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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

BAGI INDIKATOR PERTANIAN TERPILIH, MALAYSIA, 2021

Indikator pertanian terpilih menyusut dengan ketara pada 2020

PUTRAJAYA, 29 November 2021 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menerbitkan **Indikator Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021**. Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik prestasi ekonomi, guna tenaga, pengeluaran domestik dan perdagangan luar negeri bagi sektor pertanian. Statistik ini memperincikan penemuan dari perspektif sektoral bagi tiga subsektor pertanian utama iaitu tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan serta perspektif sosial yang menyumbang kepada kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2020.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, berkata, “Pandemik COVID-19 telah menjejaskan ekonomi dunia dan Malaysia juga tidak terkecuali daripada impak pandemik ini. Prestasi Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia pada 2020 menyusut 5.6 peratus, dipengaruhi oleh kejatuhan semua sektor ekonomi berbanding pertumbuhan positif 4.4 peratus pada 2019. Sektor pertanian menyumbang kepada KDNK sebanyak 7.4 peratus pada 2020 dan pertumbuhan sektor ini menyusut 2.2 peratus daripada 2.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh subsektor komoditi terutamanya kelapa sawit yang mencatatkan

pertumbuhan negatif 3.6 peratus (2019: 1.5%)". Beliau menambah, walaupun kadar pertumbuhan kelapa sawit menunjukkan penurunan, namun ia merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai ditambah sektor pertanian dengan RM36.9 bilion atau 37.1 peratus.

Di peringkat negara ASEAN, sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK adalah di antara 0.03 hingga 22.8 peratus. Myanmar dan Kemboja merekodkan sumbangan KDNK tertinggi iaitu 22.8 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Lao PDR (16.2%) dan Viet Nam (14.9%). Sebaliknya Singapura mencatatkan sumbangan KDNK terendah iaitu 0.03 peratus. Malaysia berada di kedudukan kelapan dari 10 negara ASEAN. Sementara itu, semua negara mencatatkan peningkatan sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK berbanding pada 2019 kecuali Singapura.

Mengulas berkaitan laporan tersebut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, menyatakan "Secara keseluruhan, pada 2020 pengeluaran tanaman komoditi utama telah mengalami penurunan berbanding 2019. Walaupun pengeluaran buah tandan segar (kelapa sawit) merupakan yang tertinggi di kalangan komoditi pertanian, namun menurun sebanyak 2,096.1 ribu tan metrik atau 2.1 peratus. Ini diikuti getah asli dan lada masing-masing merekodkan penurunan sebanyak 125.1 ribu tan metrik dan 3.1 ribu tan metrik".

Pengeluaran sayur-sayuran di Malaysia pula menunjukkan peningkatan 0.9 peratus pada 2020 di mana Pahang kekal sebagai pengeluar tertinggi dengan sumbangan 35.1 peratus, diikuti oleh Johor (20.2%) dan Kelantan (12.5%). Manakala pengeluaran buah-buahan pula menurun 0.7 peratus

pada tempoh sama. Johor merupakan negeri tertinggi pengeluaran buah-buahan di Malaysia dengan sumbangan 36.0 peratus, diikuti Pahang (13.0%) dan Sarawak (11.2%).

Melihat kepada subsektor ternakan, bilangan ternakan dilihat meningkat kecuali bagi kerbau, bebiri dan babi. Walaupun populasi ternakan menunjukkan peningkatan, pengeluaran hasil menurun kecuali bagi daging ayam/ itik, telur ayam/ itik dan juga susu segar. Penurunan bagi sesetengah komoditi turut dikaitkan dengan kurangnya permintaan oleh restoran, kedai makan serta hotel yang tidak beroperasi atau mengehadkan operasi kesan kepada pandemik COVID-19 ini.

Pendaratan ikan laut pada 2020 ialah 1,383.3 ribu tan metrik, turun 5.0 peratus berbanding 1,455.4 ribu tan metrik pada 2019. Penurunan pendaratan ikan laut ini berlaku akibat kekurangan operasi vesel laut dalam kesan sekatan kemasukan semula tenaga kerja asing. Pada masa sama, pengeluaran akuakultur air payau/ masin dan air tawar juga masing-masing menurun 1.4 dan 7.1 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Uzir Mahidin turut menyatakan "Tahun 2020 juga merupakan tahun yang mencabar kepada pasaran buruh yang memberi kesan kepada kehidupan sesetengah pihak yang berdepan isu kehilangan pekerjaan, pengurangan jam bekerja dan pendapatan diterima yang lebih rendah. Ini ditunjukkan dari perspektif penawaran tenaga buruh yang mana Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) pada 2020 menurun sebanyak 0.3 mata peratus. Bilangan penduduk bekerja pada 2020 berjumlah 14,956.7 ribu orang (2019: 15,073.4 ribu orang). Daripada jumlah penduduk bekerja,

seramai 1,566.0 ribu orang (10.5%) terlibat dengan sektor pertanian dengan 67.9 peratus adalah warganegara manakala selebihnya bukan warganegara”.

Berdasarkan Survei Gaji & Upah yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, pada 2020 bilangan penerima gaji dan upah bagi sektor pertanian meningkat kepada 246.3 ribu orang berbanding 223.9 ribu orang pada 2019. Walaupun bilangan penerima meningkat, penengah gaji & upah bulanan bagi sektor pertanian menurun kepada RM1,291 berbanding 2019 (RM1,531). Purata gaji & upah sektor pertanian menurun sebanyak RM399 kepada RM1,598 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Penengah gaji & upah bulanan yang diterima oleh pekerja lelaki menurun kepada RM1,291 berbanding RM1,560 pada 2019 manakala perempuan menerima RM1,211. Purata gaji & upah bulanan pekerja lelaki dan perempuan menerima masing-masing RM1,623 dan RM1,505.

Mengulas lanjut, YBhg. Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir menyatakan perkembangan sektor pertanian berpotensi mengurangkan kebergantungan import dari luar negara. Pada masa yang sama, sektor pertanian menyumbang kepada negara melalui eksport, terutamanya dengan produk yang dihasilkan daripada komoditi pertanian seperti minyak kelapa sawit, getah dan koko. Jumlah eksport pertanian negara meningkat daripada RM115.5 bilion pada 2019 kepada RM118.6 bilion pada 2020.

Sementara itu, jumlah import sektor pertanian turut menunjukkan peningkatan kepada RM98.0 bilion pada 2020 berbanding RM93.5 bilion pada 2019. Ini menunjukkan kebergantungan negara kepada import pertanian semakin meningkat bagi memenuhi keperluan domestik di samping menambah

kepelbagaian pilihan kepada pengguna serta industri pemprosesan. Dalam tempoh 28 tahun (1987-2015), kebergantungan Malaysia terhadap import komoditi pertanian meningkat kepada 13.7 peratus dari 7.3 peratus.

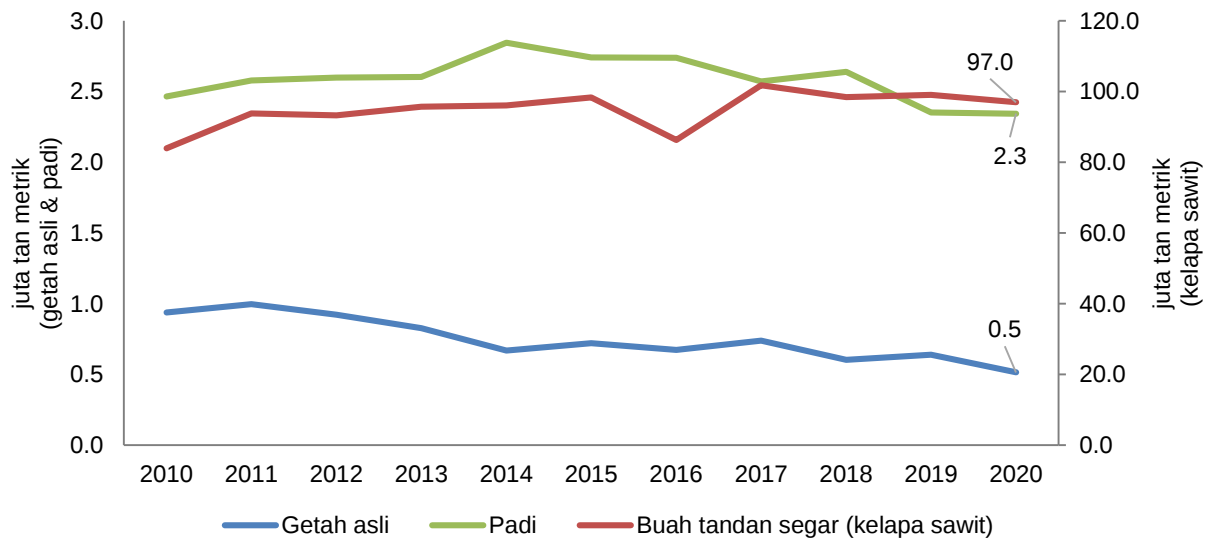
Menyedari kepentingan kesan pandemik terhadap pengeluaran pertanian dan harga, jaminan keselamatan makanan telah menjadi semakin penting. Ini menunjukkan bahawa terdapat keperluan untuk melihat kembali sektor pertanian sebagai sumber peluang pekerjaan berpotensi dan peningkatan pelaburan modal dalam memodenisasi sektor ini. Penekanan kepada jaminan kestabilan bekalan makanan adalah perlu terutama bagi item pertanian yang mempunyai kadar sara diri yang tidak mencukupi dan kebergantungan import yang masih tinggi. Di samping itu, penekanan juga perlu mengambil kira kebolehcapaian kepada makanan terutama kepada golongan berpendapatan rendah disebabkan faktor harga yang tidak menentu.

Ucapan penghargaan dan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada seluruh Penduduk Malaysia termasuk bukan warganegara yang telah memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020. Bagi mereka yang masih belum berkesempatan mengisi borang soal selidik bancian, sila hubungi DOSM ditalian 1-800-88-7720 untuk maklumat lanjut. Aktiviti Semakan Kualiti (QC) dan Survei Penilaian Liputan Banci (SPLB) bagi Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) sedang dilaksanakan sepanjang November dan 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.

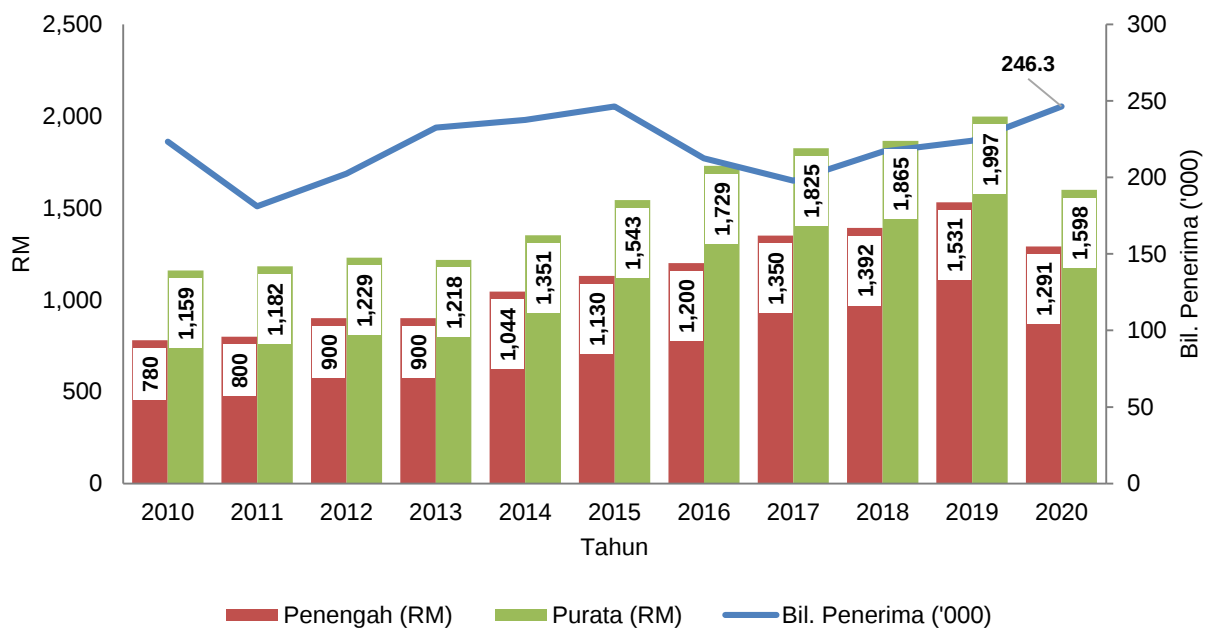
Jadual 1: Sumbangan Sektor Pertanian kepada KDNK Negara ASEAN, 2016-2020

Negara	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Kemboja	24.7	23.4	22.0	20.7	22.8
Indonesia	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.7	13.7
Lao PDR	17.2	16.2	15.7	15.2	16.2
Malaysia	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.4
Myanmar	24.9	23.0	21.4	22.2	22.8
Filipina	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.8	10.2
Singapura	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Thailand	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6
Viet Nam	16.3	15.3	14.7	14.0	14.9

Carta 1: Pengeluaran Getah Asli, Buah Tandan Segar (Kelapa Sawit) dan Padi, Malaysia, 2010-2020



Carta 2: Bilangan Penerima, Median dan Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan Pekerja bagi Sektor Pertanian, Malaysia, 2010-2020



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PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS, MALAYSIA, 2021

Selected agricultural indicators significantly narrowing down in 2020

PUTRAJAYA, November 29, 2021 – The Department of Statistics, Malaysia today released ***Selected Agricultural Indicators, Malaysia, 2021***. This publication consists of statistics on economic performance, employment, domestic production and external trade in the agriculture sector. These statistics detail the findings from a sectoral perspective for the three main agriculture sub-sectors, namely crops, livestock and fisheries, as well as the social perspective that contribute to Malaysia's economic position in 2020.

Commenting on the report, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, said, "The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the world's economy and Malaysia is not spared from the impact of this pandemic. Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) performance in 2020 declined 5.6 per cent influenced by the decline in all sectors of the economy as compared to a positive growth of 4.4 per cent in 2019. The contribution of the agriculture sector to Malaysia's GDP in 2020 is 7.4 per cent. The percentage growth of this sector declined 2.2 per cent from 2.0 per cent in the previous year. The decline was due to the commodity sub-sector, especially oil palm, which

recorded a negative growth of 3.6 per cent (2019: 1.5%)". He added that although the growth rate of oil palm showed a decline, it was the main contributor to the value added of the agriculture sector with RM36.9 billion or 37.1 per cent.

At the ASEAN level, the contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP was between 0.03 to 22.8 per cent. Myanmar and Cambodia recorded the highest contribution of GDP with 22.8 per cent. This was followed by Lao PDR (16.2%) and Viet Nam (14.9%). On the other hand, Singapore recorded the lowest GDP contribution of 0.03 per cent. Malaysia is ranked eighth out of 10 ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, all ASEAN countries except Singapore recorded an increase in the contribution of agriculture sector to GDP as compared to 2019.

Commenting on the report, the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, stated "Overall, the production of major commodity crops in 2020 has decreased as compared to 2019. Though the production of fresh fruit bunches (oil palm) was the highest among the agricultural commodities, its production decreased by 2,096.1 thousand tonnes or 2.1 per cent. This was followed by natural rubber and pepper which recorded a decrease of 125.1 thousand tonnes and 3.1 thousand tonnes respectively".

The production of vegetables in Malaysia showed an increase of 0.9 per cent in 2020 with Pahang remained as the highest producer with a contribution of 35.1 per cent, followed by Johor (20.2%) and Kelantan (12.5%). Meanwhile, fruit production decreased by 0.7 per cent during the same period. Johor was the highest producer state of fruit in Malaysia with a contribution of 36.0 per cent, followed by Pahang (13.0%) and Sarawak (11.2%).

Looking at the livestock sub-sector, the number of livestock has been increasing except for buffaloes, sheep and swine. Although the livestock population showed an increase, the production has decreased except for poultry meat, chicken/ duck egg as well as fresh milk. The decline in some commodities was also attributed to the lack of demand by restaurants, eateries and hotels that were not operating or having restriction in operations as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Landings of marine fish in 2020 were 1,383.3 thousand tonnes, declined 5.0 per cent from 1,455.4 thousand tonnes in 2019. The declined was due to lack of the number of vessel operations in deep sea, resulted from the restrictions on the re-entry of foreign labour. At the same time, brackishwater and freshwater aquaculture production also decreased by 1.4 and 7.1 per cent respectively from the previous year.

YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Uzir Mahidin also stated "The year 2020 is also a challenging year for the labour market that affects the livelihood of certain quarters where they faced the issue of job losses, reduced working hours and lesser income received. This is shown from the labour supply perspective where the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in 2020 decreased by 0.3 percentage points. The number of employed person in 2020 is 14,956.7 thousand (2019: 15,073.4 thousand persons). Of the total, 1,566.0 thousand persons (10.5%) were involved in the agricultural sector. The employed person of the agricultural sector is still dominated by the citizen population with 67.9 per cent while the rest are non-citizens".

Based on the Salary & Wages Survey conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia, in 2020, the number of recipients of salaries and wages for the agriculture sector increased to 246.3 thousand persons as compared to 223.9 thousand in 2019. Although the number of recipients increased, the median monthly salaries & wages for the agriculture sector decreased to RM1,291 as compared to 2019 (RM1,531). The average salary & wages of the agriculture sector decreased by RM399 to RM1,598 as compared to the previous year. The median monthly salary & wages received by male employees decreased to RM1,291 as compared to RM1,560 in 2019 while females received RM1,211. The average monthly salaries & wages of male and female employees received were RM1,623 and RM1,505 respectively.

Commenting further, YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir stated that the development of the agriculture sector has the potential to reduce the dependency on imports from abroad. At the same time, the agriculture sector contributes to the country through exports, especially by products produced from agricultural commodities such as palm oil, rubber and cocoa. Total agricultural exports increased from RM115.5 billion in 2019 to RM118.6 billion in 2020.

Meanwhile, total imports of the agriculture sector also showed an increase to RM98.0 billion in 2020 as compared to RM93.5 billion in 2019. This shows that the country's dependence on agricultural imports is increasing to meet domestic demands as well as providing varieties to consumers and processing activities. Over a period of 28 years (1987-2015), Malaysia's dependency on imports for agricultural commodities increased to 13.7 per cent from 7.3 per cent.

In cognisance of the significance of the pandemic impact on agriculture production and prices, food security has become more important. This indicates that there is a need to revisit the agriculture sector as a potential source of employment opportunities and increased capital investment in modernising this sector. Emphasis on ensuring the stability of food supply is necessary especially for agricultural items that have inadequate self-sufficiency ratio and high import dependency. In addition, emphasis should also take into account accessibility to food especially to the low-income group due to volatility of price factor.

Our sincere thanks and highest appreciation to all Malaysians, including non-citizens, who have given their full support and cooperation in making the 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 Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) is ongoing in November and December 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate 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.

Table 1: Share of Agriculture Sector to GDP, ASEAN Countries, 2016-2020

Country	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Cambodia	24.7	23.4	22.0	20.7	22.8
Indonesia	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.7	13.7
Lao PDR	17.2	16.2	15.7	15.2	16.2
Malaysia	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.1	7.4
Myanmar	24.9	23.0	21.4	22.2	22.8
Philippines	10.2	10.2	9.7	8.8	10.2
Singapore	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
Thailand	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.6
Viet Nam	16.3	15.3	14.7	14.0	14.9

Chart 1: Production of Natural Rubber, Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm) and Paddy, Malaysia, 2010-2020

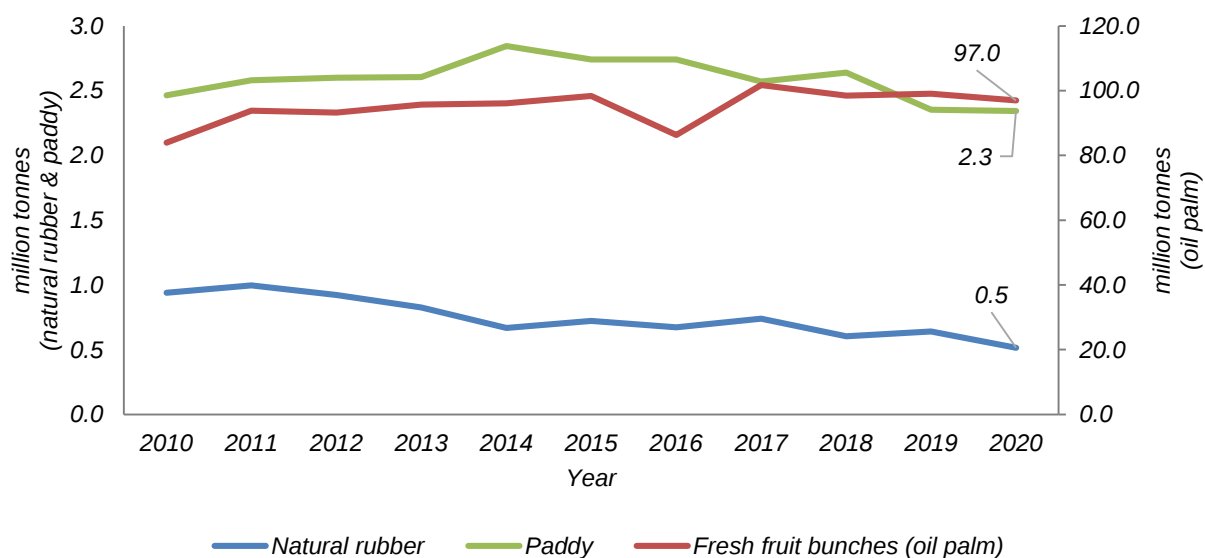
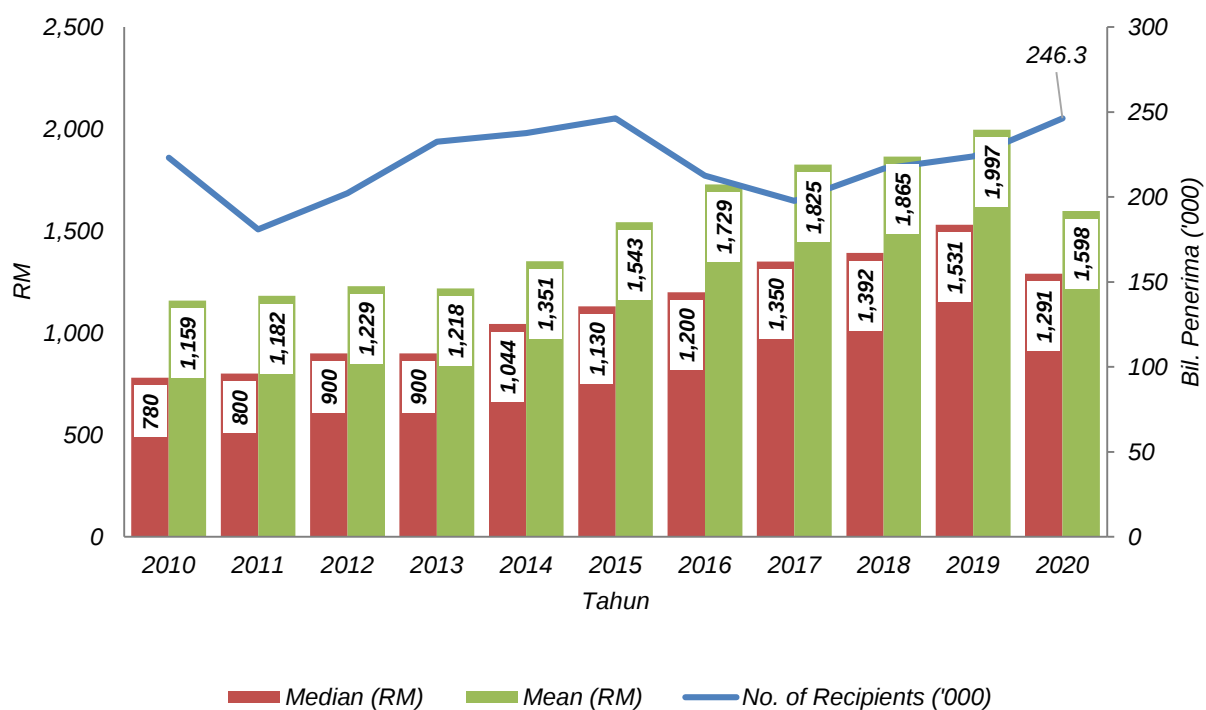


Chart 2: Number of Recipients, Median and Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages of Employees for Agriculture Sector, Malaysia, 2010-2020



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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