

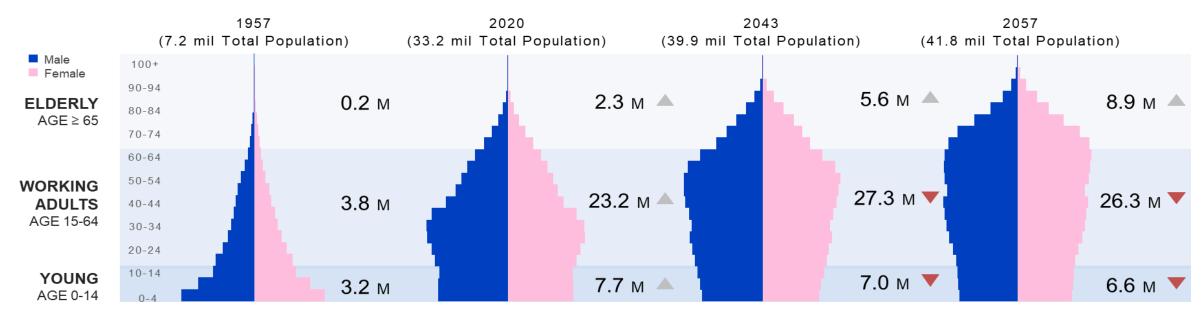
The 1st National Tripartite Consultation Meeting towards the Comprehensive and Integrated Social Protection System in Indonesia

POLICY DESIGN AND PROGRESS OF PENSION SYSTEM FOR SELF-EMPLOYED WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

7 May 2025 | BALQAIS YUSOFF

The content of this presentation is confidential and intended for the use by the EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND® (EPF®) of Malaysia. It shall not be distributed, downloaded, printed, published or reproduced by any means without the consent of the EPF®.

Malaysia is fast transitioning projected into "Aged" nation by 2043; "Super Aged" by 2057



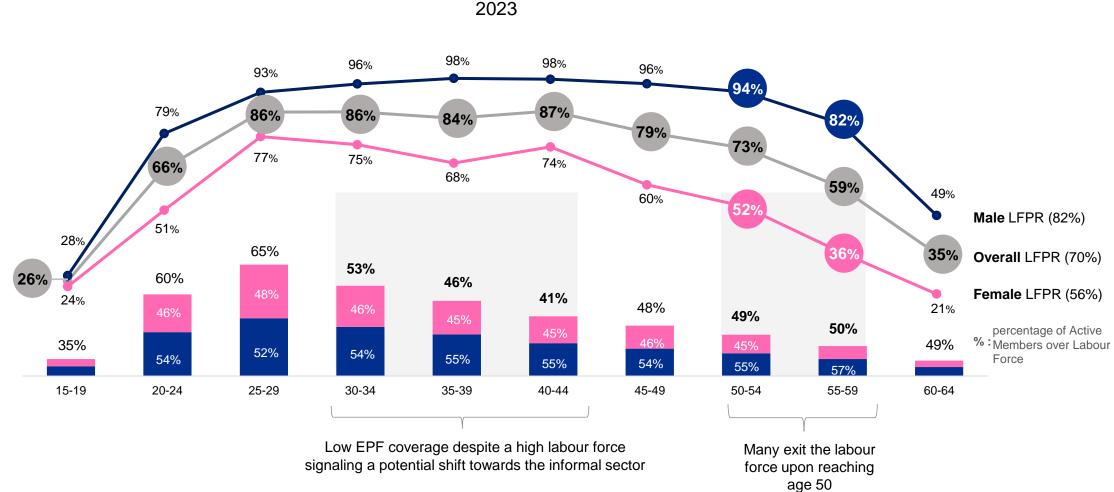
Note: Ageing and Aged Nation phenomenon in this context refer to age 65 and above cohort to be classified as elderly

RISING	SHRINKING		INCREASING	
DEPENDENCY RATIO	WORKFORCE		HEALTH SPENDING	
 2022 1 elderly per 9 working age adults 2060 1 elderly per 3 working age adults 	5.5%	Estimated decline in GDP growth per capita with every 10% increase in population aged 60+	33%	of total increment in health spending (by 2030) attributed to ageing-related health expenses



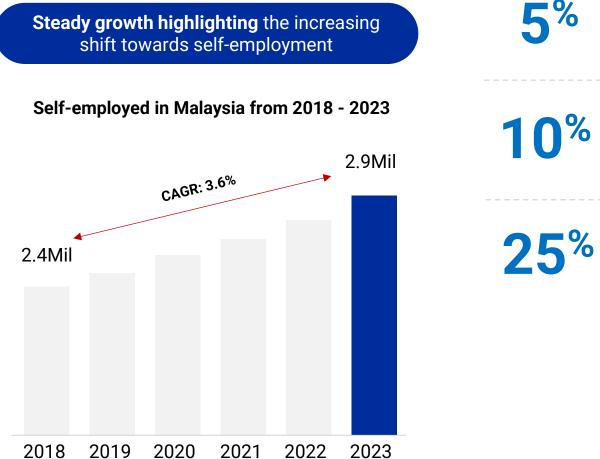
Significant gaps observed between the labour force and EPF coverage signifying many are engaged in self-employed or informal work

Coverage of EPF Members aged 15-64 in Labour Force





Overview of the self-employed landscape in Malaysia



5%

estimated annual growth 15% y-o-y growth in platform-based self-employment

contribution to Malaysia's economy generated by micro-enterprises, which are largely driven by the self-employed sector

of self-employed use digital platforms

- e-Commerce and online retails 48%
- e-hailing and p-hailing drivers 29%
- Freelance and digital services 18%
- Content creation and influencers 5%



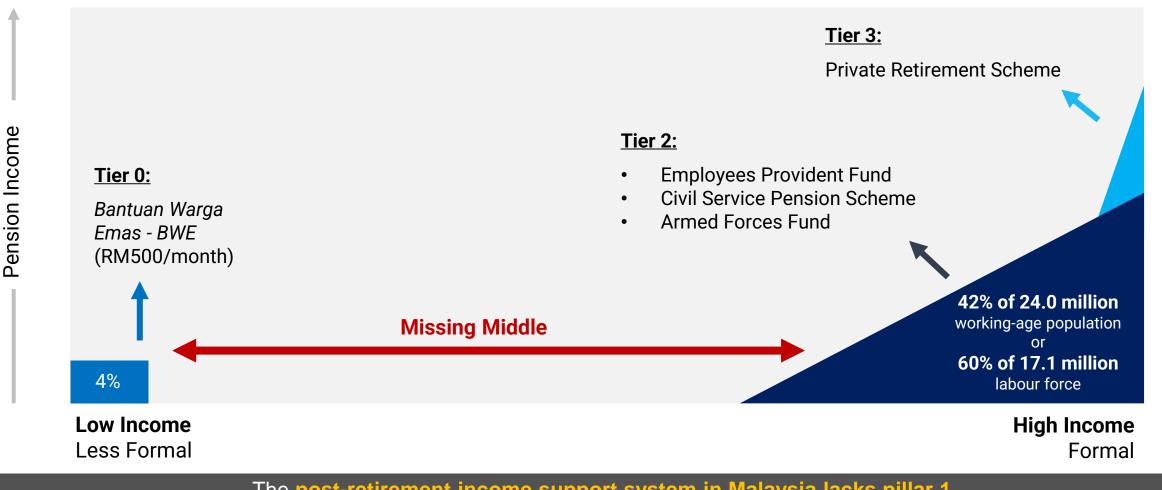
Self-employed are exposed to financial vulnerabilities

LOW INCOME	LOW BUSINESS SURVIVAL	LOW EMERGENCY SAVINGS	POOR HEALTH	LOW ACCESS TO FORMAL CREDIT
75 %	1 in 2	55%	60%	1 in 3
earns monthly income of RM4,000 and below (≤RM2,000: 40%)	businesses will not survive beyond five years	do not have sufficient savings to cover three months of expenses	do not have adequate insurance coverage	carry high levels of personal debt (credit card and informal loans)
Median monthly income: RM2,100	But, 55% are the main income earners for their families	Due to inconsistent income and highly dependent of seasonal work	25% reporting significant out-of-pocket expenses for healthcare	Due to the lack of access to formal credit facilities

Approximately 15% to 20% of self-employed households are living below the poverty line, particularly in informal sectors like agriculture and small-scale retail



Diagnosis of the pension and retirement system in Malaysia reveals significant gaps across all tiers



The post-retirement income support system in Malaysia lacks pillar 1, a crucial component present in most other countries



Only a small proportion of the self-employed individuals contributing voluntarily to the EPF

The existing framework allows self-employed individuals to make **voluntary contributions to the EPF -** with those aged 60 and below **eligible for a government incentive** of **up to RM500** under the **i-Saraan programme**



Voluntary Contributors in 2024

13% of the uncovered segment of the labour force (6.1 million)





i-Saraan incentive recipients in 2024

Total Contribution: RM 2.64 bil



Informal workers have shown preference to save in EPF for their retirement security



of the informal sector agrees to contribute through **auto-deduction at source** for retirement **91**%

would prefer contribution rates that **differ from workers in formal employment** **45**%

cited **low and uncertain income** is one of the main reasons that hinders savings for retirement

Source: UNCDF (2020)

The changing world of work calls for a **different approach in ensuring informal workers**, including the self-employed are protected from vulnerabilities



Strategic response to the challenges faced by the self-employed



to informal workers, including the selfemployed

Phase 1: Voluntary Opt-out Mechanism (Autoenrolment and auto deduction at source)



ACCOUNT RESTRUCTURING (accumulation and decumulation phases) and BENEFITS ENHANCEMENT

2



3

EDUCATION AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

to promote financial and retirement literacy through programmes, tools and publications



(4	
	<u> </u>	

ADVOCACY to promote wellbeing of aged workers, including selfemployed, such as policies preventing age discrimination and protecting rights of older persons



NATIONAL PENSION REFORM to ensure old-age income security for all

5

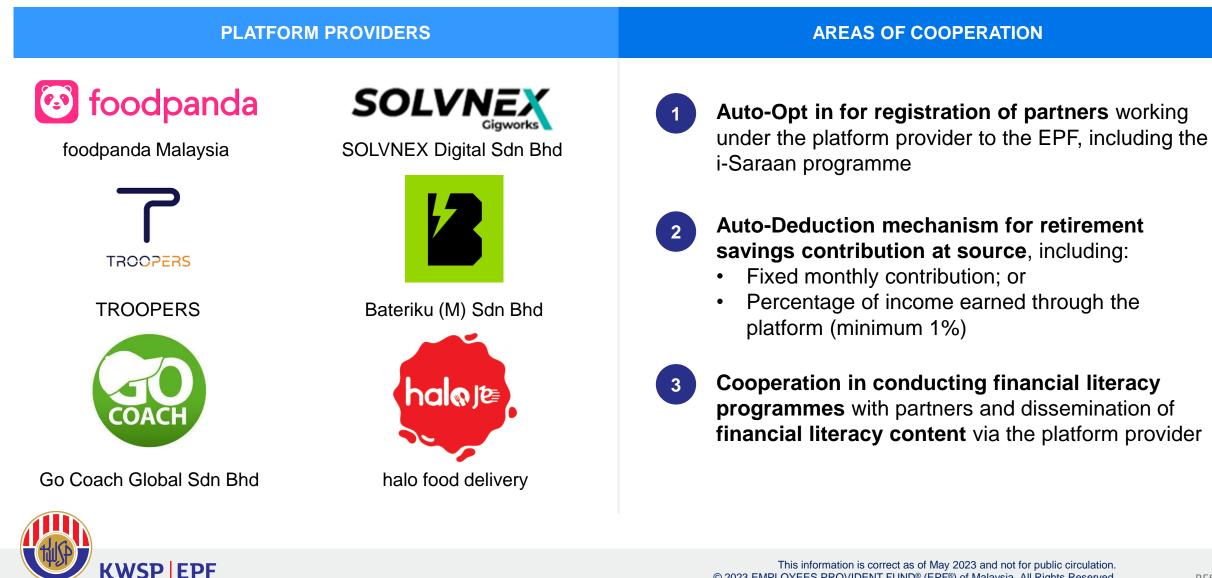


Gradual extension of EPF mandatory coverage beyond formal workers





The EPF is collaborating with six (6) platform providers in order to boost the retirement income security of informal workers





WE BUILD A BETTER RETIREMENT FUTURE FOR MALAYSIA

f 🕅 🞯 🖿 in 🕁 KWSPMalaysia

www.kwsp.gov.my

The content of this presentation is confidential and intended for the use by the EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND[®] (EPF[®]) of Malaysia. It shall not be distributed, downloaded, printed, published or reproduced by any means without the consent of the EPF[®].

This information is correct as of 12 DECEMBER 2024 and not for public circulation.

© 2024 EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND[®] (EPF[®]) of Malaysia. All Rights Reserved.

Account restructuring in accumulation and decumulation phases

