



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA RELEASE

**SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES 2021-2025**

**Self-Sufficiency Rate Increases, but Import Dependence Remains
a Challenge**

PUTRAJAYA, 29TH SEPTEMBER 2026 – The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) published **SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES 2021-2025**. This publication presents data on production, exports, imports, and three key indicators, namely the Self-Sufficiency Rate (SSR), Import Dependency Ratio (IDR), and Per Capita Consumption (PCC). These indicators serve as important measures in assessing the level of domestic production capability, the degree of reliance on imports and the availability of supplies for the consumption of the Malaysian population.

Overall, 23 commodities recorded self-sufficiency ratios exceeding 100 per cent in 2025, reflecting sufficient domestic production capacity to meet local demand. Among selected fruits, papaya recorded the highest SSR at 132.3 per cent, followed by watermelon (124.9%) and starfruit (122.1%). For selected vegetables, french beans registered the highest SSR at 114.3 per cent, while tomatoes recorded 109.4 per cent. Among selected livestock commodities, duck meat achieved the highest SSR at 127.1 per cent, followed by chicken eggs (108.6%). In the fisheries category, tuna recorded the highest SSR at 118.6 per cent, followed by seabass at 114.0 per cent.

Mutton, beef and ginger were among the commodities that recorded a high degree of import dependency. Within the vegetable category, chilli and round cabbage recorded IDRs of 67.9 per cent and 59.0 per cent, respectively. Among other crops, ginger posted the highest IDR at 82.7 per cent. Meanwhile, the livestock sector remained highly dependent on imports of mutton (90.7%) and beef (82.6%), while cuttlefish recorded the highest IDR in the fisheries category at 68.0 per cent. These findings indicate that imports continue to play an important role in bridging the gap between rising domestic demand and local production capacity, thereby ensuring consumer wellbeing.

The Per Capita Consumption (PCC) indicator shows varying levels of commodity availability for consumption. As Malaysia's staple food, rice recorded an availability of 77.1 kilograms per person per year in 2025. Among fruits, coconut registered the highest availability at 26.4 kilograms per year, followed by durian (16.4 kg/year) and

pineapple (12.2 kg/year). For vegetables, round cabbage recorded 8.7 kilograms per year, followed by tomatoes (7.2 kg/year) and mustard (4.7 kg/year). As one of the country's main protein sources, chicken meat recorded an availability of 54.4 kilograms per person per year, followed by chicken eggs at 21.4 kilograms, equivalent to approximately 357 eggs per person annually. In the fisheries commodities, mackerel recorded an availability of 5.6 kilograms per person per year.

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