

SULIT



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK DAN KOLEJ KOMUNITI
KEMENTERIAN PENGAJIAN TINGGI**

JABATAN PERDAGANGAN

PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR

SESI I : 2022 / 2023

DPN50103: REINSURANCE

TARIKH : 21 DISEMBER 2022

MASA : 11.15 AM - 1.15 PM (2 JAM)

Kertas ini mengandungi **LAPAN (8)** halaman bercetak.

Esei (4 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALAN INI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

SULIT

INSTRUCTION:

This section consists of **FOUR (4)** essay questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

ARAHAN:

*Bahagian ini mengandungi **EMPAT (4)** soalan esei. Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

QUESTION 1**SOALAN 1**CLO1
C1

- (a) Describe the following terms:

Huraikan terma-terma berikut:

- i. Reinsurance /
- Insurans semula*

[2 marks]

[2 markah]

- ii. Cut-through clause /
- Klausula 'cut-through'*

[3 marks]

[3 markah]

CLO1
C2

- (b) Explain
- FIVE (5)**
- benefits of reinsurance to the insurance companies.

*Terangkan **LIMA (5)** manfaat insurans semula kepada syarikat insurans.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (c) Retakaful is one of the islamic finance to conventional reinsurance based on contracts that are Shari'ah compliant. Write
- FIVE (5)**
- different characteristics of retakaful and reinsurance contracts.

*Takaful semula adalah salah satu kewangan islam kepada insurans semula konvensional berdasarkan kontrak yang patuh Syariah. Tuliskan **LIMA (5)** perbezaan ciri-ciri di antara kontrak takaful semula dan insurans semula.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

QUESTION 2**SOALAN 2**CLO1
C2

- (a) When searching for the best reinsurance protection, insurers can select between two reinsurance methods. Explain those methods.

Apabila mencari perlindungan insurans semula yang ideal, syarikat insurans boleh memilih diantara dua kaedah insurans semula. Terangkan kedua-dua kaedah tersebut.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (b) NCT Insurance is a general insurance provider focusing on property risk with a maximum risk limit of RM 250,000 and it has a 55% quota share treaty. Besides quota share, NCT Insurance has a surplus treaty program with ten lines first surplus treaty, ten lines second surplus treaty and five lines third surplus treaty. It also arranges a per risk excess of loss treaty coverage of RM100,000 XOL RM30,000. Any excess capacity is covered by obligatory facultative with a limit of RM 1,500,000. The following are their risks portfolio:

NCT Insurans ialah sebuah syarikat insurans am yang memfokuskan kepada risiko hartanah dengan had risiko maksimum sebanyak RM 250,000 dan ia mempunyai 55% triti kongsi kuota. Selain bahagian kuota, NCT Insurans mempunyai program lebihan triti dengan sepuluh baris triti lebihan pertama, sepuluh baris triti lebihan kedua dan lima baris triti lebihan ketiga. Ia juga mengaturkan satu triti lebihan kerugian setiap risiko sebanyak RM100,000 XOL RM30,000. Sebarang lebihan kapasiti akan dilindungi oleh satu insurans semula fakultatif wajib dengan had sebanyak RM 1,500,000. Berikut adalah portfolio risiko mereka:

Risks/Risiko	Total Sum Insured/ Jumlah Diinsuranskan
Perdana	RM 200,000
Melewar	RM 2,800,000
Acapella	RM 6,300,000
Utropolis	RM 8,000,000

CLO1
C3

- i. Calculate the distribution of risk between the cedent and reinsurer.

Kirakan agihan risiko diantara siden dan syarikat insurans semula.

[6 marks]

[6 markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. If risk Acapella suffered a loss of RM 4.6 million in a fire, ascertain the amount of cedent and reinsurer's respective losses.

Jika risiko Acapella mengalami kerugian RM 4.6 juta dalam kebakaran, tentukan berapa bahagian kerugian antara siden dan syarikat insurans semula.

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

CLO1
C4

- (c) Quota share treaty protection still leaves an insurer vulnerable to natural catastrophe losses. The operations of a quota share treaty ensure that risks are shared from the ground up for each case. Based on the situation, you are required to:

Perlindungan quota share triti masih menjadikan syarikat insurans terdedah terhadap kerugian bencana alam. Operasi quota share triti akan memastikan bahawa risiko dibahagi dari bawah ke atas untuk setiap kes. Berdasarkan keadaan ini, anda dikehendaki untuk:

- i. Analyze **TWO (2)** advantages of effecting quota share treaty reinsurance on a large commercial building.

*Analisa **DUA (2)** kelebihan apabila perjanjian insurans semula quota share triti digunakan pada bangunan komersial yang besar.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- ii. Distinguish between quota share treaty and surplus share treaty reinsurance.

Bezakan antara quota share triti dan insurans semula surplus share triti.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

QUESTION 3**SOALAN 3**CLO1
C3

- (a) TBE Insurance has a risk excess treaty of RM 800 000 excess of RM 200 000. The event limit is 4 times the cover of the treaty in a given event. A major fire has broken out at the Kuantan Industrial area where there are 5 risks insured by TBE Insurance which incurred the following losses:

Insurans TBE mempunyai risiko lebih perjanjian berjumlah RM 800 000 lebih RM 200 000. Had kekerapan adalah 4 kali perjanjian dalam suatu peristiwa tertentu. Kebakaran besar meletus di kawasan Perindustrian Kuantan di mana terdapat 5 risiko yang diinsuranskan oleh TBE Insurance yang akan menanggung kerugian berikut:

Risk/ Risiko	Losses/ Kerugian
Factory 1	RM 450 000
Factory 2	RM 720 000
Factory 3	RM 1,800 000
Factory 4	RM 2,400 000

Calculate the total reinsurance recoveries.

Kira jumlah pemulihan insurans semula.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

- (b) Analyze the following scenario and answer the question accordingly.

Analiskan senario berikut dan jawab soalan dengan sewajarnya:

CLO1
C3

- i. DAT Insurance has a “treaty to pay an amount of loss in excess of 70% loss ratio up to 120% loss ratio”. At the end of the year, the underwriting result is as follows:

Lonpac Insurance mempunyai "perjanjian untuk membayar jumlah kerugian melebihi 70% nisbah kerugian sehingga 120% nisbah kerugian". Pada akhir tahun keputusan pengunderaitan adalah seperti berikut:

Earned Premium/ *Premium Diperolehi*: RM 22,500,000

Incurred loss/ *Kerugian yang ditanggung*: RM 19,600,000

Calculate the loss ratio together with the amount of claim recovered.

Kira nisbah kerugian bersama-sama dengan jumlah tuntutan yang dipulihkan.

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- ii. DRM Insurance Berhad intends to purchase multiple layers excess of loss with a retention of RM 850,000. The preferred limit for each layer is as follows. Figure out the excess of loss layers based on the following info:

RHB Insurance Berhad bercadang untuk membeli beberapa lapisan lebihan kerugian dengan pengkealan sebanyak RM 850,000. Had pilihan untuk setiap lapisan adalah seperti berikut. Carikan lebihan lapisan kerugian berdasarkan maklumat berikut:

1st layer limit /*Had lapisan pertama* : RM 2,000,000

2nd layer limit /*Had lapisan kedua* : RM 4,500,000

3rd layer limit /*Had lapisan ketiga* : RM 7,500,000

4th layer limit /*Had lapisan keempat* : RM 9,000,000

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

QUESTION 4**SOALAN 4**CLO1
C3

- (a) Apply **TWO (2)** abnormal circumstances whereby a reinsurance treaty can be terminated.

*Aplikasikan **DUA (2)** keadaan luar biasa di mana sesuatu triti insurans semula boleh ditamatkan.*

[5 marks]

[5 markah]

CLO1
C3

- (b) An ideal retention for reinsurance company ABC would not be the same as retention for reinsurance company XYZ. Write **FOUR (4)** reasons why the retention policy can differ between reinsurance companies.

*Retensi yang ideal untuk syarikat insurans semula ABC adalah tidak sama dengan retensi bagi syarikat insurans semula XYZ. Tuliskan **EMPAT (4)** sebab mengapa polisi retensi boleh berbeza-beza diantara syarikat insurans semula.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

CLO1
C4

- (c) In the insurance world, underwriters determine whether an insurance company should undertake the risk of insuring a client. Classify **FOUR (4)** general factors in reinsurance underwriting consideration with the explanation.

*Di dalam dunia insurans, pengunderait yang akan menentukan sama ada syarikat insurans perlu mengambil risiko yang diinsuranskan oleh pelanggan. Kelaskan **EMPAT (4)** faktor umum dalam pertimbangan pengunderaitan insurans semula beserta penjelasan.*

[10 marks]

[10 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT