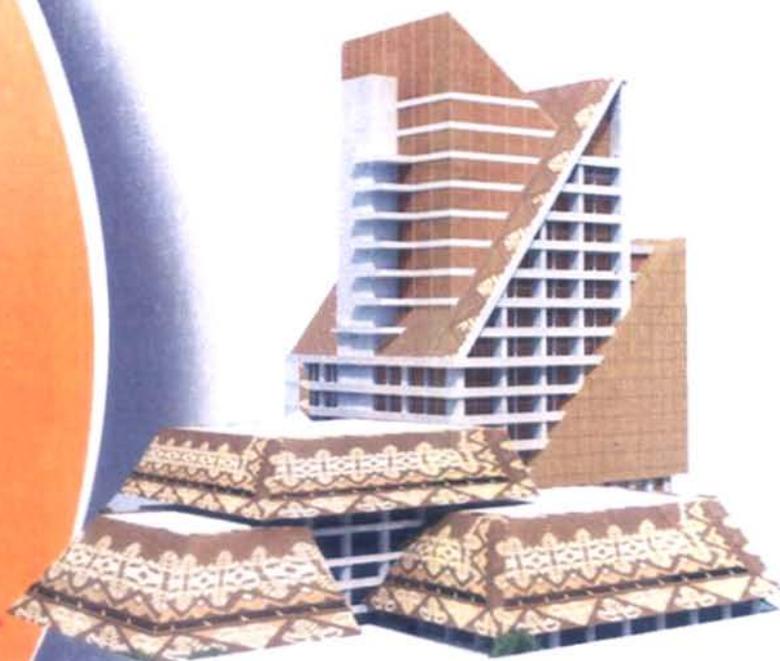


PAKEJAN MAKLUMAT

PENSTRUKTURAN SEMULA SUBSIDI KERAJAAN

Disusun oleh:
PERPUSTAKAAN NEGARA MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN
PENERANGAN
KOMUNIKASI
& KEBUDAYAAN

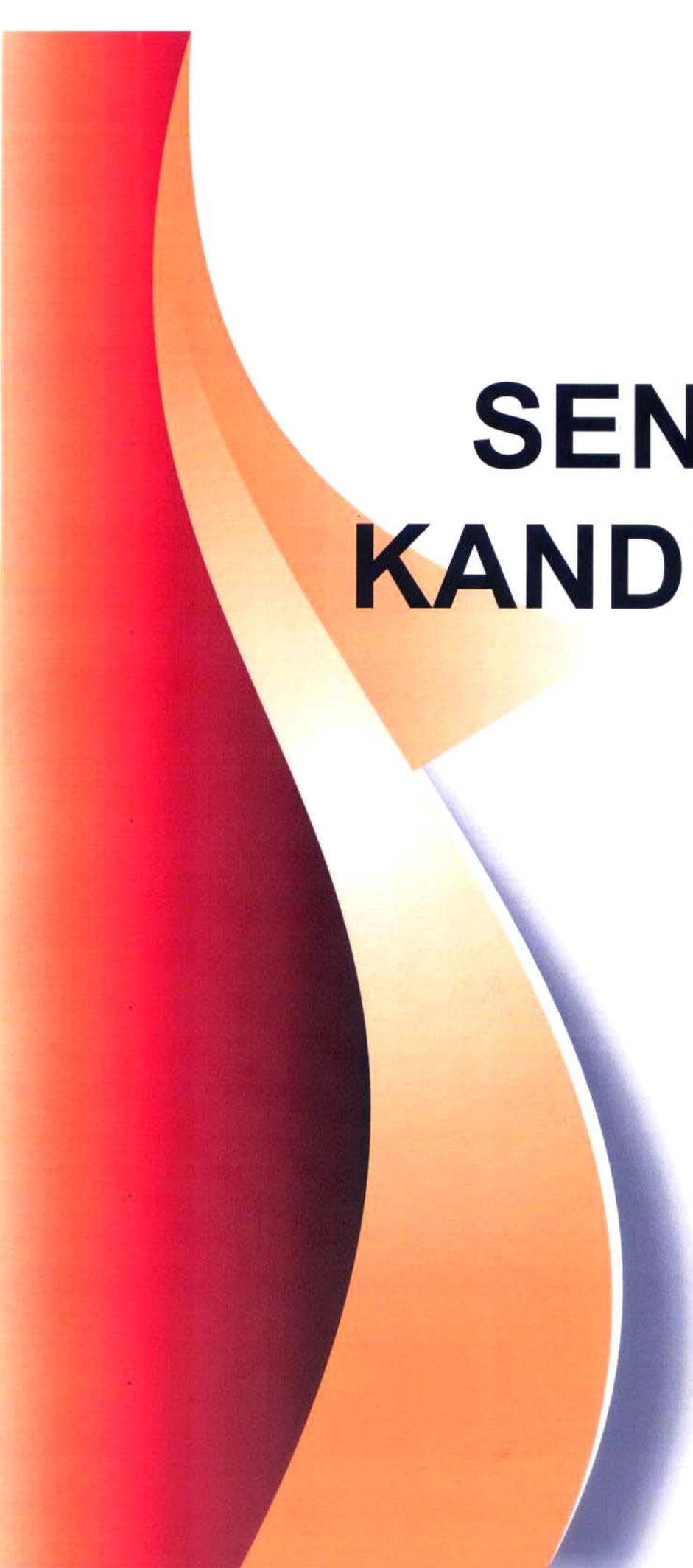




ISI KANDUNGAN

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1. PENGENALAN
2. SUMBER : MONOGRAF
3. SUMBER : JURNAL / MAJALAH
4. SUMBER : INTERNET
5. SUMBER : ELEKTRONIK
6. RUJUKAN



SENARAI KANDUNGAN

Senarai Kandungan

1. Pengenalan

2. Sumber Monograf

2.1 Penyelarasan Subsidi Kerajaan

2.2 Penjelasan Isu Harga Minyak Dan Subsidi

3. Sumber Internet

http://www.malaysianbar.org.my/.../penstrukturan_semula_pemberian_subsid.ht ml

<http://pmr.penerangan.gov.my/.../1397-isu-harga-minyak-dan-tenaga.html>

<http://www.epu.gov.my>

<http://www.utusan.com.my>

<http://free2talk2me.blogspot.com>

<http://www.themalaysianinsider.com>

4. Sumber Elektronik

4.1 Sumber Utusan Malaysia

- Kadar tarif elektrik Sabah, Labuan meningkat
- MIER : Ekonomi tumbuh 5.5% tahun depan
- Pemberian dibatal jika nelayan seleweng
- Penstrukturan semula subsidi nelayan elak seleweng
- Subsidi : Kepentingan rakyat utama
- Pengurangan subsidi penting untuk ekonomi Negara – Ahmad Husni
- Tangani subsidi minyak dengan teliti

4.2 Sumber Nst Emedia

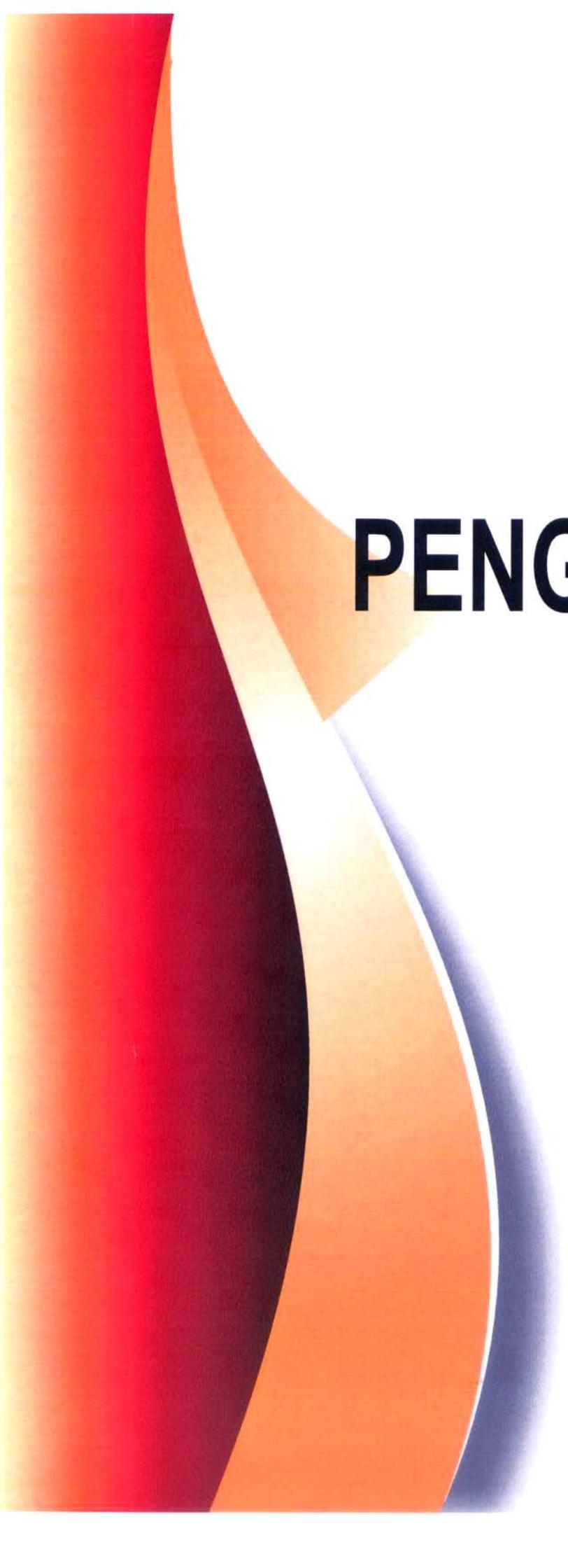
- Temubual Datuk Seri Noh Omar, Menteri Pertanian Dan Industri Asas Tani Sempena Hari Peladang, Penternak dan Nelayan
- Tarif baru elektrik (HL)
- Dasar Koperasi Negara mantapkan sektor operasi
- Sistem grid bantu atasi krisis kekurangan air
- Bajet 2011 strategi menyeluruh jayakan transformasi Negara
- Bajet rakyat (HL)
- Kos belanja kerja haji akan dikaji
- Program 1K1K mampu tingkat ekonomi rakyat
- Kemelut kurang gula serlah pelbagai isu
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- Penstrukturan semula subsidi sesuai dilaksana sekarang
- Penstrukturan semula pemberian subsidi
- Negara muflis andaian pesimis
- Risau subsidi pendidikan kurang
- Jangan gopoh!

- Forum khas rasionalisasi subsidi 27 Mei
- Posmen bergaji baru mulai Julai
- Ekonomi Malaysia mampu terus catat pertumbuhan
- Malaysia mungkin terbit semula bon kedaulatan
- Harga lantai petrol, diesel
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- Turun lagi
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- Honda sedia penuhi permintaan
- Petrol ikut harga pasaran
- Tetap bayar
- Memperkasa usahawan
- Rakyat menunggu 'buah tangan' kerajaan
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- Kontraktor minta tambah bahan binaan
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- Subsidi baru petrol
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- Boleh tuntutan bayaran di semua pejabat pos
- Kekalkan daya saing hadapi harga minyak
- Sukar bending inflasi
- Kaji cadangan subsidi petrol RON 95
- Pelan subsidi minyak sebelum Bajet 2009
- Hapus ketirisan
- Beri gentian tunai
- Tiada golongan terpinggir

4.3 Sumber Bliss

- Kerajaan masih kaji penstrukturan semula subsidi, kata Rafidah

5. Rujukan



PENGENALAN

Subsidy

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **subsidy** (also known as a **subvention**) is a form of financial assistance paid to a business or economic sector. Most subsidies are made by the government to producers or distributors in an [industry](#) to prevent the decline of that industry (e.g., as a result of continuous unprofitable operations) or an increase in the prices of its products or simply to encourage it to hire more [labor](#) (as in the case of a [wage](#) subsidy). Examples are subsidies to encourage the sale of [exports](#); subsidies on some [foods](#) to keep down the cost of living, especially in [urban areas](#); and subsidies to encourage the expansion of [farm](#) production and achieve self-reliance in food production.^[1]

Subsidies can be regarded as a form of [protectionism](#) or [trade barrier](#) by making domestic goods and services artificially competitive against imports. Subsidies may distort markets, and can impose large economic costs.^[2] Financial assistance in the form of a subsidy may come from one's government, but the term *subsidy* may also refer to assistance granted by others, such as individuals or non-governmental institutions.

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Overview

A subsidy is money given by a government to help support a business or person the market does not support.^[3] In the United States, Congress can tax to provide for the general welfare. It also has the power to coin money and regulate its value.^[4] An example of subsidy is from the Middle Ages. The British Parliament took away their king's authority to tax and gave him a tax-based subsidy to live on.^[5]

In standard [supply and demand curve diagrams](#), a subsidy will shift either the demand curve up or the supply curve down. A subsidy that increases the production will tend to result in a lower price, while a subsidy that increases demand will tend to result in an increase in price. Both cases result in a new [economic equilibrium](#). Therefore it is essential to consider [elasticity](#) when

estimating the total costs of a planned subsidy: it equals the subsidy per unit (difference between [market price](#) and subsidized price) times the new equilibrium quantity. One category of goods suffers less from this effect: [Public goods](#) are—once created—in ample supply and the total costs of subsidies remain constant regardless of the number of consumers; depending on the form of the subsidy, however, the number of producers or demanding their share of benefits may still rise and drive costs up.

The recipient of the subsidy may need to be distinguished from the beneficiary of the subsidy, and this analysis will depend on elasticity of supply and demand as well as other factors. For example, a subsidy for consumption of milk by consumers may appear to benefit consumers (or some may benefit and the consumer may derive no gain, as the higher prices for milk offset the subsidy). The net effect and identification of winners and losers is rarely straightforward, but subsidies generally result in a transfer of wealth from one group to another (or transfer between sub-groups).

Subsidy may also be used to refer to government actions which limit competition or raise the prices at which producers could sell their products, for example, by means of tariff protection. Although economics generally holds that subsidies may distort the market and produce inefficiencies, there are a number of recognized cases where subsidies may be the most efficient solution. ^{[[citation needed](#)]}

In many instances, economics may (somewhat counter-intuitively) suggest that direct subsidies are *preferable* to other forms of support, such as hidden subsidies or trade barriers; although subsidies may be inefficient, they are often less inefficient than other policy tools used to benefit certain groups. Direct subsidies may also be more transparent, which may allow the political process more opportunity to eliminate wasteful hidden subsidies. This problem—that hidden subsidies are more inefficient, but often favored precisely because they are non-transparent—is central to the political-economy of subsidies.

Examples of industries or sectors where subsidies are often found include [utilities](#), [gasoline](#) in the [United States](#), [welfare](#), [farm subsidies](#), and (in some countries) certain aspects of [student loans](#).

Types of subsidies

There are many different ways to classify subsidies, such as the reason behind them, the recipients of the subsidy, the source of the funds (government, consumer, general tax revenues, etc.). In economics, one of the primary ways to classify subsidies is the means of distributing the subsidy.

In economics, the term *subsidy* may or may not have a negative connotation: that is, the use of the term may be [prescriptive](#) but [descriptive](#). In economics, a subsidy may nonetheless be characterized as inefficient relative to no subsidies; inefficient relative to other means of producing the same results; "second-best", implying an inefficient but feasible solution (contrasted with an efficient but not feasible ideal), among other possible terminology. In other cases, a subsidy may be an efficient means of correcting a [market failure](#).

For example, economic analysis may suggest that direct subsidies (cash benefits) would be more efficient than indirect subsidies (such as trade barriers); this does not necessarily imply

that direct subsidies are *bad*, but that they may be more efficient or effective than other mechanisms to achieve the same (or better) results.

Insofar as they are inefficient, however, subsidies would generally be considered by economists to be *bad*, as economics is the study of efficient use of limited resources. Ultimately, however, the choice to enact a subsidy is a political choice. Note that subsidies are linked to the concept of economic [transfers](#) from one group to another.

Economics has also explicitly identified a number of areas where subsidies are entirely justified by economics, particularly in the area of provision of public goods.

Indirect subsidies

Indirect subsidy is a term sufficiently broad that it may cover most other forms of subsidy. ^{[citation needed](#)} The term would cover any form of subsidy that does not involve a direct transfer.

Labor subsidies

A labor subsidy is any form of subsidy where the recipients receive subsidies to pay for labor costs. Examples may include labor subsidies for workers in certain industries, such as the film and/or television industries. (see: [Runaway production](#)).

Infrastructure subsidies

In some cases, *subsidy* may refer to favoring one type of production or consumption over another, effectively reducing the competitiveness or retarding the development of potential substitutes. For example, it has been argued that the use of [petroleum](#), and particularly gasoline, has been *subsidized* or favored by U.S. defense policy, reducing the use of [alternative energy](#) sources and delaying their commercial development. However, alternative energy sources have also been subsidized by the federal and state governments, though only by a comparatively tiny amount.

In other cases, the government may need to improve the [public transport](#) to ensure [Pareto improvement](#) is attained and sustained. This can therefore be done by subsidising those transit agencies that provide the public services so that the services can be affordable for everyone. This is the best way of helping different groups of disabled and low income families in the society.

Trade protection (import restrictions)

Measures used to limit a given good than they would pay without the trade barrier; the protected industry has effectively received a subsidy. Such measures include [import quotas](#), import [tariffs](#), import bans, and others.

Export subsidies (trade promotion)

Various tax or other measures may be used to promote exports that constitute subsidies to the industries favored. In other cases, tax measures may be used to ensure that exports are treated "fairly" under the tax system. The determination of what constitutes a subsidy (or the size of that

subsidy) may be complex. In many cases, export subsidies are justified as a means of compensating for the subsidies or protections provided by a foreign state to its own producers.

Procurement subsidies

Governments everywhere are relatively small consumers of various goods and services. Subsidies may occur in this process by choice of the products produced, the producer, the nature of the product itself, and by other means, including payment of higher-than-market prices for goods purchased.

Consumption subsidies

Governments everywhere provide consumption subsidies in a number of ways: by actually giving away a good or service, providing use of government assets, property, or services at lower than the cost of provision, or by providing economic incentives (cash subsidies) to purchase or use such goods. In most countries, consumption of education, health care, and infrastructure (such as roads) are heavily subsidized, and in many cases provided free of charge. However, these are investments rather than subsidies; both increase the economic value of the state and affect all as opposed to single groups. In other cases, governments literally purchase or produce a good (such as bread, wheat, gasoline, or electricity) at a higher cost than the sales price to the public (which may require [rationing](#) to control the cost).

The provision of true [public goods](#) through consumption subsidies is an example of a type of subsidy that economics may recognize as [efficient](#). In other cases, such subsidies may be reasonable second-best solutions; for example, while it may be theoretically efficient to charge for all use of public roads, in practice, the cost of implementing a system to charge for such use may be unworkable or unjustified.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

In other cases, consumption subsidies may be targeted at a specific group of users, such as large utilities, residential home-owners, and others.

Subsidies due to the effect of debt guarantees

Another form of subsidy is due to the practice of a government guaranteeing a lender payment if a particular borrower [defaults](#). This occurs in the United States, for example, in certain airline industry loans, in most student loans, in small business administration loans, in [Ginnie Mae](#) mortgage-backed bonds, and is alleged to occur in the mortgage-backed bonds issued through [Fannie Mae](#) and [Freddie Mac](#). A government guarantee of payment lowers the risk of the loan for a lender, and since interest rates are primarily based on risk, the interest rate for the borrower lowers as well.

Controversy

One of the most controversial classes of subsidies, especially according to publications such as [The Economist](#), are subsidies benefiting [farmers](#) in [first-world](#) countries.

Human-rights based non-governmental organizations like [Oxfam](#) describe such subsidies as dumping millions of surplus commodities (like sugar) on world markets, destroying competition from farmers in undeveloped and poor countries, especially in Africa. For example, in the past

[EU](#) spent €3.30 in subsidies to export sugar worth €1.^[6] Another example of trade distorting subsidies is the [Common Agricultural Policy](#) of the [European Union](#). It represents 48% of the entire [EU's budget](#), €49.8 billion in 2006 (up from €48.5 billion in 2005).^[7] These subsidies have remained in place even though many international accords have reduced other forms of subsidies or tariffs.

The [Commitment to Development Index](#), published by the [Center for Global Development](#), measures the effect that subsidies and trade barriers actually have on the undeveloped world. It uses trade along with six other components such as aid or investment to rank and evaluate developed countries on policies that affect the undeveloped world. It finds that the richest countries spend \$106 billion per year subsidizing their own farmers - almost exactly as much as they spend on [foreign aid](#).^[8]

Sometimes people believe profitable companies to be 'bullying' governments for subsidies and rescue packages, an example of [rent-seeking](#) behaviour. For example, in the case with Australian rail operator [Pacific National](#), the company threatened the [Tasmanian Government](#) with a pull-out of rail services unless a subsidization was made.^[9]

It has been suggested that American government subsidies are contributing to the country's obesity crisis. So-called [junk foods](#) are made cheaper due to the subsidy programs, thus increasing consumption of such foods.^[10]

Historical meaning

In the 16th century "subsidy" referred to taxation, for example the tax introduced in England by [Thomas Wolsey](#) in 1513 based on the ability to pay.^[11]