

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES



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1. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penerbitan ini menggunakan data daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022). Banci mengumpul maklumat daripada pertubuhan berdaftar dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Klasifikasi industri merujuk kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations*. Liputan bagi keseluruhan sektor merangkumi 1,174 kategori industri seperti yang ditunjukkan pada **Jadual 1**.

Jadual 1 : Bilangan industri mengikut sektor

Sektor	Bilangan Industri
Pertanian*	142
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	56
Pembuatan	259
Pembinaan	72
Perkhidmatan	645
Jumlah	1,174

Nota*: Usahawan dalam sektor Pertanian yang hanya berdaftar dengan agensi-agensi kerajaan yang berkaitan bagi maksud menerima bantuan **TIDAK** diliputi kecuali pengusaha kelapa sawit.

2. SUMBER RANGKA STATISTIK

Sumber utama rangka statistik pertubuhan adalah daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register* (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/ perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar Syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROB) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada SSM.

Selain itu, DOSM juga bekerjasama untuk mendapatkan maklumat terkini daripada agensi lain seperti Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN), Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), PBT dan badan profesional. Rangka dikemaskini untuk mengambil kira pertubuhan baru dan sebarang perubahan yang berlaku kepada pertubuhan tersebut seperti tutup, tidak beroperasi, perubahan jenis aktiviti dan lokasi/ alamat pos untuk memastikan maklumat yang terdapat dalam rangka adalah yang paling terkini.

3. JENIS AKTIVITI PERNIAGAAN

Jenis aktiviti perniagaan merujuk kepada aktiviti utama dan sekunder. Aktiviti utama merujuk kepada aktiviti yang mana pertubuhan menumpukan sebahagian besar sumbernya atau memberi sumbangan besar dari segi pendapatan. Aktiviti sekunder didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti sampingan kepada aktiviti utama. Klasifikasi industri bagi pertubuhan adalah berasaskan kepada aktiviti utama dan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang diselaraskan dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations* dan pengubahsuaian mengikut keperluan tempatan.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Industri tersebut dikategorikan kepada lima sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Definisi sektor adalah seperti berikut:

4.1 Pertanian

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Terdapat empat subsektor iaitu tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan.

4.1.1 Tanaman merujuk kepada penanaman dan pengeluaran produk tanaman termasuk pertanian organik. Tanaman juga meliputi penanaman tanaman tidak kekal dan kekal merangkumi penanaman tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk tujuan pengeluaran benih;

- 4.1.2 Ternakan** ialah binatang-binatang unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersil, sara diri dan pembiakbakaan dan rekreasi. Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan kecuali haiwan akuatik;
- 4.1.3 Perhutanan & pembalakan** termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengestrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, reja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk yang belum diproses turut disertakan. Aktiviti ini boleh dijalankan dalam hutan asli dan ladang hutan. Ia juga termasuk sebahagian daripada aktiviti operasi perhutanan berdasarkan bayaran atau secara kontrak; dan
- 4.1.4 Perikanan** termasuk perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur meliputi penggunaan sumber perikanan daripada laut, air payau atau air tawar dengan tujuan menangkap dan mengumpul ikan, krustasia, moluska dan organisma & produk laut lain. Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisma akuatik menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadi.

4.2 Perlombongan & pengkuarian

Perlombongan dan pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor perlombongan mineral & pengkuarian tidak diliputi dalam penerbitan ini.

4.3 Pembuatan

Perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera pacuan kuasa atau yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dilaksanakan di kilang atau di rumah pekerja dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit.

Pengelasan lapan (8) subsektor mengikut bahagian adalah seperti berikut:

Bahagian	Keterangan
Produk Makanan	
10	Pembuatan produk makanan
Minuman dan produk tembakau	
11	Pembuatan minuman
12	Pembuatan produk tembakau
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	
13	Pembuatan tekstil
14	Pembuatan pakaian
15	Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	
16	Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman perabot;
17	Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas
18	Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman
31	Pembuatan perabot
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	
19	Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapis
20	Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia
21	Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani
22	Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	
23	Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain
24	Pembuatan logam asas
25	Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	
26	Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal
27	Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik
28	Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l.

Bahagian	Keterangan
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	
29	Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler
30	Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain
32	Pembuatan lain
33	Pembaikan dan pemasangan mesin dan kelengkapan

4.4 Pembinaan

Ditakrifkan sebagai pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya.

4.5 Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan berkaitan Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendinginan udara; Bekalan air; Pembetulan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan; Perdagangan Borong & runcit; Pengangkutan & penyimpanan; Maklumat & komunikasi; Penginapan; Makanan & minuman; Kewangan; Hartanah; Profesional, saintifik & teknikal; Pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan; Pendidikan swasta; Kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial; Kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi dan Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti.

4.5.1 Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap & pendingin udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan; juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara;

- 4.5.2 Bekalan air; pembetungan, pengurusan sisa & aktiviti pemulihan** meliputi aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa termasuk pungutan, perawatan dan pelupusan seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal dan air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan dan tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini;
- 4.5.3 Perdagangan borong & runcit** merangkumi perdagangan, borong perdagangan runcit, dan pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal;
- 4.5.4 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan** meliputi pertubuhan yang menyediakan perkhidmatan darat, pengangkutan muatan melalui jalan raya, pengangkutan darat lain, pengangkutan air, penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan seperti pengoperasian terminal, tempat letak kereta, pengoperasian lebuh raya, pengoperasian pelabuhan, pengendalian kargo/ pemungghaan, agensi perkapalan & penghantaran serta lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan pengangkutan;
- 4.5.5 Maklumat & komunikasi** terdiri daripada aktiviti penerbitan, penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik, pemrograman & penyiaran, perkhidmatan telekomunikasi pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan dan perkhidmatan maklumat;
- 4.5.6 Perkhidmatan penginapan** merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu. Ini tidak termasuk penyewaan tempat tinggal berperabot jangka panjang yang dikelaskan dalam hartanah;
- 4.5.7 Perkhidmatan makanan & minuman** termasuk perkhidmatan makanan & minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk penggunaan segera, sama ada di restoran tradisional, restoran layan diri atau bawa pulang, yang didirikan secara kekal atau sementara dengan atau tiada kemudahan tempat duduk;
- 4.5.8 Perkhidmatan kewangan** adalah meliputi aktiviti perantaraan kewangan; aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan; aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen;

- 4.5.9 Perkhidmatan hartanah** termasuk tindakan seperti pemberi pajak, ejen dan atau broker di dalam satu atau lebih daripada yang berikut: penjualan atau pembelian hartanah, penyewaan hartanah, penyediaan perkhidmatan hartanah lain seperti penilaian hartanah, pengurusan hartanah atau bertindak sebagai ejen hartanah eskrow. Aktiviti dalam bahagian ini mungkin dijalankan di atas hartanah milikan sendiri atau pajakan dan mungkin berlaku atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak. Termasuk juga pembangunan struktur, berserta mengekalkan hak milik atau pajakan bagi struktur tersebut;
- 4.5.10 Perkhidmatan profesional, saintifik & teknikal** termasuk aktiviti profesional khusus, saintifik & teknikal yang memerlukan tahap latihan yang tinggi dan menjadikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus tersedia kepada pengguna. Aktiviti yang dijalankan termasuk guaman & perakaunan, aktiviti ibu pejabat, aktiviti perundingan pengurusan, aktiviti arkitek & kejuruteraan, ujian & analisis teknikal, penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan, penyelidikan pasaran, professional lain, aktiviti saintifik & teknikal dan veterinar;
- 4.5.11 Perkhidmatan pentadbiran & khidmat sokongan** termasuk pelbagai aktiviti yang menyokong operasi am perniagaan meliputi aktiviti sewaan & pajakan, aktiviti pekerjaan, agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan & aktiviti perkhidmatan penempahan lain, aktiviti keselamatan & penyiasatan, aktiviti perkhidmatan bangunan & lanskap dan aktiviti pengurusan pejabat, sokongan pejabat & perniagaan lain;
- 4.5.12 Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta** merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi yang menyediakan perkhidmatan pelajaran akademik, vokasional dan perdagangan. Aktiviti yang diliputi dalam kumpulan ini ialah pendidikan pra sekolah & pendidikan rendah, pendidikan menengah, pendidikan tinggi, pendidikan lain dan perkhidmatan sokongan lain;
- 4.5.13 Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta & kerja sosial** meliputi aktiviti hospital, aktiviti amalan perubatan & pergigian, aktiviti kesihatan dan kemanusiaan lain, aktiviti rumah penjagaan, dan aktiviti kerja sosial tanpa penginapan;
- 4.5.14 Perkhidmatan kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi** termasuk pelbagai aktiviti bagi memenuhi minat orang awam dalam aktiviti kebudayaan, hiburan dan rekreasi meliputi persembahan secara langsung, operasi muzium, perjudian, sukan dan aktiviti rekreasi; dan

- 4.5.15 Perkhidmatan persendirian & lain-lain aktiviti** termasuk aktiviti keahlian organisasi, aktiviti organisasi keahlian perniagaan, majikan & profesional, aktiviti kesatuan buruh, aktiviti keahlian organisasi lain pembaikan komputer & barangan persendirian dan isi rumah dan aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti basuhan dan cucian kering tekstil dan produk berbulu; dandanan rambut dan penjagaan kecantikan lain; dan pengebumian dan aktiviti perkhidmatan lain.

5. TAHUN BANGCI

Merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan bancian dijalankan.

6. TAHUN RUJUKAN

Tahun rujukan bagi banci ini adalah tahun takwim 2022. Pertubuhan yang mempunyai tahun kewangan yang berbeza daripada tahun takwim diminta menyediakan laporan mengikut tahun perakaunan atau kewangan yang meliputi sekurang-kurangnya enam (6) bulan dalam tahun rujukan.

7. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN

Bancian ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data seperti berikut:

7.1 Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-BE

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.

7.2 Kaedah kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks dan telefon

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu. Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada DOSM.

7.3 Kaedah kutipan data secara bersemuka

Kerja luar operasi di lapangan dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas daripada pertubuhan yang belum memberi jawapan dari kedua-dua kaedah di atas dan kaedah ini menyasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. UNIT PELAPOR

Unit pelapor bagi Banci Ekonomi 2023 adalah pertubuhan. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis subsektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

Setiap cawangan daripada organisasi yang mempunyai beberapa cawangan di lokasi yang berbeza dari segi konsep dianggap sebagai pertubuhan yang berlainan. Pertubuhan berkenaan diminta memberikan penyata yang berasingan bagi setiap kegiatannya dari segi nilai. Walau bagaimanapun, dari segi praktis akaun biasanya disediakan secara berpusat kerana kesukaran untuk memperoleh data yang berasingan bagi setiap unit atau cawangan, entiti atau “enterprise” ini akan dianggap sebagai satu unit pelapor dan dibenarkan mengemukakan soal selidik yang menggabungkan semua unit atau cawangannya.

9. TARAF SAH

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

9.1 Hak milik perseorangan

Merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

9.2 Perkongsian

Merujuk kepada sekumpulan individu yang telah bersetuju mengikat kontrak dan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Perniagaan tersebut diuruskan oleh kesemua mereka atau salah seorang daripada mereka yang bertindak mewakili semua pihak. Perkongsian perniagaan ini hendaklah mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya dua orang ahli dan tidak melebihi had maksimum dua puluh orang.

9.3 Perkongsian liabiliti terhad

Merujuk kepada perniagaan entiti yang dikawal selia di bawah Akta Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad 2012. Ia memberi perlindungan liabiliti terhad kepada rakan-rakan kongsinya sama seperti liabiliti terhad yang dinikmati oleh pemegang saham sesebuah syarikat. Ia juga memberi fleksibiliti peraturan perniagaan dalaman

melalui pengaturan perkongsian yang serupa dengan sesebuah perkongsian konvensional.

9.4 Syarikat sendirian berhad

Merupakan syarikat persendirian yang ditubuhkan bagi tujuan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham dipegang secara tertutup oleh pemegang-pemegang saham yang mempunyai kawalan terhadap operasi syarikat.

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh 2 - 50 orang pemegang saham;
- iii. Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- iv. Pemegang saham yang memiliki 51 peratus atau lebih daripada jumlah saham syarikat berhak untuk mengawal syarikat tersebut. Saham syarikat boleh dijual beli tetapi tidak dilakukan di pasaran terbuka;
- v. Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain;
- vi. Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa; dan
- vii. Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

9.5 Syarikat awam berhad

Syarikat awam berhad merupakan perniagaan yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad, oleh sekurang-kurangnya dua orang untuk menjalankan perniagaan dengan tujuan untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham syarikat awam berhad ini dipegang secara terbuka dan bagi sesebuah syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia, sahamnya boleh bertukar milik secara bebas,

Ciri-ciri:

- i. Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- ii. Dimiliki oleh pemegang pemegang saham dan tiada had bagi pemilik saham berkenaan;
- iii. Pengurusan dan kawalan syarikat adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah yang dilantik oleh pemegang saham; dan
- iv. Disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia.

9.6 Syarikat koperasi

Koperasi adalah organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk faedah bersama ahli dan didaftarkan di bawah Akta Koperasi 1993. Kumpulan wang yang ada adalah milik bersama untuk memenuhi keperluan ahli-ahlinya.

9.7 Perbadanan awam

Merupakan sebuah perbadanan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Khas Parlimen atau Dewan Perundangan Negeri.

9.8 Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan

Merujuk kepada syarikat tanpa saham yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terdiri daripada pertubuhan kebajikan, keagamaan, pendidikan, kesihatan, kebudayaan, rekreasi dan pertubuhan yang memberikan perkhidmatan sosial dan kemasyarakatan kepada isi rumah. Perkhidmatan diberikan secara percuma atau pada harga yang tidak melebihi kos perkhidmatan (subsidi). Sebarang keuntungan yang diperoleh dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenaan.

10. STRUKTUR HAK MILIK

Hak milik sesebuah pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut taraf residen pemilik/ pemilik-pemilik modal berbayar yang terbesar (melebihi 50%) dan bukannya mengikut taraf kewarganegaraan mereka. Dalam kes di mana setiap pihak (Residen Malaysia dan Bukan Residen Malaysia) memegang bilangan saham yang sama banyak dalam perniagaan berkenaan, maka pertubuhan tersebut telah dikelaskan di bawah "Hak Milik Bersama".

Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di Malaysia untuk jangka masa sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun. Cawangan dan anak syarikat asing yang didaftarkan/ diperbadankan di Malaysia adalah dianggap sebagai Residen Malaysia.

Bukan Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di negara selain Malaysia. Cawangan dan anak syarikat milik Residen Malaysia di luar negara juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

11. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

11.1 Nilai output kasar **Pertanian** (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) dikirakan daripada item-item berikut:

Jualan daripada hasil pertanian

- + Stok hasil pertanian (akhir)
- + Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (akhir)
- + Jualan daripada hasil pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja pertanian yang dibuat untuk pihak lain
- + Pendapatan daripada hasil pertanian yang diproses
- + Nilai jualan daripada barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa proses selanjutnya
- + Pendapatan lain yang berkaitan dengan pertanian
- + Pendapatan daripada aktiviti pertanian lain
- + Kawasan perhutanan dikontrakkan kepada kontraktor (Perhutanan & Pembalakan sahaja)
- + Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais
- + Pendapatan daripada agro pelancongan (Tanaman/ Ternakan/ Perikanan)
- + Nilai jualan barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- + Semua pendapatan lain: Output
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)
- Pendapatan daripada sewa: Tanah
- Stok hasil pertanian (awal)
- Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (awal)
- Kos barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan dengan aktiviti pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya
- Kos barangan/ bahan yang dijual (barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian) yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya

11.2 Nilai output kasar **Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan elemen berikut:

Nilai jualan mineral/ produk kuari/ produk pembuatan dan nilai kerja pembinaan

- + Nilai barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti dibeli
- Kos barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti yang dibeli
- + Perbelanjaan modal ke atas binaan sendiri
- + Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan kepada orang lain
- + Pendapatan daripada kerja perindustrian lain
- + Penerimaan bayaran daripada skrap, tenaga elektrik, produk sisa, dll. yang dijual kepada orang lain
- + Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
- + Semua nilai output lain (seperti penerimaan perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian, misalnya bayaran pengurusan, sewa harta, dll.)
- + Stok akhir barangan siap
- Stok awal barangan siap
- + Stok akhir barangan sedang diproses
- Stok awal barangan sedang diproses
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

11.3 Nilai output kasar **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

- + Nilai jualan barangan yang dibeli untuk dijual semula
- + Perkhidmatan pengurusan
- + Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
- + Yuran yang diterima daripada keahlian
- + Pendapatan daripada sewa yang diterima kecuali tanah
- + Pendapatan operasi lain
- + Cukai perkhidmatan dan caj perkhidmatan
- Nilai barang yang dibeli untuk dijual semula dalam keadaan sama seperti dibeli
- + Stok akhir
- Stok awal
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

12. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

12.1 Nilai input perantaraan **Pertanian** (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan) ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Kos bahan langsung yang digunakan dalam aktiviti pertanian

- + Jumlah bayaran ke atas kerja-kerja pertanian yang dibuat oleh pihak lain
- + Kos biji/ benih tanaman jangka pendek/ anak ternakan bukan baka
- + Perbelanjaan untuk aktiviti pertanian lain
- + Bahan dan bekas pembungkus yang digunakan
- + Bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan
- + Alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat yang digunakan
- + Air yang dibeli
- + Tenaga elektrik yang dibeli
- + Bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan semasa yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap pertubuhan ini
- + Pengangkutan barangan (pengangkutan keluar)
- + Perbelanjaan perjalanan
- + Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
- + Perbelanjaan pengiklanan dan promosi
- + Bayaran guaman
- + Bayaran perkhidmatan profesional lain
- + Bayaran pengurusan
- + Komisen dan bayaran agensi
- + Bayaran telekomunikasi
- + Bayaran pos (termasuk perkhidmatan kurier)
- + Caj bank
- + Premium insurans dibayar ke atas bangunan, jentera, alat pengangkutan dan barangan
- + Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
- + Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
- + Bayaran sewa (tidak termasuk bagi sewa untuk penggunaan tanah)
- + Perbelanjaan ke atas agro pelancongan
- + Bayaran royalti: Organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
- + Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukai input
- + Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah
- + Perbelanjaan lain: Input
- + Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan
- + Kos latihan kepada pekerja

12.2 Nilai input perantaraan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan

- + Kos kerja perindustrian (memproses) yang dilakukan oleh orang lain
- + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
- + Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Kos bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan harta tetap (termasuk pembayaran kepada pihak lain ke atas kerja ini)
- + Pembayaran terhadap perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian (termasuk bayaran bagi pengangkutan keluar barangan, perjalanan, pengurusan, bayaran perundangan, teknologi maklumat, pengiklanan, bank, pos, telekomunikasi, dll.)
- + Semua kos input lain (termasuk kos latihan dan nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan kepada pekerja)

12.3 Nilai input perantaraan **Perkhidmatan** ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Pembelian barangan, bahan dan perkhidmatan

- + Premium insurans
- + Royalti dan bayaran paten
- + Caj bank
- + Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
- + Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
- + Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
- + Perbelanjaan pematuhan alam sekitar
- + Perbelanjaan operasi lain

13. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan. Ini hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

14. BILANGAN PEKERJA

Statistik tenaga buruh menggunakan pelbagai istilah untuk menerangkan pasaran buruh, bergantung kepada definisi, skop dan liputan statistik yang diterbitkan.

Istilah bilangan **penduduk bekerja** dalam statistik yang diterbitkan oleh DOSM melalui Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) merujuk kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur antara 15 hingga 64 tahun yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).

Manakala statistik bilangan **Jawatan Diisi** dalam Statistik Guna Tenaga pula merujuk kepada bilangan pekerja yang bekerja pada akhir setiap bulan, termasuk pekerja sepenuh masa dan pekerja separuh masa; pekerja tetap, sementara atau bermusim; pekerja bergaji bulanan dan pekerja yang dibayar gaji berdasarkan jam bekerja; pekerja yang sedang bercuti jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit atau cuti rehat; dan pekerja yang baru diambil bagi mengisi kekosongan pada suku tahun berkenaan. Statistik ini tidak meliputi pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga; pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji; pekerja yang terlibat dalam mogok sepanjang bulan berkenaan; pekerja yang bercuti tanpa gaji sepanjang bulan berkenaan; dan pekerja yang dibekalkan oleh agensi lain seperti subkontraktor dan perunding.

Sementara itu, bilangan **pekerja formal** dalam Statistik Upah Pekerja pula merujuk kepada bilangan individu yang bekerja di bawah kontrak perkhidmatan atau latihan perintisan bermajikan dan menerima ganjaran untuk kerja yang diselesaikan. Walau bagaimanapun, pekerja formal tidak merangkumi individu di bawah pekerjaan bukan standard, termasuk individu bekerja sendiri, pekerja gig, pekerja akaun sendiri, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, dan sebagainya.

Bagi penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023, bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja untuk pertubuhan yang dibanci pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir tahun rujukan.

15. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pertubuhan milikan wanita merujuk kepada pertubuhan sekurang-kurangnya 51 peratus pemilikan ekuiti dipegang oleh wanita atau pemegang saham terbesar adalah wanita dan pertubuhan diuruskan oleh wanita atau Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif atau Pengarah Urusan adalah wanita yang memiliki sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus ekuiti.

16. GAJI & UPAH

Semua pembayaran (gaji, upah, bonus, komisyen, bayaran lebih masa dan elaun tunai termasuk belanja sara hidup, perumahan, kereta, makanan dan sebagainya) yang dibuat sepanjang tahun rujukan meliputi semua pekerja bergaji dalam setiap kategori pekerja yang diambil secara langsung termasuk jumlah bayaran yang dibuat adalah sebelum ditolak cukai pendapatan dan caruman pekerja kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)/ Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)/ Kumpulan wang simpanan lain/ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (KWP). Caruman majikan kepada kumpulan wang yang di atas hendaklah dikecualikan.

17. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baharu atau terpakai, ketara atau tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ini termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan peralatan periferal, perisian komputer, peralatan mesin dan lain-lain, serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir tahun 2022 berasaskan nilai buku bersih.

Pembelian, pindaan dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun berkenaan dikira pada nilai kos sebenar yang dibayar. Nilai harta tetap yang dijual dalam tahun semasa juga dikira pada nilai sebenar.

18. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah bagi angka komponen mungkin berbeza dengan sub-jumlah atau jumlah besar disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

19. NEGERI SUPRA

Berdasarkan Sistem Akaun Negara (SNA) 2008, kategori unit institusi berdasarkan kepentingan ekonomi dan kedudukan geografi seperti berikut; (1) kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; (2) unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi tidak beroperasi pada skala nasional; dan (3) unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, dengan pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (contoh: Negeri Supra). Negeri Supra pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional. Di Malaysia, Negeri Supra merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

20. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN (CAGR)

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut;

$$y^t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

di mana r,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y_t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

di mana,

y^t	=	Nilai pada tahun semasa
y_0	=	Nilai pada tahun sebelum
t	=	Bilangan tahun, $y^t - y_0$
r	=	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

21. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	:	tiada maklumat
0	:	nilai bundaran kurang daripada skala yang ditetapkan
&	:	dan
%	:	peratus
dll.	:	dan lain-lain
e.g.	:	contoh
CAGR	:	kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
t.t.t.l.	:	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
Ver.	:	Versi
W.P.	:	Wilayah Persekutuan

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

*This publication used data from Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022). The census collected information from registered establishments in Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The classification for industries refers to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, which is in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4 United Nations. The coverage for all sectors encompasses 1,174 categories of industries as shown in **Table 1**.*

Table 1: Category of industries by sector

Sector	Category of Industries
Agriculture*	142
Mining & quarrying	56
Manufacturing	259
Construction	72
Services	645
Total	1,174

Note: Entrepreneurs in the Agriculture sector which registered with relevant government agencies for the purpose of receiving aid were **NOT** covered except palm oil's entrepreneurs.*

2. SOURCE OF STATISTICAL FRAME

The main source of the establishment statistical frame is from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of organisations/ enterprises operating in Malaysia that includes the Register of Companies (ROC), Register of Business (ROB) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) as well as organisations registered with local authorities (LA) and professional bodies. The list in MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and administrative data sources from various agencies. The main source of administrative data is from CCM. In addition, DOSM also works together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB), Social Security Organization (SOCSO), LA and professional bodies. The frame is updated to take into account new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/ correspondence address to ensure the frame is at the most current status.

3. TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Type of business activity refers to both principal and secondary activities. The principal activity refers to the activity to which the establishment devoted most of its resources or activity which derived most of its income. Secondary activities are defined as those incidental or ancillary to the principal activity. The classification of industry for the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 which conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.

4. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The industries are categorised into five main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. The sectoral definitions include the following activities:

4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture comprises the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/ utilisation of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. There are four sub-sectors; crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries.

4.1.1 Crops refer to production of crops products including organic farming. Crops also include the growing of non-perennial and perennial crops for the purpose of seed production;

4.1.2 Livestocks refer to animals or bird that are preserved for commercial and breeding purposes. Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc;

4.1.3 Forestry and logging includes the production of round wood for the forest based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form are also included. These activities can be carried out in natural or forests plantation. This also includes part of the forestry operation based on fee or contract basis; and

4.1.4 Fisheries comprise of fishing and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater, with the purpose of capturing or gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms and products. Aquaculture refers to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

4.2 Mining & quarrying

Mining and quarrying includes the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc. However, Mineral mining & quarrying sub-sectors are not covered in this publication.

4.3 Manufacturing

The physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

The classification of eight (8) sub-sectors by division are as follows:

Division	Description
Food products	
10	Manufacture of food products
Beverages and tobacco products	
11	Manufacture of beverages
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
13	Manufacture of textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and related products

Division	Description
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
31	Manufacture of furniture
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
21	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products	
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
24	Manufacture of basic metals
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
Electrical, electronic and optical products	
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment
32	Other manufacturing
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment

4.4 Construction

Defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which is built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install.

4.5 Services

Services related to Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management & remediation activities; Wholesale & retail trade; Transportation & storage; Information & communication; Accommodation, Food & beverage; Finance; Real estate; Professional, scientific & technical; Administrative & support services; Private education; Private health & social work; Art, entertainment & recreation and Personal services & other activities.

4.5.1 Electricity, gas, steam & air conditioning supply are defined as an activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains & pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam & air-conditioning supply;

4.5.2 Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remediation activities comprised of activities related to waste management including collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed of or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector;

4.5.3 Wholesale & retail trade encompasses of wholesale and retail trades, sales and repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles;

4.5.4 Transportation & storage includes all establishments providing land transport, freight transport by road, other land transport, water transport, warehousing & supporting activities such as storage & warehousing, terminal operations, car parking services, highway operations, port operations, cargo handling/ stevedoring, shipping agencies & forwarding of freight and other supporting activities for transportation services;

4.5.5 Information & communication comprises activities of publishing, motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing, programming & broadcasting, telecommunication services, computer programming, consultancy & related activities and information services;

- 4.5.6 Accommodation services** refer to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organisation. It excludes rental of long term furnished accommodation which is classified in Real Estate;
- 4.5.7 Food & beverage** services include food & beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands with or without seating;
- 4.5.8 Financial services** include monetary intermediation activities; other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services; insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding;
- 4.5.9 Real estate services** include acting as lessors, agents and/ or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate, property management or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this division may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership of leasing of such structures;
- 4.5.10 Professional, scientific & technical** includes specialised professional, scientific & technical activities which require a high degree of expertise and training, and specialised knowledge and skills available to users. Activities performed include legal & accounting activities, activities of head offices, management consultancy activities, architecture & engineering activities, technical testing & analysis, scientific research & development, advertising & market research, other professional, scientific & technical activities and veterinary activities;
- 4.5.11 Administrative & support services** include a variety of activities that support general business operations including rental & leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator & other reservation service activities, security & investigation activities, services to building & landscape activities & office administrative, office support & other business support activities;

4.5.12 Private educational services refer to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia and the Ministry of Higher Education that provides academic, pre-primary & primary education, secondary education, higher education, other education and educational support activities;

4.5.13 Private health & social work services include hospital services, medical & dental practice activities, other human health activities, residential care activities and social work activities without accommodation;

4.5.14 Arts, entertainment & recreation services include a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment & recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sport and recreation activities; and

4.5.15 Personal services & other activities include activities of membership organisations, activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations, activities of trade unions, activities of other membership organisations, repair of computers and personal & household goods and other personal services activities such as washing and dry-cleaning of extiles and fur products; hairdressing and other beauty treatment and funeral and other services activities.

5. CENSUS YEAR

Refers to the year in which a census was conducted.

6. REFERENCE YEAR

The reference year of the census was the calendar year 2022. Establishments whose accounting year differed from calendar year were requested to report according to the accounting year or financial year covering at least six (6) months in the reference year.

7. METHOD OF COLLECTION

This census was generally conducted through three (3) methods of data collection, namely:

7.1 Online method through the e-BE portal

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.

7.2 Data collection method via e-mail, post, fax and telephone

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the DOSM.

7.3 Face-to-face data collection

Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from establishments that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets establishments that have never been involved in a routine survey of DOSM.

8. REPORTING UNIT

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 was the establishment. An establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment is assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity and not according to the activities of the parent company.

Each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location is conceptually treated as a different establishment. The establishment is requested to give separate returns for each activity in terms of value. However, if in practice, the accounts are centrally kept such that it is not possible to obtain separate data for each individual unit or branch, the entity or enterprise is treated as a single reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all the units or branches.

9. LEGAL STATUS

The legal status of an establishment is defined as follows:

9.1 Individual proprietorship

Refer to a business, owned and operated by one person for his own profit. The owner has the exclusive right to control the operation of the establishment.

9.2 Partnership

Refer to a group of individuals who agree to contract and to carry out a business with the objective of profit making. All shareholders or anyone could manage the business for all parties. A trading partnership must comprise of at least two members and should not exceed a maximum of twenty members.

9.3 Limited liabilities partnership

Refer to business entity regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012. It is featured with the protection of limited liability to its partners similar to the limited liability enjoyed by shareholders of a company coupled with flexibility of internal business regulation through partnership arrangement similar to a conventional partnership; and

9.4 Private limited company

A private company established to undertake a business with the objective of making a profit. The shares are closely held by the shareholders of the company who have control over its operation.

Characteristics:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owners;*
- ii. Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- iii. Company owners have limited liability;*
- iv. Shareholders who own 51 per cent or more of the total shares shall be entitled to manage the company. The company's shares can be traded but not in the open market;*
- v. Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- vi. Not listed on the Stock Exchange; and*
- vii. Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words "Sendirian Berhad" (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.*

9.5 Public limited company

A public limited company is a company established with limited liability, by a minimum of two persons to operate the business with the objective of making a profit. The shares in a public limited company are openly held and in the case of company listed on the Bursa Malaysia, the shares are freely transferable.

Characteristics:

- i. Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owner;*
- ii. Owned by the shareholders and there is no limit to the shareholder;*
- iii. Management of the company is under the board of director responsibilities as appointed by shareholders; and*
- iv. Listed on Bursa Malaysia.*

9.6 Co-operative

This refers to a voluntary association with unrestricted number of members and registered under the Co-operatives Act 1993. Funds are collectively owned to meet the needs of members.

9.7 Public corporation

This refers to an undertaking set up under a Special Act Parliament or by the State Legislature.

9.8 Private non-profit making organization

This is non-stock company set up with limited liability. It comprises mainly welfare, religious, educational, health, cultural, recreational and other organisations providing social and community services to households. These services are provided free of charge or at prices, which do not necessarily or fully cover the cost of providing such services (subsidy). Any profit made is reinvested in the organisation.

10. OWNERSHIP

The ownership of an establishment is classified by the residential status of the owner (s) of the majority (more than 50%) of the paid-up capital and not by their citizenship status. In instances where each party (Malaysian Resident and Non-Malaysian Resident) held equal shares in the business, the establishments were classified as "Joint Ownership".

A Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in Malaysia for a period of at least one year. Malaysian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign based/ origins are also regarded as Residents.

A Non-Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and/ or subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

11. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT

11.1 The value of gross output of **Agriculture** (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:

Sales of agriculture product

- + *Stocks of agricultural products (closing)*
- + *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufactured) (closing)*
- + *Sales of agricultural products*
- + *Income from agricultural work done for others*
- + *Income from products processed from agricultural*
- + *Value of sales from goods/ materials/ products related to agricultural activity that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *Other income related to agriculture*
- + *Income from other agricultural activities*
- + *Forestry area sub-contracted to contractors (Forestry & Logging only)*
- + *Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees*
- + *Rental income received*
- + *Income from agro tourism (Crops/ Livestock/ Fisheries)*
- + *Value of sales from non-agricultural goods/ materials that is purchased for resale without further processing*
- + *All other income: Output*
- + *Research and development expenditure: In House*
- *Rental income received: Land*
- *Stocks of agricultural products (opening)*
- *Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufacturing) (opening)*
- *Cost of goods/ materials/ products related to planting activity, purchased for resale without under going further processing*
- *Cost of goods/ materials sold (non-agricultural goods/ material that is purchased for resale without under going further processing)*

11.2 The value of gross output of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** are defined to include the following items:

Sale of mineral/ quarry products/ manufactured products and construction work done

- + *Values of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- *Cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Capital expenditure on own construction*
- + *Income from industrial services rendered to others*
- + *Income from industrial work done*
- + *Receipt from scrap, electricity, waste product, etc. sold to others*
- + *Receipt from commission and brokerage earned*
- + *All other output (such as receipts of non-industrial services, e.g. payment of management rental of property, etc)*
- + *Closing stock of finished goods*
- *Opening stock of finished goods*
- + *Closing stock of goods being processed*
- *Opening stock of goods being processed*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

11.3 The value of gross output of **Services** is defined to include the following items:

- + *Value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Management services*
- + *Commission and brokerage earned*
- + *Fees earned from membership*
- + *Rental income received except land rental*
- + *Other operating income*
- + *Service tax and services charges*
- *Value of goods purchased for resale in the same condition as purchased*
- + *Closing stocks*
- *Opening stocks*
- + *Research and development expenditure (In-house)*

12. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

12.1 Value of intermediate input of **Agriculture** (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:

Cost of direct materials consumed in agricultural activities

- + *Total payment on agricultural work done by other establishments*
- + *Cost of non-perennial crops seeds/ non-breeder livestock and fisheries*
- + *Expenditure for other agricultural activities*
- + *Packing materials consumed*
- + *Materials used for repairs and maintenance*
- + *Stationery and office supplies consumed*
- + *Water purchased*
- + *Electricity purchased*
- + *Fuel, lubricants and gas*
- + *Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on this establishment's fixed assets*
- + *Transportation of goods (carriage outwards)*
- + *Travelling expenses*
- + *Accounting, secretarial and auditing fees*
- + *Advertising and promotional expenses*
- + *Legal fees*
- + *Payment for other professional services*
- + *Management fees*
- + *Commissions and agency fees*
- + *Telecommunication fees*
- + *Postage (include courier services)*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Insurance premium on building, machinery, transport equipment and goods*
- + *Payment for security services*
- + *Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology*
- + *Rental payment (excludes for rent on land)*
- + *Expenses on agro tourism*
- + *Royalties paid to: Non-government organisations/ corporate sponsorship*
- + *GST on net purchasers are not claimable as input tax*
- + *Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings*
- + *Other expenses: Input*
- + *Value of free wearing apparel provided*
- + *Staff training cost*

12.2 The value of intermediate input of **Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing and Construction** are defined to include the following items:

Value of materials and supplies consumed

- + *Cost of industrial work done by others include stripping overburden (earth removal) and internal transport in mines/ quarries site*
- + *Electricity and water purchased*
- + *Value of fuels, lubricants and gas consumed*
- + *Cost of materials used for repairs and maintenance of assets (including payments to others for this work)*
- + *Payments for non-industrial services such as toll, ferry, pilotage, towage and harbour fees and charges (including payments for carriage outwards, travelling, management fees, legal services, information technology, advertising, bank chargers, postage, telecommunication, etc*
- + *All other input costs (including training and value of the free apparel provided for the workers)*

12.3 The value of intermediate input of **Services** is defined to include the following items:

Purchase of goods, materials and services

- + *Insurance premiums*
- + *Royalty and patent fees*
- + *Bank charges*
- + *Purchase of electricity and water*
- + *Purchase of fuels, lubricants and gas*
- + *Research and development expenditure*
- + *Environmental compliance expenditure*
- + *Other operating expenditure*

13. VALUE ADDED

Value added is the difference between the value of gross output and intermediate input. It is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salary and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid less interest received.

14. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Labour force statistics employ various terminologies to explain the labour market, depending on the definition, scope, and coverage of the published statistics.

*The term number of **employed persons** in the statistics published by DOSM through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) refers to all persons aged 15 to 64 years who, at any time during the reference week, worked at least one hour for pay, profit, or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker, or unpaid family worker).*

*On the other hand, the number of **filled jobs** in the Employment Statistics refers to the persons employed at the end of each reference quarter, including full-time and part-time employees, permanent, short-term or seasonal employees, employees paid with monthly salaries or based on hours worked, employees on short vacation such as sick leave or annual leave, and newly hired employees to fill the vacancy in the current quarter. These statistics exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses, unpaid family workers, employees on strike during the quarter, employees on unpaid leave during the entire quarter, and employees provided by other agencies such as subcontractors and consultants.*

*Meanwhile, the number of **formal employees** in Employee Wages Statistics is refer to the person who works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the employer and receives remuneration for the work completed. Formal employees do not include those who fall under non-standard employment, including self-employed, gig-workers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, etc.*

In the Economic Census 2023 publication, the number of persons engaged refers to all working persons who worked for the establishments which has been censused; in December or the last pay period of the reference year.

15. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT

Women-owned establishment refers to a minimum of 51 per cent of the equity held by a women OR the biggest shareholders are women and the establishment is managed by a women OR the Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director is women that owns at least 10 per cent of the equity.

16. SALARIES & WAGES

All payments (salaries, wages, bonuses, commissions, overtime pay and cash allowances including cost of living, housing, car, food, etc.) made throughout the reference year to all paid employees in each category. For all directly employed workers, total payments made before deductions for income tax and employees' contributions to Employees' Provident Fund (EPF)/ Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)/ Other provident/ Retirement Funds Incorporated (KWAP). The employer's contribution to such funds as mentioned above should be excluded.

17. VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year. For instance land, building & structure, transport equipment, computer, machinery & equipment, furniture & fittings and other assets. Other assets also include biological assets namely trees/ crops (except for logging trees that intended for logging), livestock and aquaculture fisheries which can produce products repeatedly and have a life expectancy of more than one year.

Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2022 was based on net book value. Purchases alterations and major repairs or capital expenditure during the year were valued at actual costs incurred. Value of assets sold during the year refers to the actual value.

18. ROUNDING

The sum of the component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.

19. SUPRA STATE

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, categorisation of institutional units based on their economic interest and geographical activities can be as follows; (1) most activities are within a single region; (2) multi-provincial units with centers of interest in multiple provinces or regions but do not operate on a nationwide scale; and (3) units operating at the national level, with their centre of interests not confined to any specific geographical position (e.g. Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organisation at the national level. In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre for the key economic interest of any state.

20. COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (CAGR)

The calculation of compound annual growth rate (r) is based on the following formula:

$$y^t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

where r ,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y_t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where,

y^t	=	Value of current year
y_0	=	Value of previous year
t	=	Number of years, $y_t - y_0$
r	=	Annual growth rate

21. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	:	no information
0	:	rounded value is less than predetermined scale
&	:	and
%	:	per cent
etc.	:	et cetera
e.g.	:	example
CAGR	:	compound annual growth rate
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
n.e.c	:	not elsewhere classified
Ver.	:	Version
W.P.	:	Federal Territory

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