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KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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LAPORAN INTERIM BANCII PERTANIAN 2024

Banci Pertanian 2024 menunjukkan 97.9 peratus pegangan Pertanian diusahakan individu, golongan berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas mendominasi sektor Pertanian

SERDANG, 29 MEI 2025 - Majlis Peluncuran Laporan Interim Banci Pertanian 2024 telah disempurnakan oleh YAB Dato' Sri Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, Timbalan Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air (PETRA) bertempat di MAEPS, Serdang, Selangor. Banci Pertanian 2024 yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) bertujuan untuk mendapatkan data asas yang komprehensif bagi sektor pertanian. Hadir bersama ke majlis ini adalah YB Datuk Arthur Joseph Kurup, Timbalan Menteri Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan dan YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Bin Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci Pertanian 2024. Turut hadir adalah YBhg. Dato' Nor Azmie bin Diron, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Ekonomi dan YBhg. Dato' Haji Mad Zaidi bin Mohd Karli, Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah selesai melaksanakan Banci Pertanian 2024 bermula pada 7 Julai hingga 31 Disember 2024 iaitu meliputi pengumpulan data di lapangan dan prosesan data. Kejayaan Banci Pertanian 2024 ini adalah hasil kolaborasi dan kerjasama strategik antara DOSM dengan 1,390 pelbagai Kementerian dan Agensi serta Kerajaan Negeri. Antara Kementerian dan Agensi utama adalah Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan (KPKM), Kementerian Pertanian dan Komoditi (KPK), Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam (NRES), Kementerian Industri Makanan, Komoditi dan Kemajuan Wilayah Sarawak (M-FICORD) dan Kementerian Pertanian, Perikanan dan Industri Makanan Sabah (MAFFI). Kerjasama ini bermula daripada peringkat awal penentuan konsep, liputan banci, pembangunan soal selidik, operasi dan proses validasi dan analisis data. Kerjasama yang terjalin erat ini menjamin penghasilan data yang berintegriti dan reliabel. Justeru, “DOSM merakamkan ucapan penghargaan dan setinggi-tinggi terima kasih kepada Kerajaan atas kepercayaan kepada DOSM untuk mengetuai pelaksanaan Banci Pertanian 2024 dan saya juga merakamkan penghargaan tertinggi atas perantaraan saya sebagai Pesuruhjaya Banci Pertanian ke-4.” kata YBhg. Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd. Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia merangkap Pesuruhjaya Banci Malaysia.

Dalam majlis peluncuran ini, DOSM telah menerbitkan 15 laporan Interim merangkumi laporan interim bagi sektor pertanian yang memaparkan statistik bagi keseluruhan sektor pertanian dan lima subsektor iaitu Tanaman (Agrikomoditi dan Agromakanan), Ternakan, Perikanan, Akuakultur dan Perhutanan & Pembalakan. Selebihnya 14 laporan Interim Banci Pertanian 2024 khusus Kelapa Sawit; Getah; Padi; Nanas; Kenaf; Koko; Lada; Buah-Buahan; Sayur-Sayuran; Tanaman Lain; Ternakan; Perikanan; Akuakultur dan Perhutanan & Pembalakan. Kandungan laporan ini meliputi enam parameter utama iaitu profil pegangan pertanian, keluasan bertanam, keluasan bertuai, kuantiti pengeluaran, kuantiti jualan dan nilai jualan.

Dalam memperkukuh pengurusan data pertanian bersepadu melalui pendigitalan, Sistem Integrasi Pangkalan Data Digital Pertanian (TaniStats) merupakan langkah tepat selaras dengan inisiatif dasar keterbukaan dan perkongsian data rasmi di portal rasmi kerajaan. TaniStats merupakan satu *game changer* bagi banci pertanian, iaitu satu sistem yang mengandungi pelbagai data daripada semua agensi serta pemain utama dalam sektor

pertanian. Antara data yang dimuatkan ialah Data Banci Pertanian 2024, statistik sektor hulu dan hiliran, indikator keterjaminan makanan, papan pemuka MyAgroPrice dan statistik pertanian lain. Pembangunan TaniStats bertujuan menyediakan data sektor pertanian yang menyeluruh di bawah satu hab bersepadu. Sistem ini membolehkan pengumpulan data yang lebih menyeluruh, tepat pada masanya dan boleh dipercayai. Sistem ini juga akan mengintegrasikan semua data pertanian di mana kemas kini akan dilakukan secara berkala antara agensi pertanian dan digunakan sebagai rujukan untuk pembuatan dasar, perancangan pembangunan dan pengukuran pencapaian sektor masing-masing. Dengan teknologi digital dan analisis data raya, TaniStats akan memperkukuh perancangan strategik, meningkatkan kecekapan rantai bekalan, serta memastikan pembangunan sektor pertanian yang lebih mampan dan berdaya saing.

MyAgroPrice merupakan platform interaktif yang memaparkan maklumat terkini mengenai harga produk pertanian terpilih di tiga peringkat rantai bekalan, iaitu ladang, borong dan runcit mengikut negeri dan peringkat daerah pentadbiran terpilih. MyAgroPrice adalah satu inovasi yang menyediakan maklumat mengenai paras dan perubahan harga produk pertanian terpilih yang boleh digunakan oleh pengguna untuk membuat keputusan kepenggunaan. Di samping itu, pembuat dasar boleh menggunakan maklumat harga di platform MyAgroPrice untuk menentukan intervensi yang sesuai bagi keselamatan bekalan dan harga produk pertanian. MyAgroPrice akan diperluas liputan maklumat harga melalui kerjasama dengan pelbagai agensi pembekal data. MyAgroPrice boleh diakses melalui pautan <https://tanistats.dosm.gov.my/>.

DOSM turut menerbitkan tiga laporan khas yang menyentuh mengenai rantai pertanian dan keterjaminan makanan negara. Laporan tersebut adalah Menelusuri Rantai Pertanian Malaysia Dari Hulu ke Hiliran, Laporan Awalan Indikator Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia 2025 dan Laporan Khas Bawang, Daging dan Kelapa.

Laporan-laporan ini menyediakan maklumat dan analisis statistik mengenai Bawang, Daging dan Kelapa yang merangkumi pengeluaran domestik, Kadar Sara Diri (*Self Sufficiency Ratio, SSR*), Kadar Kebergantungan Import (*Import Dependency Ratio, IDR*) dan statistik harga purata. Laporan ini berfungsi sebagai rujukan dan memberikan

maklumat untuk memahami dan mendalami aspek bekalan, penggunaan serta trend harga purata bagi setiap komoditi tersebut.

Satu Jawatankuasa Kabinet mengenai Dasar Sekuriti Makanan Negara telah ditubuhkan bagi menyelaraskan strategi dan pelan tindakan dalam menangani isu keterjaminan makanan negara untuk jangka pendek, sederhana dan panjang. Selain itu, kerajaan juga telah menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Dasar Sekuriti Makanan Negara bagi memantau hala tuju strategik, isu dan cabaran berkaitan keterjaminan makanan. Di bawah jawatankuasa eksekutif ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah diberi tanggungjawab untuk mengetuai Kluster Indikator Keterjaminan Makanan. Kluster ini dipertanggungjawabkan untuk menghasilkan indikator keterjaminan makanan dan membangunkan indeks keterjaminan makanan. Sehubungan itu, Laporan Awalan Indikator Keterjaminan Makanan Malaysia 2025 dilancarkan pada hari ini. Laporan penuh akan diterbitkan pada suku ketiga tahun 2025 dan Indeks Sekuriti Makanan dijangka akan dikeluarkan pada suku kedua tahun 2026.

Penemuan daripada Laporan Interim Banci Pertanian 2024 akan menjadi rujukan baharu untuk sektor pertanian. Maklumat ini akan memberikan input penting kepada Rancangan Malaysia Ke-13 (RMK13), Dasar Agromakanan Negara (DAN2.0) 2021-2030, Dasar Agrikomoditi Negara (DAKN) 2021-2030 dan Pelan Tindakan Dasar Keterjaminan Makanan Negara 2021-2025. Banci Pertanian 2024 juga akan menjadi rujukan teknikal penting bagi pihak berkepentingan dan semua pihak yang terlibat.

Dapatan Interim Banci Pertanian 2024

Dalam kenyataan hari ini, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, “berdasarkan bancian, terdapat 1,030,020 pegangan pertanian yang direkodkan dengan 1,008,829 pegangan pertanian individu yang meliputi kira-kira 97.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan pegangan pertanian di Malaysia. Manakala, pegangan pertanian yang diuruskan oleh pertubuhan adalah sebanyak 21,191 pertubuhan. Profil ini menunjukkan bahawa 258,129 daripada individu terlibat dalam penanaman tanaman makanan seperti padi, sayuran dan buah-buahan manakala 623,365 individu mengusahakan tanaman komersial seperti kelapa sawit dan getah. Sebanyak 43,816 individu pula terlibat dalam penternakan, 8,407 individu terlibat aktiviti akuakultur, 48,267

individu terlibat aktiviti perikanan dan 7,930 individu terlibat dengan aktiviti perhutanan & pembalakan.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menjelaskan bahawa, secara keseluruhan jumlah pegangan pertanian individu terdiri daripada 753,139 lelaki (74.7%) manakala 255,690 (25.3%) adalah perempuan. Dari segi struktur kumpulan umur, majoriti pegangan pertanian di Malaysia adalah dalam kumpulan umur 60 tahun dan ke atas iaitu 458,263 orang (45.4%), diikuti kumpulan umur 46 hingga 59 tahun 326,287 orang (32.4%), kumpulan umur 31 hingga 45 tahun 190,952 orang (18.9%) dan kumpulan umur 15 hingga 30 tahun adalah 33,207 orang (3.3%). Sabah merekodkan komposisi kumpulan umur 15 hingga 30 tahun tertinggi sebanyak 6,180 individu, diikuti dengan Perak (5,149 individu) dan Sarawak (3,583 individu). Bagi kumpulan umur 60 tahun dan ke atas, Sarawak mencatatkan komposisi tertinggi sebanyak 63,452 individu, diikuti dengan Kedah (61,886 individu) dan Sabah (57,007 individu).

Data ini mencerminkan kebergantungan tinggi sektor pertanian Malaysia kepada petani warga emas, dengan 45.4 peratus individu berumur 60 tahun dan ke atas, manakala hanya 142,888 golongan muda (berumur antara 15 hingga 40 tahun) yang terlibat dalam sektor ini. Keadaan ini menimbulkan cabaran besar, termasuk kekurangan tenaga kerja, kesukaran dalam penerimaan teknologi moden, dan keperluan untuk meremajakan sektor ini. Sehubungan itu, adalah penting untuk menggalakkan golongan muda menceburi kerjaya dalam bidang pertanian bagi memastikan kelestarian jangka panjang dan keselamatan makanan negara.

Guna tenaga dalam konteks Banci Pertanian 2024 merujuk kepada individu yang bekerja dengan pengusaha, sama ada individu tersebut merupakan sebahagian daripada pegangan individu ataupun pertubuhan. Guna tenaga dalam Banci Pertanian diklasifikasikan kepada tiga kategori utama, iaitu Pemilik & Rakan Niaga yang aktif, Pekerja Keluarga Tanpa Gaji dan Pekerja Bergaji.

Jumlah keseluruhan guna tenaga yang terlibat dalam aktiviti Pertanian di Malaysia adalah seramai 1,784,640 orang. Daripada jumlah ini, 50.0 peratus merupakan Pemilik & Rakan Niaga yang aktif (891,481 orang) manakala 37.3 peratus (665,205 orang) terdiri daripada Pekerja Bergaji. Selebihnya, seramai 226,380 orang adalah Pekerja Keluarga Tanpa

Gaji. Dari segi pecahan pegangan pertanian individu, jumlah guna tenaga yang direkodkan adalah sebanyak 1,360,168 orang. Manakala bagi pegangan pertanian oleh pertubuhan pula, jumlah guna tenaga adalah seramai 424,472 orang. Tiga negeri teratas mencatatkan jumlah guna tenaga adalah Sabah dengan jumlah 325,805 orang, Sarawak (324,567 orang) dan Pahang (198,336 orang). Jumlah guna tenaga tertinggi dalam dapatan Banci Pertanian 2024 adalah guna tenaga yang terlibat dalam aktiviti penanaman kelapa sawit iaitu 859,374 orang. Ini diikuti dengan penglibatan guna tenaga dalam aktiviti penanaman getah (406,883 orang) dan penanaman buah-buahan (166,618 orang).

Parameter Utama Banci Pertanian 2024

Ketua Perangkawan juga menyatakan bahawa kawasan tanaman yang dilaporkan adalah 7.5 juta hektar. Tanaman utama adalah kelapa sawit, meliputi 5.8 juta hektar, diikuti oleh getah pada 0.7 juta hektar, padi pada 0.5 juta hektar, dan tanaman lain pada 0.1 juta hektar.

Jumlah Pengeluaran

Jumlah pengeluaran untuk subsektor tanaman pada tahun 2023 berjumlah 103.4 juta tan. Daripada jumlah ini, pengusaha individu menyumbang 19.2 juta tan, manakala pegangan pertanian pertubuhan menghasilkan 84.2 juta tan. Dalam subsektor ternakan, jumlah pengeluaran untuk ayam dan itik adalah 1.0 bilion. Pengeluaran babi adalah 1.8 juta, manakala lembu dan kerbau berjumlah 313.6 ribu. Sektor ternakan juga menghasilkan 14.7 bilion telur dan 47.5 juta liter susu segar, termasuk susu lembu, kerbau dan kambing.

Sektor perikanan pula mencatatkan jumlah pengeluaran sebanyak 1.1 juta tan pada tahun 2023, yang terdiri daripada dua zon utama iaitu zon marin dan darat. Pegangan pertanian individu merekodkan pengeluaran yang lebih tinggi iaitu 910.1 ribu tan metrik (82.8%) berbanding pegangan pertanian pertubuhan iaitu 189.5 ribu tan metrik (17.2%). Subsektor akuakultur merekodkan kuantiti pengeluaran sebanyak 484.3 ribu tan metrik yang merangkumi Air Payau sebanyak 372.7 ribu tan metrik dan Air Tawar sebanyak 111.6 ribu tan metrik. Selain itu, pengeluaran baka dan benih ikan serta ikan hiasan yang

diukur dengan jumlah ekor mencatatkan kuantiti pengeluaran 6.2 bilion ekor. Sementara itu, pengeluaran aktiviti Pembalakan mencapai 6.6 juta meter padu.

Kuantiti Jualan

Jumlah kuantiti jualan bagi subsektor tanaman berdasarkan dapatan Banci Pertanian 2024 adalah sebanyak 102.3 juta tan metrik. Bagi pegangan pertanian individu, jumlah kuantiti jualan yang direkodkan ialah 17.9 juta tan metrik, manakala pegangan pertanian pertubuhan mencatatkan jumlah jualan sebanyak 84.1 juta tan metrik. Jumlah nilai jualan bagi subsektor tanaman direkodkan sebanyak RM117.8 bilion. Nilai ini merangkumi sumbangan nilai jualan daripada pegangan pertanian pertubuhan sebanyak RM85.8 bilion (72.8%) serta nilai jualan yang diterima oleh pegangan pertanian individu sebanyak RM32.1 bilion (27.2%). Bagi subsektor ternakan, kuantiti jualan ayam/itik yang direkodkan ialah 915.1 juta ekor. Sementara itu, kuantiti jualan bagi babi ialah 1.6 juta ekor dan lembu/kerbau sebanyak 260.0 ribu ekor. Pengeluaran hasil ternakan turut mencatatkan kuantiti jualan sebanyak 13.9 bilion biji telur dan 46.5 juta liter susu segar termasuk susu lembu, kerbau dan kambing. Subsektor ini mencatatkan nilai jualan sebanyak RM24.8 bilion.

Jumlah kuantiti jualan hasil perikanan tangkapan Malaysia direkodkan sebanyak 1.1 juta tan metrik pada tahun 2023. Manakala, nilai jualan hasil perikanan tangkapan direkodkan sebanyak RM10.8 bilion. Bagi subsektor akuakultur, jumlah kuantiti jualan mencapai 465.4 ribu tan metrik yang merangkumi air payau dan air tawar. Sementara itu, kuantiti jualan bagi benih dan baka ikan serta ikan hiasan direkodkan sebanyak 1.6 bilion ekor. Banci Pertanian 2024 menunjukkan bahawa subsektor akuakultur telah menjana nilai jualan sebanyak RM4.4 bilion pada tahun 2023. Bagi aktiviti hasil hutan bukan kayu, kuantiti jualan adalah 4.9 ribu tan metrik dengan jumlah nilai jualan sebanyak RM67.4 juta. Sementara itu, aktiviti pembalakan mencatatkan kuantiti jualan sebanyak 6.0 juta meter padu dengan nilai jualan RM3.8 bilion.

Prestasi Keseluruhan Sektor Pertanian

Kelapa Sawit

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut memperincikan prestasi keseluruhan sektor pertanian dengan menyatakan bahawa subsektor tanaman didominasi oleh aktiviti kelapa sawit yang mencatatkan jumlah 95.1 juta tan metrik. Negeri-negeri yang mencatatkan sumbangan pengeluaran tertinggi ialah Sarawak (22.6 juta tan metrik), Sabah (22.4 juta tan metrik) dan Pahang (15.5 juta tan metrik). Tanaman kelapa sawit meliputi kawasan seluas 5.8 juta hektar, menjadikan tanaman ini sebagai tanaman komoditi terbesar di Malaysia. Sarawak merekodkan kawasan ladang terbesar dengan lebih daripada 1.7 juta hektar, iaitu 28.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan keluasan tanaman kelapa sawit di negara ini, menjadikan Sarawak sebagai negeri utama dalam pengeluaran kelapa sawit. Sementara itu, Sabah merupakan negeri dengan keluasan ladang kedua terbesar meliputi 1.5 juta hektar, menyumbang hampir 25.9 peratus kepada keseluruhan ladang kelapa sawit di Malaysia. Pahang mencatatkan keluasan terbesar di Semenanjung Malaysia, iaitu lebih 0.8 juta hektar, diikuti oleh Johor 0.7 juta hektar.

Getah

Getah merupakan antara tanaman komoditi utama di Malaysia. Dapatan banci pertanian menunjukkan jumlah keseluruhan keluasan bertanam getah adalah 717.3 ribu hektar, yang merangkumi 622.1 ribu hektar kawasan matang dan 95.2 ribu hektar kawasan tidak matang. Manakala, kuantiti pengeluaran getah pula mencatatkan 423.7 ribu tan metrik. Bagi keluasan bertanam estet, Sabah menunjukkan keluasan bertanam getah tertinggi dengan 26.8 ribu hektar (23.6%) daripada keseluruhan keluasan bertanam estet negara. Ini diikuti oleh Kelantan 19.2 ribu hektar (17.0%) dan Pahang 18.2 ribu hektar (16.1%). Bagi pegangan pertanian individu pula, Sabah kekal mencatatkan nilai tertinggi keluasan bertanam 192.9 ribu hektar (31.9%) dari keseluruhan keluasan bertanam di Malaysia. Ini diikuti dengan Kedah 70.4 ribu hektar (11.6%) dan Kelantan 70.0 ribu hektar (11.6%). Statistik Estet Getah menunjukkan bahawa keluasan bertanam getah di Malaysia telah menurun daripada 1.54 juta hektar pada 1960 kepada 717.3 ribu hektar pada 2023. Seiring dengan penurunan kawasan yang ditanam, pengeluaran getah juga menurun kepada 423.7 ribu tan metrik pada tahun 2023 berbanding 1.52 juta tan metrik pada 1980.

Padi

Hasil penemuan Banci Pertanian 2024 melaporkan seramai 208,053 individu dan pertubuhan terlibat dalam aktiviti penanaman padi di Malaysia. Seramai 174,810 merupakan pesawah aktif yang melaksanakan aktiviti penanaman padi pada tahun 2023 manakala 33,073 pesawah melaporkan tidak menjalankan aktiviti tersebut bagi tahun yang sama. Di kalangan pesawah aktif, terdapat seramai 125,976 pesawah yang bertanam bagi tujuan jualan dikenali sebagai pegangan pertanian individu tanaman padi, manakala 48,834 pesawah merupakan pesawah yang menanam padi untuk kegunaan sendiri atau sara diri. Selain pegangan pertanian individu, terdapat 170 pertubuhan yang turut melaksanakan aktiviti penanaman padi bagi tujuan jualan. Secara keseluruhan, pegangan pertanian tanaman padi di Malaysia berjumlah 126,146 pada tahun 2023.

Pesawah yang mengamalkan penanaman padi secara sara diri (48,834 orang) menggunakan hasil tanaman semata-mata untuk keperluan keluarga sendiri tanpa dijual ke pasaran. Sarawak merekodkan bilangan tertinggi bagi amalan sara diri dengan 22,728 orang. Ini diikuti Sabah dengan bilangan pesawah sara diri 12,510 orang dan Kelantan dengan 10,557 orang. Walaubagaimanapun, perbandingan antara negeri Kelantan merekodkan peratusan tertinggi iaitu 62.6 peratus pesawah sara diri daripada jumlah pesawah di Kelantan.

Tanaman padi merupakan komponen penting dalam industri pertanian di Malaysia kerana beras adalah makanan ruji utama rakyat. Namun, industri ini menghadapi cabaran dalam meningkatkan produktiviti, mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada import dan memastikan keterjaminan makanan negara. Pada 2023, jumlah keluasan bertanam padi di Malaysia adalah 506.4 ribu hektar dengan sebahagian besar tertumpu di kawasan jelapang padi. Kawasan luar jelapang menyumbang sebahagian kecil hasil, namun sering menghadapi cabaran seperti akses kepada infrastruktur pertanian dan pengairan yang terhad. Keluasan tanah sawah semakin mengecil akibat penukaran guna tanah kepada perumahan, perindustrian dan perladangan lain. Berdasarkan dapatan Banci Pertanian 2024, kuantiti jualan padi adalah 1.7 juta tan metrik dengan nilai jualan RM2.4 bilion pada 2023.

Sayur-sayuran

Sayur-sayuran turut memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan keterjaminan makanan dan menyumbang kepada ekonomi negara. Negeri yang merekodkan keluasan bertanam terbesar bagi tanaman sayur-sayuran adalah Pahang (32.7 ribu hektar), Johor (21.4 ribu hektar) dan Kelantan (8.0 ribu hektar). Negeri pengeluar utama sayur-sayuran antaranya seperti berikut: Pahang terutama di kawasan Cameron Highlands, terkenal dengan pengeluaran tomato, sawi, kobis dan timun. Johor menyumbang kepada pengeluaran pelbagai jenis sayur-sayuran seperti sawi, bayam dan timun dan Kelantan terlibat dalam pengeluaran sayur-sayuran seperti tomato, timun dan labu manis.

Buah-buahan

Pada tahun 2023, jumlah pengeluaran buah-buahan telah mencapai 2.38 juta tan metrik, dengan keluasan bertanam sebanyak 206.2 ribu hektar. Dapatan Banci Pertanian 2024 menunjukkan Johor merupakan negeri pengeluar utama nanas, dengan jumlah pengeluaran 351.2 ribu tan metrik. Selain itu, Johor turut merekodkan pengeluaran durian 295.6 ribu tan metrik, diikuti pisang (114.5 ribu tan metrik) dan betik (45.5 ribu tan metrik). Pahang yang dikenali sebagai pengeluar utama durian, khususnya bagi varieti Musang King, merekodkan pengeluaran sebanyak 146.7 ribu tan metrik. Nanas turut menjadi buah utama di negeri ini dengan jumlah pengeluaran sebanyak 59.7 ribu tan metrik, diikuti oleh pisang (47.3 ribu tan metrik) dan tembikai (20.5 ribu tan metrik). Kelantan juga mencatatkan jumlah pengeluaran durian yang tinggi iaitu 72.3 ribu tan metrik. Kelantan turut merekodkan pengeluaran tembikai dengan 52.0 ribu tan metrik, pisang 47.0 ribu tan metrik dan rambutan 8.3 ribu tan metrik. Tiga negeri yang merekodkan keluasan bertanam terbesar bagi buah-buahan adalah Johor (49.7 ribu hektar), Pahang (31.7 ribu hektar) dan Sarawak (29.7 ribu hektar).

Tanaman Lain

Selain tanaman komoditi, buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran, Banci Pertanian turut meliputi tanaman industri, tanaman kontan dan tanaman herba yang dikelaskan di dalam aktiviti tanaman lain. Secara keseluruhan, tanaman lain merekodkan jumlah keluasan bertanam 138.5 ribu hektar dengan kuantiti pengeluaran mencapai 1.5 juta tan metrik. Dapatan banci menunjukkan pengeluaran kelapa adalah yang tertinggi di bawah aktiviti tanaman

lain, diikuti penanaman bunga dan jagung manis. Industri penanaman kelapa pada tahun 2023 merekodkan pengeluaran 743.5 ribu tan metrik dengan keluasan bertanam 67.6 ribu hektar. Permintaan domestik yang stabil serta potensi eksport produk kelapa seperti santan, minyak kelapa dara dan kelapa parut dapat memberikan peluang untuk membugarkan semula industri kelapa negara. Seterusnya, industri penanaman bunga turut merekodkan pengeluaran yang tinggi iaitu 466.4 ribu tan metrik dengan sumbangan 31.4 peratus kepada keseluruhan kuantiti pengeluaran aktiviti tanaman lain. Keluasan kawasan penanaman bunga adalah 45.3 ribu hektar. Potensi industri bunga terutamanya bunga hiasan bergantung pada peningkatan permintaan domestik dan antarabangsa, perbelanjaan pengguna dan populariti bunga dalam pelbagai acara.

Ternakan

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menambah, subsektor ternakan memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan bekalan protein negara mencukupi, selain menyumbang kepada ekonomi tempatan dan nasional. Kuantiti pengeluaran bagi aktiviti ternakan hidup adalah sebanyak 1,520.8 juta ekor, dengan aktiviti penternakan ayam mencatatkan jumlah kuantiti pengeluaran tertinggi sebanyak 968.6 juta ekor atau 63.7 peratus, diikuti oleh penternakan itik (34.3 juta; 2.3%) dan babi (1.8 juta; 0.1%). Ternakan utama yang diusahakan termasuk ayam, lembu, kambing, bebiri dan babi. Manakala bagi hasilan ternakan adalah telur ayam dan susu segar. Negeri pengeluar utama ayam pedaging dan ayam penelur adalah Johor, Selangor dan Perak yang juga merupakan negeri pengeluar utama ayam pedaging di Malaysia. Melaka dan Negeri Sembilan juga memainkan peranan penting dalam industri ini dengan ladang ternakan berskala besar yang membekalkan ayam pedaging kepada pasaran tempatan dan eksport. Pengeluaran telur ayam tertinggi dicatatkan di Johor, Perak dan Pulau Pinang, di mana ladang ayam penelur komersial dijalankan secara sistematik dan moden. Negeri Kelantan, Terengganu dan Pahang merupakan negeri utama dalam penternakan lembu dan kerbau, dengan banyak penternak menjalankan sistem lepas bebas atau separa fidlot. Sabah dan Sarawak juga mempunyai populasi lembu yang signifikan, dengan program fidlot dan penternakan secara integrasi sedang giat diperluaskan. Perak, Johor dan Selangor merupakan negeri utama dalam penternakan kambing, dengan beberapa ladang besar mengusahakan

ternakan untuk daging dan susu kambing. Pulau Pinang dan Perak adalah antara negeri utama dalam penternakan babi, dengan ladang moden yang dikendalikan secara berpusat.

Perikanan Tangkapan

Perikanan tangkapan merupakan salah satu sektor utama dalam industri perikanan Malaysia, menyumbang kepada bekalan ikan domestik serta eksport ke luar negara. Kedah dan Pulau Pinang merupakan negeri utama bagi perikanan tangkapan di pantai barat laut dengan jumlah pendaratan ikan yang tinggi. Kawasan seperti Kuala Kedah dan Pulau Pinang terkenal dengan perikanan laut dalam serta pendaratan ikan pelagik seperti kembung, selar dan tongkol. Jumlah pengeluaran keseluruhan adalah sebanyak 1.1 juta tan metrik.

Akuakultur

Akuakultur melibatkan penternakan ikan, udang, kerang-kerangan, dan rumpai laut di kawasan air tawar, payau serta laut. Banci Pertanian 2024 menunjukkan jumlah pengeluaran keseluruhan bagi ikan marin dan ikan air tawar adalah sebanyak 484.3 ribu tan metrik manakala bagi baka dan benih ikan serta ikan hiasan adalah 6.5 bilion ekor. Perak merupakan pengeluar utama ikan air tawar seperti tilapia dan patin, dengan kawasan ternakan utama di Bukit Merah dan Tanjung Tualang. Selangor terkenal dengan sistem penternakan moden untuk ikan marin, serta industri kerang-kerangan seperti kupang dan tiram di perairan Kuala Selangor. Negeri Sembilan semakin berkembang dalam penternakan ikan air tawar dan udang galah, terutama di kawasan pedalaman.

Perhutanan dan Pembalakan

Perhutanan dan pembalakan yang merangkumi pengeluaran dan jualan hasil bukan kayu dan kayu balak turut diliputi dalam banci pada kali ini. Sarawak, Pahang dan Sabah merupakan penyumbang terbesar dalam industri ini. Kayu-kayan utama adalah kayu belian, meranti merah muda, kelat, medang dan meranti seraya. Manakala hasil bukan kayu pula adalah seperti buluh, madu dan petai. Jumlah pengeluaran keseluruhan bagi aktiviti hasil bukan kayu adalah 5.4 juta kilogram, manakala aktiviti kayu balak pula sebanyak mencatatkan kuantiti pengeluaran sebanyak 6.6 juta meter padu.

Sorotan Dapatan Banci Pertanian

Sorotan Utama Banci Pertanian adalah seperti berikut:

- **Pegangan Pertanian Tua** - Dapatan banci menunjukkan majoriti pemilik pertanian adalah berumur 60 tahun ke atas (45.4%), manakala kumpulan umur 46 hingga 59 tahun merangkumi 32.3%. Fenomena ini menimbulkan kebimbangan terhadap kesinambungan aktiviti pertanian negara, terutamanya dalam aspek penggantian tenaga kerja dan pemindahan pengetahuan kepada generasi muda. Oleh itu, strategi pemodenan pertanian dan insentif kepada belia perlu diperkukuh untuk menarik minat golongan muda menceburi bidang pertanian.
- **Jurang Produktiviti antara Pertubuhan dan Individu** - Banci ini turut mendedahkan bahawa pemilik pertanian berasaskan pertubuhan mencatatkan produktiviti yang jauh lebih tinggi berbanding pemilik individu, khususnya dalam tanaman seperti kelapa sawit, nanas dan koko. Ini menunjukkan kepentingan skala ekonomi, penggunaan teknologi dan tadbir urus yang lebih sistematik. Salah satu cabaran utama yang dihadapi oleh pegangan individu adalah keluasan tanah yang terhad, khususnya kurang daripada lima ekar. Saiz tanah kecil ini memberi kesan besar terhadap keberkesanan aktiviti pertanian dari segi hasil dan pendapatan serta memberi implikasi terhadap pembangunan sektor pertanian secara keseluruhan.
- **Industri Baharu Berpotensi Tinggi** - Dapatan banci menunjukkan terdapat potensi dalam penanaman tanaman baharu seperti kenaf, napier dan rumpai laut. Contohnya, kenaf mencatatkan keluasan tanaman sebanyak 1,497.0 hektar dengan pengeluaran 9,916.1 tan metrik, manakala napier direkodkan dengan keluasan 1,387.7 hektar dan pengeluaran 35,687 tan metrik. Industri-industri ini mempunyai potensi besar dari segi nilai tambah, eksport dan pengeluaran produk hiliran, di mana rantai bekalan perlu diperkukuhkan bagi memacu pertumbuhan segmen ini.
- **Potensi Industri Tanaman** - Industri tanaman seperti kopi, kelapa dan koko menunjukkan penurunan dari segi keluasan tanaman, produktiviti dan bilangan usahawan aktif. Namun, industri ini masih mempunyai nilai strategik yang penting

dan boleh dipulihkan melalui pendekatan moden, terancang dan bersepadu. Sebagai contoh, varieti kopi tempatan masih mendapat perhatian antarabangsa berikutan permintaan global terhadap kopi berkualiti tinggi. Koko, yang dahulunya antara eksport utama negara, kini hanya memainkan peranan kecil dalam sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada ekonomi. Bagi industri kelapa, walaupun tidak lagi dianggap kompetitif, potensinya dalam menghasilkan produk nilai tambah tidak boleh diabaikan. Pemulihan industri ini boleh dicapai melalui mekanisasi dan pemodenan ladang untuk mengubah persepsi bahawa kelapa adalah tanaman tradisional kepada tanaman yang menguntungkan. Salah satu cabaran semasa ialah produktiviti yang rendah serta pengurangan kawasan tanaman daripada 84,936 hektar (sumber: DOA, 2022) kepada 67,623.2 hektar (sumber: Banci Pertanian 2024, 2023). DOA telah memperkenalkan pelbagai benih kelapa berproduktiviti tinggi seperti Matag, Pandan, *Malayan Yellow Dwarf (MYD)* dan *Malayan Red Dwarf (MRD)*. Kerajaan turut meneroka langkah untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran kelapa tempatan bagi mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada import. Bagi tanaman nanas pula, satu hektar tanah secara puratanya boleh ditanam dengan 38,582 pokok nanas, menghasilkan pulangan sebanyak RM124,928.67 sehektar. Dengan tempoh pengeluaran buah selama 15 bulan, pemilik pertanian boleh memperoleh purata pendapatan bulanan sebanyak RM8,328.58 daripada penjualan nanas. Secara keseluruhan, nanas mencatatkan hasil dan pulangan tertinggi berbanding tanaman makanan lain.

- **Keluasan Tanaman Tidak Ekonomi** - Salah satu isu yang dihadapi oleh pemilik pertanian individu ialah keluasan tanah yang kecil, terutamanya di bawah lima ekar. Saiz lot yang kecil memberi kesan kepada keberkesanan aktiviti pertanian, terutamanya dari segi hasil tuaian. Perincian mengenai isu ini akan dianalisis lebih lanjut berdasarkan data dari banci pertanian.

Kesimpulannya, dapatan Banci Pertanian ini menjadi input penting kepada pembuat dasar dalam merangka langkah campur tangan berasaskan data, sekaligus memastikan sektor pertanian kekal mampan, berdaya saing dan inklusif untuk generasi akan datang.

Melangkah Ke hadapan

Melalui Banci Pertanian 2024, Malaysia kini mempunyai data *baseline* sektor pertanian yang terkini dan komprehensif di mana banci terakhir telah dijalankan 20 tahun yang lalu. Sebagai sebahagian daripada transformasi ke arah pengukuhan statistik pertanian, Banci Pertanian akan dilaksanakan sekali pada setiap 10 tahun bagi memastikan data adalah relevan dan menggambarkan striktur sektor pertanian negara. Survei jangka pendek baharu juga akan dijalankan bermula pada tahun 2026. Di samping itu, Papan Pemuka Geospasial (*Georeferencing*) untuk Tempat Kediaman dan Pertubuhan Pertanian akan dibangunkan untuk mengukuhkan lagi *Malaysia Statistical Address Register* serta *Malaysia Business Register* bagi sektor pertanian.

Menurut YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, DOSM juga akan menubuhkan Jawatankuasa TaniStats yang berperanan untuk menyelaraskan kerjasama antara agensi berkaitan dalam pembangunan, penyelenggaraan dan pemantauan sistem ini serta perkongsian data. Melalui jawatankuasa ini, Sistem TaniStats diharapkan dapat diperkasa sebagai sumber rujukan utama statistik pertanian negara yang menyokong perancangan strategik dan penggubalan dasar berasaskan bukti.

Sesi Libat Urus akan dianjurkan bersama pelbagai pemegang taruh bagi membincangkan dapatan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sesi ini berperanan sebagai platform untuk membincangkan isu berkaitan pertanian termasuk mengenai keterjaminan makanan. Diharapkan semua pihak berkaitan termasuk agensi kerajaan, institusi penyelidikan, para akademik, pemain industri dan petani dapat memanfaatkan statistik pertanian sepenuhnya dalam pembuatan keputusan serta menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan sektor pertanian yang mampan dan berdaya saing.

Sektor pertanian kekal sebagai salah satu pemacu utama pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Ia bukan sahaja memainkan peranan dalam memastikan bekalan makanan yang mencukupi, malah turut menyumbang secara signifikan dalam mengurangkan kebergantungan negara terhadap import, menyokong industri pemprosesan, mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan serta meningkatkan pendapatan isi rumah, khususnya para petani. Melalui banci ini, statistik pertanian tersedia sehingga ke peringkat lokaliti terkecil sekali gus menyediakan maklumat di peringkat granular yang membolehkan pelaksanaan

intervensi yang lebih bersasar dan bersesuaian. Data sehingga ke peringkat terperinci ini akan menyokong perancangan dan pembuatan keputusan yang lebih berkesan oleh pihak berkepentingan dan seterusnya menyumbang kepada pemerkasaan semula dan pertumbuhan berterusan sektor pertanian negara.

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia julung kalinya berjaya menduduki tempat pertama di peringkat global di dalam laporan dwitahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW) dengan mengatasi 198 buah negara yang lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

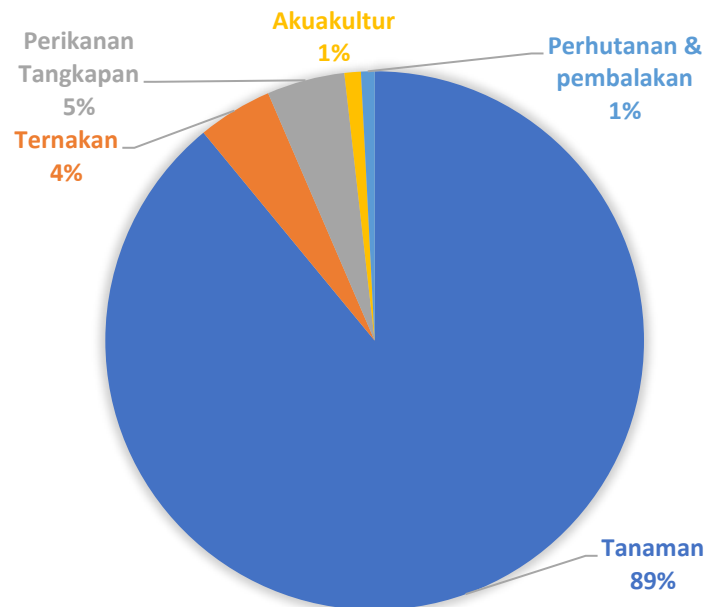
Carta 1: Jumlah Pegangan Pertanian



Carta 2: Jumlah Pegangan Pertanian Mengikut Subsektor



Carta 3: Peratusan Pegangan Pertanian Mengikut Subsektor



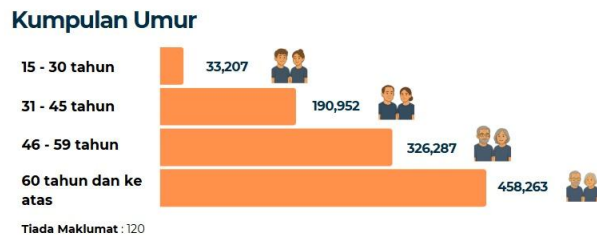
Carta 4: Jumlah Pegangan Pertanian Mengikut Negeri, 2023



Carta 5: Jumlah Pegangan Pertanian Mengikut Negeri, 2023



Carta 6: Jumlah Pegangan Pertanian Mengikut Kumpulan Umur, 2023



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INTERIM REPORT AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024

The 2024 Agricultural Census revealed that 97.9 per cent of agricultural holdings were managed by individuals, with the agricultural sector being largely dominated by the age group 60 years and over

SERDANG, MAY 29, 2025 - The Launching Ceremony of the Interim Report of the 2024 Agriculture Census (Banci Pertanian 2024) was officiated by YAB Dato' Sri Haji Fadillah bin Haji Yusof, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy Transition and Water Transformation (PETRA). The event took place at the Malaysia Agro Exposition Park Serdang (MAEPS), Selangor. The Agriculture Census 2024, conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), aims to obtain a comprehensive baseline data of agricultural sector. Also present at the ceremony were YB Datuk Arthur Joseph Kurup, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Security and YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir bin Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia and Commissioner of the 2024 Agriculture Census. Also in attendance were YBhg. Dato' Nor Azmie bin Diron, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Economy and YBhg. Dato' Haji Mad Zaidi bin Mohd Karli, Secretary-General of Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has completed the 2024 Agriculture Census, which was conducted from July 7 to December 31, 2024, covering data collection in the field and data processing. The success of the 2024 Agriculture Census is a result of strategic collaboration and cooperation between DOSM and 1,390 various ministries/

agencies, and State Governments. Among the key ministries and agencies involved are the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (KPKM), Ministry of Agriculture and Commodities (KPK), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES), Ministry of Food Industries, Commodities, and Regional Development of Sarawak (M-FICORD), and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food Industry of Sabah (MAFFI). This collaboration began from the pre-collection stage, which include determining the census coverage, developing questionnaires, conducting operations, as well as data processing, validation and analysis. This has led to the production of integrated, reliable, and high-quality data. “DOSM would like to extend its sincere appreciation to all agencies for their commitments throughout the conduct of the Agriculture Census. DOSM would like to express its sincere gratitude to the Government for entrusting us to lead the 2024 Agriculture Census. I would also wish to convey my deepest appreciation for being appointed as the 4th Commissioner of the Agriculture Census, said YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician of Malaysia and Commissioner of the 2024 Agriculture Census.

For this launching ceremony, DOSM is releasing 15 Interim Reports encompassing Interim Report on the Agriculture Sector, which presents statistics for the entire agricultural sector, followed by five subsectors: Crops (Agricultural Commodities and Agri-food), Livestock, Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Forestry & Logging. The remaining 14 reports cover the following agricultural commodities: Oil Palm, Rubber, Paddy, Pineapple, Kenaf, Cocoa, Pepper, Fruits, Vegetables, Other Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Aquaculture, and Forestry & Logging. The reports covers six key parameters namely agricultural holdings profile, area planted, harvested area, quantity of production, quantity of sales, and sales value.

In strengthening integrated agricultural data management through digitalisation, Agriculture Digital Database Integration System (TaniStats) is the right step in line with the policy initiative of openness and official data sharing on the official government portal (ODIN). TaniStats is a game changer for the agricultural census, which is a system that contains various data from all agencies as well as main players in the agricultural sector. Among the data included are such as the 2024 Agricultural Census data, upstream and downstream sector statistics, food security indicators, MyAgroPrice dashboard and other agricultural statistics. The development of TaniStats is aimed at providing comprehensive agricultural

sector data under one integrated hub. This system allows for more comprehensive, timely and reliable data collection. This system will also integrate all agricultural data where updates will be carried out periodically among agricultural agencies and will be used as a reference for policy formulation, development planning and measuring the achievements of their respective sectors. With digital technology and big data analysis, TaniStats will strengthen strategic planning, increase supply chain efficiency, and ensure the development of a more sustainable and competitive agricultural sector.

MyAgroPrice is an interactive platform that displays the latest information on the prices of selected agricultural products at three levels of the supply chain, namely farms, wholesale and retail by state and selected Administrative District level. MyAgroPrice is an innovation that provides information on the level and changes in the prices of selected agricultural products that can be used by consumers for consumption decisions. In addition, policymakers can use price information on the MyAgroPrice platform to determine appropriate interventions for supply security and prices of agricultural products. MyAgroPrice will be expanded in price insight coverage in collaboration with various data provider agencies. MyAgroPrice can be accessed via the link <https://tanistats.dosm.gov.my/>.

Concurrently, DOSM has also published three special reports focusing on the agricultural supply chain and food security in the country. These reports are: Unveiling Malaysia's Agricultural Value Chain From Upstream to Downstream, the Preliminary Food Security Indicators Report for Malaysia 2025, and the Special Report on Onions, Meat, and Coconuts.

These reports provide information and statistical analysis on Onions, Meat and Coconuts which covers conceptual aspects, domestic production and Self Sufficiency Ratio (SSR), Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and average price statistics. They serve as a reference and provide information to understand and deepen the aspects of supply, consumption and average price trends of the respective items.

A Cabinet Committee on National Food Security Policy has been established to coordinate strategies and action plans in addressing the country's food security issues for the short, medium and long term. Further, the government has also established an Executive Committee on National Food Security Policy to oversee strategic directions, issues and

challenges with regards to food security. Under this executive committee, DOSM is entrusted to lead the cluster on food security indicator. This cluster is tasked to produce indicators on food security and develop index of food security. Thus, the preliminary report of food security indicator 2025 is launched today. The full report will be published in the third quarter of 2025 and the Food Security Index is expected to be released in the second quarter of 2026.

The findings from the 2024 Agriculture Census Interim Report will serve as a new reference for the agricultural sector. These insights will provide important input to the 13th Malaysia Plan (RMK13), the National Agri-food Policy (DAN2.0) 2021-2030, National Agricultural Commodities Policy (DAKN) 2021-2030 and the National Food Security Policy Action Plan 2021-2025. The 2024 Agriculture Census will also serve as an important technical reference for stakeholders and all relevant parties.

2024 Agriculture Census Interim Findings

In his statement today, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, shared that the 2024 Agriculture Census shows a total of 1,030,020 agriculture holders, with 1,008,829 of them being individual agriculture holders, accounting for 97.9 per cent of all agriculture holders in the country. The remaining 21,191 operations are managed by establishments agricultural holders. The data indicate that 258,129 individual agriculture holders are involved in food crop cultivation, including paddy, vegetables and fruits, while 623,365 individuals manage commercial crops such as oil palm and rubber. Additionally, 43,816 individual agriculture holders are engaged in livestock, 8,407 in aquaculture, 48,267 in fisheries and 7,930 in forestry and logging.

Chief Statistician Malaysia also highlighted the breakdown of agricultural operations by gender and age. Among individual agriculture holders, 753,139 are male (74.7%) and 255,690 are female (25.3%). In terms of age groups, the largest proportion of individual agricultural holdings is in the 60 years and over category, with 458,263 individuals (45.4%), followed by those aged 46 to 59 years at 326,287 individuals (32.4%). The 31 to 45 years age group accounts for 190,952 individuals (18.9%) while 15 to 30 years age group represent only 33,207 individuals (3.3%). Notably, Sabah recorded the highest number of young individual agriculture holders in the 15 to 30 years age group with 6,180 individuals, followed by Perak (5,149 individuals) and Sarawak (3,583 individuals). For the 60 years

and over age group, Sarawak recorded 63,452 individuals, followed by Kedah (61,886 individuals) and Sabah (57,007 individuals).

The data underscores the heavy reliance of Malaysia's agricultural sector on elderly farmers, with 45.4 per cent of agriculture holders aged 60 and over, and only 142,888 young people (15 to 40 years age group) involved in the sector. This presents significant challenges, including labour shortages, slow adoption of modern technologies, and the need for rejuvenating the sector. In light of this, it is essential to encourage youth to pursue careers in agriculture to ensure the long-term sustainability and food security of the nation.

Employment refers to individuals who work with entrepreneurs, whether the individual is part of an individual holding or an establishment, that classified into three main categories, namely Active Owners & Business Partners, Unpaid Family Workers and Salaried Workers.

The total number of employment involved in agriculture activities in Malaysia recorded 1,784,640 workers. Of this total, 50.0 percent are Active Owners & Business Partners (891,481 workers) while 37.3 percent (665,205 workers) are Salaried Workers. The remaining 226,380 workers are Unpaid Family Workers. In terms of the breakdown of individual agriculture holdings, the total employment recorded is 1,360,168 workers. Meanwhile, for agricultural holdings by organizations, the total employment is 424,472 workers. The top three states in terms of employment are Sabah with 325,805 workers, Sarawak (324,567 workers) and Pahang (198,336 workers). The highest employment in 2023 was in oil palm plantation activities, which was 859,374 workers, followed by employment in rubber plantation activities (406,883 workers) and fruit plantation activities (166,618 workers).

Key Parameters of the 2024 Agriculture Census

Chief Statistician also stated that the reported planted areas was 7.5 million hectares. The main crops include oil palm, covering 5.8 million hectares, followed by rubber at 0.7 million hectares, paddy at 0.5 million hectares and other crops at 0.1 million hectares.

Total Production

The total production for the crop subsector in 2023 amounted to 103.4 million tonnes. Of this, individual operators contributed 19.2 million tonnes, while establishment agriculture

holders produced 84.2 million tonnes. In the livestock subsector, the total quantity of production for poultry and ducks was 1.0 billion. Production of swine was 1.8 million, while cattle and buffaloes amounted 313.6 thousand. The livestock sector also produced 14.7 billion eggs and 47.5 million liters of fresh milk, including cow, buffalo and goat milk. Malaysia's capture fisheries recorded a total production of 1.1 million tonnes in 2023, comprising of two main zones which were marine and inland zones. Individual agriculture holdings recorded a higher production of 910.1 thousand tonnes (82.8%) as compared to agricultural holdings managed by establishments, which recorded 189.5 thousand tonnes (17.2%).

The aquaculture subsector recorded a production quantity of 484.3 thousand tonnes, comprising 372.7 thousand tonnes from brackish water and 111.6 thousand tonnes from freshwater. Additionally, the production of fish breed and seeds, as well as ornamental fish, measured in total number of fish, amounted to 6.2 billion. Meanwhile, timber production reached 6.6 million cubic meters.

Sales Quantity

The total sales quantity for the crop subsector based on the findings of the 2024 Agriculture Census is 102.3 million tonnes. For individual agriculture holders, the total sales quantity recorded 17.9 million tonnes, while establishments recorded a total sales quantity of 84.1 million tonnes. The total sales value for the crop subsector recorded a total of RM117.8 billion. The value includes the sales value contributed by the establishment's agricultural holdings of RM85.8 billion (72.8%) as well as the sales value received by individual agricultural holdings of RM32.1 billion (27.2%). For the livestock subsector, the sales quantity of chicken/duck recorded 915.1 million animals. Meanwhile, the sales quantity of swine is 1.6 million and cattle/buffalo at 260.0 thousand. Livestock production recorded a sales quantity of 13.9 billion eggs and 46.5 million liters of fresh milk including cow, buffalo and goat milk. This subsector recorded a sales value of RM24.8 billion.

The total sales quantity of Malaysia's capture fisheries was recorded as 1.1 million tonnes in 2023. Meanwhile, the sales value of Malaysia's capture fisheries was recorded at RM10.8 billion. As for aquaculture, the sales quantity reached 465.4 thousand tonnes which include brackish water and fresh water. Meanwhile, the sales quantity for fish breeds and seeds as well as ornamental fish recorded a sales quantity of 1.6 billion. The 2024

Agriculture Census shows that the aquaculture subsector generated a sales value of RM4.4 billion in 2023. For non-timber forest products activities, the sales quantity was 4.9 thousand tonnes with a total sales value of RM67.4 million. Meanwhile, logging activities recorded a sales quantity of 6.0 million cubic meters with a sales value of RM3.8 billion.

Overall Performance of the Agricultural Sector

Oil Palm

Chief Statistician Malaysia also detailed out the overall performance of the agricultural sector by stating that the crops sub-sector is dominated by oil palm activities which amounted to 95.1 million tonnes. The states with the highest contribution in term of production are Sarawak (22.6 million tonnes), Sabah (22.4 million tonnes) and Pahang (15.5 million tonnes). Oil palm crops cover 5.8 million hectares, making it the largest agricultural commodity in Malaysia. Sarawak recorded the largest area of oil palm plantations with more than 1.7 million hectares, which is 28.8 per cent of the total area of oil palm cultivation in the country, making Sarawak the main state in oil palm production. Meanwhile, Sabah was the second largest with an area of approximately 1.5 million hectares, contributing almost 25.9 per cent to the total oil palm plantation in Malaysia. Pahang recorded the largest area in Peninsular Malaysia, with over 0.8 million hectares followed by Johor with 0.7 million hectares.

Rubber

Rubber is one of the main commodity crops in Malaysia. The findings of this agriculture census shows that the total planted area of rubber is 717.3 thousand hectares, which includes 622.1 thousand hectares of matured area and 95.2 thousand hectares of immature area. Meanwhile, the quantity of rubber production recorded 423.7 thousand tonnes. As for the area planted in estates, Sabah shows the highest area planted in rubber with 26.8 thousand hectares (23.6%) of the total area planted in national estates. This was followed by Kelantan 19.2 thousand hectares (17.0%) and Pahang 18.2 thousand hectares (16.1%). As for individual agriculture holdings, Sabah remains with the highest cultivated area which is 192.9 thousand hectares (31.9%) of the total cultivated area in Malaysia. This was followed by Kedah 70.4 thousand hectares (11.6%) and Kelantan 70.0 thousand hectares (11.6%). Statistics on Rubber Estates shows that the

planted areas of rubber in Malaysia has decreased from 1.54 million hectares in 1960 to 717.3 thousand hectares in 2023. In tandem with the decline in planted areas, rubber production also decreased to 423.7 thousand tonnes in 2023 as compared to 1.52 million tonnes in 1980.

Paddy

Findings from the Agricultural Census 2024 reported that a total of 208,053 individual and establishment were involved in paddy cultivation activities in Malaysia. Of this number, 174,810 were active paddy farmers who engaged in cultivation during the year 2023, while 33,073 farmers reported not participating in paddy farming in the same year.

Among the active farmers, 125,976 were engaged in paddy cultivation for commercial purposes, categorised as individual agricultural holdings for paddy. Meanwhile, 48,834 farmers cultivated paddy solely for personal or subsistence use. In addition to individual agriculture holders, 170 establishments agriculture holder were also involved in paddy cultivation for commercial sale. In total, the number of agricultural holdings dedicated to paddy cultivation in Malaysia stood at 126,146 in 2023.

Subsistence paddy farmers (48,834 individuals) produced rice exclusively for their own household consumption without selling it in the market. Sarawak recorded the highest number of subsistence paddy farmers at 22,728, followed by Sabah with 12,510, and Kelantan with 10,557. However, when comparing across states in terms of percentage, Kelantan recorded the highest proportion of subsistence farmers, with 62.6% of its paddy farmers practicing subsistence farming.

Paddy is an essential crop of Malaysia's agriculture industry, as rice is the staple food for the people. However, this industry faces challenges in increasing productivity, reducing dependence on imports and ensuring the country's food security. The total area of paddy cultivation in Malaysia in 2023 stood at 506.4 thousand hectares with most of it concentrated in the granary area. Non-granary area account for a small portion, but often face challenges such as limited access to agricultural infrastructure and irrigation. The area of paddy land is shrinking due to the conversion of land use to housing, industry and other plantations. Based on the findings of the 2024 Agriculture Census, the sales quantity of paddy is 1.7 million tonnes with a sales value of RM2.4 billion in 2023.

Vegetables

Vegetables also plays an important role in ensuring food security and contribute to the economy. The states that recorded the largest cultivated area for vegetable crops were Pahang (32.7 thousand hectares), Johor (21.4 thousand hectares) and Kelantan (8.0 thousand hectares). The main producing states of vegetables include the following: Pahang, especially in the Cameron Highlands area, is famous for the production of tomatoes, mustard, cabbage and cucumbers. Johor contributes to the production of various types of vegetables such as mustard, spinach and cucumber and Kelantan is involved in the production of vegetables such as tomatoes, cucumbers and sweet pumpkins.

Fruits

The total production of fruits in 2023 has reached 2.38 million tonnes, with a cultivated area of 206.2 thousand hectares. The findings of the 2024 Agriculture Census shows that Johor is the main pineapple producer, with a total production of 351.2 thousand tonnes. In addition, Johor also recorded durian production of 295.6 thousand tonnes, followed by bananas (114.5 thousand tonnes) and papaya (45.5 thousand tonnes). Compared to Pahang, which is known as the main producer of durian, especially for the Musang King variety, recorded a production of 146.7 thousand tonnes. Pineapple is also the main fruit in the state with a total production of 59.7 thousand tonnes, followed by bananas (47.3 thousand tonnes) and watermelons (20.5 thousand tonnes). Kelantan recorded the highest production of durian at 72.3 thousand tonnes, followed by pineapple with 52.0 thousand tonnes, banana 47.0 thousand tonnes and rambutan 8.3 thousand tonnes. The three states that recorded the largest cultivated area for fruits are Johor (49.7 thousand hectares), Pahang (31.7 thousand hectares) and Sarawak (29.7 thousand hectares).

Other Crops

In addition to commodity crops, fruits and vegetables, the Agriculture Census also covers all types of crops that contribute to the agriculture sector including industrial crops, cash crops and herbal crops and they are classified in other crop activities. In total, other crops recorded a total cultivated area of 138.5 thousand hectares with a production quantity of 1.5 million tonnes. The findings of this census also showed that coconut production is the highest under other crop activities followed by the cultivation of flowers and sweet corn.

The coconut cultivation industry in 2023 recorded a production of 743.5 thousand tonnes with a cultivated area of 67.6 thousand hectares. Stable domestic demand as well as the export potential of coconut products such as coconut milk, virgin coconut oil and grated coconut can provide an opportunity to revive the country's coconut industry. The flower growing industry also recorded high production with 466.6 thousand tonnes with a contribution of 31.4 per cent to the total production quantity of other crop activities. The area of flower cultivation is 45.3 thousand hectares. The potential of the flower industry especially ornamental flowers lies in the increase in domestic demand and exports, consumer spending and the popularity of flowers in various events.

Livestock

Chief Statistician Malaysia added that the livestock subsector in Malaysia plays an important role in ensuring the country's protein supply is sufficient, in addition to contributing to the national and domestic economy. The total number of livestock production amounted to 1,520.8 million, with poultry farming recording the highest production at 968.6 million or 63.7 per cent, followed by duck farming (34.3 million; 2.3%) and swine farming (1.8 million; 0.1%). The main livestock cultivated include chickens, cows, goats, sheep and swine while the livestock products comprise chicken eggs and fresh milk. The main producing states for broiler chickens and laying hens are Johor, Selangor and Perak which are also the main producing states for broiler chickens in Malaysia. Melaka and Negeri Sembilan also play an important role in this industry with large-scale livestock farms that supply broilers to the domestic and export markets. The highest production of chicken eggs was recorded in Johor, Perak and Penang, where commercial laying hen farms were carried out using modern farming methods. Kelantan, Terengganu and Pahang are the main states in cattle and buffalo farming, with many farmers running free-range or semi-feedlot systems. Sabah and Sarawak also have significant cattle populations, with integrated feedlot and breeding programmes being actively expanded. Perak, Johor and Selangor are the main states in goat farming, with several large farms raising goats for meat and milk. Penang and Perak are among the main states involved in swine farming, with centralised operation and modern systems.

Capture Fisheries

Capture fisheries is one of the main sectors in the Malaysian fisheries industry, contributing to domestic fish supply as well as exports. Kedah and Penang are the main states for capture fisheries on the northwest coast with a high number of fish landings. Areas such as Kuala Kedah and Penang are famous for deep sea fishing and the landing of pelagic fish such as kembung, selar and tuna. The overall production is 1.1 million tonnes.

Aquaculture

Aquaculture involves the farming of fish, shrimp, shellfish, and seaweed in freshwater, brackish and sea areas. The 2024 Agriculture Census showed that the total production for marine fish and freshwater fish is 484.3 thousand tonnes while for fish breeds and seeds and ornamental fish is 6.5 billion. Perak is a major producer of freshwater fish such as tilapia and patin, with the main breeding areas in Bukit Merah and Tanjung Tualang. Selangor is renowned for its modern marine fish farming systems, as well as its shellfish industry, including mussels and oysters, which thrive along the coastal areas of Kuala Selangor. Negeri Sembilan is growing in freshwater fish and lobster farming, especially in the rural areas.

Forestry and logging

Forestry and logging, which includes the production and sale of non-timber products and logs, are also covered in this census. Sarawak, Pahang and Sabah are the largest contributors to this industry. Primary timbers include belian, meranti merah, kelat, medang and meranti seraya, while non-timber products are bamboo, honey and stinky bean (petai). The total production of non-timber products activities is 5.4 million kilogrammes, while log activities recorded a production quantity of 6.6 million cubic meters.

Key Takeaways From the Agriculture Census

Key takeaways of the agriculture census are as follows:

- **Ageing of agriculture holders** - Findings from agriculture census shows that the majority of agriculture holders are 60 years and over (45.4%) and 46 to 59 years age group comprises 32.3 per cent. This phenomenon raises concerns about the

continuity of the country's agricultural activities, especially in the context of workforce replacement and knowledge transfer to the younger generation. Therefore, agricultural modernisation strategies and incentives for youth need to be strengthened to attract younger generation to be involve in agriculture sector.

- **Productivity gap between establishments and individuals** - The census also revealed that establishment agriculture holders recorded much higher productivity than individual agriculture holders such as oil palm, pineapple and cocoa. This shows the importance of economies of scale, the use of technology and more systematic governance. Among the main challenges faced by individual agriculture holdings is the limited land area, especially land of less than five acres. This small land size has a significant impact on the effectiveness of agricultural activities, especially in terms of productivity and yield. This impact not only affects farmers' income, but also has implications for the development of the country's agricultural sector as a whole.
- **New industry with high potential** - Census findings show a potential in the cultivation of new crops such as kenaf, napier and seaweed. For example kenaf has cultivated area of 1,497.0 hectare with production of 9,916.1 tonnes while napier recorded cultivated area of 1,387.7 hectare with production of 35,687 tonnes. These industries have great potential in terms of value added, exports and production of downstream products where the supply chain needs to be strengthened to drive the growth of this segment.
- **Potential of Crop Industries** - Crop industries such as coffee, coconut and cocoa have shown a decline in terms of planted area, productivity and the number of active entrepreneurs. However, the industry retains significant strategic value and can be revitalized through well-planned, modern, and integrated approaches. Malaysian coffee varieties, for example, are still receiving international attention with global demand for high-quality coffee including local varieties. Cocoa, once a major export for the country, now plays only a minor role in the agricultural sector's contribution to the economy. In the context of the coconut industry, although it is no longer considered competitive, its potential in producing value added products cannot be ignored. The restoration of this industry can be achieved through mechanisation and modernisation of plantations to change the perception that coconut is a traditional

crop to a profitable crop. One of the current challenges faced by the coconut industry is low productivity, along with a reduction in cultivated area from 84,936 hectares (source: DOA) in 2022 to 67,623.2 hectares (source: Agriculture Census 2024) in 2023. Initiatives have been introduced by DOA to produce various high-yield coconut seedlings such as Matag, Pandan, Malayan Yellow Dwarf (MYD), and Malayan Red Dwarf (MRD). The government is also currently exploring measures to increase local coconut production to reduce dependence on imports. For pineapple, on average, one hectare of land can be planted with 38,582 pineapple plants, yielding a return of RM124,928.67 per hectare. Considering a fruit production period of 15 months, agricultural holders can earn an average monthly income of RM8,328.58 from pineapple sales. Overall, pineapple has the highest yields and return as compared to other food crops.

- **Uneconomical crop area** – *One of the issues faced by individual agriculture holder is small land size especially those under 5 acres. The small lot size has an impact on the effectiveness of agriculture activities particularly in the aspect of yields. Details on this will be analysed further using the data from the agriculture census.*

The Census findings serve as an important input for policymakers in formulating data-based intervention measures, thus ensuring that the agricultural sector remains sustainable, competitive and inclusive for future generations.

Way Forward

Through the Agricultural Census 2024, Malaysia has a comprehensive and latest baseline data on agriculture sector where the last census was conducted 20 years ago. As part of the transformation towards strengthening of the agriculture statistics, Agriculture Census will be conducted every 10 years to ensure the baseline data are relevant and reflects the structure of the country's agricultural sector. New short-term surveys will also be conducted starting 2026. In addition, a Geospatial Dashboard (Georeferencing) for Residences and Agricultural Establishment will be developed to strengthen further Malaysia Statistical Address Register as well as Malaysia Business Register for agriculture sector.

According to YBhg. Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, DOSM will also establish a Committee on TaniStats to facilitate coordination and cooperation between relevant agencies in the

development, maintenance and monitoring of the system as well as data sharing. Through this committee, it is hoped that the TaniStats System can be strengthened as the main reference source of national agricultural statistics that supports strategic planning and evidence based policy making.

Engagement Sessions will be organised with various stakeholders to discuss the findings of the 2024 Agriculture Census. These sessions serve as a platform to discuss agriculture issues including food security concerns. It is hoped that all stakeholders including government agencies, research institutions, academia, industry players and farmers can utilise agricultural statistics to the fullest in making evidence-based decisions and contributing to the growth of sustainable and competitive agricultural sector.

The agricultural sector remains as one of the main drivers of the country's economic growth. Not only it plays a role in ensuring adequate food supply, but also contributes significantly in reducing our country's dependence on imports, supporting the processing industry, creating job opportunities and increasing household income, particularly the farmers. Through this census, agricultural statistics are readily available up to the locality level, providing granular insights that enable the implementation of targeted and appropriate interventions. This detailed level data supports more effective planning and decision making by stakeholders, ultimately contributing to the revitalisation and sustained growth of the national agricultural sector.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth

World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Chart 1: Total of Agriculture Holdings



Chart 2: Total of Agriculture Holdings by Sub-sector

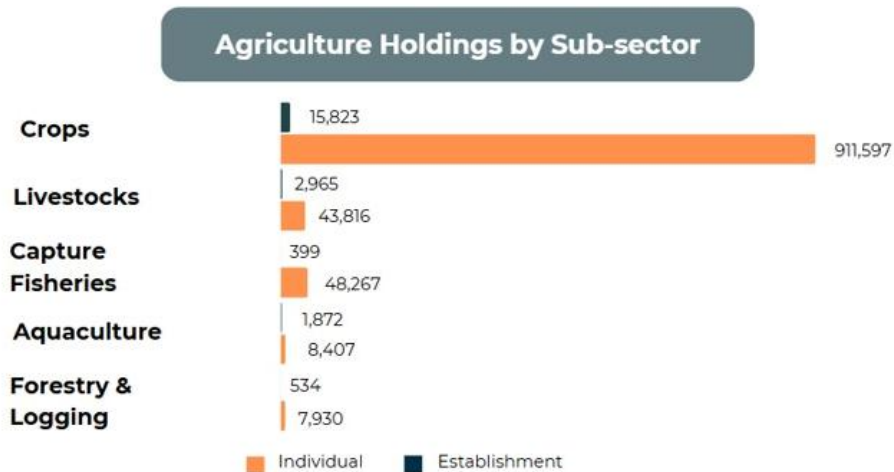


Chart 3: Percentage of Agriculture Holdings by Sub-sector

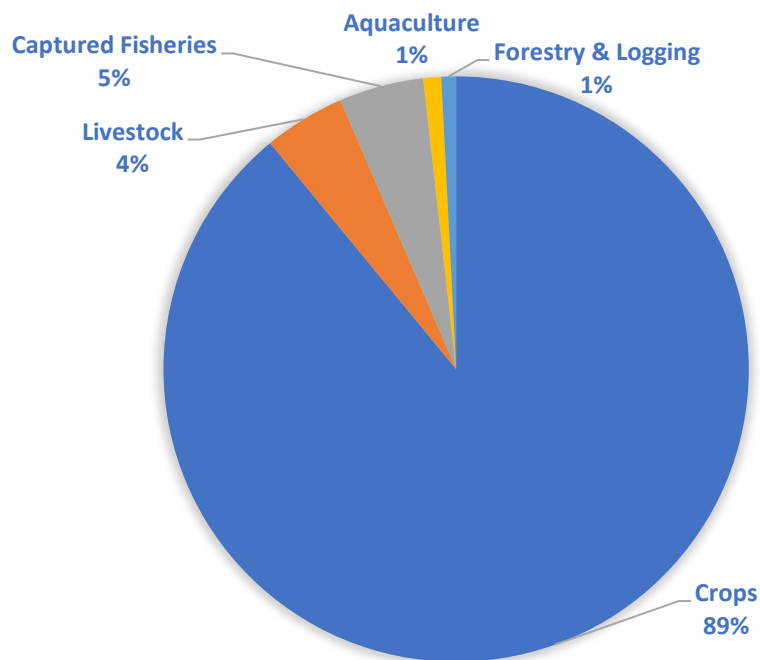


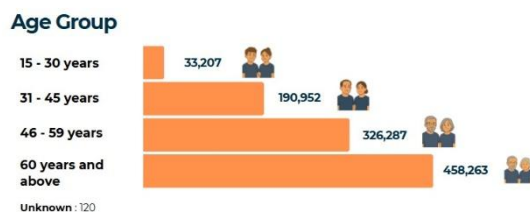
Chart 4: Total of Agriculture Holdings by States, 2023



Chart 5: Total of Agriculture Holdings by States, 2023



Chart 6: Total of Agriculture Holdings by Age Group, 2023



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