam tahun taksiran itu.

Dibuat 19 Julai 2023
[PIDM/PN/5/2023; PN(PU2)689/JLD.8]

TAN SRI DR. RAHAMAT BIVI YUSOFF
Pengerusi
Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia

MALAYSIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT 2011

MALAYSIA DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
(DIFFERENTIAL LEVY SYSTEMS IN RESPECT OF INSURER MEMBERS) REGULATIONS
2023

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 77 of the Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 2011 [*Act 720*], the Corporation makes the following regulations:

Citation and commencement

1. (1) These regulations may be cited as the **Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Differential Levy Systems in respect of Insurer Members) Regulations 2023**.

(2) These Regulations come into operation on 21 July 2023.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, “supervisory rating” means a rating or an assessment of an insurer member by Bank Negara Malaysia pursuant to paragraph 95(*b*) of the Act.

Submission of information to the Corporation

3. (1) Unless otherwise provided in subregulation (2), an insurer member shall, for each assessment year, submit to the Corporation any information as may be required by the Corporation within the period and in the manner as determined by the Corporation for the assessment of the insurer member for levy purposes pursuant to these Regulations.

(2) Subregulation (1) shall not apply —

(a) to an insurer member who is not required to submit information to the Corporation as specified in subparagraph 21(1) of the Schedule; and

- (b) to an insurer member who is not required to pay levy under subsection 71(3) or paragraph 73A(1)(c) of the Act.

Assessment of insurer member for levy purposes

4. (1) For the assessment year, the Corporation shall assess an insurer member for levy purposes for each assessment year based on the criteria as specified in the Schedule.

(2) Unless an application for review is made by an insurer member pursuant to regulation 7, any decision of the Corporation regarding any assessment of the insurer member shall be final.

Failure to submit information

5. Where an insurer member fails to submit any information to the Corporation pursuant to regulation 3, the Corporation shall make an assessment of such insurer member for that assessment year pursuant to regulation 4 by using any relevant information available to the Corporation.

Notification of decision on assessment of insurer member

6. The Corporation shall notify an insurer member by a notice as determined by the Corporation of the decision on the assessment of the insurer member for an assessment year within the period as determined by the Corporation.

Application for review to the Corporation

7. (1) Subject to subregulation (2) and (3), an insurer member aggrieved by the decision notified under regulation 6 may apply for a review in writing to the Corporation within the period as specified in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time or within any other period as determined by the Corporation.

(2) An application for review under subregulation (1) shall only be made if—

(a) there is an error in the information submitted by the insurer member to the Corporation under regulation 3; or

(b) there is an error by the Corporation in the assessment of the insurer member for levy purposes.

(3) Notwithstanding subregulation (2), an application for a review to the Corporation shall not be made in respect of the supervisory rating of the insurer member.

(4) Notwithstanding that the insurer member has submitted an application for a review to the Corporation under subregulation (1), the insurer member shall pay the levy for that assessment year on the date as determined by the Corporation.

Review by the Corporation

8. (1) Upon review, the Corporation may vary or amend the decision on the assessment of an insurer member for an assessment year and in such case, the levy rate applicable to the insurer member shall be reviewed accordingly.

(2) Where the Corporation determines that there is a difference in the amount of any levy payable by an insurer member, the insurer member shall pay to the Corporation, or the Corporation shall refund to the insurer member, such difference in amount, as the case may be.

(3) Any decision made by the Corporation on a review in respect of an insurer member shall be final.

Notification of decision of review

9. The Corporation shall notify its decision on the application for review made by an insurer member within the period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the application for review or on any other date as may be convenient to the Corporation.

Revocation

10. The Malaysia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Differential Premium Systems in respect of Insurer Members) Regulations 2012 [*P.U. (A) 496/2012*] are revoked.

SCHEDULE
[Regulations 3 and 4]

Overall levy scoring for insurer member

1. In determining the levy scoring of an insurer member, the Corporation shall take into account the quantitative and qualitative criteria as specified in column (1) in accordance with the weightages as specified in column (2) and the criteria indicators as specified in column (3) as follows:

(1) Criteria	(2) Weightage	(3) Criteria measures and their respective indicators
Quantitative criteria	60%	For insurance business and takaful business A. Capital measure (a) Free capital index (refer subparagraphs 3(1), 4(1), 5(1) and 6(1), and paragraph 8) B. Operational and sustainability measure For life insurance business (a) New business growth rate (b) Business concentration ratio (c) Business conservation ratio (d) Asset matching and return (e) Expense ratio (refer subparagraph 3(2) and paragraph 9) For general insurance business (a) Gross premium growth rate (b) Business diversification ratio (c) Receivable ratio (d) Combined ratio

(1) Criteria	(2) Weightage	(3) Criteria measures and their respective indicators
		<i>(e)</i> Mean-adjusted return volatility (refer subparagraph 4(2) and paragraph 11)
		For family takaful business <i>(a)</i> New business growth rate <i>(b)</i> Business concentration ratio <i>(c)</i> Business conservation ratio <i>(d)</i> Investment yield <i>(e)</i> Expense gap ratio (refer subparagraph 5(2) and paragraph 12) For general takaful business <i>(a)</i> Gross contribution growth rate <i>(b)</i> Business diversification ratio <i>(c)</i> Receivable ratio <i>(d)</i> Loss ratio <i>(e)</i> Expense gap ratio (refer subparagraph 6(2) and paragraph 13)
Qualitative criteria	40%	For insurance business and takaful business Qualitative factors (refer paragraph 14)

Quantitative criteria matrix

2. (1) The quantitative criteria shall be scored using a two-dimensional matrix approach as follows:

		Capital measure (refer subparagraphs 3(1), 4(1), 5(1) dan 6(1), and paragraph 8)			
Operational and sustainability measure (refer subparagraphs 3(2), (3) dan (4), 4(2), (3) and (4), 5(2), (3) and (4), 6(2), (3) and (4), and paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 13)		< 1.00	1.00 ≤ but ≤1.10	1.10 < but ≤1.20	>1.20
	≥ 85	M6	M4	M2	M1
	≥ 65 but < 85	M6	M4	M3	M2
	≥ 50 but < 65	M7	M5	M4	M3
	< 50	M7	M7	M5	M4

(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (1)—

(a) the capital measure of an insurer member as computed under paragraph 8 shall determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix;

(b) the operational and sustainability measure of an insurer member as computed under paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 13 shall determine the position of the insurer member along the vertical axis of the quantitative criteria matrix; and

(c) the mapping of both measures in subparagraphs (a) and (b) shall determine the position of the insurer member in the quantitative criteria matrix.

(3) Where the position of an insurer member for an assessment year has been determined in the quantitative criteria matrix category as specified in column (1), the quantitative criteria score assigned to the insurer member for that assessment year shall be the quantitative criteria score that corresponds to the quantitative criteria score as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Quantitative criteria matrix category	(2) Quantitative criteria score (%)
M1	60
M2	55
M3	45
M4	40
M5	30
M6	25
M7	15

Quantitative criteria for business of life insurance

3. (1) In the assessment of the capital measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance, the Corporation shall take into account the free capital index of the insurer member under paragraph 8, which shall determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

(2) In the assessment of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance, the Corporation shall take into account the following factors:

- (a) new business growth rate;
- (b) business concentration ratio;
- (c) business conservation ratio;
- (d) asset matching and return; and
- (e) expense ratio.

(3) For the purpose of subparagraph (2), the weightage of the indicators as specified in column (1) in respect of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance is as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Weightage (%)
New business growth rate	15
Business concentration ratio	25
Business conservation ratio	25
Asset matching and return	20
Expense ratio	15
Total	100

(4) The total score of the indicators for the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance shall be the sum of the score of the indicators pursuant to paragraph 9 and shall determine the position of the insurer member along the vertical axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

Quantitative criteria for business of general insurance

4. (1) In the assessment of the capital measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general insurance, the Corporation shall take into account the free capital index of the insurer member under paragraph 8, which shall

determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

(2) In the assessment of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general insurance, the Corporation shall take into account the following factors:

- (a) gross premium growth rate;
- (b) business diversification ratio;
- (c) receivable ratio;
- (d) combined ratio; and
- (e) mean-adjusted return volatility.

(3) For the purpose of subparagraph (2), the weightage of the indicators as specified in column (1) in respect of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general insurance is as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Weightage (%)
Gross premium growth rate	20
Business diversification ratio	25
Receivable ratio	15
Combined ratio	25
Mean-adjusted return volatility	15
Total	100

(4) The total score of the indicators for the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general insurance shall be the sum of the score of the indicators pursuant to paragraph

11 and shall determine the position of the insurer member along the vertical axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

Quantitative criteria for business of family takaful

5. (1) In the assessment of the capital measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of family takaful, the Corporation shall take into account the free capital index of the insurer member under paragraph 8, which shall determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

(2) In the assessment of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of family takaful, the Corporation shall take into account the following factors:

- (a) new business growth rate;
- (b) business concentration ratio;
- (c) business conservation ratio;
- (d) investment yield; and
- (e) expense gap ratio.

(3) For the purpose of subparagraph (2), the weightage of the indicators as specified in column (1) in respect of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of family takaful is as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Weightage (%)
New business growth rate	25
Business concentration ratio	20
Business conservation ratio	20
Investment yield	15

(1) Indicators	(2) Weightage (%)
Expense gap ratio	20
Total	100

(4) The total score of the indicators for the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of family takaful shall be the sum of the score of the indicators pursuant to paragraph 12 and shall determine the position of the insurer member along the vertical axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

Quantitative criteria for business of general takaful

6. (1) In the assessment of the capital measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general takaful, the Corporation shall take into account the free capital index of the insurer member under paragraph 8, which shall determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

(2) In the assessment of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general takaful, the Corporation shall take into account the following factors:

- (a) gross contribution growth rate;
- (b) business diversification ratio;
- (c) receivable ratio;
- (d) loss ratio; and
- (e) expense gap ratio.

(3) For the purpose of subparagraph (2), the weightage of the indicators as specified in column (1) in respect of the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general takaful is as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Weightage (%)
Gross contribution growth rate	25
Business diversification ratio	20
Receivable ratio	15
Loss ratio	20
Expense gap ratio	20
Total	100

(4) The total score of the indicators for the operational and sustainability measure of the quantitative criteria of an insurer member carrying on the business of general takaful shall be the sum of the score of the indicators pursuant to paragraph 13 and shall determine the position of the insurer member along the vertical axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1).

Information for computation of indicators

7. For every assessment year, the computation of each indicator shall be based on the financial information of an insurer member as at 31 December of the preceding assessment year or such other date as may be specified by the Corporation.

Computation of free capital index as capital measure

8. The free capital index of an insurer member shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (2), and the value that falls within the range of results as specified in column (3), as follows, shall determine the position of the insurer member along the horizontal axis of the quantitative criteria matrix in subparagraph 2(1):

Indicator (1)	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results
Free	CAR (%)	> 1.20

Indicator (1)	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results
capital index	$\frac{\text{ITCL (\%)}}{\text{CAR}}$ where, CAR is the capital adequacy ratio; and ITCL is the individual target capital level.	$1.10 < \text{but} \leq 1.20$ $1.00 \leq \text{but} \leq 1.10$ < 1.00
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (2), the terms used in the formula shall have the meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.		

Computation and scoring of indicators for operational and sustainability measure of life insurance business

9. The indicators as specified in column (1) for an insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (2), and the value obtained as a result of the computation shall be given a score as specified in column (4) according to its positioning in the relevant range of results as specified in column (3) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
New business growth rate	$\frac{\text{New business premiums} - \text{New business premiums}}{\text{New business premiums}}$	$> 10.00\%$	15

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	$\frac{\text{New business premiums (t)} - \text{New business premiums (t-1)}}{\text{New business premiums (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ This is based on a three_year weighted average growth rate with the weightage calculated as follows: [50% x growth rate (t)] + [30% x growth rate (t-1)] + [20% x growth rate (t-2)] where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-2 = three years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	5.00% < but ≤ 10.00%	10
		0.00% < but ≤ 5.00%	5
		≤ 0.00%	0
Business concentration ratio	$\frac{\text{New business regular premiums (t)}}{\text{New business single premiums (t)}} \times 100\%$	> 200.00%	25
		150.00% < but ≤ 200.00%	16

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year		
		100.00% ≤ but ≤ 150.00%	8
		< 100.00%	0
Business conservation ratio	$\frac{\text{Renewal premiums (t)}}{\text{Renewal premiums (t-1)} + \text{First year premiums (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	> 90.00%	25
		85.00% < but ≤ 90.00%	16
		80.00% ≤ but ≤ 85.00%	8
		< 80.00%	0
Asset matching and return	Refer paragraph 10	Refer paragraph 10	Refer paragraph 10
Expense ratio	Management expenses + Agency remuneration	< 20.00%	15

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	Net premium income x 100%	20.00% ≤ but < 30.00%	10
		30.00% ≤ but < 40.00%	5
		≥ 40.00%	0
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (2), the terms used in the formula shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.			

Formula and scoring for asset matching and return

10. (1) The scoring for asset matching and return indicator referred to in paragraph 9 shall be using a two-dimensional matrix approach as follows:

		Range of results for asset-liability duration matching (%)		
		100.00% ≤ but < 200.00%	80.00% ≤ but < 100.00% or 200.00% ≤ but < 300.00%	< 80.00% or ≥ 300.00%
		Score (%)		
Range of results for investment	≥ BIR	20	14	0
	< BIR	14	7	0

yield				
For the purpose of the approach above, BIR refers to the bond index return as defined in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.				

(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (1)—

(a) the asset-liability duration matching shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (1) of the schedule, and the value that falls within the range of results as specified in column (2) of the schedule, as follows, shall determine the position of the insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance along the horizontal axis of the matrix in subparagraph (1):

(1) Formula	(2) Range of results
$\frac{\text{Asset Dollar Duration}}{\text{Liability Dollar Duration}}$	$100.00\% \leq \text{but} < 200.00\%$ $80.00\% \leq \text{but} < 100.00\%$ or $200.00\% \leq \text{but} < 300.00\%$ $< 80.00\%$ or $\geq 300.00\%$
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (1), the terms used in the formula shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the	

Corporation from time to time.

(b) the investment yield shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (1) of the schedule, and the value that falls within the range of results as specified in column (2) of the schedule, as follows, shall determine the position of the insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance along the vertical axis of the matrix in subparagraph (1):

(1) Formula	(2) Range of results
$\frac{2 \times \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Net investment} \\ \text{income (I)} \\ + \\ \text{Net capital gains or} \\ \text{losses (C)} \end{array} \right]}{\begin{array}{c} \text{Total investment assets (t)} \\ + \text{total investment assets} \\ \text{(t-1) - (I+C)} \end{array}} \times 100\%$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-1= two years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	≥BIR <BIR
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (1), the terms used in the formula shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be	

issued by the Corporation from time to time.

(c) the mapping of both measures in subsubparagraphs (a) and (b) shall determine the score of the insurer member carrying on the business of life insurance in accordance to the approach as specified in subparagraph (1).

Computation and scoring of indicators for operational and sustainability measure of general insurance business

11. The indicators as specified in column (1) for an insurer member carrying on the business of general insurance shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (2), and the value obtained as a result of the computation shall be given a score as specified in column (4) according to its positioning in the relevant range of results as specified in column (3) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
Gross premium growth rate	$\frac{\text{Gross premiums (t)} - \text{Gross premiums (t-1)}}{\text{Gross premiums (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ This is based on a three year weighted average growth rate with the weightage calculated as follows:	> 10.00%	20
		5.00% < but ≤ 10.00%	14
		0.00% < but ≤ 5.00%	7

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	$[50\% \times \text{growth rate (t)}] +$ $[30\% \times \text{growth rate (t-1)}] +$ $[20\% \times \text{growth rate (t-2)}]$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-2 = three years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	$\leq 0.00\%$	0
Business diversification ratio	$\frac{\text{Provision of risk margin for adverse deviation ("PRAD") - Fund provision of risk margin for adverse deviation}}{\text{PRAD}} \times 100\%$	$> 30.00\%$	25
		$20.00\% < \text{but} \leq 30.00\%$	16
		$15.00\% \leq \text{but} \leq 20.00\%$	8
		$< 15.00\%$	0
Receivable ratio	Insurance receivables _____ x 100%	$\leq 10.00\%$	15

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	Gross premiums	10.00% < but ≤ 15.00%	10
		15.00% < but ≤ 20.00%	5
		> 20.00%	0
Combined ratio	$\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Net claims incurred} \\ + \\ \text{Management expenses} \\ + \\ \text{Net commission} \end{array}}{\text{Earned premium income}} \times 100\%$	< 90.00%	25
		90.00% ≤ but ≤ 95.00%	16
		95.00% < but ≤ 100.00%	8
		> 100.00%	0
Mean-adjusted return volatility	$\frac{\text{Semi standard deviation of operating profit or loss over a period of three years}}{\text{Mean operating profit or loss over a period of three years}}$	0 ≤ but ≤ 0.2	15
		0.2 < but ≤ 0.5	10
		> 0.5	0

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
		< 0	0
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (2), the terms used in the formula shall have the meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.			

Computation and scoring of indicators for operational and sustainability measure of business of family takaful

12. The indicators as specified in column (1) for an insurer member carrying on the business of family takaful shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (2), and the value obtained as a result of the computation shall be given a score as specified in column (4) according to its positioning in the relevant range of results as specified in column (3) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
New business growth rate	$\frac{\text{New business contributions (t)} - \text{New business contributions (t-1)}}{\text{New business contributions (t-1)}} \times 100\%$	> 10.00%	25
		5.00% < but ≤ 10.00%	16
		0.00% < but ≤ 5.00%	8
	This is based on a three-year weighted average growth rate with the weightage		

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	calculated as follows: $[50\% \times \text{growth rate (t)}] + [30\% \times \text{growth rate (t-1)}] + [20\% \times \text{growth rate (t-2)}]$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-2 = three years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	$\leq 0.00\%$	0
Business concentrati on ratio	$\frac{\text{New business regular contributions (t)}}{\text{New business single contributions (t)}} \times 100\%$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year.	$> 150.00\%$	20
		$125.00\% < \text{but} \leq 150.00\%$	14
		$100.00\% \leq \text{but} \leq 125.00\%$	7
		$< 100.00\%$	0
Business conservati	$\frac{\text{Renewal contributions (t)}}{\text{}} \times 100\%$	$> 80.00\%$	20

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
on ratio	$\frac{\text{Renewal contributions (t-1)} + \text{First year contributions (t-1)}}{\text{Total assets (t) + total assets (t-1) - (I+C)}} \times 100\%$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	76.00% < but ≤ 80.00%	14
		70.00% ≤ but ≤ 76.00%	7
		< 70.00%	0
Investment yield	$\frac{2 \times [\text{Net investment income (I) + net capital gains or losses (C)}]}{\text{Total assets (t) + total assets (t-1) - (I+C)}} \times 100\%$ where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; and t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year.	> GII +150bp	15
		GII+75bp < but ≤ GII+150bp	10
		GII ≤ but ≤ GII + 75bp	5
		< GII	0

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
		GII and bp are defined in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.	
Expense gap ratio	$\frac{\text{Management expenses + Commission expenses}}{\text{Earned wakalah fees + Mudharabah surplus transfer}} \times 100\%$	≤ 105.00%	20
		105.00% < but ≤ 115.00%	14
		115.00% < but ≤ 120.00%	7
		>120.00%	0
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (2), the terms used in the formula shall have the meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.			

Computation and scoring of indicators for operational and sustainability measure of business of general takaful

13. The indicators as specified in column (1) for an insurer member carrying on the business of general takaful shall be computed in accordance with the formula as specified in column (2), and the value obtained as a result of the computation shall be given a score as specified in column (4) according to its positioning in the relevant range of results as specified in column (3) as follows:

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
Gross contribution growth rate	$\frac{\text{Gross contributions (t)} - \text{Gross contributions (t-1)}}{\text{Gross contributions (t-1)}} \times 100\%$ This is based on a three-year weighted average growth rate with the weightage calculated as follows: [50% x growth rate (t)] + [30% x growth rate (t-1)] + [20% x growth rate (t-2)] where, t = one year immediately preceding the current assessment year; t-1 = two years immediately preceding the current assessment year; and	> 7.00%	25
		5.00% < but ≤ 7.00%	16
		0.00% < but ≤ 5.00%	8
		≤ 0.00%	0

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
	t-2 = three years immediately preceding the current assessment year.		
Business diversificati on ratio	$\frac{\text{Provision of risk margin for adverse deviation ("PRAD") - Fund provision of risk margin for adverse deviation}}{\text{PRAD}} \times 100\%$	> 30.00%	20
		20.00% < but ≤ 30.00%	14
		15.00% ≤ but ≤ 20.00%	7
		<15.00%	0
Receivable ratio	$\frac{\text{Takaful receivables}}{\text{Gross contributions}} \times 100\%$	≤ 10.00%	15
		10.00% < but ≤ 15.00%	10
		15.00% < but ≤ 20.00%	5
		> 20.00%	0

(1) Indicators	(2) Formula	(3) Range of results	(4) Score (%)
Loss ratio	$\frac{\text{Net claims incurred}}{\text{Earned contribution income}} \times 100\%$	≤ 40.00%	20
		40.00% < but ≤ 50.00%	14
		50.00% < but ≤ 60.00%	7
		> 60.00%	0
Expense gap ratio	$\frac{\text{Management expenses + Commission expenses}}{\text{Earned wakalah fees + Mudharabah surplus transfer}} \times 100\%$	≤ 105.00%	20
		105.00% < but ≤ 115.00%	14
		115.00% < but ≤ 120.00%	7
		> 120.00%	0
For the purposes of the computation as specified in column (2), the terms used in the formula shall have the meaning assigned to it in the guidelines in respect of differential levy systems as may be issued by the Corporation from time to time.			

Qualitative criteria

14. The qualitative criteria for an insurer member shall take into account the following factors:

- (a)* the supervisory rating of an insurer member;
- (b)* a failure by an insurer member to comply with any subsidiary legislation made by the Corporation including guidelines or with any regulatory requirement that applies to the insurer member;
- (c)* any action taken by any regulatory or other authority against an insurer member or any corporation related to the insurer member including but not limited to any notice, order or instruction relating to any deficiency or non-compliance in respect of the insurer member or such corporation, a letter of warning, or any requirement or instruction for issuance of a letter of undertaking or commitment or a resolution of the board of directors;
- (d)* any correction or action plan of the insurer member or such corporation to address the action taken by such authority under subparagraph *(c)* including but not limited to the progress report on the implementation of the terms of the letter of undertaking or commitment or the resolution of the board of directors by the insurer member;
- (e)* any rating or assessment of an insurer member by any rating agency whether relating to the credit standing of the insurer member or its financial condition or otherwise;
- (f)* whether an insurer member has received or is receiving any form of assistance from Bank Negara Malaysia or the Corporation, whether such assistance being financial or otherwise; and
- (g)* any other information provided to the Corporation or that comes to the attention of the Corporation about an insurer member or any corporation

related to the insurer member which may threaten or affect the financial condition, safety, soundness or viability of the insurer member.

Information for assessing qualitative criteria

15. For every assessment year, the Corporation shall assess and determine the scoring of an insurer member with respect to the qualitative criteria, based on the relevant information available to the Corporation up to—

(a) 31 December of the preceding assessment year; or

(b) any other period as may be deemed necessary or expedient by the Corporation.

Score for supervisory rating

16. Where the supervisory rating of an insurer member is as specified in column (1), the score assigned to the supervisory rating shall be the score as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Supervisory rating	(2) Score (%)
Rating of low or equivalent	35
Rating of moderate or equivalent	22
Rating of above average or equivalent	10
Rating of high or equivalent	0

Score for qualitative factors other than supervisory rating

17. The Corporation shall assess the relevant information of an insurer member under paragraph 14, other than the supervisory rating of the insurer member, to make an assessment of the information as specified in column (1), and the score assigned to the assessment shall be the score as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1) Assessment of information	(2) Score
As at 30 April of an assessment year or on any other date as specified by the Corporation, no information has come to the attention of the Corporation about any circumstances that represent a threat to or materially affect the financial condition, safety, soundness or viability of an insurer member	5
As at 30 April of an assessment year or on any other date as specified by the Corporation, information has come to the attention of the Corporation about circumstances that represent a threat to or may materially affect the financial condition, safety, soundness or viability of an insurer member	3
As at 30 April of an assessment year or on any other date as specified by the Corporation, information has come to the attention of the Corporation about circumstances that materially affect the financial condition, safety, soundness or viability of an insurer member	0

Maximum score under differential levy systems

18. (1) The maximum score for the quantitative criteria, qualitative criteria and respective indicators shall be as specified in the table as follows:

Item	(1) Matter	(2) Score (%)
A.	Quantitative criteria – maximum score	60
A.1	Capital measure free capital index (refer paragraph 8)	-
A.2.1	Operational and sustainability measure for life insurance business (refer paragraph 9)	-
A.2.1.1	Maximum score for new business growth rate	15

Item	(1) Matter	(2) Score (%)
A.2.1.2	Maximum score for business concentration ratio	25
A.2.1.3	Maximum score for business conservation ratio	25
A.2.1.4	Maximum score for asset matching and return	20
A.2.1.5	Maximum score for expense ratio	15
A.2.2	Operational and sustainability measure for general insurance business (refer paragraph 11)	-
A.2.2.1	Maximum score for gross premium growth rate	20
A.2.2.2	Maximum score for business diversification ratio	25
A.2.2.3	Maximum score for receivable ratio	15
A.2.2.4	Maximum score for combined ratio	25
A.2.2.5	Maximum score for mean-adjusted return volatility	15
A.2.3	Operational and sustainability measure for family takaful business (refer paragraph 12)	-
A.2.3.1	Maximum score for new business growth rate	25
A.2.3.2	Maximum score for business concentration ratio	20
A.2.3.3	Maximum score for business conservation ratio	20
A.2.3.4	Maximum score for investment yield	15
A.2.3.5	Maximum score for expense gap ratio	20
A.2.4	Operational and sustainability measure for general takaful business (refer paragraph 13)	-
A.2.4.1	Maximum score for gross contribution growth rate	25
A.2.4.2	Maximum score for business diversification ratio	20
A.2.4.3	Maximum score for receivable ratio	15
A.2.4.4	Maximum score for loss ratio	20
A.2.4.5	Maximum score for expense gap ratio	20

Item	(1) Matter	(2) Score (%)
A.3	Quantitative criteria matrix category (based on mapping of both capital measure and operational and sustainability measure)	-
A.3.1	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M1	60
A.3.2	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M2	55
A.3.3	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M3	45
A.3.4	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M4	40
A.3.5	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M5	30
A.3.6	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M6	25
A.3.7	Score for quantitative criteria matrix category M7	15
B.	Qualitative Criteria – maximum score (refer paragraph 14)	40
B.1	Maximum score for supervisory rating under paragraph 16	35
B.2	Maximum score for qualitative factors other than supervisory rating under paragraph 17	5
C.	Total criteria scoring	100

(2) The total criteria score of an insurer member for an assessment year shall be the sum of the score of the quantitative criteria based on the quantitative criteria matrix category as specified in column (2) of subparagraph 2(3) and the score of the qualitative criteria as specified in paragraphs 16 and 17 in respect of that insurer member for that assessment year.

Levy category

19. Where the total criteria score of an insurer member for an assessment year falls within the range as specified in column (1), the levy category in which the insurer member is classified for that assessment year shall be the corresponding levy category as specified in column (2) as follows:

(1)	(2)
-----	-----

Total criteria score (%)	Levy category
≥ 85	1
≥ 65 but < 85	2
≥ 50 but < 65	3
< 50	4

Insufficient quantitative information

20. In respect of an insurer member with insufficient quantitative information for the purpose of computing one or more indicators under paragraphs 9, 11, 12 and 13 for an assessment year, the score for the indicator or the combined score for all the indicators in that assessment year shall be determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$\frac{A}{(100 - B)} \times B$$

where—

A is the sum of the score for all indicators with available quantitative information for that assessment year; and

B is the sum of maximum score for all indicators where quantitative information for that assessment year is not available.

Classification for insurer member

21. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions in these Regulations, an insurer member, other than an insurer member referred to in subparagraph (2), shall be classified in levy category 1 and shall not be required to submit to the Corporation the information referred to in regulation 3, if the insurer member is in its first assessment year and its second assessment year.

(2) Subparagraph (1) shall not apply to an insurer member if—

- (a) the insurer member has been in operation and carrying on the business of family takaful or life insurance or the business of general takaful or general insurance for a minimum period of two years before the insurer member becomes an insurer member under the Act; or
- (b) the business of one or more transferring parties is transferred to the insurer member under a business transfer scheme in the assessment year of which the insurer member becomes an insurer member under the Act.

(3) An insurer member referred to in subparagraph (2) shall be classified in levy category 3 in an assessment year if—

- (a) there is insufficient information in that assessment year for the purpose of computing the first capital measure indicator of the insurer member; or
- (b) the first supervisory rating is not available on the last date the insurer member is required to submit the information referred to in regulation 3 in that assessment year.

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