



ECONOMIC/THEMATIC RESEARCH:

IMPACT OF DIESEL SUBSIDY RATIONALISATION



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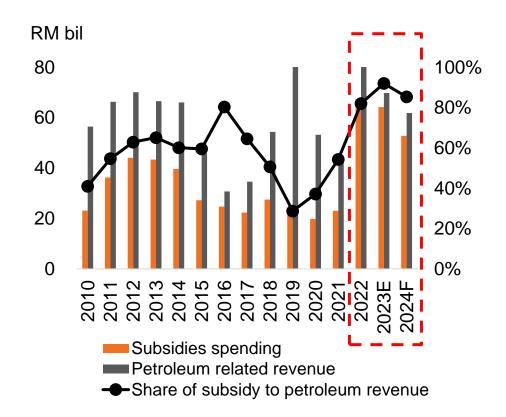




Thematic: Potential Impact of Diesel Subsidy Rationalisation (1/4)

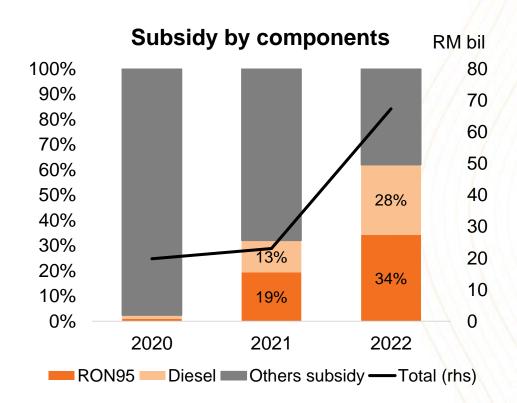


Subsidy spending nearly at par with petroleum related revenue



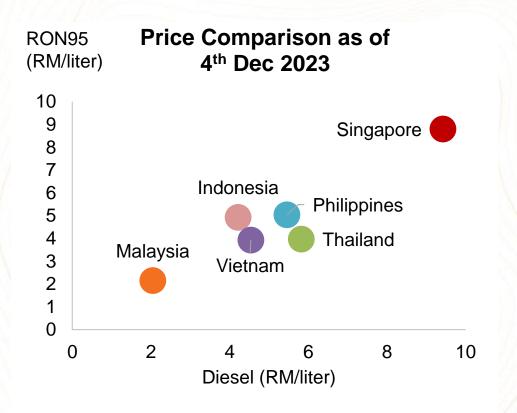
- Subsidy spending had enlarged >2x to RM67 bil in 2022 (average 2017-2019: RM25 bil), primarily due to fuel subsidy.
- In another context, subsidy spending stood at 82% of petroleum revenue in 2022, up to almost 2x from average 2017-2019 of 48%.
- Nonetheless, the subsidy is expected to be reduced gradually in 2023 to RM64 bil and RM53 bil in 2024 in tandem with Govt's agenda towards targeted ones but it remains above historical average.

Fuel accounted for more than ½ of national subsidy spending



- Fuel subsidy was only at 2% of total subsidy in 2020, before bloated to 62% within 2 years with the implementation of fixed prices of RON95 and diesel.
- In 2022, Govt spent RM41.7 bil for fuel subsidy in which RM23.1 bil was for petrol RON 95 and RM18.7 bil for Diesel.
- Petrol and diesel accounted for 34% and 28% of total subsidy, respectively.

Malaysia's fuel prices are relatively cheap than regional peers

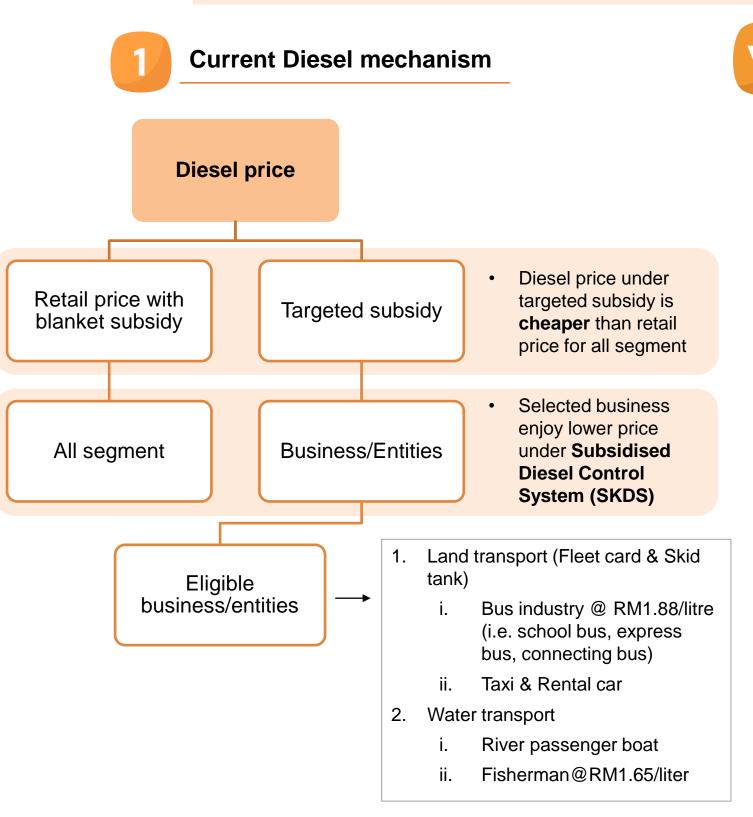


- Malaysia's petrol (RM2.05) and diesel (RM2.15) prices are the cheapest in the region, thanks to blanket subsidies.
- Singapore has the expensive fuel compared to peers in which RON95 is priced at RM9.43 and diesel at RM8.80.
- Due to this, Malaysian Govt suspected a potential leakage of RM10 bil for diesel smuggling in 2022.

Thematic: Potential Impact of Diesel Subsidy Rationalisation (2/4)



As announced in Budget 2024, Govt will implement targeted fuel subsidy next year, starting with Diesel.





Mechanism

Target

Price

- 1. Individual net disposable income
- 2. Net disposable household income through social protection or assistance schemes.
- 3. Combination of 1 & 2, using subsidies card (we expect Govt to use Digital ID apps)
- 1. To **remove** fuel subsidy from **T20** income groups and **foreigners.**
- 2. Prevent leakages of subsidy (e.g. smuggling of diesel)
- 1. Retail price to be fully floated (market price)

Who	will	be
invo	olved	1?



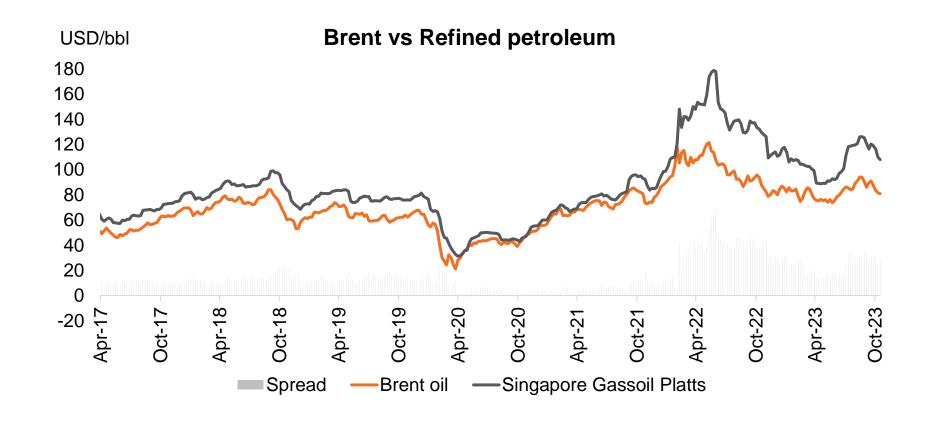
Status	Income group	Subsidy	Current price	New price
Citizen	T20	Not eligible	RM2.15	Market price
Citizeii	B40 & M40	Eligible	RM2.15	Subsidised
Non- citizen	All	Not eligible	RM2.15	Market price

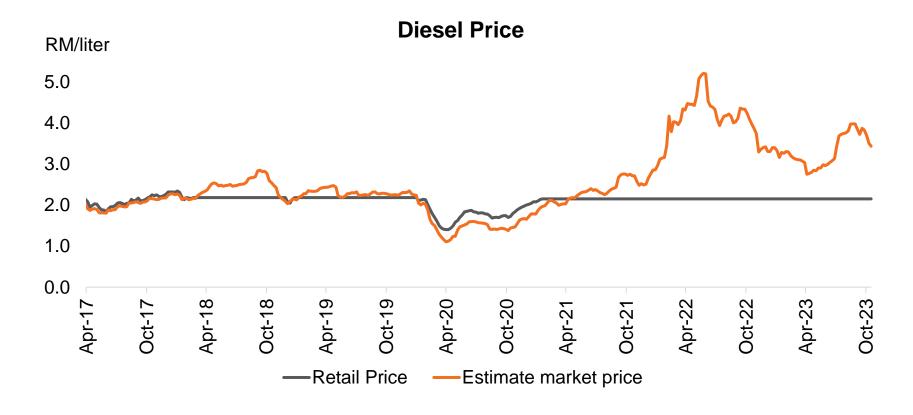


- We expect govt to update a new list of business/sectors which entitle for subsidy under SKDS (likely to include micro & small businesses).
- Existing SKDS participants will likely **remain enjoying subsidy**.

Thematic: Potential Impact of Diesel Subsidy Rationalisation (3/4)







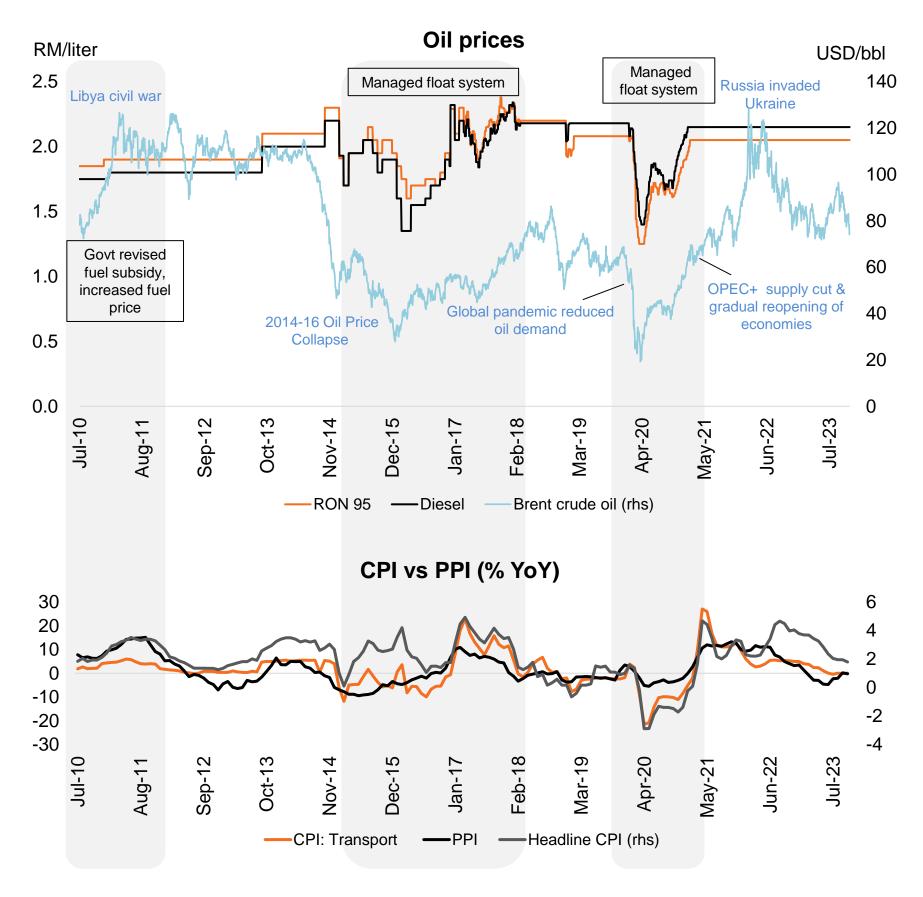
Govt subsidised about 44% of Diesel market price

- In Oct 2023, average market price of diesel was estimated at RM3.82 (unsubsidised), corresponding to average Brent oil price at USD89/bbl
- This means Govt subsidised RM1.67/liter of diesel which was ~44% of market price.
 - Complete removal of Diesel subsidy will push price up to 71% from current price
- Oil prices are expected to remain high in 2024 (refer table below).
- Based on in-house Brent forecast of USD75 USD85/bbl, we foresee the market price of diesel in 2024 to average between RM3.25-RM3.67 up by 71% or RM1.52/liter from current price.

Brent oil forecast (USD/bbl)	2023 e	2024f
SME Bank	75-85	75-85
Ministry of Finance	90	85
World Bank	84	81
US EIA	84.1	94.9

Thematic: Potential Impact of Diesel Subsidy Rationalisation (4/4)







71% increase in Diesel price will increase headline inflation by 7.1ppt

- Historically, movement in Brent crude oil prices which were reflected in domestic retail prices influenced inflation trajectory – both consumer price index (CPI) and producer price index (PPI)
- For instance, when Govt revised fuel subsidy and increased fuel prices in Jul 2010, inflation CPI & PPI shoot up to 3.5% & 14.3% respectively within a year.
- Based on in-house Brent projection for next year, a free-float mechanism to reflect market price will push costs up hence increase inflation. To maintain diesel at current price (RM2.15), Brent oil price will need to reach ~USD56/bbl (Nov 2023 average: ~USD82/bbl)
- Based on our estimation, 1% increase in diesel price will increase CPI inflation by 0.1 percentage point (ppt). Hence, complete removal of the subsidy will add 7.1ppt to the inflation (Oct-23: 1.8%).
- Higher cost of doing business will eventually **affect individuals and businesses including MSMEs** across various sectors/ industries such as transportation, construction, retail, agriculture and manufacturing.
- Nonetheless, pre-existing contracts and existing stocks may delay businesses to alter prices. Some may also absorb the costs in earlier phase hence cost-pass-through may not happen immediately.
- Moreover, the **impact on inflation is anticipated to be gradual and limited** on the back of:
 - 1. Partial removal instead of total current fuel subsidy will still be enjoyed by some groups (e.g B40, M40, logistic sector).
 - 2. Applies to only Diesel users as of now diesel accounted 44% of total fuel oil consumption.
 - 3. Peninsular only Sabah & Sarawak will be excluded from diesel subsidy rationalisation.
- In the previous normalisation of diesel price in 2010, govt gradually increased diesel price by ~10% in each hike which is 1.0ppt increase to inflation.



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