JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN VETERINAR MALAYSIA

LAPORAN LIPUTAN MEDIA

Sabtu, 26 Februari 2022	
1.	**Usah jadikan perang alasan naikkan harga barang**
2.	**Penternak kontrak sambut baik subsidi harga ayam hidup**
3.	**Chicken broiler and eggs outlook pressured on rising costs**

DISEDIAKAN OLEH:

SEKSYEN KOMUNIKASI KORPORAT
JABATAN PERKHIDMATAN VETERINAR MALAYSIA

TARIKH	MEDIA	RUANGAN	MUKA SURAT
26.2.2022	BERITA HARIAN	NASIONAL	3

'Usah jadikan perang alasan naikkan harga barang'

Kementerian sedia guna Akta Pencatutan 2011 jika peniaga ambil kesempatan

Oleh Mohd Roji Kawi
mdroji@bh.com.my

Kuching: Peniaga diberi amaran untuk tidak menjadikan perang yang meletus di antara Russia dan Ukraine sejak kelmarin, sebagai alasan untuk menaikkan harga barang atau perkhidmatan mereka dengan sewenang-wenangnya.

Menteri Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna Datuk Seri Alexander Nanta Linggi, berkata walaupun prinsip ekonomi menunjukkan peperangan boleh menyebabkan harga barangan dan perkhidmatan naik, ia tidak semestinya berlaku mendadak seluruh dunia.

Justeru, beliau memberi amaran kepada peniaga supaya tidak menjadikannya alasan untuk menaikkan harga barang sesuka hati.

Tegasnya, Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Hal Ehwal Pengguna (KPDNHEP) akan membuat pemantauan rapi untuk mengesan perbuatan tidak beretika itu.

"Saya beri amaran di sini, kita pada bila-bila masa sahaja boleh menggunakan Akta Pencatutan 2011. Ada peperangan, tak ada peperangan, kita gunakan akta ini kerana sesiapa sahaja yang berniaga mestilah beretika.

"Kalau (harga) naik itu munasabah, kita okay," katanya kepada pemberita selepas membuat pemeriksaan jualan kit RTK COVID-19 dan logam berharga di sini, semalam.

Berdasarkan pengalaman, katanya, peperangan membabitkan negara pengeluar minyak seperti Russia dan Ukraine, boleh membawa kepada kenaikan harga barangan dan perkhidmatan.

"Tapi janganlah peniaga ambil kesempatan. Perang baru sahaja bermula dan mereka (peniaga) sudah pun menaikkan harga barang atas alasan harga minyak naik. Itu kita tegurlah dan kita akan ambil tindakan," katanya.

Nanta berkata, Malaysia tidak terkecuali daripada tempias konflik Russia-Ukraine ini, yang menjadi pembekal makanan ayam ke Malaysia, selain Argentina dan Brazil.

Sebagai langkah awal, katanya, kerajaan mengumumkan peruntukan RM500 juta sebagai langkah mengawal harga runcit ayam standard dan super, selain telur ayam gred A, B dan C.

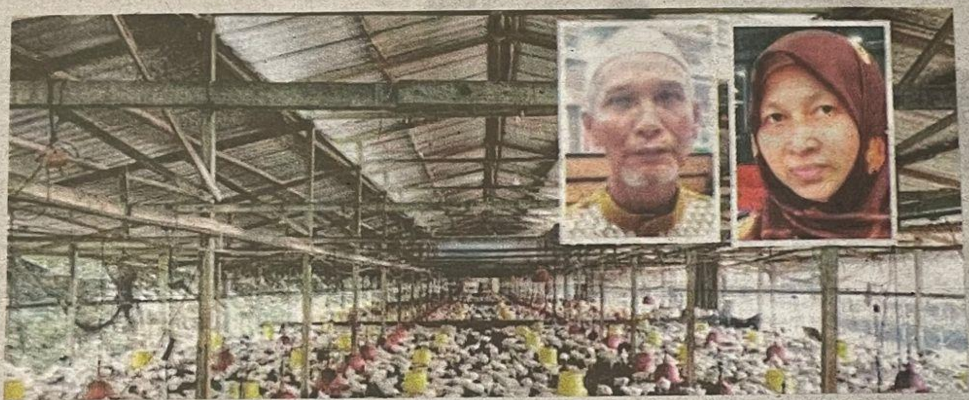
Menyentuh isu bekalan kit RTK COVID-19, beliau berkata, sejumlah 8,084 premis runcit diberi kelulusan kebenaran untuk menjual kit yang diiktiraf Pihak Berkuasa Peranti Perubatan Malaysia, bagi memudahkannya diperoleh orang ramai.

Katanya, lapan pengilang tempatan mendapat kebenaran bersyarat untuk mengeluarkan sebanyak 4.306 juta unit kit berkenaan, selain mengimport 2.34 juta unit lagi dari tujuh negara bagi memastikan bekalan mencukupi.

Kerajaan mengumumkan peruntukan RM500 juta sebagai langkah mengawal harga runcit telur ayam di pasaran.
(Foto hiasan)

TARIKH	MEDIA	RUANGAN	MUKA SURAT
26.2.2022	SINAR HARIAN	SINAR NEGERI	24

Penternak kontrak sambut baik subsidi harga ayam hidup



Penternak kontrak menyambut baik pemberian subsidi 30 sen setiap kilogram ayam hidup oleh kerajaan. Gambar kecil: Jamaluddin dan Norhayati.

TEMERLOH - Penternak kontrak di negeri ini menyambut baik pemberian subsidi harga ayam hidup sebanyak 30 sen setiap kilogram yang diberi kerajaan terhadap golongan berkenaan.

Pengerusi Persatuan Penternak Ayam Melayu Pahang, Jamaluddin Abd Ghani berkata, subsidi itu adalah sesuatu yang sudah lama dinantikan oleh penternak untuk mengatasi kenaikan harga dedak dan bahan ternakan.

"Saya mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan (MAFI) dan Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar di atas usaha membantu penternak khususnya penternak kontrak," katanya pada Jumaat.

Sementara itu, Timbalan Pengerusi persatuan, Noorhayati Ismail turut menghargai keprihatinan kerajaan terhadap masalah semasa yang dihadapi mereka.

"Pemberian subsidi ini merupakan subsidi kedua yang pernah diterima oleh penternak selepas 12 tahun dahulu. Pada tahun 2010 pemberian subsidi 20 sen pernah diberikan kepada golongan yang sama," tambahnya.

Pada 9 Februari lalu, *Sinar Harian* melaporkan kerajaan bersetuju memberikan subsidi kepada penternak ayam sebanyak 60 sen setiap kilogram dengan mengambil kira harga ayam hidup di peringkat ladang sebanyak RM5.90 sekilogram dan harga runcit ayam bulat standard sebanyak RM8.90 sekilogram.

Kerajaan kemudian memperincikan subsidi yang diberi itu dengan menetapkan penternak kontrak, integrator dan semi integrator menerima subsidi sebanyak 30 sen bagi setiap kilogram ayam hidup.

TARIKH	MEDIA	RUANGAN	MUKA SURAT
26.2.2022	THE STAR	COMPANIES AND STRATEGIES	3

Chicken broiler and egg outlook pressured on rising costs

CONSUMER

By DANIEL KHOO
danielkhoo@thestar.com.my

LISTED companies in the poultry business remain under pressure following the continued rise in raw material prices.

The sustained increase in soybean and corn prices have led to this condition – a problem which does not seem to be going away anytime soon.

"The increasing input costs for poultry farming is a global phenomenon. The high cost is inevitably affecting all poultry players given that feed is the key cost to farming," says TA Research's analyst Jeff Lye.

Adding to the pressure on poultry players is the recent government move to cap the price of chickens and eggs for five months from February to give consumers a reprieve from poultry-price inflation.

However, Lye points out that the ceiling price imposition is counterbalanced by the government's subsidies to the poultry industry during the period.

Despite this, the rising input costs will likely continue to cast a shadow on the financial outlook for the companies.

Bursa Malaysia-listed companies which are involved in the poultry industry include Leong Hup International Bhd (LHI), LTKM Bhd, Lay Hong Bhd, QL Resources Bhd, Teo Seng Capital Bhd and CCK Consolidated Holdings Bhd.

Some of the companies have other businesses that are parked under the listed entity.

"The poultry companies' financial outlook is currently hampered by the higher feedstock and logistic costs, coupled with the imposition of the price ceiling. The prices of main feedstocks such as corn and soybean have increased by 44.12% year-on-year (y-o-y) and 25.40% y-o-y respectively," an MIDF Research analyst tells *StarBizWeek*.

"The substantial increase has resulted in margin compressions of poultry companies under our coverage.

"In the recent quarter, we saw earnings decline by 20% to 27%," says the MIDF analyst.

"Global corn and soybean prices were up more than 40% y-o-y in 2021 and in the year-to-date for 2022, the prices are still extending its uptrend owing to various uncertainties globally," Lye tells *StarBizWeek*.

This has started to affect the profit margins of both QL's integrated livestock farming (ILF) segment and LHI's livestock feed business segment, according to Lye.

"Margins contractions are seen in QL and LHI specifically. But bear in mind, some periods of the reported financials were during a time when the economy was affected by the lockdowns with dine-in services being banned," Lye says.

"If this does not repeat, it is likely that any future (cost) pass-through planned would work better for the poultry companies," he adds.

Any cost pass-through mechanism will work better in a situation when the economy is running without movement control restrictions.

"For instance, when Malaysia underwent a nationwide reopening, the prices across all poultry products increased accordingly," Lye says.

On Thursday, QL reported its third quarter ended Dec 31's net profit falling to RM59.79mil from RM76.33mil in the same quarter a year ago.

This is despite QL's revenues rising by some 26% y-o-y to RM1.4bil with its bottom line being compressed or weighed down by its ILF segment on higher production costs.

Commenting on the ceiling price that was imposed recently, Lye says this can affect the long-term sustainability of the poultry industry.

"The imposition of ceiling prices should be discussed with the industry. In Malaysia, I believe this is fairly well-discussed between the producers and the government. As a result, the government has a good understanding of the situation and the costs borne by poultry companies," he says.

Notably, the saving grace is the subsidies for both eggs and broiler for the companies during the period when the ceiling price is in force.

Saving grace: Subsidies given by the government during the period when the ceiling price is imposed have helped the poultry industry, according to analysts.

"This should help aid farming companies in relieving their cost burden and help consumers facing food inflation. But I think changes to the approved permits (APs) might not have much price impact to the industry other than having to meet some local market demands," Lye says.

It was reported that the government had recently allowed all AP holders to import whole chickens compared with certain parts previously and it is also offering APs for hypermarkets to import chicken to help balance the supply-demand equation.

Commenting on the development, the MIDF Research's analyst says that allowing more AP holders in the industry will increase competition.

"This will help to keep the price of chickens at an affordable level. However, this would only be possible if there is no price ceiling and prices are determined by market forces," says the analyst.

"The introduction of a price ceiling will affect the companies' earnings as the industry is also grappling with a significant increase in feedstock and logistics costs," the analyst adds.

The MIDF Research analyst also suggests that poultry companies be more prudent in their hedging techniques to help minimise the rising feedstock costs.

This can be done through dealing in futures contracts to manage their feedstock supplies. Some poultry companies are already doing this, according to the analyst.

Lye says some companies are formulating animal feed recipes with alternative raw materials such as rice bran or tapioca to cope with cost increases.

"It does help to alleviate some of the cost rises but ultimately almost all input materials are increasing in prices albeit at different quantum. So there is only so much that can be done before an effective cost pass-through to the consumer becomes necessary eventually," Lye says.