

Mortgage

Asset Protection Account (APA)



Get the protection your family needs

Mortgage Planning – Budget Allocation

Subject	Down Payment	Sales & Purchase Agreement	Mortgage Loan Agreement	Asset Protection Account	
Rough Calculation	% of purchase price	% of purchase price	% of Loan Amount	% of Loan Amount	
Budget Allocation	10%	3%	2%	1%	Able to shorten the loan tenure by 3 to 5 years*
				2%	Able to shorten the loan tenure by 6 to 10 years*
				3%	Able to shorten the loan tenure by 11 to 15 years*

Note * : Depends on age

What are the differences?

MRTA

- ✓ Total cost incurred
- ✓ Perceive cheaper
- ✓ Customer can choose either finance in or lump sum payment
- ✓ Cover Death and Disability

Asset Protection Account

- ✓ Total Asset planning
- ✓ Customer can choose diff mode of payment
- ✓ Cover Death, Disability or Critical illnesses
- ✓ Level coverage
- ✓ Sum insured paid to family members
- ✓ Recycle usage for future properties even refinance
- ✓ Offset outstanding loan

10 Reasons Why must engage APA instead of MRTA

No	Subject	APA (Asset Protection Account)	MRTA
1	Premium Payment	Can be yearly or other mode of payment half yearly, quarterly or monthly	Normally request for lump sum premium. If the amount is blended into the entire loan, eventually the borrower pay even more (including interest)
2	Time value of Money (TVM)	Paying in yearly basis that means you are paying on Future Value ; More cash for other opportunity or current use.	Have to pay lump sum which is the Present Value ; Less cash for other opportunity or current use
3	Level Coverage	Level Sum Assured towards the duration of coverage; means the sum assured is the same towards the tenure.	Decreasing Sum Assured towards the duration of coverage
4	Type of Coverage	Can cover for Death, Disability and Dread Disease ; upon diagnosis of critical illness, there will be a lump sum payable to settle the outstanding loan.	Usually the coverage confine to Death and Disability only . Upon diagnosis of critical illness, the borrower still needs to settle the outstanding loan.
5	Early Settlement of Loan, shorten the loan tenure to save up the interest paid	Possible to have early loan settlement due to its cash or fund value accumulation. Thus, you may able to shorten the loan tenure and save up the unnecessary interest.	Not possible because there is no cash value
6	Transferable to cover 2 nd asset	Upon completion of loan repayment of the 1 st property, the APA can be transferable for the mortgage coverage for the 2 nd property.	For 2 nd property, the borrower has to apply again for new MRTA again.
7	Insurability issue	Since the APA can be transferred to 2 nd property, the borrower has no worry of insurability and no need to apply again. (unless he needs higher coverage)	Since new application is needed for 2 nd property, the borrower may not able to insure due to medical problem if any. (Not insurable due to medical issue)
8	Financial Security for Family	Upon death, disable or disease, the sum assured payable will settle the outstanding loan and since it is a level sum assured, there is surplus of sum payable to the family as living expenses.	Upon death or disable, the sum assured will settle the outstanding loan and because of reducing sum assured, there is NO surplus to the family .
9	Supplementary Retirement Benefit	Since the plan acquire cash value or fund value, it serves as supplementary retirement fund for the borrower should he sold the property or when he completed the loan repayments.	No retirement fund for the borrower as there is NO cash value involve.
10	Savings Tool to lock in your money	It is a forced savings tool for the borrower to set aside a small token every month or every year for the entire benefit mentioned above.	No savings feature . The borrower may just spend the money on other matter instead of locking it in a savings tool due to spending habit or bad discipline in handling money.

Thank You

