Country: Malaysia

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Malaysia FACT SHEET: Country Overview

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Criteria		Data/Stats	Source/Year	
National Land	329,847 km ²		Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication	
Climate/Weather	Kuala Average Yearly Temp.: 28.0°C Lumpur Annual Rainfall: 2,271.4mm		Department of Statistics (2012)	
Population		29,336 (Thousand)		
Young Population (0–14)		7,744 (Thousand, 26.4 %)		
Productive Population (15–64)		20,036 (Thousand, 68.3%)	Department of Statistics (2012)	
Elderly Population (Over 65)		1, <mark>554</mark> (Thousand, <mark>5.3</mark> %)		
# of Households and Ave.ppl/h.h	6,667 (Thousand) / 4.4 ppl		Department of Statistics (2012)	
Average Life Expectancy	Male: 71.7 / Female: 76.8		Department of Statistics (2012)	
Total Fertility Rate(*)	2.1		Department of Statistics (2012)	
GDP (Nominal GDP)	293 (USD Billion)		Cabinet Office (2012)	
GDP per Capita	9.9 (USD Thousand)		Cabinet Office (2012)	
Social Security Program	Social Security Organization (SOCSO)			
Remarks				

(*) TFR: The average number of children that would be born to a woman over her reproductive life $(15\sim49)$.



2012 LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY FAST FACTS

		(Tho	usand Policies	, US\$ Million)	(Polici	es, US\$)
	New Business		Policy In-Force		Average Policy per Person	
Туре	# of Policies	S	# of Policies	S	# of Policies	S
Individual	897	10,007	8,889	98,609	_	_
Indiv. Annuity	_	-	85	61	_	_
Group	12	64,344	9	1,503	_	_

(US\$ Million)

Criteria	Data/Stats				
# of Life Insurers	15				
Net Premium Income	7,151				
Payment of Insurance Claim		2,558 (2013)			
Total Assets	100,287				
Main Products	Whole Life, Endowment, Investment-Linked				
	Tied-Agents	82,743 people			
Distribution Channel	Ai	Corporate entities			
Distribution Online	Agencies	Individual entities			
	Mail Order, Internet	Participation rate of _%			

*Calculated based on the exchange rate of MYR 3.25 = US\$1 (as at 2014.04.02).



Challenges of Malaysia's Life Insurance Industry

□ Potential Liberalisation of Agency Remuneration

This concept paper has generated a lot of discussions among industry players, as going forward, there will be less reliance on the traditional agency channel, which has been the primary distribution method for decades in Malaysia

☐ Implementation of Goods and Service Tax

Rising cost of living would reduce the disposable income, thus lower ability to buy insurance policy.

■ Update on Responsible Financing policy

Lower number of people qualified for housing loan and personal loan, thus may impact MRTA and other credit related business

☐ Financial Services Act FSA (Effective 1 July 2013)

This regulation among other things, result in the splitting of composite insurers, additional business conduct and consumer requirements to comply with , as well as the requirements that have implications to significant shareholders of insurance . FSA places greater responsibility on insurer while less onerous pre-contractual duty of disclosure on the consumers.

