

ISIS MALAYSIA-CTPECC WEBINAR

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH TAIPEI ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL OFFICE IN MALAYSIA

THE IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC AND THE STIMULUS PACKAGES INTRODUCED IN MALAYSIA

28 April 2021

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Examine the negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the various stimulus packages introduced since 2020 from a **POVERTY AND PROTECTING VULNERABLE**GROUPS PERSPECTIVE

KEY POINTS OF DISCUSSION



IMPACT OF COVID-19

Key data and statistics that paint the current picture in Malaysia



STRATEGIC RESPONSE

Summary of Government stimulus packages for the period of 2020/2021



IMPACT



Key data and statistics that paint the current picture in Malaysia

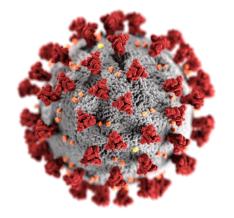


Summary of Government stimulus packages for the period of 2020/2021



IMPACT

Impact of COVID-19



- 387,535 confirmed cases as of April 24 2021
- 1,415 deaths
- >2,000 cases per day since April 15



ECONOMIC IMPACT

SOCIAL IMPACT

-5.6%

GDP for year 2020, **biggest contraction** since the 1998 Asian Financial Crisis.

-6.0%

Government **fiscal deficit** in 2020 due to multiple stimulus packages

>30K

Businesses folded since the movement control order

>100k

26%

control order

Job losses since the start of the movement

Share of **gig-workers** in the economy due to the pandemic

35%

Self-employed **claimed drop in income** by 90%

COVID-19 exposed existing cracks in Malaysia's social protection system



CHILDREN

19%

1.7 mil children live in RELATIVE POVERTY

(UNICEF "Children Without" Study)

2_{in}5

Children < 5 years old are **STUNTING** due to poor nutrition

(first 1,000 days critical for brain and physical development)

14_k

SECONDARY SCHOOL children DROPOUT (not compulsory in Malaysia)

1 in 3

children **HAVE NO ACCESS** to any
electronic device for
remote learning

Source: UNICEF, Ministry of Education (2017)



ADULTS

55%**-60**%

Working age adults NOT
 COVERED by any statutory contributions

>50%

of EPF members **EARNING BELOW**Belanjawanku living
wage RM2,500/month

96%

Malaysians have insufficient savings to last for 6 months

23%

COULD NOT AFFORD to purchase a house for their family

Source: SWRC, EPF, World Bank Economics Monitor 2019, Insolvency Department 2018. MOH 2019



OLDER PERSONS

13%

households are LED BY THE ELDERLY (> 60% falls under B40)

8.5% (280K)

falls under old-age poverty

> 70%

Receive financial support from family (MARS)

6X higher

Healthcare needs amidst rising life expectancy *Life expectancy at 60 y.o. is 80 y.o.*

85%

REGRET not saving more for their retirement and wish they have some form of pensions or regular income

Source: National Health Morbidity Survey (2017), DOSM (2020), BNM (2016), EPF 2015, HSBC survey 2018



IMPACT OF COVID-19

Key data and statistics that paint the current picture in Malaysia



Summary of Government stimulus packages for the period of 2020/2021



IMPACT

Stimulus Package – The Malaysian Framework



Restored **CONFIDENCE** and **STABILITY**



FAST recovery



BASIC NEEDS of people are ADDRESSED



Control the COVID-19 situation



Ease of cashflow management



Support individuals affected



Multiple stimulus packages to cushion the impact



March 2020

RM 250 billion (USD\$60.8 billion)



April 2020

RM 10 billion (USD\$2.43 billion)



Pelan Jana Semula Ekonomi Negara

June 2020

RM 35 billion (USD\$8.52 billion)



Sept 2020

RM 10 billion (USD\$(2.43 billion)



Jan 2021

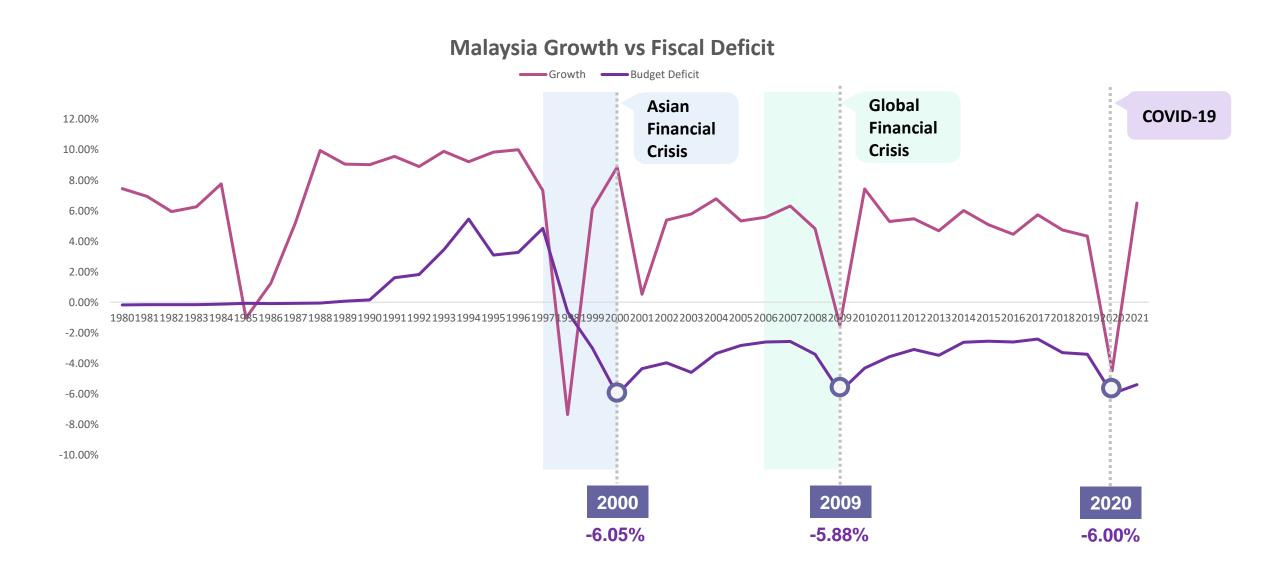
RM 15 billion USD\$(3.65 billion)

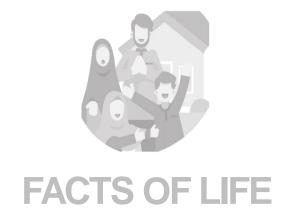


March 2021

RM 20 billion (USD\$4.87 billion)

Resulting to large fiscal deficits





Key data and statistics that paint the current picture in Malaysia



Summary of Government stimulus packages for the period of 2020/2021



IMPACT

Impact of stimulus packages based on household income

	B40 Household (2.78 mil)	M40 Household (2.76 mil)	T20 Household (1.38 mil)
Loan Moratorium Deferment	✓		
Utility rebates	✓	✓	✓
Wage Subsidy	✓	✓	
Cash Transfers	✓	✓	
Rent exemptions	✓		
Food, Health and Shelter Assistance	✓		
EPF Withdrawal Facility	✓	✓	✓
Gig-worker incentives	✓	✓	
Students	✓	✓	✓

Combination of UNIVERSAL and TARGETED measures have been deployed by Malaysia

Social Protection Measures of the Stimulus Package

B40 POPULATION

- 1. Cash Transfers
- 2. Financial assistance for children (Budget 2021)
- 3. EPF rate deduction
- 4. EPF withdrawal facilities
- 5. BNM Targeted Moratorium
- 6. Wage subsidies
- 7. Tax and Rental Exemptions
- 8. Utility rebates
- Increased allocation for SOCSO EIS (Budget 2021)

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

 Increase allowance for PWDs (Budget 2021)

SENIOR CITIZENS

 Increased allowance BOT (Budget 2021)

M40 / T20

- 1. Cash transfer (M40 only)
- 2. EPF deduction
- 3. EPF withdrawal facilities
- 4. Tax exemptions
- 5. Tax deductions (COVID-19 related spending)
- 6. Utility rebates
- 7. Increased allocation for SOCSO EIS (Budget 2021)

GIG WORKERS

1. One-off gig worker allowances

INDIGENOUS GROUPS

 Employment opportunities (Budget 2021)

Measures by the Employees Provident Fund (EPF)



RM19.45 billion (USD\$4.80 billion) 5.23 million Members



RM52.48 billion (USD\$12.8 billion) 5.94 million Members

Anticipated Impact

ACCOUNT 1

30% OR ABOUT 1.6 MILLION of its members may withdraw almost all of their savings from Account 1 for the i-Sinar withdrawal

(RETIREMENT ACCOUNT)

ACCOUNT 2

60% OR 3 MILLION MEMBERS
have or will eventually use up all
savings in Account 2 via the iLestari withdrawal facility
(PRE-RETIREMENT ACCOUNT)

Source: LAKSANA (2021), Alizakri Alias, Former EPF CEO (2021)

EPF FINANCIAL POSITION

EPF forced to hold **MORE CASH** as well as **MORE LIQUID ASSETS**, which provides Members with the least amount of returns moving forward (RM8.5 billion to pay 1% dividend)

The Way Forward



Strengthening Social Assistance

Inclusive social
assistance programme
covering the vulnerable
groups (children, elderly,
the poor, persons with
disabilities and etc.)



Reforming social insurance, pension and retirement

Extending coverage to all adults through mandatory statutory contributions and automatic enrolment



Making labour market active and inclusive

Provide tax and non-tax incentives to facilitate active labour market participation including upskilling and reskilling opportunities



Governance and data consolidation

Establish governance structure to push wellbeing agenda facilitated by seamless data sharing across Ministries and Agencies