



Livestock

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1. Comparison of Chicken meat Retailed price (LW) with Farm Gate Price (LW) and the cost of production (2012-2016)

Average Broiler meat retail prices were compared with the farm gate prices on live weight basis (LW) during the period of year 2012 to 2016.

It was revealed that retail price of the chicken meat was almost double the prices of farm gate. Average retail price of chicken meat during year 2012-2016 was Rs. 451.99 and the farm gate price of the same was Rs. 228.66, the difference was Rs. 223.39 which was almost double the farm gate price. (Table:1)

Year	Broiler Chicken LW Farm gate Price	Retail Price of broiler meat (average)	Difference
2012	200.28	417.19	216.91
2013	217.67	445.04	227.37
2014	210.88	417.77	206.89
2015	248.06	444.59	196.53
2016	266.42	535.40	268.98
Average	228.66	451.99	223.33

Table1: Comparison of Farm Gate Prices (LW) with Retailed prices (LW) small scale operation

The price increase was due to the transport cost, processing charges, company profit, retailer margin and marketing/publicity after buying the live birds from the farm.

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
L.Scale	215.62	167.20	227.99	178.6	185.62	195.00

Table 11: Cost of production of chicken meat (LW) large scale

When compared with the production cost of per kg of chicken meat on LW basis for large scale operation, it was Rs. 195.00 in average on the latter period. The farmer only has received Rs. 33.66 /kg of chicken as a profit when sell the chicken meat at Rs. 228.66 as farm gate price.

When compared with the small scale broiler production system (COP Rs. 256.92), there was Rs. 28.26 loss for each kg of selling (LW) at the farm gate price of Rs. 228.66 during the analyzed period.(2012-2016) (Figure 1)

Type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Average
S. Scale	223.25	176.44	228.56	325.65	330.68	256.92

Table111: Cost of production of chicken meat (LW) small scale

Although this situation reflects the small scale operation runs at a loss, farmers are getting the labor cost as their income which has been included in the cost of production. However this farming system is popular among farmers in Sri Lanka even though this operation is not profitable.

Self mixing of feed is one of the solution which might help to overcome the issue by making the feeding cost low to have the cost of production well below the farm gate price.

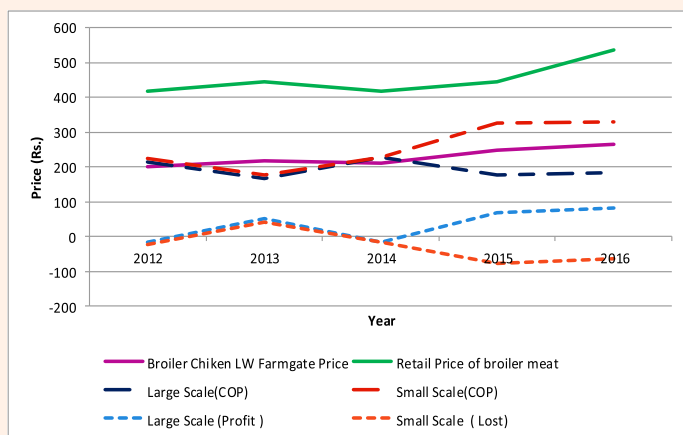


Figure 1. Comparison of chicken meat Retailed price (LW) with Farm gate price (LW) and the cost of production (2012-2016)

2.Comparison of Artificial Insemination and Pregnancy Diagnosis (2013-2017)

Artificial Inseminations (AI) which were done during the period of 2013-2017 was analyzed based on the data received by the Department through Master Returns.

The AI of cattle, buffalo and goats were compared and it was revealed the total AI done for cattle by government and private AI technician is an increasing trend but in buffalo it is in decreasing trends. However for goat AI is an increasing trend where private AI technician have done more number of AI compared to Government AI technician.

There are total of 600 AI technicians island wide(2017), out of which 434 are working as government AI technicians (LDIs) and the rest 166 are private technicians.

Compared to the private AI service the government AI service is well organized but the per person AI number in cattle is higher in private AI technicians than in government, which is recorded as 507.5 and 309.3 respectively in year 2017. However per person AI number for buffalo is higher in government AI technicians (5.8) and for goat AI it is higher in private AI technicians (18.8) (Table IV)

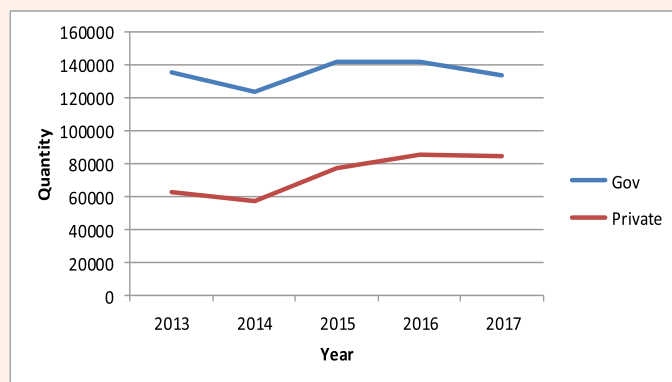


Figure 11: Number of AI done in -Cattle

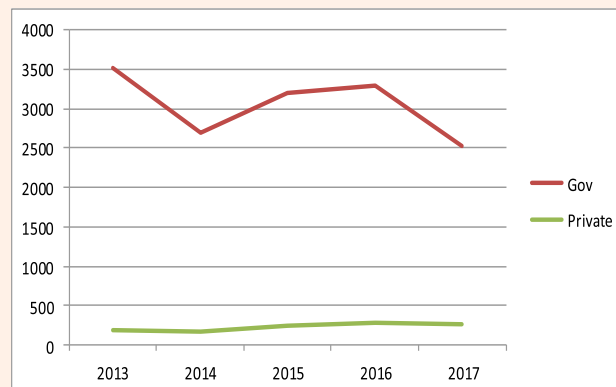


Figure 111: Number of AI done in -Buffalo

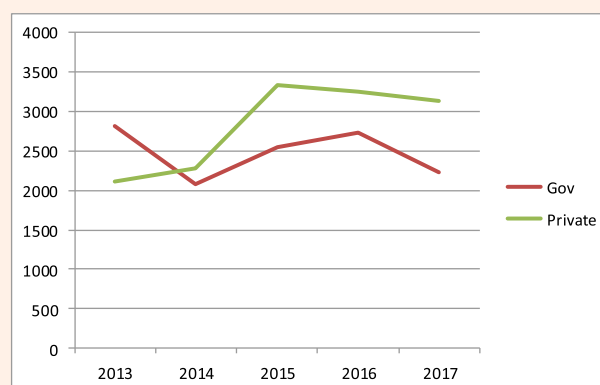


Figure 1V: Number of AI done in -Goats

Pregnancy Diagnosis (PD) during the year 2013-2017 were analyzed and compared (Figure V/V1) It has shown that 1,043,709 AI were done in cattle out of which 302,763 of PD has been performed. In buffalos 16,401 of AI were done and 7,227 PD has been performed. The percentage of PD performed was reported as 29 % and 44% in cattle and buffalo respectively during the prescribed period. However to implement a proper breeding programme, the ideal PD performance percentage should be one hundred percent. Depending on the facilities available 100% achievement is impossible. Therefore action should be taken to do more PD and conformation of Pregnancy at the day of 45-60 days of AI to realize the calf per year concept and to have a continues production to assure stable income and profit in Dairy farming in Sri Lanka.

Species	No. of AI done		Per person value	
	Gov.	Private	Gov.	Private
Cattle	134,252	84,244	309.3	507.5
Buffalo	2,523	263	5.8	1.6
Goat	2,223	3,128	5.1	18.8

Table 1V: Government and Private AI comparison -2017

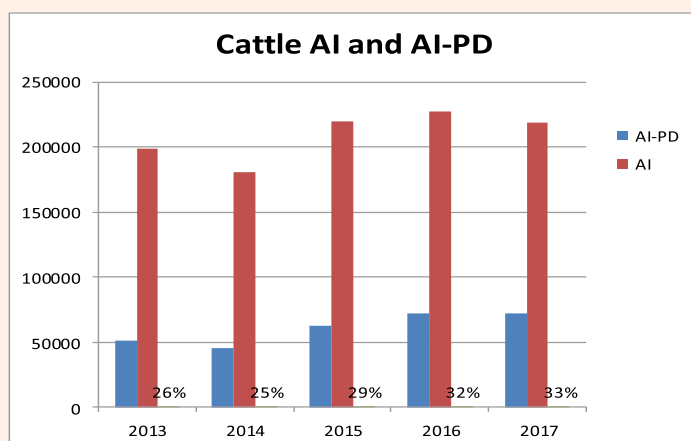


Figure V: Pregnancy diagnosis on AI done –Cattle

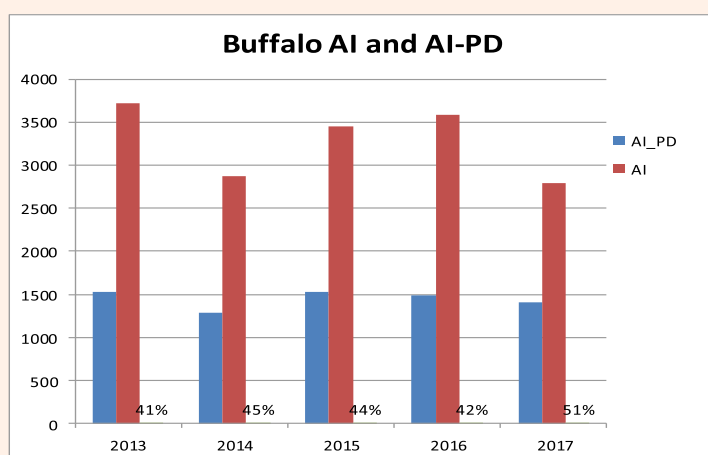


Figure V1: Pregnancy diagnosis on AI done-Buffalo

3.Enterprise Sri Lanka' Loan Scheme

Enterprise Sri Lanka' Loan Scheme was launched recently as per a 2018 Budget Proposal with the aim of converting Sri Lanka into a haven for entrepreneurs.

Under the theme the government is driven it forces to emerging the production economy in order to achieve the governments' medium-term targets such as per capita income of USD 5,000, one million new jobs, doubling exports, more than five percent continuous GDP growth etc. There are 15 tailor-made local funded and donor funded financial and non-financial schemes under the umbrella of "Enterprise Sri Lanka Credit Programme" with an aim to support the Small to medium entrepreneurs.(SME)

Under this program, entrepreneurs will be provided with three different loan schemes namely interest subsidy loan scheme, Donor Funded Refinance Loan Scheme, and financial and Non-financial support programs.



Challenges addressed by the lone scheme

Access to finance at affordable rate
Lack of collateral
Low level of technology
Lack of market opportunities
Youth unemployment /underdevelopment
Trade balance deficit and foreign exchange outflow

Expected benefits

SME development
Promotion green energy
Empowering farmer community and poverty reduction
Empowering youth
Empowering women
Promoting exports and supply chain development
Promoting tourism sector

Empowering Farmer Community and Poverty Reduction

The several policy measures were taken placed in various capacities to eliminate the poverty and able to reduce the poverty ratio at below 5 percent. However, still there are poverty pockets especially in the lagging regions where the small scale farmers are living and engaging subsistence agriculture. The Agriculture sector in the country employed around 2.5 million work force which is around 30% of the total labor force but the average income of the sector is less than the average income in the country of Rs.41,000 per capita due to low infusion of technology and modern agriculture practices. Most of farmers are engaging traditional farming and cultivating traditional crops, their income is comparatively low since the low productivity and unavailability of reasonable price for their production. The average farmer income not even sufficient to cover the day today expenses and mostly surviving on the subsidies given by the government.

Since the subsidy economy will not be further sustainable, the system should be adopted to empowering these rural farmers by given support to enhance the productivity of their farming activities and encouraging to transfer from tradition crops to more profitable emerging crops . The two loan schemes named “ Govi Navoda and “Ranaswenna” which are introduced under the “Enterprise Sri Lanka Programme” is given the financial supports to farmers, farmer organizations and commercial scale agro companies to mechanize their agriculture activities and to transform from the subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture while raising the income level of farmers and developing small scale producers into big exporters. In addition to that, the loan up to Rs. 750 mn will be granted for large scale investors who are willing to invest in large scale farms by practicing the out grower system which is given a fixed price for small scale farmers.

Loan scheme 1	Full Interest Paid by the Government	Loan Amount	Details
	Maadya Aruna 1 Diri Sviya Arambuma	Rs.300,000 Rs.50,000 Rs.1.5 million	<u>Diri Saviya</u> For poultry producers and the self-employed to purchase deep freezers
Loan scheme 2	75% of the interest paid by the government	Loan Amount	Details
	Riya Shakthi Govi Navoda	Rs.4 million Rs.500,000	
Loan scheme 3	50% of the interest paid by the government	Loan Amount	Details
	Ran Aswenna 1 Ran Aswenna 2 Ran Aswenna 3 Jaya Isura 1 Maadya Aruna 2 Rivi Bala Savi Sonduru Piyasa Green Loan 1 Green Loan 2	Rs. 5 million Rs.300 million Rs.750 million Rs. 100 million Rs. 150,000 Rs.350,000 Rs.200,000 Rs.1 million Rs.5 million	<u>Ran Aswenna 1</u> For small scale Farmers,,Farmers' organisations and Foriculture farmers and Entrepreneurs in Ornamantal Fish related businesses. <u>Ran Aswenna 2</u> For Agro & Fish proccessing establishments <u>Ran Aswenna 3</u> For Commercial Scale Farming <u>Green Loan 1</u> Organic Fertiliser Producers <u>Jaya Isura 1</u> For small scale enterprises,engaged in Agriculture,Fisheries, Livestock ,Floriculture,Horticulture,Light Engineering, Printing, Tourism,Handicrafts,Apperal,Information Technology Manufacturing Industry and Renewable Energy Sectors
Loan scheme 4	25% of the interest paid by the government	Loan Amount	Details
	Jaya Isura 2	Rs. 400 million	<u>Jaya Isura 2</u> For medium entrepreneurs engaged in Agriculture,Fisheries, Ornamental Fisheries, Livestock ,Foriculture,Orticulture,Light Engineering,Printing,Tourism,Handicrafts,Apperal,Information Technology,Manufacturing Industry and Renewable Energy Sectors

Table V: Loan schemes available for Livestock/Fish farmers under Enterprise Sri Lanka’ loan scheme

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