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**Minyak kelapa sawit mendominasi perdagangan Sektor Pertanian
Malaysia sejak 1990, menyumbang 40.7 peratus pada 2020**

PUTRAJAYA, 6 DISEMBER 2021 – Sektor pertanian muncul sebagai sektor kedua terpenting perdagangan Malaysia pada 2020 dengan sumbangan 6.8 peratus, mengatasi perdagangan hasil perlombongan sebagai mana dilaporkan dalam ***Malaysia Trade Statistics Review (MTSR)***. Laporan ini memberikan informasi yang mengupas senario berkaitan dagangan sektor pertanian Malaysia dan hubungkaitnya dengan indikator statistik yang lain di Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, menjelaskan bahawa "MTSR edisi 2021 ini mensintesis prestasi dagangan Malaysia bagi sektor Pertanian yang meliputi keluaran pertanian terpilih iaitu minyak kelapa sawit, getah asli, makanan laut, beras dan sektor pertanian secara keseluruhan di samping indikator lain yang berkaitan sektor pertanian seperti pelaburan, guna tenaga dan pengeluaran".

Mengulas laporan itu, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, berkata "Sejak beberapa dekad yang lalu, ekonomi Malaysia mengalami transformasi daripada pertanian berasaskan komoditi kepada ekonomi pelbagai sumber. Sektor pertanian pernah menjadi penyumbang utama ekonomi Malaysia bersandarkan kepada komoditi getah, namun pada 1980-an, sektor pembuatan muncul sebagai peneraju dalam mencapai matlamat Dasar Ekonomi Baru, diikuti oleh kebangkitan ekonomi berasaskan perkhidmatan pada 1990-an seiring dengan arus pembangunan negara. Sumbangan keluaran pertanian kepada jumlah dagangan

Malaysia pada 1990 ialah 13.7 peratus, merosot kepada 6.8 peratus pada 2020. Produk pertanian eksport utama Malaysia pada 2020 terdiri daripada minyak kelapa sawit, kayu balak, kayu gergaji & kayu kumai dan getah asli. Sementara itu, Malaysia mengimport terutamanya bijirin, getah asli dan minyak kelapa sawit. Destinasi utama eksport barangan pertanian Malaysia ialah China, Kesatuan Eropah, dan India, manakala produk pertanian kebanyakannya diimport dari Indonesia, China dan Thailand”.

“Minyak kelapa sawit mendominasi perdagangan sektor pertanian Malaysia sejak 1990. Malaysia menyumbang masing-masing 25.8 peratus dan 34.3 peratus kepada pengeluaran dan eksport minyak kelapa sawit dunia pada 2020. Negara destinasi utama eksport minyak kelapa sawit Malaysia adalah ke India, China dan Kesatuan Eropah. Malaysia pernah menjadi pengeluar getah asli utama dunia pada 1930-an, namun pada 2020 eksport getah asli Malaysia hanya bernilai RM3.3 bilion, 0.3 peratus daripada jumlah eksport. Malaysia telah mendapat manfaat daripada pandemik COVID-19 apabila muncul sebagai pengeluar utama sarung tangan getah dunia pada 2020 dengan eksport berjumlah RM35.9 bilion, meningkat 104.5 peratus tahun ke tahun dan menyumbang kepada peningkatan import getah asli”.

Mengulas lanjut, beliau berkata “Malaysia yang dulunya adalah pengeksport bersih makanan laut telah bertukar kepada pengimport bersih dengan nilai import RM3.4 bilion pada 2020. Malaysia mengimport makanan laut terutamanya ikan yang dibekukan, ikan segar atau disejukkan dan kepingan isi ikan. Sementara itu, hasil laut yang dieksport terdiri daripada krustasea dan ikan yang dibekukan. Pada masa yang sama, Malaysia turut mengimport 30 hingga 40 peratus daripada keperluan beras negara. Malaysia mengimport sejumlah RM2.5 bilion beras pada 2020 terutamanya dari Viet Nam, India dan Pakistan.

Walaupun sumbangan sektor pertanian secara relatifnya kepada ekonomi dan perdagangan Malaysia semakin mengecil dari tahun ke tahun, sektor ini malar signifikan terutamanya sebagai pembekal utama makanan serta bahan mentah kepada industri berasaskan sumber. Sehubungan itu, usaha penyelidikan perlu dipertingkatkan ke arah teknologi mampan untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran dan kualiti barangan berasaskan pertanian, seterusnya memenuhi keperluan penduduk dan permintaan pasaran dunia”.

Ucapan penghargaan dan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada seluruh penduduk Malaysia termasuk bukan warganegara yang telah memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020). Bagi mereka yang masih belum berkesempatan mengisi borang soal selidik bancian, sila hubungi DOSM di talian 1-800-88-7720 untuk maklumat lanjut. Aktiviti Semakan Kualiti (QC) dan Penyiasatan Liputan Banci (PES) bagi Banci Malaysia 2020 sedang dilaksanakan sepanjang Disember 2021. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam aktiviti yang dijalankan Banci Malaysia 2020 kerana "Data Anda Masa Depan Kita". Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

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**MEDIA STATEMENT
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Palm Oil dominated Malaysia's Trade for Agriculture Sector since 1990, contributed 40.7 per cent in 2020

PUTRAJAYA, DECEMBER 6, 2021 – Malaysia's trade for agriculture sector ranked second in 2020 with a share of 6.8 per cent, surpassing mining products as reported in the **MALAYSIA TRADE STATISTICS REVIEW (MTSR)**. This report provides information on the current scenario of Malaysia's trade for agriculture sector together with other statistical indicators in the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

The Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlights, "MTSR 2021 synthesizes Malaysia's trade performance for agriculture sector, particularly on selected agricultural products namely palm oil, natural rubber, seafood, rice and the agriculture sector as a whole, coupled with other indicators related to agriculture sector such as investment, employment and production".

Commenting on the report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also stated, "Over the past decades, the economy of Malaysia experienced transformation from agriculture and commodity-base to a diversified economy. Agriculture was once the mainstay of the Malaysia economy on the back of rubber commodity, but in the 1980s, manufacturing was emerging as a leading sector to achieve the aims of the New Economic Policy, which than followed by the rise of service-based economy in the 1990s in line with national development plan. The contribution of agricultural products to Malaysia's total trade in 1990 was 13.7 per cent, declining to 6.8 per cent in 2020. Malaysia's main agriculture export products in 2020 were palm oil, sawlog, sawn timber & mouldings and natural rubber. Meanwhile, Malaysia's

top imports were cereals, natural rubber and palm oil. Malaysia's main agricultural export destinations were China, the European Union, and India, while agricultural products were mostly imported from Indonesia, China and Thailand”.

Palm Oil dominated Malaysia’s trade for agriculture sector since 1990. In 2020, Malaysia contributed 25.8 per cent and 34.3 per cent, respectively to world palm oil production and exports. The main destinations for Malaysia's palm oil were India, China and the European Union. Malaysia used to be the world's top natural rubber producer in the 1930s, however in 2020 Malaysia's natural rubber exports were only RM3.3 billion, 0.3 per cent of total exports. Malaysia has benefited from the COVID-19 pandemic as it appeared to be the world's leading producer of rubber gloves in 2020 with exports amounting to RM35.9 billion, increasing 104.5 per cent year-on-year and consequently contributing to the increase in natural rubber imports”.

Elaborating further, he said “Malaysia was once used to be a net exporter of seafood, however turned around to become a net importer with an import value of RM3.4 billion in 2020. Malaysia imported seafood, especially frozen fish, fresh or chilled fish and fish fillet. Meanwhile, the exported seafood were crustaceans and frozen fish. At the same time, Malaysia also imports 30 to 40 percent of the country's rice needs. Malaysia imported a total of RM2.5 billion of rice in 2020, mainly from Viet Nam, India and Pakistan.

Although the relative contribution of agriculture sector to the Malaysian economy and trade is in declining trend from year to year, this sector remains significant, especially as a major supplier of food as well as raw materials for resource-based industries. In this regard, efforts in the field of research need to be increased to develop sustainable technology to improve the production and quality of agro-based products, thereby meeting the needs of the people and world market demand”.

Thank you and highest appreciation to all Malaysia's residents, including non-citizens, who have given their full support and cooperation in making the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) a success. For those who have not yet had the opportunity to fill out the census questionnaire, please contact DOSM at 1-800-88-7720 for further information. The activities of Quality Check (QC) and Post Enumeration Survey (PES) for Malaysia Census 2020 is ongoing in December 2021. All Malaysia's residents are urged to cooperate with the said activities of Malaysia Census 2020 because "Your Data is Our Future". Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

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