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Presentation Outline

- 1. Introduction: ASEAN ageing context
- 2. Retirement Village Concept
- 3. Valuation complexities and methodologies
- 4. Lessons for ASEAN valuers
- 5. Conclusion





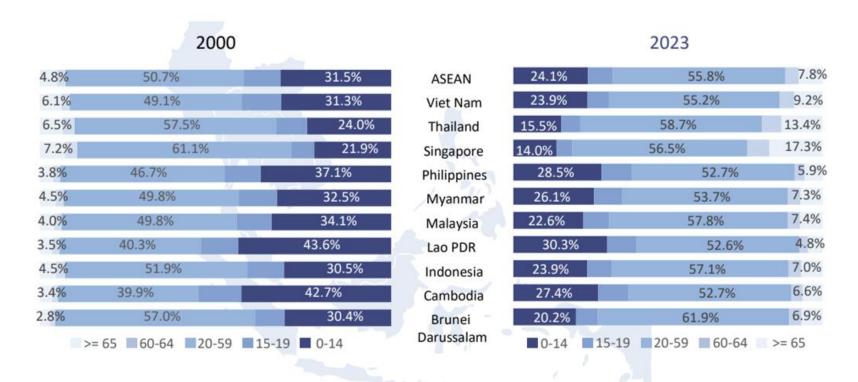
01 Introduction and context





Ageing in ASEAN

Figure 1 Population age structure (% of total) by ASEAN member states 2000 and 2023



Source: ASEAN (2024)

■ Rapid ageing across ASEAN – 1 in 6 aged 60+ by 2030.



Malaysia is an ageing nation

At the current trajectory, those 65 and above are projected to double to 14 per cent by 2044 (aged nation) and to 20 per cent by 2056, thus classifying Malaysia as a "super-aged" nation. At this rate, Malaysia will transform from an ageing nation to an aged nation in just under 25 years.



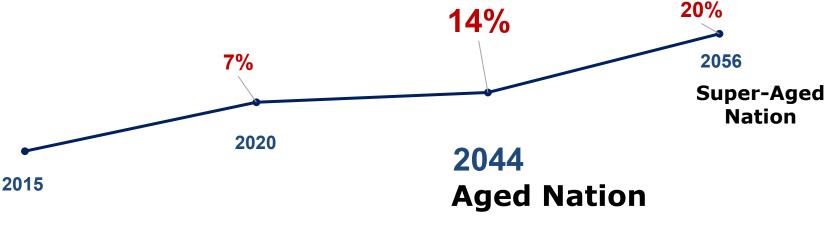


Image Source: http://3age.com.my



- Malaysia still relies on family-based care.
- Urbanisation and smaller households increase demand for alternative housing.
- Senior living and retirement villages emerging in Malaysia and Singapore.





02 Retirement Village



What is a Retirement Village?

- Purpose-built housing for elderly with healthcare and social facilities.
- Evolved from independent living to integrated retirement communities (IRCs).
- Mature markets: Australia, New Zealand.
- Drivers: longevity, urbanisation, lifestyle change.





Retirement Village Definitions

Negara / Jurisdiction	Definisi	Akta Berkaitan
Australia (Victoria)	"Retirement village" means a community where most residents are 55 years or older or are retired from full-time employment (or are spouses/partners of such people); residents receive accommodation and services, other than services provided in a residential care or aged care facility; and at least one of the residents, as a contractual condition of entering the retirement village, paid an ingoing contribution that was not rent.	Retirement Villages Act 1986 (VIC), Section 3
Australia (New South Wales)	retirement village is a complex containing residential premises that are— (a) predominantly or exclusively occupied, or intended to be predominantly or exclusively occupied, by retired persons who have entered into village contracts with an operator of the complex, or (b) prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.	Retirement Villages Act 1999 (NSW), Section 5
Australia (Queensland)	"Retirement village" is premises where older members of the community or retired persons reside, or are to reside, in Independent Living Unit's or serviced units, under a retirement village scheme.	Retirement Villages Act 1999 (QLD), Section 5
Australia (Western Australia)	"Retirement village" means a complex of residential premises, whether or not including hostel units, and appurtenant land, occupied or intended for occupation under a retirement village scheme or used or intended to be used for or in connection with a retirement village scheme.	Retirement Villages Act 1992 (WA), Section 3
Australia (Australian Capital Territory)	"Retirement village" means a complex containing residential premises that are predominantly or exclusively occupied, or intended to be predominantly or exclusively occupied, by retired persons who have entered into retirement village contracts with the operator of the complex.	Retirement Villages Act 2012 (ACT), Section 10
New Zealand	"Retirement village" means the part of any property, building, or other premises that contains 2 or more residential units that provide, or are intended to provide, residential accommodation together with services or facilities or both predominantly for persons in their retirement; and includes any common areas and facilities to which residents of the retirement village have access under their occupation right agreements.	Retirement Villages Act 2003, Section 6
United Kingdom	There is no specific legal definition of "retirement village" in UK legislation. Generally, it refers to housing developments offering independent living for older adults, often with communal facilities and optional care services.	Not legislated; varies by provider and local planning regulations.

Retirement Village Typologies

- <u> United Kingdom</u>
 - 1. Retirement Homes
 2. Integrated Retirement Homes
 - 3. Long Term Care Homes

- Japa
 - 1. Fee Based Housing with Nursing Care
 - 2. Residential-Type-Fee-Based Senior Housing
 - 3. Healthy-Type-Fee-Based Senior Housing
 - 4. Senior Housing with Support Serviced
 - 5. Group Home
 - 6. Special Care Nursing
 - 7. Intermediate Nursing Home
 - 8. Long-Term Care Sanatorium
 - 9. Care House
 - 10. Silver Housing





South Korea

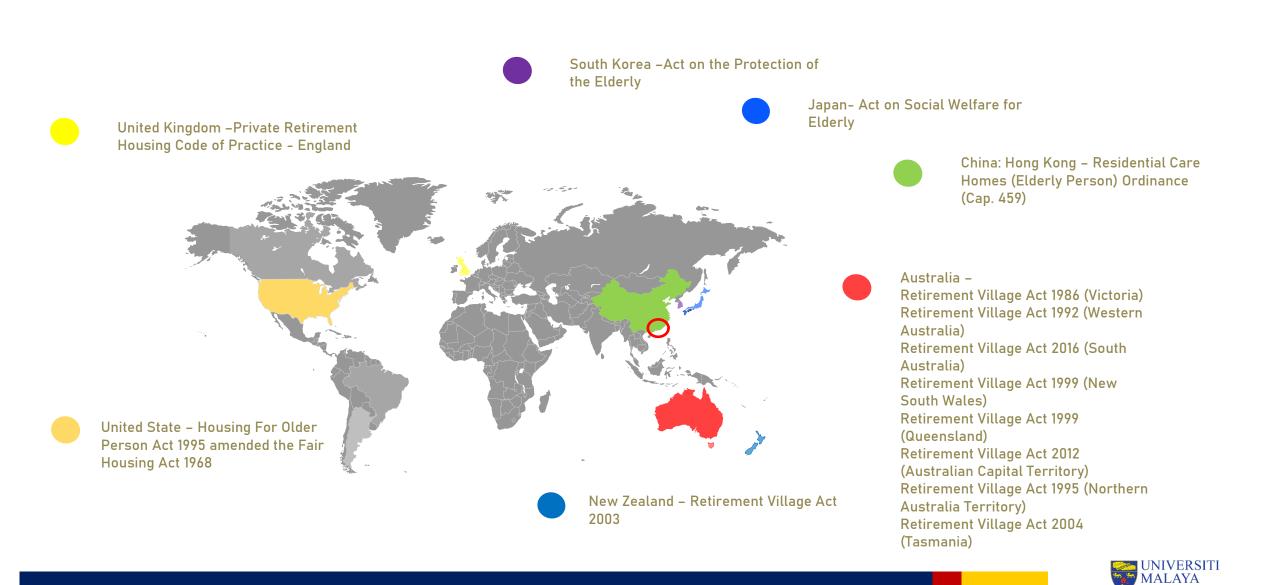
- 1. Retirement Village
- 2. Public Housing for Elderly

- China: Hong Kong -
 - 1. Residential Care Home for Elderly
 - 2. Senior Living / Housing

New Zealand – Retirement Village



Legislation related to Retirement Village/ Integrated Retirement Communities



Business & Tenure Models

- Sale Ownership (freehold/leasehold), pay service fees.
- Rent Monthly payment, no ownership.
- Right to Occupy Entry contribution + DMF, no title.
- Life Lease Lump-sum for lifetime stay, partial refund.
- Shared Ownership Partial ownership + rent for balance.



Table 1 Overview of Retirement Village/ Integrated Retirement Communities of selected countries

Country	Common tenure / Business Model	Core business model	Typical resident payments	Who drives the market	Example of Operator/ Developer
Australia	Licence-to- occupy / long lease	Resident-funded DMF model (entry contribution + DMF on exit)	Upfront ingoing contribution; service/maintenance fees; Deferred Management Fee (DMF) deducted on exit; possible capital-gain share	groups, REIT partnerships	Aveo, Lendlease Retirement Living
New Zealand	Right-to- Occupy (RTO) licence	DMF model with strong consumer protections (under RV Act)	Ingoing licence payment; weekly village/service fees; DMF on exit	Large specialist operators (often listed)	Ryman Healthcare, Metlifecare
United Kingdom	Long leasehold sale; rental; shared ownership	Sale/rent of units + service charges; some care packages on demand	Purchase price or rent; service/amenity charges; care fees if taken	Private developers, housing associations, non-profits; self-reg via ARCO	Villages,
Japan	Rental; lifetime/long building lease; fee-based homes	Service-led (hospitality + care); real estate supports care business	Monthly rent/management; care/wellness packages; admission/key money in some models	Private healthcare/insurance- linked operators; large developers	Sompo Care, ORIX Living
Malaysia	Sale, Rental, life lease	wellness/assisted	(entry contributions uncommon/variable)	Property developers	GreenAcres, Eden-on-the Park, Millenial Village

Source: Author's compilation and field observations



RETIREMENT VILLAGES IN MALAYSIA





(1) EDEN-ON-THE-PARK, KUCHING



















(2) GREENACRES RETIREMENT VILLAGE, IPOH



















Retirement Village Model - Malaysia

(A Development Model

- 1. Independent Living Unit Or ILU
- 2. Assisted Living*
- 3. Integrated Retirement Village

(B) Financing for Developer

- 1. Personal
- 2. WAQAF

(C) Tenure / Business
Model

- 1. Sales
- 2. Rent
- 3. Lease
- 4. Life Lease

(D) Financing for Buyer

1. Reverse Mortgage











03 Valuation



Valuation Complexities

- Specialised asset: real estate + service + technology.
- Unique contractual agreements between operators and residents
- Regulatory requirements
- Demographic affecting market
- Key risks: resident turnover, tenure, regulatory gaps.
- Requires multi-disciplinary valuation approach.



Valuation Approaches

- Discounted Cash Flow (DCF): for DMF / residentfunded models.
- Income Capitalisation: for rental-based operations.
- Comparable Analysis: market validation.
- Actuarial / Stochastic: model tenure & longevity risk.
- Reliable demographic data critical.



Key success factors for accurate retirement village valuation

- Methodological rigor: Proper application of DCF techniques with appropriate modeling of DMFs, turnover, and operational cash flows
- Data quality: Access to reliable demographic, operational, and market data for assumption development
- Risk assessment: Comprehensive analysis of tenure uncertainty, regulatory risks, and operational challenges
- Transparency: Clear documentation of assumptions, methodologies, and sensitivity analysis
- Professional competency: Specialized knowledge of the sector, regulatory environment, and valuation techniques





Technology Integration & Valuation

- Smart home systems, telehealth, PropTech.
- Improves safety and operational efficiency.
- Increases capex but reduces opex.
- Alters valuation via adjusted risk and income streams.
- Growing adoption in AUS & UK.



04

Lesson Learned & Conclusion

Lessons for ASEAN Valuers

- 1. Build DCF and modelling expertise.
- 2. Develop data infrastructure.
- 3. Support regulation and transparency.
- 4. Integrate real estate and healthcare knowledge.
- 5. Promote professional standards across ASEAN.



Conclusion

- Retirement villages = new valuation frontier.
- Integration of housing, care, and lifestyle.
- Malaysia in early stage but progressing.
- Lessons from AUS, NZ, UK inform ASEAN path.
- Valuing both financial and social value is essential.



Thank You

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Home of the Bright, Land of the Brave Di Sini Bermulanya Pintar, Tanah Tumpahnya Berani





