



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA BAGI PRESTASI PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA (PMKS) MALAYSIA 2022

KDNK PMKS melonjak sebanyak 11.6 peratus pada tahun 2022, mencapai RM580.4 bilion

PUTRAJAYA, 27 Julai 2023 – Hari ini Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan statistik **Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) Malaysia bagi tahun 2022**. Statistik PMKS ini memperincikan sumbangan PMKS kepada ekonomi dari segi Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), Eksport dan Guna tenaga.

Pemulihan ekonomi Malaysia digambarkan melalui pertumbuhan yang kukuh sebanyak 8.7 peratus pada tahun 2022, walaupun kelembapan ekonomi global akibat perang Rusia-Ukraine dan kelembapan ekonomi China. Pemulihan ini merupakan bukti kepada ketahanan ekonomi negara. Walaupun pandemik masih berlanjutan, ekonomi di seluruh dunia telah mengadaptasi dan menerapkan pendekatan 'keadaan seperti biasa' dalam menangani cabaran pasca pandemik. Hasilnya, kadar pemulihan PMKS Malaysia semakin meningkat pada tahun 2022, menunjukkan prospek positif bagi kemajuan yang berterusan.

PMKS memainkan peranan penting dalam membentuk landskap perniagaan Malaysia dengan memberikan sumbangan yang besar kepada KDNK negara, menyumbang secara aktif kepada peluang pekerjaan dan menawarkan prospek pendapatan, terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Pandemik COVID-19 telah mengakibatkan kesan teruk kepada PMKS Malaysia, menjadikannya sebagai salah satu sektor yang paling terjejas. Mengambil kira cabaran yang masih dihadapi oleh PMKS ketika proses pemulihan, Kerajaan telah mengambil langkah-langkah proaktif untuk memberikan sokongan dan bantuan melalui inisiatif seperti SemarakNiaga, Bantuan Keluarga serta Belanjawan 2022 yang memberikan manfaat secara langsung dan tidak langsung kepada PMKS. Kerajaan telah mengumumkan pelbagai inisiatif rangsangan ekonomi melalui Belanjawan 2022. Inisiatif ini termasuk akses kepada pembiayaan, program latihan, sokongan pembangunan perniagaan dan proses kawal selia yang dipermudahkan. Semua usaha ini bertujuan untuk memperkasakan PMKS bagi membina semula perniagaan dan mencapai semula kestabilan di dalam pasaran.

Mengulas mengenai prestasi keseluruhan bagi PMKS, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "KDNK PMKS Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 11.6 peratus pada tahun 2022, melebihi pertumbuhan keseluruhan KDNK negara iaitu 8.7 peratus. Ini menunjukkan kepentingan PMKS semakin meningkat dalam memacu perkembangan ekonomi. Sumbangan PMKS kepada KDNK juga meningkat kepada 38.4 peratus (2021: 37.4%), manakala nilai ditambah berjumlah RM580.4 bilion, menandakan peningkatan yang ketara daripada RM520.0 bilion pada tahun 2021."

Sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan mengekalkan kedudukan sebagai penyumbang utama, merangkumi sumbangan sebanyak 84.6 peratus kepada KDNK PMKS. Tambahan pula, KDNK PMKS meningkat kepada RM670.1 bilion dari segi nominal berbanding RM575.5 bilion yang dilaporkan pada tahun 2021, dengan prestasi PMKS pada tahun 2022 telah melepasi paras prapandemik pada tahun 2019.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Sektor Perkhidmatan kembali pulih kepada 16.4 peratus berbanding penurunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan kukuh ini disokong oleh prestasi yang lebih baik dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (15.9%) dan Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan (16.9%). Selain itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi juga mencatatkan peningkatan 17.8 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.0 peratus, sedikit lebih rendah daripada pertumbuhan 8.4 peratus pada tahun 2021. Ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektor, terutamanya dalam Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (2.6%) dan Makanan, minuman & tembakau (4.8%)."

Nilai ditambah PMKS bagi sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian juga menunjukkan pemulihan, dengan masing-masing bertumbuh 4.9 peratus (2021: -4.4%) dan 8.0 peratus (2021: -3.6%). Walau bagaimanapun, nilai ditambah PMKS dalam sektor Pertanian menurun marginal kepada 0.6 peratus pada tahun 2022 daripada 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2021. Penurunan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh prestasi yang kurang memberangsangkan dalam subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan & pertanian lain (-1.2%) dan Perhutanan & pembalakan (-2.7%).

Eksport PMKS

Beliau turut menambah, "Eksport PMKS bernilai RM144.5 bilion pada tahun 2022, berkembang 16.3 peratus berbanding 5.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan tersebut dipacu oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 19.5 peratus (2021: 16.7%) serta sektor Perkhidmatan yang memulih kepada 5.7 peratus (2021: -22.6%). Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Pertanian merekodkan pertumbuhan lebih perlahan pada 6.2 peratus berbanding 20.4 peratus pada tahun 2021. Eksport

PMKS merangkumi 10.5 peratus kepada jumlah keseluruhan eksport pada tahun 2022, terdiri daripada sektor Pembuatan (8.3%), Perkhidmatan (2.0%) dan Pertanian (0.2%).”

Eksport PMKS bagi sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat kepada RM27.7 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM26.2 bilion pada tahun 2021. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh komponen utama sektor Perkhidmatan iaitu Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, Pengangkutan dan Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer & maklumat.

Sektor Pembuatan merekodkan nilai sebanyak RM113.8 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM95.2 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor ini disokong oleh Pelbagai barang keluaran kilang, Barang-barang keluaran kilang dan Jentera & peralatan pengangkutan, seterusnya kekal mendominasi keseluruhan eksport PMKS dengan sumbangan 78.8 peratus pada tahun 2022. Destinasi utama untuk eksport PMKS bagi sektor Pembuatan adalah Singapura yang menyumbang 17.4 peratus, diikuti oleh China (15.0%) dan Amerika Syarikat (11.6%).

Sementara itu, eksport PMKS bagi sektor Pertanian adalah RM3.0 bilion dengan sumbangan 2.1 peratus kepada jumlah eksport PMKS pada tahun 2022. Pertumbuhan sektor Pertanian didorong oleh peningkatan dalam eksport PMKS buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran dengan nilai RM2.0 bilion berbanding RM1.8 bilion pada tahun 2021.

Guna Tenaga dan Produktiviti PMKS

Mengulas mengenai situasi guna tenaga PMKS, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS kepada guna tenaga Malaysia adalah 48.2 peratus pada tahun 2022, meningkat 0.4 mata peratus daripada 47.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pada tempoh yang sama, bilangan guna tenaga PMKS terus merekodkan peningkatan dengan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun yang lebih besar iaitu 3.8 peratus, mencatatkan sejumlah 7.59 juta orang (2021: 7.32 juta orang).”

Mengikut aktiviti ekonomi, guna tenaga PMKS meningkat bagi kesemua sektor kecuali sektor Pertanian yang berkurang sebanyak 0.4 peratus, merangkumi 788 ribu orang atau 42.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan guna tenaga sektor Pertanian. Penyertaan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dilihat telah berkembang sepanjang tahun ini, melepasi lebih daripada separuh guna tenaga dalam sektor ini (50.1%). Guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan terus mengukuh sebanyak 5.3 peratus kepada 4.87 juta orang. Bagi sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, guna tenaga PMKS menyumbang 27.6 peratus atau 21 ribu orang pekerja, meningkat secara marginal 0.1 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan penurunan 0.3 mata peratus kepada 45.9 peratus, tetapi dari segi bilangan, ianya meningkat 3.0 peratus kepada 1.25 juta orang. Sementara itu, guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pembinaan pulih 0.2 peratus tahun ke

tahun kepada 670 ribu orang, menyumbang 48.4 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga sektor ini.

Ketua Perangkawan seterusnya mengulas berhubung prestasi produktiviti buruh PMKS bagi tahun 2022, “Produktiviti buruh PMKS yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja meningkat 7.5 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 0.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, merekodkan nilai produktiviti sebanyak RM76,433 per pekerja, melepasi nilai semasa prapandemik pada tahun 2019 iaitu RM75,625 per pekerja. Pertumbuhan tertinggi produktiviti buruh PMKS direkodkan oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (10.6%) diikuti sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (7.9%), Pembinaan (4.7%) dan Pembuatan (2.8%). Manakala, PMKS dalam sektor Pertanian mencatatkan penurunan produktiviti buruh bagi tahun 2022 dengan pertumbuhan negatif 2.0 peratus daripada peningkatan marginal 0.5 peratus pada tahun 2021.”

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “*Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust*”.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
27 JULAI 2023**

LAMPIRAN

Carta 1

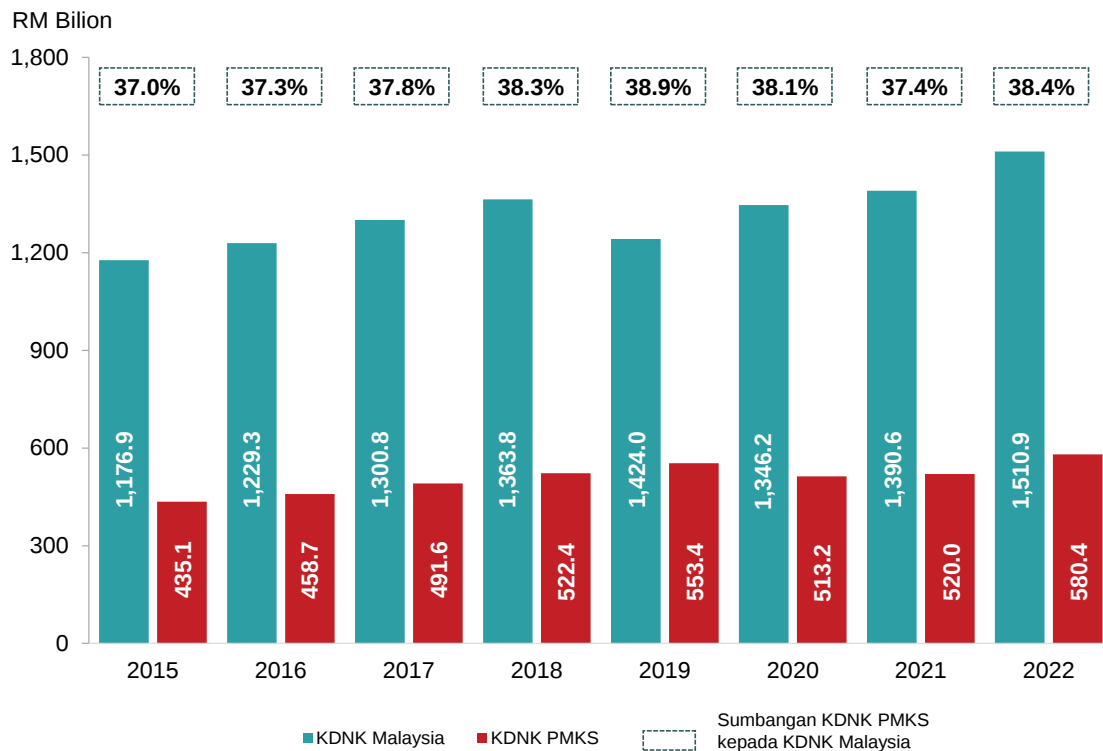
KDNK: Malaysia, PMKS dan Bukan PMKS bagi 2001-2022 pada Harga Malar - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan



Nota : ¹Pertumbuhan KDNK PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Lama KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
²Pertumbuhan KDNK PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
³Pertumbuhan KDNK Bukan PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Lama KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
⁴Pertumbuhan KDNK Bukan PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2013

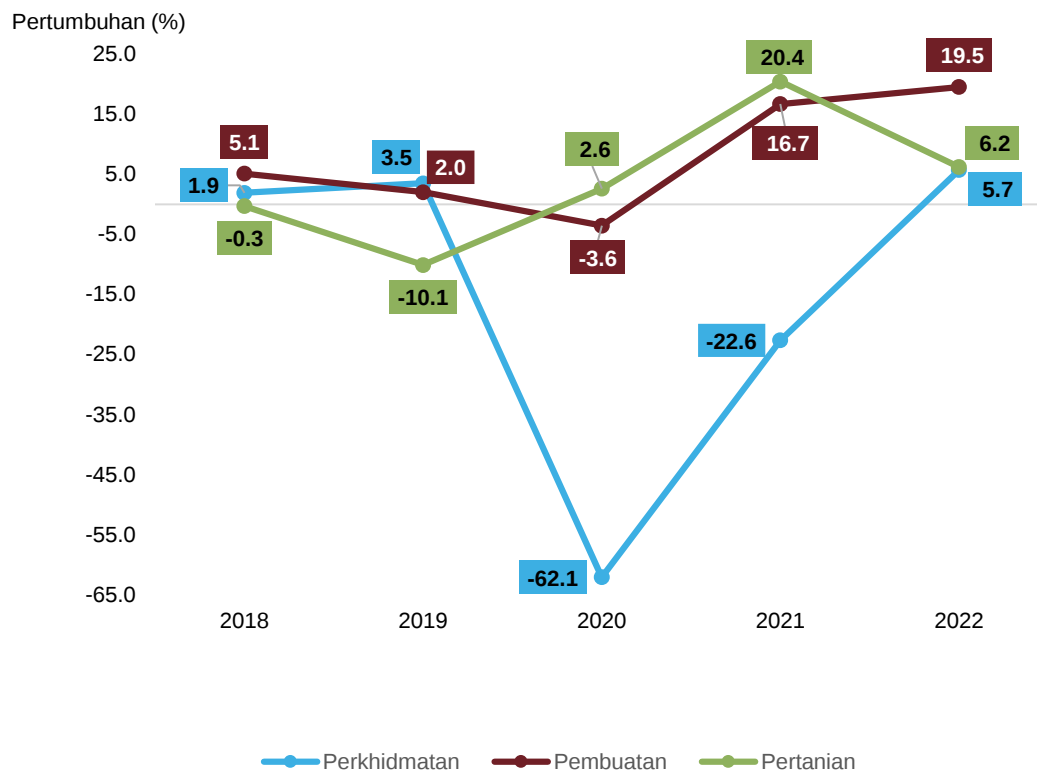
Carta 2

KDNK: Malaysia dan PMKS pada Harga Malar - Nilai dan Peratus Sumbangan



Carta 3

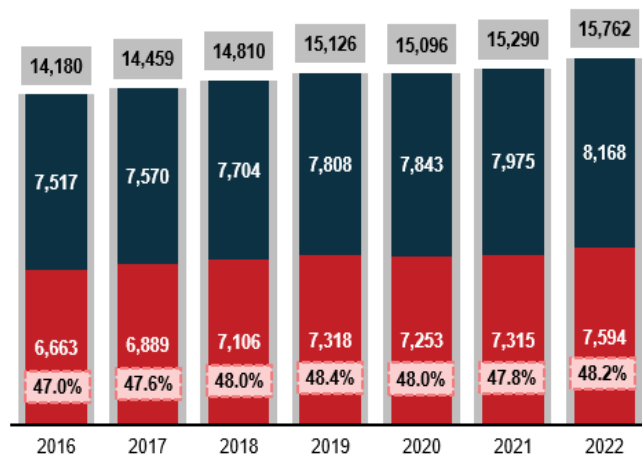
Eksport PMKS mengikut Sektor - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan



Carta 4

Guna Tenaga - Bilangan, Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

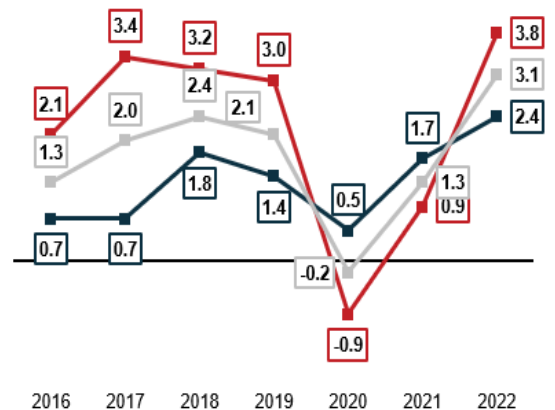
Guna Tenaga ('000)



■ Guna tenaga Malaysia
■ Guna tenaga PMKS

■ Guna tenaga bukan PMKS
■ Sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS kepada jumlah guna tenaga (%)

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (%)





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

**MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR MALAYSIA'S MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs)
PERFORMANCE 2022**

MSMEs' GDP surges by 11.6 per cent in 2022, reaching RM580.4 billion

PUTRAJAYA, 27 July 2023 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the statistics of **Malaysia's Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the year 2022**. The MSMEs' statistics present the MSMEs' contribution to the economy in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Exports and Employment.

The recovery of Malaysia's economy was translated by a strong growth of 8.7 per cent in 2022, despite the global economic slowdown resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war and China's economic deceleration. This recovery is a testament to the resilience of the country's economy. Despite the still ongoing pandemic, economies worldwide have adapted and adopted a 'business-as-usual' approach to deal with the post-pandemic. As a result, the pace of Malaysia's MSMEs' recovery is gaining momentum in 2022, indicating a positive outlook for their continued progress.

MSMEs play a pivotal role in shaping Malaysia's business landscape by making a substantial contribution to the country's GDP, actively contributing to job creation and offering income prospects, especially in rural areas. The COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on Malaysia's MSMEs, making it one of the hardest-hit sectors. In light of the ongoing challenges faced by MSMEs during the recovery process, the Government has taken proactive measures to provide support and aid through initiatives such as SemarakNiaga, the Bantuan Keluarga as well as Budget 2022, which will benefit MSMEs both directly and indirectly. The Government has announced a range of economic stimulus initiatives through Budget 2022. These initiatives include access to financing, training programmes, business development support and simplified regulatory processes. All these efforts were aimed at empowering MSMEs to rebuild the businesses and regain stability in the market.

Commenting on the overall performance of MSMEs, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's MSMEs' GDP recorded a growth of 11.6 per cent in 2022, surpassing the overall national GDP growth of 8.7 per cent. This indicates the growing significance of MSMEs in driving economic expansion. The contribution of MSMEs to the GDP also increased to 38.4 per cent (2021: 37.4%),

while the value added amounted to RM580.4 billion, marking a substantial increase from RM520.0 billion in 2021.”

The Services and Manufacturing sectors uphold their position as the main contributors to MSMEs' GDP, accounting for a share of 84.6 per cent. In addition, MSMEs' GDP increased to RM670.1 billion in nominal terms against the reported figure of RM575.5 billion in 2021, with the MSMEs' performance in 2022 exceeding the pre-pandemic level in 2019.

According to Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, “The Services sector rebounded to 16.4 per cent as compared to a decrease of 0.6 per cent in the preceding year. The strong growth was supported by better performance in the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation (15.9%) and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services (16.9%) sub-sectors. Besides that, Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector also registered an expansion of 17.8 per cent. The Manufacturing sector recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent, slightly lower than the 8.4 per cent recorded in 2021. This was driven by positive growth in all sub-sectors, particularly in Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (2.6%) and Food, beverages & tobacco (4.8%).”

The MSMEs' value added for the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors also showed a recovery, with growth of 4.9 per cent (2021: -4.4%) and 8.0 per cent (2021: -3.6%), respectively. However, the value added of MSMEs in the Agriculture sector decreased marginally at 0.6 per cent in 2022 from 2.0 per cent in 2021. The decline was primarily attributed to the underwhelming performance in the Rubber, oil palm, livestock & other agriculture (-1.2%) and Forestry & logging (-2.7%) sub-sectors.

MSMEs' Exports

He also added, “The MSMEs' exports totalled RM144.5 billion in 2022, expanded to 16.3 per cent as compared to 5.4 per cent in the preceding year. This growth was driven by the Manufacturing sector with 19.5 per cent (2021: 16.7%) as well as the Services sector which rebounded to 5.7 per cent (2021: -22.6%). However, the Agriculture sector recorded slower growth of 6.2 per cent as compared to 20.4 per cent in 2021. Exports of MSMEs represented 10.5 per cent to total exports in 2022, comprising the Manufacturing (8.3%), Services (2.0%) and Agriculture (0.2%) sectors.”

MSMEs' exports for the Services sector increased to RM27.7 billion in 2022 as compared to RM26.2 billion in 2021. This increment was supported by the main components of the Services sector, namely Other business services, Transportation and Telecommunications, computer & information services.

The Manufacturing sector recorded a value of RM113.8 billion in 2022 as compared to RM95.2 billion in the previous year. This sector was supported by Miscellaneous

manufactured articles, Manufactured goods and Machinery & transport equipment, continued to dominate total MSMEs' exports with a share of 78.8 per cent in 2022. The major destination for MSMEs' exports in the Manufacturing sector was Singapore, which constituted 17.4 per cent, followed by China (15.0%) and the United States of America (11.6%).

On the other hand, MSMEs' exports in the Agriculture sector was RM3.0 billion with a share of 2.1 per cent of the total MSMEs' exports in 2022. The growth of the Agriculture sector was driven by the increase in MSMEs' exports of fruits and vegetables with a value of RM2.0 billion as compared to RM1.8 billion in 2021.

MSMEs' Employment and Productivity

Commenting on MSMEs' employment situation, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The contribution of MSMEs' employment to Malaysia's employment in 2022 was 48.2 per cent, rose 0.4 percentage points from 47.8 per cent in the previous year. During the same period, the number of MSMEs' employment continued to record a larger year-on-year increase with a growth of 3.8 per cent, registering a total of 7.59 million persons (2021: 7.32 million persons)."

By economic activity, MSMEs' employment increased in all sectors except for the Agriculture sector, which declined by 0.4 per cent, comprised 788 thousand persons or 42.3 per cent of the overall Agriculture sector employment. The participation of MSMEs' employment in the Services sector was seen to have expanded over the year, surpassing more than half of total employment in this sector during 2022 (50.1%). MSMEs' employment in the Services sector strengthened further by 5.3 per cent to 4.87 million persons. As for the Mining & quarrying sector, MSMEs employment contributed 27.6 per cent or 21 thousand employed persons, growing marginally by 0.1 per cent as against the previous year. The share of MSMEs' employment in the Manufacturing sector posted a decline of 0.3 percentage points to 45.9 per cent, but in terms of number, it increased by 3.0 per cent to 1.25 million persons. In the meantime, MSMEs' employment in the Construction sector rebounded marginally by 0.2 per cent year-on-year to 670 thousand persons, contributing 48.4 per cent of total employment in this sector.

The Chief Statistician further emphasised the performance of MSMEs' labour productivity for the year 2022, "MSMEs' labour productivity as measured by value added per employment grew by 7.5 per cent in 2022 as compared to 0.5 per cent in the preceding year, recording a value of RM76,433 per person, surpassing the pre-pandemic value in 2019 of RM75,625 per person. The highest growth of MSMEs' labour productivity was recorded in the Services sector (10.6%), followed by Mining & quarrying (7.9%), Construction (4.7%) and Manufacturing (2.8%) sectors. Meanwhile, MSMEs in the Agriculture sector posted a decline in labour productivity for 2022 with a negative growth of 2.0 per cent from a marginal increase of 0.5 per cent in 2021."

Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Thursday, 27th July 2023

DOSM is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

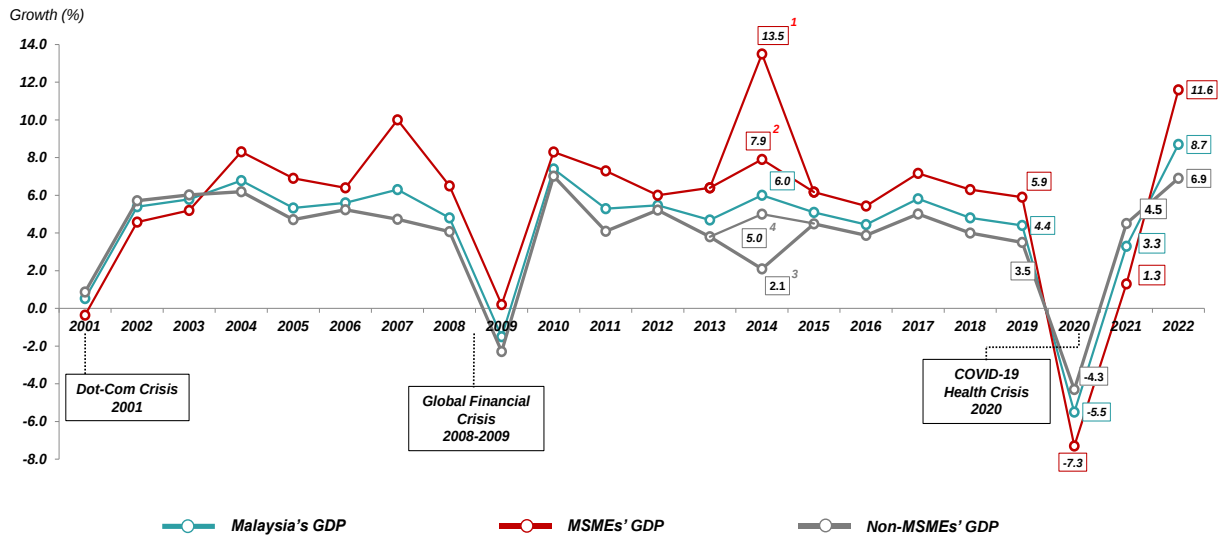
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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
27 JULY 2023**

APPENDIX

Chart 1

GDP: Malaysia, MSMEs and Non-MSMEs for 2001-2022 at Constant Prices - Annual Percentage Change



Notes : ¹Growth of MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 Old MSMEs' GDP Definition
²Growth of MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 New MSMEs' GDP Definition
³Growth of Non-MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 Old MSMEs' GDP Definition
⁴Growth of Non-MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 New MSMEs' GDP Definition

Chart 2

GDP: Malaysia and MSMEs for at Constant Prices - Value and Percentage Share

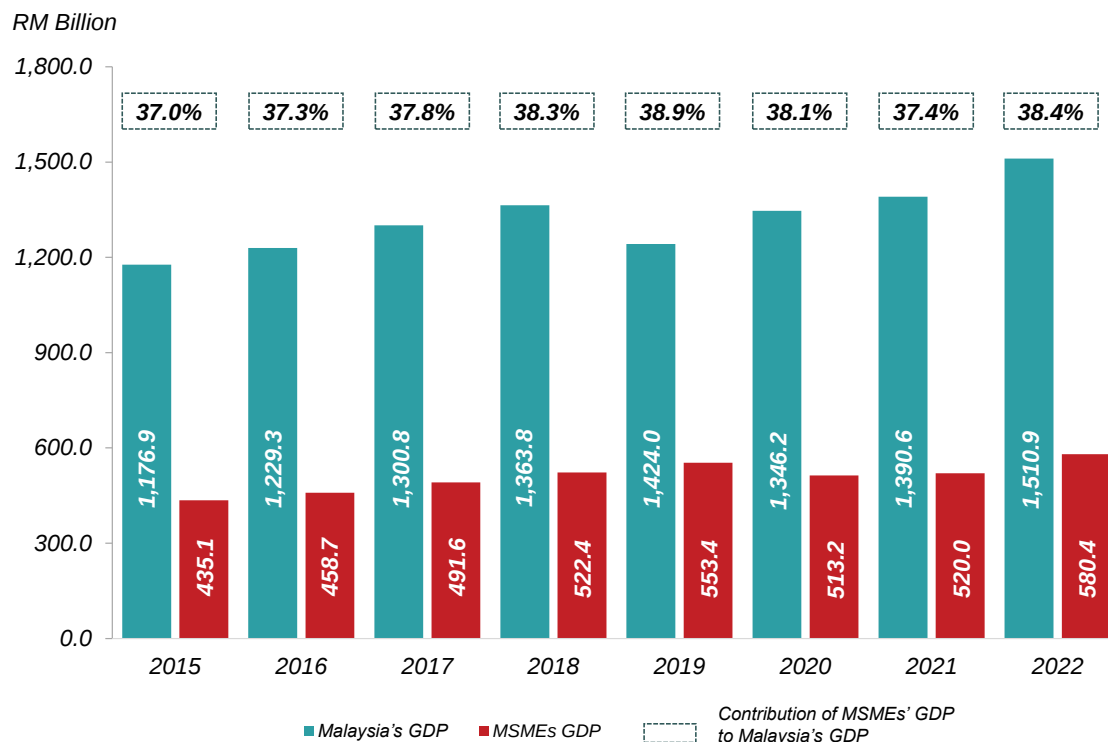


Chart 3

MSMEs' Exports by Sector - Annual Percentage Change

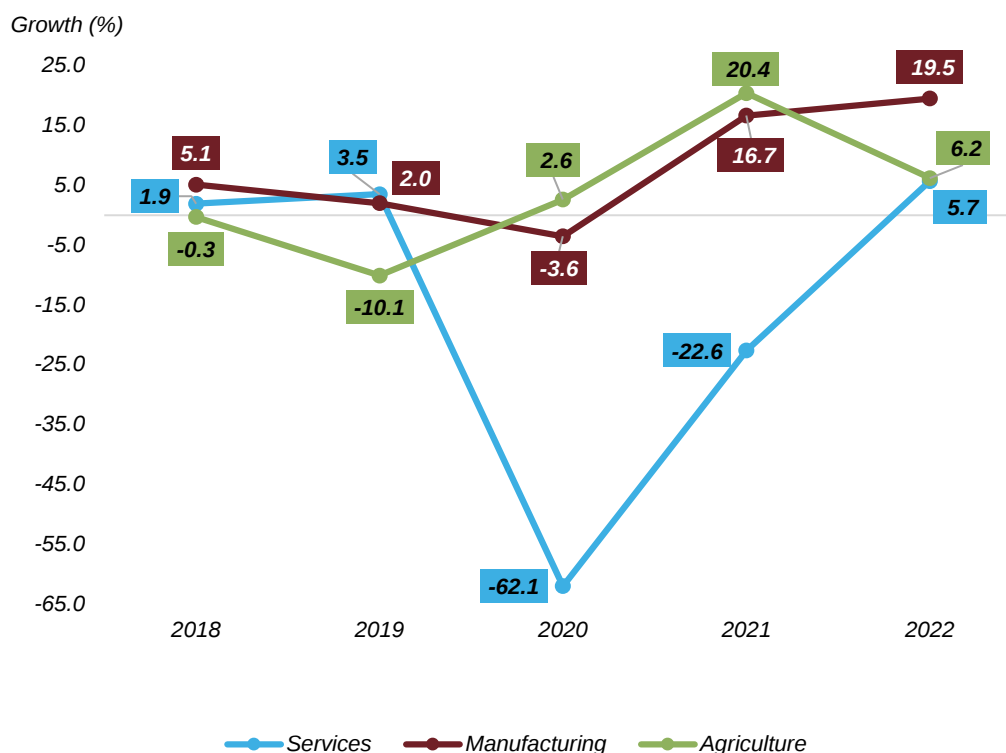
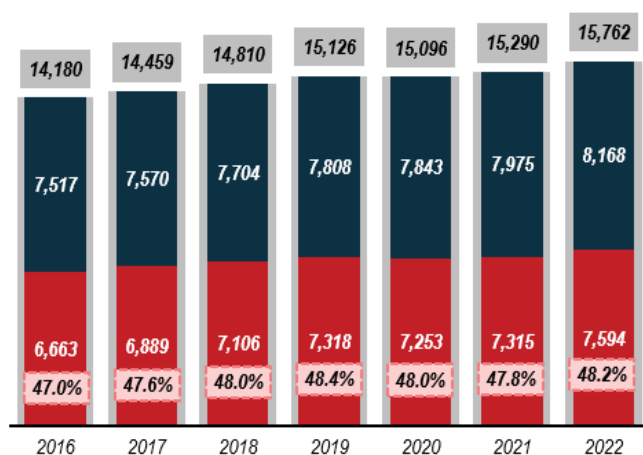


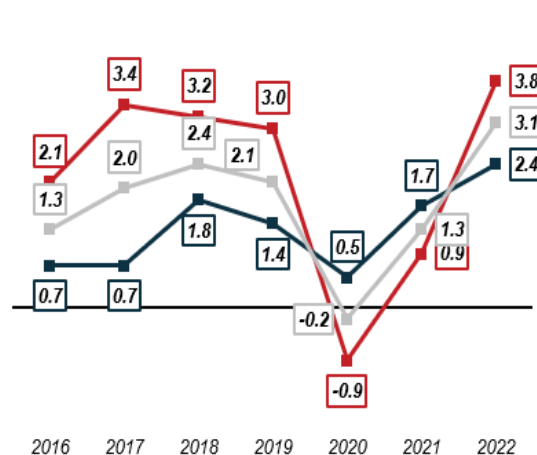
Chart 4

Employment - Number, Contribution and Annual Percentage Change

Employment ('000)



Annual Percentage Change (%)



■ Malaysia's employment ■ Non-MSMEs' employment
■ MSMEs' employment ■ Contribution of MSMEs' employment to total employment (%)