



## **Financial literacy the responsibility of all**

THE upcoming Hari Raya celebration will witness a new beginning in the move towards the endemic phase, with all restrictions on business operating hours removed and prayer activities allowed without physical distancing, among others.

However, the number of applications received by the Employees Provident Fund's (EPF) special withdrawal facility throughout this month indicated that the rakyat require more money to settle their outstanding debts and current expenses.

As of April 15, EPF has received 5.3 million applications in total amounting to RM40.1 billion within two weeks since the application opened on April 1.

Out of 11.95 million eligible EPF contributors, 44% decided to withdraw up to RM10,000 per person from their savings this time around.

Under the previous three rounds of the EPF withdrawals during the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 – i-Lestari, i-Sinar and i-Citra – some 7.34 million EPF members had withdrawn RM101.1 billion.

Nonetheless, this does not prevent more EPF contributors from withdrawing their savings for immediate financial relief.

In October 2021, EPF warned that a total of 6.1 million members now have less than RM10,000 savings in their retirement funds.

Even more severe is that 3.6 million contributors have less than RM1,000 in their accounts.

Out of the 3.6 million contributors, two million bumiputra members have less than RM1,000 in their savings.

This month, more than half of the eligible B40 members and M40 members applied for the latest withdrawal facility – at 55% and 59% respectively.

At the same time, 39% of T20 members and 29% of informal (self-employed or no formal employment) and inactive members also form part of the 5.3 million applications.

In terms of ethnicity, EPF revealed that most of the applicants were Malays (63%), followed by Chinese (12%) and Indians (7%).

The remaining 17% of the applicants consisted of Sabah and Sarawak bumiputras and non-Malaysians.

With the festivities approaching, it is plausible for Malay members to utilise the additional EPF funds to buy traditional Malay costumes or pay accrued expenses ranging from utilities, rent, car or loan instalments and children's education.

Also, the current EPF withdrawal scheme will be applicable to married Malay couples from the lower-income bracket who do not have sufficient money to pack duit raya for their children and relatives who are still single.

Notwithstanding, EPF withdrawal schemes could reduce financial burden, especially among contributors who suffer from the pandemic and flood losses, in the short term.

However, when EPF contributors exhaust all of their savings later, they will fall deeper into poverty and debt.

They might not even be able to afford daily necessities to sustain their living.

Such a phenomenon is especially true among the self-employed, whose earnings can be highly variable.

They may not have the ability to commit to annual premiums or may not have enough credit rating scores to gain access to loans from banks.

If they cannot access loans from formal financial institutions, their last resort is to borrow money from moneylenders with high or exorbitant interest rates.

When they cannot repay the debt within a specified time frame, suicide might be a way out of their financial misery.

In the long run, lower retirement savings among Malaysians might trigger more social problems in Malaysia.

When more individuals are unable to feed themselves, committing crimes for survival is a likely outcome, even though they are aware that crime is a harmful act not only to themselves and the victims but also to the wider community.

Squid Game, a Netflix South Korean drama series released last year, epitomises the grim and harsh reality facing lower-income groups, especially in relation to indebtedness.

Although South Korea has become a developed nation, some South Koreans still face barriers to earning higher disposable income due to soaring house prices and limited upskilling and job opportunities.

With the persistent rise of food price inflation in Malaysia, Malaysians who reach their official retirement age of 60 eventually have to either deplete savings for old-age survival or secure loans to start small businesses.

The **Department of Statistics Malaysia** showed the latest Consumer Price Index increased moderately by 2.2% from 122.5 in February 2021 to 125.2 in February 2022.

Main ingredients such as condensed milk and evaporated milk to make coffee or tea, vegetables, poultry, eggs and other food items are becoming more expensive.

There is also an increasing concern that in addition to EPF's current special withdrawal facility, the Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) and Touch 'n Go's (TNG) GOpinjam schemes would make more young Malaysians incur more debts.

BNPL is a type of short-term financing that allows consumers to purchase first and pay afterwards without any interest fees imposed over a short-term period (i.e., three or six months).

The GOpinjam scheme provides so-called "small" or "manageable" (uncollateralised) loans to low-income individuals and households.

Millennials and Gen Z who have just entered the job markets would be attracted to both schemes as they could stretch their payments over several months.

However, if customers cannot fulfil payment within the specified timeframe, they have to pay an additional penalty fee under BNPL.

If they are unable to repay the debt after all, the BNPL companies might notify the debt collectors eventually.

In his recent piece titled “Buy now, pay later schemes need regulation” in an English daily, the Federation of Malaysian Consumers Associations (Fomca) secretary-general Dr Paul Selva Raj revealed that 68% of Malaysians opined they were not saving enough.

In addition, 52% say they would have difficulty raising RM1,000 to face an emergency and 47% admit to being excessively over-indebted.

Although the minimum qualifying monthly salary under the GOpinjam scheme is only RM800 and Malaysian citizens aged between 21 and 63 can borrow from RM100 up to a maximum of RM10,000, some customers might find it hard to pay the accumulated interest of 8%-36% per annum.

Hence, for Malaysians to manage their expenses and budget wisely, EMIR Research has several policy recommendations for different stakeholders:

#### For the government

1. Educate and highlight to the public on the financial easing schemes (EPF withdrawals, BNPL and TNG GOpinjam, etc) – the terms and conditions, especially about the hidden costs and the impact on EPF contributors’/consumers’ financial prospects after frequent cash withdrawals and borrowings.

One avenue would be to organise roadshows at shopping malls, sidewalks, one-stop centres at government service delivery offices (such as the National Registration Department, Road Transport Department, etc).

In addition, other methods include short messaging system communications, Facebook, and radio and TV broadcasting.

2. Incorporate financial literacy as part of the curriculum from the primary school level.

While teachers educate students on the differences between income, savings and expenses (theory), parents should show good examples (practice) to their children by identifying what to spend first (prioritise).

When the children realise the importance of financial literacy, they can adjust their lifestyle expectations when growing up by trying to buy more affordable products based on their needs and budget constraints.

They can also manage their debts accordingly and accumulate more savings for retirement.

3. Stimulate new employment by focusing on the lower M40 and the B40.

Those who have lost jobs should receive support from employment services and reskilling programmes that target their entry or re-entry into work.

After the training, the government should continue monitoring their progress for a minimum of six months to ensure the programmes have long-lasting positive effects.

4. Increase the statutory retirement age to 65 alongside the re-employment (i.e employment beyond the statutory retirement) age to 67 as part of the long-term plan to accumulate retirement savings.

5. Tighten supervision and regulation of schemes such as BNPL and TNG GOpinjam. Bank Negara in cooperation with the Finance Ministry and Securities Commission are formulating the Consumer Credit Act (2022) to bolster the regulatory framework for all consumer credit activities.

#### For BNPL and TNG GOpinjam service providers

1. Ensure consumers have access to a redress system in case of consumer-lender disputes before any action is taken on default.

2. Require transparency on the late payment charges and consequences of late payments. This information must not only be transparent but visible and easy to understand.

Citizens also have to be responsible in their personal finance management. In a nutshell, financial literacy is the responsibility of all.

<https://www.thesundaily.my/home/financial-literacy-the-responsibility-of-all-DD9126621>

