



# **PARLIAMENTARIANS' REGIONAL MEETING ON AGEING PREPAREDNESS AND CARE ECONOMY IN ASIA**

**18 JULY, 2024**

**KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AFPPD Malaysia hosted a crucial conference in Kuala Lumpur, themed “Ageing Preparedness and Care Economy in the Asian Region.” This gathering assembled parliamentarians, policymakers, experts, and stakeholders from Malaysia and other Asian countries to address pressing issues surrounding population dynamics, sustainable development, and community empowerment. The conference is designed to evaluate and enhance strategies for managing an ageing population, leveraging technological advancements, and improving caregiver support.

The conference’s objectives are threefold: first, to evaluate the effectiveness of current active ageing programs in various Asian countries and identify areas for improvement, with a focus on integrating AI and technological solutions. Second, to assess the existing Universal Health Coverage (UHC) infrastructure for elderly care, discussing potential enhancements and integration of local support mechanisms. Third, to address challenges faced by caregivers in Malaysia and other ASEAN nations, proposing innovative solutions including technological interventions like remote monitoring systems.

The event featured several key sessions. Session 1 focused on UHC and ageing preparedness, evaluating active ageing programs, assessing UHC infrastructure, and discussing caregiver support. Session 2 addressed technological support, exploring the impact of AI, robotics, and digital health solutions on elderly care, as well as innovations in assistive technologies. Session 3 delved into the care economy, examining the role of technology and public-private partnerships in enhancing care services and job opportunities. Finally, Session 4 explored the future of the care economy, including caregiver recognition, support strategies, and financing models.

The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) co-hosted the meeting with the supported of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Asia and Pacific Regional Office (APRO).



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## A. BACKGROUND

AFPPD Malaysia aimed to bring together esteemed parliamentarians, policymakers, experts, and stakeholders from Malaysia and other Asian countries to address critical issues related to population dynamics, sustainable development, and community empowerment. APDA seeks to promote social and economic development, enhance welfare and peace, and achieve global sustainable development through research and international cooperation on population issues.

On July 18, AFPPD Malaysia and APDA hosted the Parliamentarians' Regional Meeting on Ageing Preparedness and Care Economy in the Asian Region. This conference, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, focused on addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by the region's ageing population. The theme, "Ageing Preparedness and Care Economy in the Asian Region," highlights the need for innovative and collaborative approaches to elder care and economic resilience. The conference featured distinguished speakers from government, industry leaders, and global experts, who shared their insights and strategies on key issues related to ageing and the care economy.

## B. OBJECTIVES

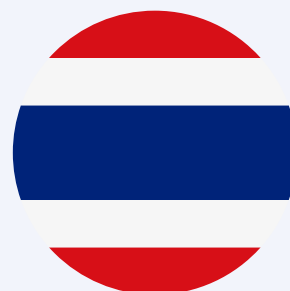
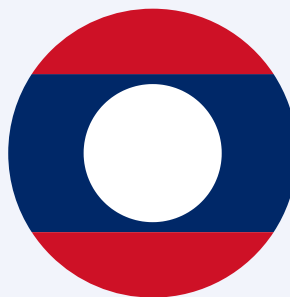
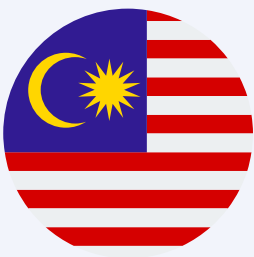
- Address challenges posed by the ageing population in the Asian region, focusing on developing strategies and policies for effective elderly care.
- Promote innovative solutions to foster discussions and share innovative approaches to ageing preparedness and care economy, ensuring that the region can adapt to the changing demographics with resilience and efficiency.
- Enhance regional cooperation to facilitate collaboration among parliamentarians, policymakers, and experts from Malaysia and the ASEAN region, promoting joint efforts and knowledge exchange to improve social and economic outcomes related to ageing.



## C. PARTICIPANTS

The Parliamentarians' Regional Meeting on Ageing Preparedness and Care Economy in Asia was attended by 75 participants comprised of parliamentarians, national committee officers and other stakeholders from 10 countries in the Asia-Pacific region (Malaysia, Nepal, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand), UNFPA and other country offices.

**A complete list of participants can be found in Attachment 2.**



## D. PRESENTATION & DISCUSSION

### OPENING REMARKS

Distinguished members of the Parliament of Malaysia addressed a conference attended by various notable individuals, including members of AFPPD, a Deputy Minister, UNFPA Malaysia delegates, and other global representatives.



*Top Left: Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How, Vice President of AFPPD Malaysia*

Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How expressed gratitude to the attendees and acknowledged the extensive effort and environmental impact involved in organizing the conference.

- The conference, initially planned in the speaker's constituency in the Northern State of Tera, evolved into a larger event in Kuala Lumpur. The speaker highlighted the importance of discussing critical policies related to population and development, technological support, artificial intelligence, universal healthcare funding, sustainable fuel, and greater female participation in the workforce.
- Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How concluded by encouraging meaningful discussions and a successful conference outcome that advance the agenda of population and development regionally and globally.

## OPENING ADDRESS



***Top Centre : Hon. Dato Sri Alexander Nanta Linggi, President of AFPPD Malaysia***

Hon. Dato Sri Alexander Nanta Linggi began his speech by extending a warm welcome to all attendees of the conference on ageing preparedness and the care economy in Asia, hosted in Malaysia. It expresses gratitude to the Secretariat of the Malaysian chapter of AFPPD for their efforts in organizing the event. The speaker highlighted the importance of the conference as it addressed critical issues related to the ageing population. The speaker emphasizes that the Asia-Pacific region houses over half of the world's population aged over 60, and this demographic is projected to grow significantly. By 2050, the region is expected to be home to approximately 1.3 billion older persons with a significant proportion being women. This trend reflects a global shift towards an ageing population, including in Malaysia, where the proportion of people aged 65 and older is anticipated to rise from 8.1% in 2024 to 14.5% by 2040. This demographic change will transform Malaysia into an ageing society, with over 6 million elderly individuals by 2040.



The compounded effects of ageism and gender bias, particularly affecting older women. These women often face double discrimination, being excluded from certain opportunities and facing unfair retirement regulations in some countries. For example, in China and Vietnam, women are required to retire earlier than men, resulting in a significant gender disparity. This discrimination limits career advancement and affects financial security. The issue of rural-urban migration, where younger people move to urban areas, leaving elderly parents isolated in rural regions.

This trend is evident in many countries, including Japan and parts of Malaysia. Proactive measures are needed to address this issue, such as providing financial incentives to encourage younger people to stay in or move to rural areas and implementing policies to address the shrinking workforce due to an ageing population. Singapore proactive measures, including establishing a Committee on Ageing Issues and redeveloping neighborhoods to promote intergenerational living. Malaysia is also working on a comprehensive ageing nation agenda and action plan to address the challenges and opportunities of an ageing society. This includes improving urban planning and living environments to meet the needs of the elderly. The growing number of informal workers, particularly women, in Malaysia, and the challenges they face, such as lack of social protection and financial insecurity. In response, Malaysia introduced the “Social Protection for Informal Workers Scheme” in the 2024 budget, which provides comprehensive protection for informal sector workers, including medical coverage and disability compensation. This scheme aims to support women in informal sectors and ensure their financial security. The importance of addressing elderly care with dignity and respect and calls for collective action to raise awareness and improve care for the elderly.

The speech concluded by emphasizing the need to address the challenges of an ageing population with urgency and develop a supportive environment where older persons can live fulfilling lives. Hon. Dato Sri Alexander Nanta Linggi expressed confidence in Malaysia’s leadership role in the region’s population development agenda and encouraged fruitful discussions and new friendships from the conference. The global population aged 65 and older is projected to more than double by 2050, highlighting the need for comprehensive national plans to address ageing-related issues. The speech called for investment in social protection programs and healthcare services to better support the ageing population and improve overall well-being.



## KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- We need to invest in and strengthen social protection programs and healthcare services.
  - Establish sustainable financing mechanisms for the elderly.
  - The scheme of the working age population, and productivity, productive and decent jobs for all persons.
  - Invest in research and innovation to develop new technologies and solutions that improve the quality of life of older persons, enabling them to leave the family.
  - Recognize the significance of care work value and promote shared responsibility within the framework.
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## OPENING ADDRESS



***Hon. Tan Sri Dato' (Dr.) Johari bin Abdul,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives***

**Hon. Tan Sri Dato' (Dr.) Johari Bin Abdul** extended a formal welcome in Kuala Lumpur, highlighting the significance of international cooperation and solidarity in addressing issues related to aging and the care economy. Ageing is a fundamental aspect of human existence, with a notable global trend towards an increasingly older population. The global demographic of individuals aged 65 and above is expected to exceed 1.6 billion by 2050. The Asia-Pacific region, in particular, is experiencing accelerated ageing, with it currently accounting for 60% of the world's elderly population. The care economy, encompassing jobs and economic activities related to elder care, represents a significant sector with approximately 11.5% of global employment and a contribution of \$11 trillion annually.

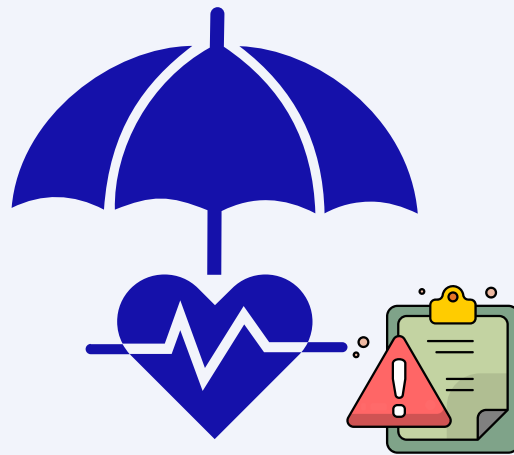
### **Strategic Responses Required:**

- Addressing the challenges posed by ageing necessitates:
- Strengthening social protection and healthcare systems.
- Developing sustainable financial mechanisms for elderly care.
- Enhancing the skills of the working-age population and creating quality jobs for older adults.
- Investing in research and innovation to improve elderly care and promote independent living.
- Recognizing and sharing the burden of care work.

The Malaysian government is actively engaged in enhancing the welfare of older persons through policies such as the National Policy for Older Persons, and legal frameworks like the Private Aged Healthcare Facilities and Services Act. Ongoing reviews and updates to these policies aim to address the evolving needs of the ageing population.

Future Directions with Malaysia's transition to an ageing nation by 2030, the government is focused on developing robust care systems, supporting caregivers, and fostering innovation in care services. The Ministry of Women, Family, and Community Development is leading efforts to create a comprehensive action plan for the care industry. The preparation for an ageing population requires a collective effort across all sectors. Parliamentarians have a pivotal role in formulating policies, advocating for the elderly, and ensuring effective policy implementation. The address concludes with a call for unified action, empathy, and forward-thinking in addressing the challenges of an ageing society.

This summary provides an academic perspective on the address, emphasizing demographic trends, economic impacts, policy responses, and future directions in the context of ageing and the care economy.



## SESSION 1

### UHC AND AGEING PREPAREDNESS





***Hon. Liew Chin Tong, Deputy Minister of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia***

**Hon. Liew Chin Tong :** Over the last 50 years, Asian societies have made significant strides in economic development, largely due to a large, youthful labor force and low wages. Despite this growth, there is a pressing question: Can we sustain this progress with the current model? As these societies age, they face the challenge of whether they are growing older without substantial improvements or merely ageing without meaningful progress. The case of Hong Kong, once heralded for its liberal economy, illustrates a shift towards practices now viewed as illiberal, setting a complex precedent for deregulation in small, low-tax states. Hong Kong was once the epitome of economic liberalism, but recent developments reveal the global repercussions of neoliberalism, including financial deregulation and the financialization of housing and education. The 2008 global financial crisis exposed the flaws in this model, leading to responses that included prosperity measures and the rise of populism in the West. Western societies have experienced a decline in industrial jobs and a shrinking middle class, with some of these jobs moving to Asia, fueling its growth. However, reliance on cheap, young labor is becoming increasingly problematic as this labor force dwindles. For instance, Malaysia's growth through export-oriented industrialization, and the transfer of semiconductor production from Hong Kong to other Asian countries, highlights this trend.

As some Asian countries, particularly China, have advanced technologically, they face new challenges. Ageing populations and inadequate social mechanisms are pressing issues. Competing on low taxes and minimal welfare has driven down wages, but this model is becoming untenable as cheap labor disappears. China's economy, driven by exports, property development, high tech, and domestic consumption, faces multiple challenges. Geopolitical tensions affect exports,



the property sector is in crisis, high tech might reduce jobs, and domestic consumption has yet to fully develop. To maintain confidence in a better future, China and other societies must strengthen their service sectors to absorb labor and create jobs. A shift in economic models is necessary. Instead of competing on tax relief and incentives, economies should aim for higher standards to avoid a race to the bottom in wages and environmental standards. The rise of AI also poses a threat to job availability, as seen in China's reduced need for workers in advanced phone manufacturing. The past assumption that the US and Europe would always be the main consumers of Asian products is no longer viable. Asia's capacity for production and innovation is substantial, but the future requires investing in sectors that AI cannot easily replace, such as care jobs for ageing populations. Preparing for trade conflicts and geopolitical tensions is also crucial.



***Hon. Datuk Wira Dr. Mohd Hatta bin Md. Ramli, MP Malaysia***

***Hon. Datuk Wira Dr. Mohd Hatta bin Md. Ramli*** : Due to modernization, Malaysia's life expectancy is now 76. However, the current generation may not reach this age. Administrative matters aside, the focus is on active ageing. For example: Japan is managing to help themselves and their community effectively, which provides us with valuable lessons. We should revisit the concept of active ageing, which involves physical health, mental well-being, and social commitment. This is crucial to avoid putting undue pressure on family resources and managing human resources efficiently.

In the global context, 9% of the population is over 65 years old. Therefore, we need to address three key areas:



1. **Vision Setting:** We cannot rely solely on healthcare structures due to the need for modernization and technical adoption. Training among healthcare professionals is essential. We must adapt to advancements and work in high-level branches.
2. **Transportation and Living Standards:** We need to look at big countries like China and India, each with populations of 1.4 billion. Learning from their experiences can be valuable. For instance, Malaysia, with a population of 33 million, faces different challenges compared to larger countries. We need to consider how other countries manage their elderly populations and apply relevant strategies to our context.
3. **Managing the Elderly Better:** We need to improve financial support and community facilities for the elderly. Japan and Singapore have implemented successful initiatives, including income-generating activities for older persons and adoption of new technologies. In Malaysia, the financial support for the elderly is currently limited, and we need to create more opportunities for them. Singapore provides better opportunities for the elderly to work, which is a model worth considering.

Intergenerational programs aim to combat ageism and promote social inclusion, which is crucial. Elderly people, with their vast life experience, can share valuable knowledge with younger generations. For example, they can contribute to educational initiatives and provide guidance in various fields. Ensuring Safety and accessibility for the elderly in living environments is essential. Facilities should be designed to accommodate their needs, including those with mobility issues. Countries like China are making significant strides in addressing the diverse needs of their ageing populations through advancements in healthcare and technology. Thailand also has community-based programs and social support initiatives for the elderly.

In conclusion, Asia's ageing population is influenced by factors such as healthcare advancement, improved living standards, and evolving societal norms. Countries like Japan, South Korea, China, and Singapore are experiencing rapid ageing trends and are implementing various measures to support their older populations.

**Japan:** Pioneer in age-friendly cities, offering extensive support and advancements in gerontechnology.

**Singapore:** Promotes healthy ageing, supports income-generation activities, and encourages intergenerational programs.

**South Korea:** Focuses on social protection and age-friendly environments.

**China:** Invests in healthcare infrastructure and diverse programs for the elderly.

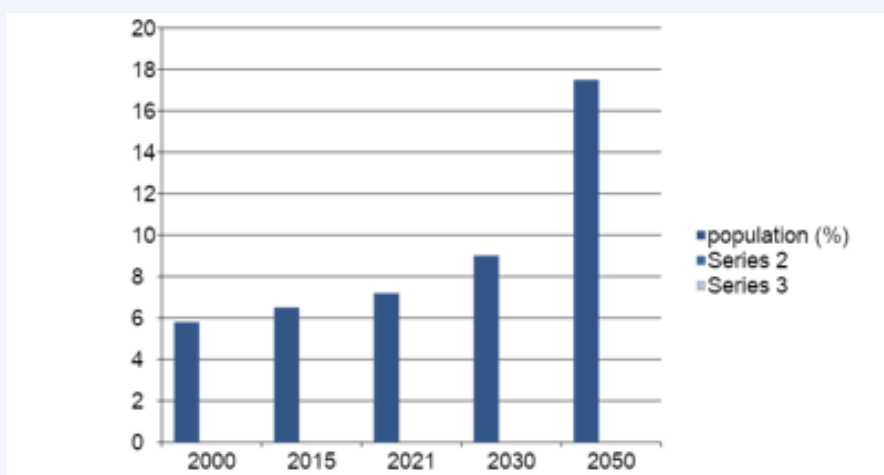
**Thailand:** Community-based programs, healthcare services, and social support initiatives.





**Hon. Dr. Kolakanh Phommavong, MP Lao PDR**

**Hon. Dr. Kolakanh Phommavong :** The population of Laos exceeds 7 million. On the other hand, the ageing population in Laos, those aged 60 years and older, is more than 500,000. This means Laos is nearing an ageing society.



#### **Elderly Population in Laos**

- **2015: 1 in 15 people are over 60 years old**  
Under 60 = 93.5%
- **2030: 1 in 11 people are over 60 years old**  
Under 60 = 90.98%
- **2050: 1 in 6 people are over 60 years old**  
Under 60 = 82.5%

**Problems :**

Our problem is that more than 400,000 people are outside the system. It is very difficult to collect data. Starting from 2001, the government has continued to help make important tests, and improve scheduling. These efforts are attributed to healthcare treatment, mutual healthcare protection, and welfare for the elderly. Moreover, education and providing data and information play a vital role in the conditions for getting income, sensor acknowledgment, and capacity of the elderly. The challenges of Laos include data collection about poor families, limited budgets, and facilities in rural areas, which cause relocation for work in urban areas. According to data collection, most elderly people stay in rural areas, where they are unable to access telephone signal connections. Contrastingly, nowadays AI and technology are important and necessary. However, there is no budget to provide these technologies.

**Policy and Legislation :**

- Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), 2002
- Empowering Older Persons in ASEAN, Kuala Lumpur, 2015
- ASEAN Plus Three Statement on Active Ageing, Vientiane, Laos, 2016
- Decree on the Approval and Promulgation of the National Policy for Senior Citizens of Lao PDR, 2004
- Decree on the Elderly, 2021



*Hon. Datuk Hajah Mumtaz binti Md. Nawī, MP Malaysia*



**Hon. Datuk Hajah Mumtaz binti Md. Nawî :** In the ASEAN region, religion and faith are the roots of our upbringing and understanding of life. We have accepted that all of us will be ageing and elderly in the coming years. When we talk about education and the elderly, this category must be understood by all people accountable for the elderly. Office skills and support from youth are helping them achieve independence, generally dependent on kindness from someone whose life we, in fact, care for and feel comfortable with. I believe a patient friend and family, with excellent communication and organic skills, are essential.

Typically, we consider caregiving in our family as voluntary and familial. We should move further to make policies to understand this agenda at national, regional, and state levels. It is not just a family task or greeting.

The pandemic healthcare is defined as any individual who provides personal care to a care recipient excluding healthcare professionals. If you want to hire a professional caregiver for your family, the usual fee is between 2,000-3,000 Malaysian Ringgit. This is a significant amount for those who work as caregivers. However, when caregiving is done by the family, nobody remembers to compensate them adequately. In this respect, we should propose examining this issue. Caregiving should not be seen as just a voluntary sacrifice; it should be systemized and considered as a form of income. Caregivers should have retirement benefits. For one elderly person, you cannot rely solely on one family member; usually, it requires 2 or 3 people to rotate caregiving duties.

In our national policy, caregiving should be defined as a profession. This responsibility should be taken by the social welfare department and considered a career in the human resources department. Informal caregiving is typically provided by children, spouses, and relatives. What if the spouse has to take care of the partner? Some might have to resign from their jobs, becoming the primary caregiver for the elderly or the sick. This situation has been recognized since the 1990s, with both government and private sectors offering formal caregiving services, emphasizing community-based care and interventions for independence.

We should not only formalize but also train family caregivers. It is unfair for caregivers to serve the elderly without proper training, which can adversely affect their health. Proper techniques and knowledge should be included in informal education and school curricula.

When we put this agenda of health centers for ageing under the Ministry of Human Family and Community Development, some may misunderstand it as a female or family issue.



This agenda should be as significant as the SDGs in all ministries, with every department equipping themselves to serve elderly employees, customers, and clients. We should create a comprehensive regulatory structure for elderly care, including licensing and oversight of all centers, ensuring high-quality care for older people.

Ensuring access to quality health services without financial hardship is essential. The ageing population in Asia is one of the most significant demographic trends of the 21st century. By 2050, it is projected that one in four people in Asia and the Pacific will be over 60 years old, tripling the number of older persons in the region from 630 million in 2020 to approximately 1.3 billion. Countries such as China, Japan, South Korea, and Thailand are experiencing particularly rapid ageing due to declining fertility rates and increased life expectancy.

In 2020, the population of Asia exceeded 4.5 billion, with an estimated 414 million people aged 65 and older. This number is expected to grow significantly, with projections indicating that by 2060, over 1.2 billion people in Asia will be 65 or older. This demographic shift poses various social and economic challenges, including the need for enhanced healthcare, social security systems, and policies to support the ageing population.

For sustainable development, it is essential to adapt social and economic systems to better accommodate the growing number of older persons, recognizing their contributions and ensuring they do not face poverty and social exclusion.

### **UHC AND PREPAREDNESS**

- Affordability: Public healthcare financed through general taxation initiatives like PeKa B40 and Madani Health Scheme for low-income groups:
- Telemedicine and mobile health clinics
- Accessibility : Infrastructure development in remote areas
- Infrastructure development in remote areas
- Elderly Health Programme and National Health Policy for Older Persons

Services include health education, screenings, home care, and rehabilitation

- Promoting Lifelong Learning and Education
- Enhancing Healthcare and Long-term Care
- Leveraging Technology and Innovation
- Promoting Social Inclusion and Reducing Isolation
- Facilitation Employment and Volunteer Opportunities





## STATE INITIATIVES TO SUPPORT NATIONAL AGEING POLICY

1. Establishment of Senior Citizens' committees
2. Formulation of Senior Citizens' Policies
3. Senior Citizens' Figure Award
4. Senior Citizens' Action Plan

## DISCUSSIONS

### **Question 1 :**

**Q: Are there any programs we can adopt? What kind of programs has the Government of Malaysia implemented, or what initiatives are there in Malaysia to create awareness among families on how to engage with the Education Department?**

**A:** National policy is established at the Federal level but needs to be adapted and implemented at the state or even village level. For example, state initiatives can support regional and national agendas. One such initiative is the establishment of senior citizens' communities with dedicated funding. To support this, there should be compliance measures for both the elderly and the broader community, especially regarding unemployment. Just as there are community programs for children, there should also be family support programs for the elderly. These programs should include retired veterans and distinguished senior citizens.

Additionally, cities should have specific business policies for seniors, and there should be action plans for families, parliamentarians, and policymakers. Research from universities can provide valuable insights and checklists for families to follow. Every department and industry should have tailored schemes and assistance for senior citizens according to their specific criteria. Moreover, establishing senior citizen counseling centers is essential, as the basic rights and needs of seniors differ from those of other groups. These centers will address the unique requirements of seniors and ensure they receive appropriate support and assistance.

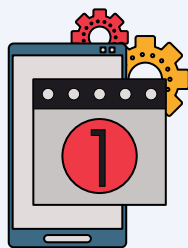
### **Question 2 :**

**Q: Do you need to ensure that you receive approval after nurturing the initiatives in our country? I believe that storytelling and other responsibilities might help with this. Can you share your thoughts on how we might approach this, perhaps through championing annual initiatives?**



**A:** For example, if you are researching the economy, you should be aware that at the national level, under the Prime Minister, there is a committee for the elderly. This committee is often led by women. When forming similar committees in every ministry, there should also be representation from various groups, and an annual report should be generated based on their initiatives. For the care economy, there should be a dedicated committee for this purpose. As our community ages, elderly individuals will become an integral part of the economy—potentially 20% of the workforce. Therefore, the care economy should have a special policy developed with input from experts, universities, and NGOs to advise on formulating policies and initiatives for this sector. In terms of both the economy and education, this should be systematically addressed. It is not enough to only consider these issues sporadically. Every industry should include this agenda, given that 20% of the population will be elderly. By 2017, we should have been preparing for this, as lawmakers and policymakers. Preparing policies in advance will ensure that budgets and facilities are in place to support this group. When addressing ageing and care work, which is a common issue, it is important to consider effective administration and responsibilities. We need to explore how to better manage this and potentially establish annual championing initiatives. The right solution involves grouping agencies to focus on funding and welfare, particularly for children. Collaboration with the government is crucial for implementing a comprehensive approach. I recommend that community development should receive substantial support, and this should be done responsibly.





## SESSION 2

### AGEING PREPAREDNESS: TECHNOLOGICAL SUPPORT



*Session Chair : Ms. Tiffang Oon, CEO of Malaysia One Hundred*

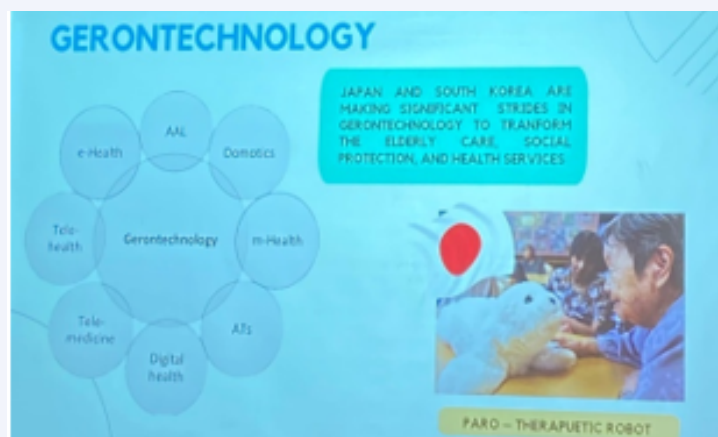


*Hon. Dr. Hajjah Halimah Ali, MP Malaysia*



**Hon. Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali :** The role of technology in supporting the ageing population includes digital health services. Health solutions and assistive technologies are essential, particularly in Asia and especially in Malaysia. Malaysia has reported a notable increase in the percentage of citizens aged 65 and above. As of 2024, this age group constitutes 8.1% of the population, and by 2040, it is projected to rise to 14.5%. This significant increase will place considerable pressure on the nation's care system.

However, the rapid advancement of technology also offers excellent opportunities to enhance the lives of the elderly. Technologies designed to address the specific needs of the elderly are gaining worldwide recognition and should be central to any policies concerning the elderly and technology. Japan and South Korea are making significant strides in transforming elderly care, social protection, and health services through their own technologies. For example, Japan has developed therapeutic robots that provide companionship and reduce stress among elderly patients. These therapeutic robots, which learn from interactions, recognize faces, and respond with affection, have become highly popular among seniors. In South Korea, AI technologies are being integrated into elderly care facilities to monitor residents' health and activity levels. AI systems can take calls, monitor sleep patterns, and alert caregivers to any unusual behavior, enhancing safety and response times. For instance, a robot can keep company with an elderly person living alone and call emergency services when necessary.



**Slide of GERONTECHNOLOGY**

Robots can assist elderly patients with tasks like deployment and cleaning. AI robots can even engage with elderly patients in ways that support their independence, which would otherwise be challenging. Technological evolution is unfolding rapidly, but there is a crucial need for solutions that cater specifically to the needs of ageing population, particularly in enhancing healthcare and promoting activity.

Many Asian countries still face challenges in technology and Internet infrastructure necessary for virtual communication. Issues such as varying geographical conditions, costs, and infrastructure disparities complicate the situation.

In Malaysia, the use of AI and robotics in elderly care is still in its early stages. However, there are encouraging developments underway. Academic and research institutions are exploring AI-driven solutions for elder care, focusing on devices for detection, rehabilitation, and simulation suits to bolster health advocacy. There is a critical need to transition from research to practical implementation, integrating positive outcomes from these research initiatives into standard practices across social services. Digital health solutions, such as telehealth services, have been integrated into healthcare systems to enhance convenience and safety. These services allow for remote consultations and monitoring, reducing the need for physical visits to healthcare facilities.

**The Challenge :** Addressing these issues requires national support and educational programs aimed at empowering seniors to confidently utilize these technologies. It is crucial to implement robust data protection measures to ensure privacy and security. Additionally, bridging the digital divide is essential for enhancing digital infrastructure, especially in rural areas where connectivity is often limited. Malaysia is making efforts to introduce assistive technologies for the elderly. Government initiatives include providing mobility aids like wheelchairs and developing smart home technology to enhance the safety and comfort of elderly individuals living independently. Championing technologies that integrate elderly care with education is vital. Community centers, NGOs, and educational institutions should lead training programs to improve technological literacy among seniors. These programs should include workshops, tutorials, and personalized assistance to help seniors become proficient with digital devices and applications. Affordability remains a significant barrier. To enhance accessibility, it is essential to explore subsidy schemes, grants, and partnerships with technology providers. Governments and private sector initiatives should prioritize financial support mechanisms to facilitate affordable access to essential devices and services for the elderly. Embracing technology while adhering to ethical standards aligned with the values of elderly citizens is essential. Utilizing AI, robotics, digital health solutions, and assistive technologies can significantly improve the quality of life for our elderly population, enhancing their independence and well-being. Let us collaborate to turn this vision into reality, ensuring that elderly individuals live with dignity and contribute positively to society.





*Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna, Vice-Chair of IAPPD, India*

***Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna :***

**Importance of Taking Care of Our Parents/Elders and Finding God in Modern Times Asian and Indian Scenario:**

- Asia is experiencing a rapid demographic shift, with a significant increase in the ageing population. This trend is reshaping the social, economic, and healthcare landscapes across the continent.
- In Asia as a whole, the proportion of the elderly is expected to increase from 13.7% to 35.7% between 2022 and 2050.
- Although India is a young country with a predominantly young population, the growth rate of the elderly population is increasing rapidly.
- The percentage of the elderly in India has been rising swiftly in recent years, and this trend is likely to continue in the coming decades.
- The share of the population over the age of 60 is projected to increase from 10.5% in 2022 to 20.8% in 2050.

### **Caring for the Elderly : My Journey :**

- In modern times, everyone is making special efforts to find God, but what they may overlook is that the easiest way to reach out to God is by taking care of our parents and elders.

### **Story Summary :**

- The story revolves around a small child who insisted that his parents bring his grandfather back from the old age home. Both parents worked for a multinational company and relied on a tutor for their child's needs. The child was looked after by servants.

### **Impact of Grandfather :**

- When the grandfather joined the family, the grandson's overall demeanor improved positively. The grandfather instilled valuable life skills in the grandchild, helping him excel in competitive exams.

### **Importance of Elders :**

- The story is a perfect example of the importance of elders and parents in our lives, and it offers a solution to the growing need for old age homes in society.

### **Our Initiatives :**

- Inspired by the story, my associates and I began conducting motivational seminars for students in various educational institutes. We highlight the importance of caring for elders and encourage students to lead by example.

### **Honoring Exemplary Families :**

- We also honor families who have set an example by taking care of their elders or parents in extremely difficult circumstances.

### **College Students' Initiative :**

- College students from Baba Augarh Fateh Nath Girls College, Jaijon, under my chairmanship, spent an entire day with the elders in their village, assisting them with daily household chores. This experience became a priceless memory for the students.





# DISCUSSIONS

## **Question 1 :**

***Q: My parents have a lot of trouble to navigate all the technology in, even like e-payment services. So are there any initiatives to help with this digital literacy. And to implement all this AI?***

**A:** We have a lot of resources in our world, but many are not fully utilized. I've been advocating for this issue with the state government, suggesting that we should allocate some time a slot for discussing the importance of education and capital development. For example, many people now prefer reading eBooks and other digital content and are less interested in visiting physical libraries. However, we should consider how public libraries can be used to engage the elderly and help bridge the generation gap. Elderly individuals, who often feel lonely or disconnected, could benefit from activities and programs tailored to their needs. These could include hands-on training to help them look after themselves and use modern technology effectively, including various apps. Additionally, addressing the generation gap between the elderly and younger people is crucial. Younger generations may not fully understand or appreciate the needs and experiences of the elderly. To bridge this gap, we could advocate for policies that make public libraries and community centers more welcoming and supportive to both age groups.

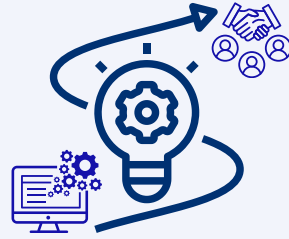
## **Question 2 :**

***Q: Do you think that digital literacy will still be a serious problem in the next 10 to 20 years? In my opinion, as we reach 40 years old, the current parents, who are in 40 years old and 50 years old, already know how to use phones and are digitally literate enough.***

**A:** Maybe not as much as our generation, because when we were younger, we were not exposed to all these gadgets and the Internet. We went to public libraries and used physical resources. Today's technology will be different in 20 years, 10 years, or even next year. We should look for more advancements, innovation, and improvisation to address current issues and the changing dynamics of the population. We must be prepared to change, and I think there is potential for exploration in this area. For instance, grandparents sometimes find it easier to confide in and make friends with their grandchildren, who might be more available than busy parents. This can benefit the mental health of the elderly and the grandchildren. Adopting new approaches from the younger generation can be valuable. So, at the end of our session, thank you so much for your time today.







## SESSION 3

# TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN " CARE ECONOMY "



1. Examine the concept of care economy and its implications for Malaysia and ASEAN countries. Discuss the significance of care work, both paid and unpaid, in the economy and society.
2. Explore the role of AI, robotics, and other technological advancements in the care economy. Discuss how technology can enhance the efficiency and quality of care services, and the potential impact on job opportunities in the care sector.
3. Discuss the role of public-private partnerships in developing and sustaining the care economy. Explore collaborative models that can leverage resources, expertise, and innovation from both sectors.



**Mr. Hairil Fadzly bin Md Akir, Deputy Director of the National Population and Family Development Board, Malaysia**

### **Mr. Hairil Fadzly bin Md Akir :**

The care economy refers to the sector responsible for providing care and services that nurture and support the current and future populations. This sector includes both paid and unpaid work, encompassing formal and informal care activities.



### The Care Economy :

- **Definition:** The sector of the economy responsible for the provision of care and services that contribute to the nurturing and reproduction of current and future populations.
- **Cradle-to-Grave Care Economy:** The care economy includes paid (employed in both formal and informal sectors) and unpaid work through which care is provided for others.

### The Care Economy and Its Implications for the Nation :

- **Investment Benefits:** Investing in the care economy can create an adequate care system, improving gender gaps in labor markets by increasing the number of women in the workforce. A lack of adequate care infrastructure significantly hinders women's workforce participation, limiting their choice of work, remuneration, and career progression.
- **Global Context:** According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 76% of unpaid care work is performed by women. Better functioning care systems that recognize, reduce, and redistribute unpaid care work can create more and better-paid jobs for care workers and ensure their representation, which is critical for closing gender gaps.
- **Economic Impact:** Valuing unpaid care work in GDP figures could significantly boost economic growth. For instance, unpaid care work in Malaysian homes would amount to RM379 billion, accounting for a fifth of the service sector.
- **Job Creation:** Investing in the care economy could create 300 million jobs globally by 2035. This investment could also help tackle poverty and gender inequality, providing essential services across our lifespans.
- **Demographic Transition:** As societies age and labor forces shrink, the demand for care will surge, necessitating increased investment in the care economy.

### Issues Related to Confinement Care / Postnatal Care:

- **Current Scenario:** With an average of 500,000 births each year, nearly 70% of young mothers still seek traditional massage services and postnatal care. However, the current ratio of practitioners to mothers in labor is 1:26, making it challenging for young mothers to access adequate postpartum care services.



- **Solution:** Introducing “MamaCare,” a digital platform that provides convenient booking and access to cognitive care services. This platform offers customized care plans and various service packages. To improve the industry, there must be development initiatives and enforcement to ensure quality and legal operation of services, protecting both customers and the public interest.

### Significance of Care Work in the Economy and Society

- **Economic Driver:** The care economy is a potential driver of economic growth. Recognizing and valuing unpaid care work in GDP figures could significantly enhance economic output.
- **Policy Recommendations:** Building a “Cradle-to-Grave Care Economy” can provide a robust framework for supporting care work, ensuring quality services, and fostering economic growth through strategic investments and policy measures.



**Ms. Nadiah Hanim Abdul Latif, President of the Malaysian Rare Disorders Society**

#### **Ms. Nadiah Hanim Abdul Latif :**

The intersection of technology, innovation, and public-private partnerships in advancing the care economy is complex. Discussions often focus on flexible care, fee subsidies, and improving employee practices, but we must consider all groups, including men, children, and people of all ages.

- Rare diseases impact around 300 million people worldwide, more than those with HIV and cancer combined, and close to those with diabetes. With over 7,000 rare conditions, their prevalence varies but is generally rare, often affecting only one in 4,000 live births.
- In Malaysia, conditions like Pain and Syndrome are as rare as one in 3.5 million people, often overlooked in policy and budgeting despite their significant collective impact. They require care similar to that of more common conditions.
- About 95% of rare disease patients lack treatment access. Treatments are often costly and lifelong, with diagnoses frequently delayed by years. With 70% of rare diseases manifesting in childhood, anyone could be affected, highlighting the need for broader care economy considerations.



The Rare Disorder Society in Malaysia supports 18 societies and manages over 32 support groups. We aim to implement a national rare disease policy by the end of 2024, following India's 2021 policy introduction. Our strategy emphasizes advocacy, collaboration, and enabling. People with rare diseases and disabilities should be seen as contributors rather than just service users, with proper support enabling significant contributions. High treatment costs are a major issue. For instance, Butterfly Syndrome causes painful skin issues, though some treatments are covered by national healthcare.

By 2065, Malaysia will be a super-aged nation, increasing challenges for caregivers. Technology, AI, and adaptive wearables present opportunities for community integration and health system improvements. AI and robotics can enhance early disease detection and improve treatment methods, such as in Hemophilia. Innovations reducing treatment frequency could greatly improve patients' lives. Examining successful approaches from other countries and adapting them to local needs can improve handling rare diseases. Malaysia has approved various treatments and collaborates with various stakeholders to address stigma and improve newborn screening. Many people with rare diseases face job challenges and become entrepreneurs. Integrating them into society and viewing challenges as growth opportunities can enhance service delivery and societal integration. Focusing on integrated services across ministries and public-private efforts will ensure sustainable and affordable therapies, creating effective interventions for the care economy.

## DISCUSSIONS

### **Question 1:**

**Q:** *How can one develop caregiving skills, especially within a family setting? Are there systems or programs available for interviewing caregivers, such as those for mama care, and how can they provide professional certification? Could you also share any relevant programs or resources?*

**A:** Under social work, we have more than 20 national standards, which are still in effect. Bamaka is one of these standards, and we have over 20. We provide training to all caregivers to ensure they meet these standards, whether they are caring for the elderly, family members, or individuals with disabilities. Additionally, I would like to mention that I am a member of the National Technical Patient Education Training Council, and I have been discussing the care economy for the past 10 years. While acknowledging what has been done and what still needs to be done, I believe there are more fundamental aspects to consider.

In Vietnam, we have observed a significant increase in social and indigenous approaches to supporting mothers who are either returning to work or choosing to stay at home. These approaches include integrating them into the gig or care economy. We are now seeing similar developments in Indonesia, Vietnam, and India, where social enterprises are creating databases of trained nannies who are vetted through processes including child rights training, nutrition education, and child protection. This ensures that caregivers are not just random individuals but are qualified to provide quality care for children.



## SESSION 4

# CARE ECONOMY: FINANCING AND SUSTAINABILITY OF OLDER PERSONS CARE



**1. Future of Care Economy:** Discuss the future trends and challenges in the care economy. Explore potential opportunities for collaboration and partnerships between Malaysia and ASEAN countries to build a resilient and sustainable care economy.

**2. Caregiver Recognition and Support:** Discuss strategies to recognize and support caregivers in the care economy. Explore policies and initiatives that can improve the working conditions, wages, and rights of caregivers.

**3. Financing the Care Economy:** Discuss different financing models for the care economy, including public funding, private investments, and social insurance schemes. Explore innovative funding mechanisms and sustainable financial strategies to support the growing needs of the care economy.



***Hon. Dato' Indera Mohd Shahar bin Abdullah, MP Malaysia, Chair of the Special Select Committee on Finance and Economy***

***Hon. Dato' Indera Mohd Shahar bin Abdullah***

**:** In his speech, he underscored the urgent need to finance and sustain elderly care in the face of rising global challenges, including COVID-19 and shifting demographics. With Asia's elderly population projected to reach 1.3 billion by 2050 and Malaysia's ageing demographic expected to constitute 15% of the population by 2030, Hon. Dato' Shahar stressed the importance of implementing robust policies and strategies to support this growing sector.

He advocated for a comprehensive financing strategy that leverages public finance, private investments, and social insurance schemes. Hon. Dato' Shahar emphasized the need for initiatives such as subsidies for long-term care, expanded public healthcare facilities, and affordable care services. He also highlighted the economic potential of the care industry, urging collaboration among Asian nations to share best practices and policies. Furthermore, Hon. Dato' Shahar called for the recognition and support of caregivers through fair wages, favorable working conditions, and rights, underscoring the pivotal role of parliamentarians in creating a sustainable care environment rooted in respect, dignity, and care for all individuals.





**Hon. Raoul Manuel,  
MP Philippines**

**Hon. Raoul Manuel :** Enhancing support and recognition for caregivers, who are vital frontline workers in the care economy. While it is essential to care for our elderly, it is equally important to ensure that those providing this care receive adequate support. This encompasses various aspects of caregiver welfare, including financial support from both public and private sources. The Philippines is experiencing a significant demographic shift with a growing ageing population, particularly those aged 60 and above, as highlighted by the Commission on Population and Development. This shift will have profound implications for our society. In the Philippines, the strong tradition of multi-generational living means that many families care for their elderly members within the home. This setup underscores the need to address not only the physical but also the emotional and psychological needs of senior citizens.

Moreover, a considerable number of Filipinos work abroad due to various factors that drive them to seek better opportunities overseas. This has led the current administration to focus on improving domestic conditions to prevent Filipino workers, particularly those in the care sector, from feeling the need to leave their families for better prospects abroad. The demand for Filipino caregivers is rising, and it is crucial to address the social implications of this trend. The government is committed to improving local conditions and safeguarding workers, whether they remain in the country or work overseas. In response to these challenges, the Philippines recently enacted the Caregiver Welfare Act on November 23, 2023. This law aims to ensure comprehensive protections for Filipino caregivers, both domestically and internationally. It emphasizes the need for collaboration between the Philippine government and host countries to guarantee that caregivers are treated with respect and shielded from abuse, harassment, violence, and economic exploitation. The Caregiver Welfare Act defines caregivers as individuals aged 18 and older, tackling concerns related to child labor, and applies to those working in various settings, including private homes and nursing facilities. It covers all caregivers, regardless of their employment source, whether through local job fairs or private agencies. The law also promotes gender equality by encouraging both men and women to take on caregiving roles.

It mandates that employment contracts be signed before work commences, in a language both parties understand, to prevent abuse and ensure clarity regarding employment terms. To protect caregivers' well-being, the law limits working hours to a maximum of 8 hours per day and provides for overtime and night shift differentials. Wages must be paid in cash rather than goods or services, and caregivers are entitled to a 13th-month pay. Employers are required to provide proper accommodation and basic necessities, ensuring that caregivers have private sleeping arrangements if they reside in the employer's home. Caregivers facing abuse or violations have the right to terminate their contracts and seek compensation. The implementation of the Caregiver Welfare Act will be overseen by the Department of Migrant Workers, the Department of Labor and Employment, and the Technical Education and Skills Development Agency, ensuring that Filipino caregivers receive the protection and support they deserve both at home and abroad.

**Hon. Sri Wulan Sutomo Jasmin :** Indonesia's diverse landscape, with its 34 provinces, presents a range of socio-economic conditions. A significant portion of these provinces are rural and underserved, where many residents face challenges related to education and resource availability. Despite the legal framework mandating education up to high school, the implementation and accessibility remain inconsistent, particularly in rural areas. The elderly population faces unique challenges, as many do not benefit from adequate policy support. The government's insurance policy for the elderly is designed to address these issues by providing financial assistance that supplements their needs.



**Hon. Sri Wulan Sutomo Jasmin,  
MP Indonesia**

This insurance operates on a matching principle, likely aimed at encouraging additional support from other sources. A significant portion of the elderly still engage in work, particularly in agriculture within the informal sector. This continued labor highlights the economic necessity and possibly the lack of sufficient retirement support. Family dynamics further complicate the situation, especially for those who must manage the care of elderly parents while balancing their own housing situations. Relocating elderly family members can be particularly difficult when many people live in their own homes. The Family Hope Program represents a comprehensive approach to welfare.

By issuing family welfare cards instead of cash, the program targets essential needs more effectively and reduces the risks associated with direct cash transfers. The inclusion of training and capacity-building components aims to provide long-term benefits by enhancing participants' skills and opportunities. The program also imposes certain conditions, such as mandatory vaccinations for children, to ensure that fundamental health needs are met.



**Mr. Chua Choon Hwa, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Women, Children and Community Development, Malaysia**

**Mr. Chua Choon Hwa :** Asia, including India and China, has the biggest population. The total fertility rate is getting lower and lower, while people are living longer and longer. Previously, when you had more babies, we talked about the future and the cost implications. However, as that number decreases, the overall cost is also expected to decrease. Another issue is that the current data shows a significant number of people living to 100 years or more. For example, there are 92,000 people above 100 years old in Japan. In Malaysia, we now have more than 1,000 people who are over 100 years old.

This increase in longevity presents a challenge for all of us. We need to plan for the financial implications and the care required for an ageing population. Thankfully, the Unity Government under the leadership of Prime Minister is addressing these issues. We are focusing on education and economic opportunities. In Malaysia, the education rate for women is 56.2% compared to 82% for men, which highlights the need for more resources in this area. We also need to address issues related to fair work and the legal costs associated with them. Looking ahead, there will be a tremendous opportunity to create facilities and provide training and certification for those working in the care industry. We need to ensure that elderly care services are available not just in institutions but also in households. The decrease in the number of institutional facilities means there will be a greater need for support and better care services. This is a critical issue we need to address, and it will require a significant investment in both technology and human resources.



Ranking Aged Nation Among ASEAN Countries		
No	Country	Percentage
1	Singapore	16.6
2	Thailand	12.9
3	Vietnam	8.3
4	Malaysia	7.2
5	Myanmar	7.0
6	Brunei	6.4
7	Indonesia	6.1
8	Philippines	6.0
9	Cambodia	4.7
10	Laos PDR	4.3

In Malaysia, we believe that care should ideally be provided within the family rather than in institutions. The government is supporting this approach with certain initiatives and funding for NGOs. We also need to consider whether the government and private sector should provide these services directly or if there should be a different model for service delivery. The goal is to ensure that both the elderly and those with disabilities receive high-quality care and support.

## ✨ CLOSING CEREMONY

### ***Hon. Datuk Seri Dr. Noraini binti Ahmad :***

Several topics were discussed including UHC, technology, innovation, public-private partnerships, and balancing economic sustainability. The declaration of engagement empowers individuals and highlights the importance of policies and programs that support health and rights. It encourages collaboration among ASEAN Member States to implement its goals effectively. The ageing population in Asia requires attention and preparation. The Malaysian government is dedicated to ensuring the welfare and well-being of older citizens. Strategies include elderly promotion, generational solidarity, and research. Valuing and encouraging contributions from older individuals is crucial for societal development.

In 2008, Malaysia established The University of the Third Age, learning among older individuals, and encouraging active and productive ageing. The government has also initiated a voluntary retirement savings scheme for employees. Learning from global best practices, such as Japan's integration of robotic systems and Sweden's comprehensive social welfare programs, can help us implement culturally appropriate and sustainable strategies.



### ***Hon. Datuk Seri Dr. Noraini binti Ahmad, Deputy Minister of Women, Family and Community Development of Malaysia***

The silver economy in Asia presents opportunities for innovation in healthcare, technology, and financial services. As parliamentarians, we must lead the change in our countries to enhance preparedness for ageing populations.



# ATTACHMENTS

## Attachment 1 : Agenda

**Parliamentarians' Regional Meeting on Ageing Preparedness and  
Care Economy in Asia  
18 July 2024, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**

**Agenda**

Time	Activity
<b>Meeting: July 18, Thursday</b>	
8:30-9:00	<b>Registration</b> Venue: Ballroom, Seri Pacific Hotel, Kuala Lumpur
9:00-9:50	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>  MC: <b>Ms. Mazidah binti Mohamed</b> , Parliament of Malaysia  Welcoming Remarks ➤ <b>Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How</b> , Vice President of AFPPD Malaysia  Opening Addresses ➤ <b>Hon. Dato Sri Alexander Nanta Linggi</b> , President of AFPPD Malaysia ➤ <b>Hon. Tan Sri Dato' (Dr.) Johari bin Abdul</b> , Speaker of the House of Representatives
9:50-10:00	<b>Group Photo</b>
10:00-10:30	<b>Coffee Break</b> Venue: Ballroom Foyer
10:30-11:20	<b>Session 1: "UHC and Ageing Preparedness":</b>  1. Active Ageing Programs: Discuss the current active ageing programs in Asian countries. Evaluate their effectiveness and identify areas for improvement. Explore how AI or technological support can enhance these programs and improve outcomes for the elderly.  2. Universal Health Coverage (UHC): Assess the UHC infrastructure in participants' countries for elderly care. Discuss the integration of local support and the need for improvement and potential solutions.  3. Caregiver Support: Explore the challenges faced by caregivers in Malaysia and other Asian (ASEAN?) countries. Discuss what kind of parliamentarians' solutions can provide better support and resources for caregivers, such as remote monitoring systems or caregiver assistive technologies.  Chair: <b>Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How</b> , MP Malaysia  Presentation (10 minutes each) ➤ <b>Hon. YB Liew Chin Tong</b> , MP Malaysia ➤ <b>Hon. Senator Datuk Wira Dr. Mohd Hatta bin Md. Ramli</b> , MP Malaysia ➤ <b>Hon. Dr Kolakanh PHOMMAVONG</b> , MP Lao PDR ➤ <b>Hon. Datuk Hajah Mumtaz binti Md. Nawi</b> , MP Malaysia  <b>Question and Answer</b>



11:20-11:30	<b>Short Break</b>
11:30-12:40	<p><b>Session 2: "Ageing Preparedness": Technological Support</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technology in Ageing: Discuss the role of technology in supporting ageing populations. Explore AI, robotics, and other technological advancements that can improve the quality of life for the elderly. Discuss challenges and opportunities in implementing these technologies.</li> <li>2. Digital Health Solutions: Explore digital health solutions, such as mobile apps, wearables, and remote monitoring systems, that can empower the elderly to manage their health and well-being. Discuss the benefits, risks, and ethical considerations of these technologies.</li> <li>3. Assistive Technologies: Discuss assistive technologies that can support the elderly in daily activities, mobility, and independent living. Explore innovations in smart homes, mobility aids, and other assistive devices.</li> </ol> <p>Chair: <b>Ms. Tiffany Oon</b>, CEO of Malaysia One Hundred</p> <p>Presentation (10 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Hon. Dr. Hajah Halimah Ali</b>, MP Malaysia</li> <li>➤ <b>Mr. Avinash Rai Khanna</b>, Vice-Chair of IAPPD</li> </ul> <p><b>Question and Answer</b></p>
12:40-13:30	<p><b>Lunch Networking opportunities</b> Location: Zende Restaurant, Seri Pacific Kuala Lumpur</p>
13:30-14:50	<p><b>Session 3: Technology, Innovation, and Public-Private partnership in "Care Economy"</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Examine the concept of care economy and its implications for Malaysia and ASEAN countries. Discuss the significance of care work, both paid and unpaid, in the economy and society.</li> <li>2. Explore the role of AI, robotics, and other technological advancements in the care economy. Discuss how technology can enhance the efficiency and quality of care services, and the potential impact on job opportunities in the care sector.</li> <li>3. Discuss the role of public-private partnerships in developing and sustaining the care economy. Explore collaborative models that can leverage resources, expertise, and innovation from both sectors.</li> </ol> <p>Chair: <b>Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How</b>, MP Malaysia</p> <p>Presentation: (10 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Mr. Hairil Fadzly bin Md Akir</b>, Deputy Director of the National Population and Family Development Board (LPPKN)</li> <li>➤ <b>Ms. Nadiyah Hanim Abdul Latif</b>, President of the Malaysian Rare Disorders Society</li> </ul> <p><b>Question and Answer</b></p>



14:50-15:00	<b>Short Break</b>
15:00-16:10	<p><b>Session 4: Care Economy: Financing and Sustainability of Older Persons Care</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Future of Care Economy:</b> Discuss the future trends and challenges in the care economy. Explore potential opportunities for collaboration and partnerships between Malaysia and ASEAN countries to build a resilient and sustainable care economy.</li> <li>2. <b>Caregiver Recognition and Support:</b> Discuss strategies to recognize and support caregivers in the care economy. Explore policies and initiatives that can improve the working conditions, wages, and rights of caregivers.</li> <li>3. <b>Financing the Care Economy:</b> Discuss different financing models for the care economy, including public funding, private investments, and social insurance schemes. Explore innovative funding mechanisms and sustainable financial strategies to support the growing needs of the care economy.</li> </ol> <p>Chair: <b>Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How</b>, MP Malaysia</p> <p>Keynote Speech (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Hon. Dato' Indera Mohd Shahar bin Abdullah</b>, MP Malaysia, Chair of the Special Select Committee on Finance and Economy</li> </ul> <p>Presentation: (10 minutes each)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Hon. Raoul Manuel</b>, MP Philippines</li> <li>➤ <b>Hon. Sri Wulan Sutomo Jasmin</b>, MP Indonesia</li> <li>➤ <b>Mr. Chua Choon Hwa</b>, Deputy Secretary General of the Ministry of Women, Children and Community Development</li> </ul> <p><b>Question and Answer</b></p>
16:10-17:00	<p><b>Roundtable Discussion</b></p> <p>Opens with Concluding Remarks: <b>Hon. Howard Lee Chuan How</b>, MP Malaysia</p>
17:00-17:40	<p><b>Closing</b></p> <p>MC: <b>Ms. Mazidah binti Mohamed</b>, Parliament of Malaysia</p> <p>Addresses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Hon. Datuk Seri Dr. Noraini binti Ahmad</b>, Deputy Minister of Women, Family and Community Development of Malaysia</li> </ul>
<b>Departure: July 19, Wednesday</b>	
<b>END OF PROGRAM</b>	

**Organized by:**

The Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD) Malaysia  
The Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

**Supported by:**

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)



 **ATTACHMENT 2 : LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING ON AGEING  
PREPAREDNESS AND CARE ECONOMY IN ASIA  
18 JULY 2024, KUALA LUMPUR**

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

**AFPPD MALAYSIA**

1. HON. DATO SRI ALEXANDER NANTA LINGGI
2. HON. MR. HOWARD LEE CHUAN HOW
3. HON. DR. MOHAMMED TAUFIQ BIN JOHARI
4. HON. DATUK SERI DR. NORAINI BINTI AHMAD
5. HON. SEN. DATUK WIRA DR. MOHD HATTA BIN MD. RAMLI
6. HON. DATUK WILLIE ANAK MONGIN
7. HON. MS. ISNARAISSAH MUNIRAH BINTI MAJILIS
8. HON. MR. MUHAMAD ISLAHUDDIN BIN ABAS
9. HON. DATO' MOHD ISAM BIN MOHD ISA
10. HON. DR. HALIMAH BINTI ALI
11. HON. DATUK VERDON BIN BAHANDA
12. HON. MR. CHIEW CHOON MAN
13. HON. MR. FONG KUI LUN
14. HON. DATO' MOHD SHAHAR BIN ABDULLAH
15. HON. MUMTAZ BIN MD. NAWI

**KPWKM / LPPKN**

1. MR. ISMAHALIL BIN ISHAK
2. DR. KHANSA BT ABD HALIM
3. MRS. NORHASLINDAH BINTI HASSIM
4. MR. MOHD. KHAIRI BIN NASIR
5. MRS. AINI FAZANA BINTI ZAINAL ABIDIN
6. DR ZILAL BINTI SAARI
7. DR. KOMATHY THIAGARAJAN
8. MRS. MOHD FIRDAUS MAZALAN
9. MR. SALLEHUDDIN BIN ISMAIL
10. MR. MD NOH BIN SAIMAN
11. MS. KHUZAILAH BT AFFANDI
12. MRS. NUR FARAHUDA BT ABDUL RAHIM





**UNFPA MALAYSIA**

1. TENGKU AIRA TENGKU RAZIF
2. SHIAU YUN CHONG
3. MR. MOHAMAD SUFIAN
4. JOLYN LOK
5. ADRIANNA FARID
6. DAVEENA KAUR

**INDONESIA**

1. HON. SRI WULAN SUTOMO JASMIN
2. MR. SAMIDJO

**CAMBODIA**

1. HON. SENG NHAK
2. YOUN TITHKAKADA
3. YOUN TITMAKARA

**INDIA**

1. MR. AVINASH RAI KHANNA
2. MR. MANMOHAN SHARMA

**LAO PDR**

1. HON. KETMANY BANDASACK
2. HON. KOLAKANH PHOMMAVONG

**PHILIPPINES**

1. HON. RAOUL DANNIEL A. MANUEL

**VIETNAM**

1. HON. NGUYEN HOANG MAI
2. HON. MME. NGUYEN HOANG UYEN

**JAPAN**

1. MS. HITOMI TSUNEKAWA





**UNFPA VIETNAM**

1. MR. VU THI BINH MINH

**Y-PEER Asia Pacific Center**

1. MR. MUKESH KUMAR SHAH (photo & video)
2. MS. TAWANSHINE LEKPETCHSAWANG (rapporteur)

**PARLIAMENT OF MALAYSIA**

1. AZREEN HANIZA ABDUL HAI
2. ROZANA BINTI ABDULLAH
3. NURAINI BINTI ROSLAN
4. DR. NUR AZYAN SHALIHAH BINTI MOHD SHAFEE
5. SAYANI BINTI UMAR
6. NURUL SAFFIDA BINTI KUSAINI
7. MUHAMMAD ANAS BIN KHAIRUL ANUAR
8. AZRI NORFIKRI BIN AZIZ
9. NUR DIYANA INDAH BINTI CHUDRI @ KHUDRI
10. NURUL FADHILAH BINTI IBHARIM
11. HAMIZAH BINTI BAHARUDDIN
12. MOHSIN BIN ABDUL MALEK
13. KLAUS RANGGA JULIAS LOUIS
14. NUR HIDAYAH BINTI MD. AMIN
15. MOHD AZHARI BIN ISMAIL
16. MOHD MOHSIN GHANI BIN ESAN GHANI
17. MOHD SHAHAR BIN MD SABRI
18. NUR SHAZA IZWANI BINTI ABD KARIM
19. AWANGKU SALLEH BIN AK ATOH

**OFFICE OF IPOH TIMOR CONSTITUENCY**

1. MUHAMMAD AZEEM BIN MOHD LENIN
2. YEONG SENG HOONG
3. LEE TECK KHEN
4. KAVEESHANTH RAJ A/L JAIARAJO
5. THIRUTHANIGESH A/L SHUNMUGHAM
6. WAFFI IZZUDDIN BIN ADAM
7. TIFFANY OON MIN-I



The report was prepared and designed by Sangeet Kayastha, Nishant Kumar, Noravit Suwanviwatana (Ravit), Tawanshine Leketchsawang (Nui), YPEER Asia Pacific Center Team, AFPPD Team and APDA Team . The photos were captured by Mukesh Kumar Shah.

The materials of the meeting can be accessed by requesting to APDA as well as images and highlights can be read on website and social media.

You can go through the video highlights through the link <https://youtu.be/oXtauXnDFXY>



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