| Cost of Motorcar when New RM | | Annual Prescribed Benefit of: | | Cost of Motorcar when New | Annual Prescribed Benefit of: | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | | Motorcar RM | Petrol RM | RM | Motorcar RM | Petrol RM |
| Up to | 50,000 | 1,200 | 600 | 200,001 - 250,000 | 9,000 | 2,100 |
| 50,001 | - 75,000 | 2,400 | 900 | 250,001 - 350,000 | 15,000 | 2,400 |
| 75,001 | - 100,000 | 3,600 | 1,200 | 350,001 - 500,000 | 21,250 | 2,700 |
| 100,001 | - 150,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | 500,001 and above | 25,000 | 3,000 |
| 150,001 | - 200,000 | 7,000 | 1,800 | | | |

(ii) Under this method, the valuation will be based on the actual cost of the motorcar inclusive of accessories but excluding financial charges, insurance premium and road tax at the time when it was new. This treatment is also applied to secondhand, leased or rented motorcars. New motorcar includes a reconditioned motorcar at the time when it was first registered in Malaysia.

Example: Employee A is provided with a motorcar leased by his employer from a leasing company. The cost of the motorcar when new is RM90,000. His employer paid a monthly lease rental of RM3,000 for 48 months.

The annual value of BIK taxable as part of the gross employment income is RM3,600. Payment for the lease rental is ignored..

(iii) The annual value of the BIK in respect of the motorcar can be reduced to half (1/2) of the prescribed value if the motorcar provided is more than five (5) years old. However, the value of the BIK in respect of petrol remains unchanged.