



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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INDIKATOR PERTANIAN TERPILIH *SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS* 2023

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

INDIKATOR PERTANIAN TERPILIH

SELECTED AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS

2023

Pemakluman

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

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> untuk maklumat lanjut. "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian."

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan".

Announcement

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

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. "Agriculture Census, Key to Agriculture Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life".

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Indikator Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 merupakan penerbitan tahunan yang memuatkan statistik prestasi ekonomi, guna tenaga, pengeluaran domestik dan perdagangan luar negeri bagi sektor pertanian. Statistik ini dipaparkan dalam tiga subsektor pertanian utama iaitu tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan.

Penerbitan ini meliputi penyusunan statistik pertanian daripada pelbagai agensi termasuk Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Statistik ini dapat membantu penyelidik, agensi kerajaan dan pembuat dasar bagi menilai dan merancang pembangunan sektor ini.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini mengandungi pengenalan mengenai situasi pertanian di Malaysia manakala ringkasan penemuan dipaparkan di bahagian kedua. Bahagian ketiga memuatkan jadual terperinci siri masa statistik bagi indikator pertanian. Sementara itu, bahagian terakhir mengandungi nota teknikal yang menerangkan konsep dan definisi bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik ini.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama oleh semua pihak dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Oktober 2023

PREFACE

Selected Agricultural Indicators, Malaysia, 2023 is an annual publication comprises statistics on economic performance, employment, domestic production and external trade in the agriculture sector. These statistics are presented in three main agriculture sub-sectors namely crops, livestock and fisheries.

This publication consists of compilation agriculture statistics from various agencies including Department of Statistics, Malaysia. These statistics assist the researchers, government agencies and policy makers in evaluating and planning for the development of the sector.

The first section of this publication contains introduction regarding the agriculture situation in Malaysia while summary of findings are presented in the second section. The third section presents detailed time series statistics on agriculture indicators. Meanwhile, the last section contains technical notes explaining the concepts and definitions to guide users in understanding the statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia gratefully acknowledges the cooperation by all parties involve in preparation of this publication. Any feedback and suggestion towards improving this publication in the future is greatly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

October 2023

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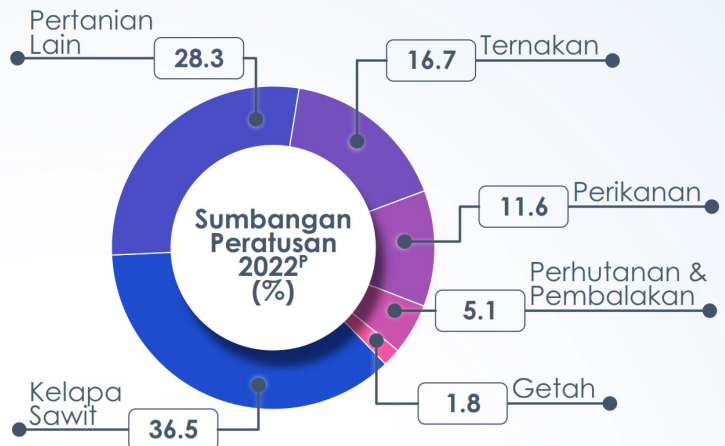
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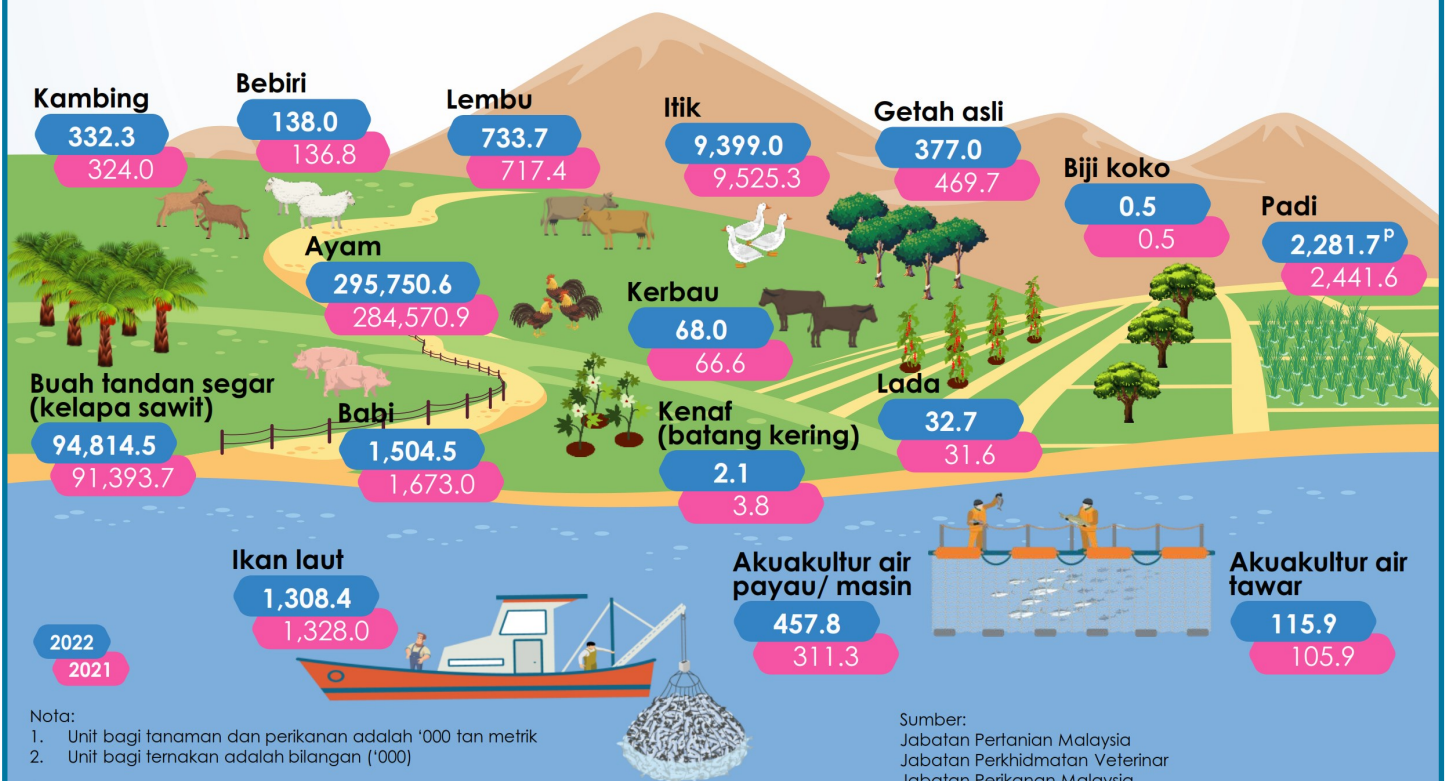
NILAI DITAMBAH KASAR SEKTOR PERTANIAN MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI (HARGA MALAR 2015)



P = awalan

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahunan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

PENGELUARAN PERTANIAN TERPILIH DAN BILANGAN TERNAKAN



Nota:

- Unit bagi tanaman dan perikanan adalah '000 tan metrik
- Unit bagi ternakan adalah bilangan ('000)

P = awalan

Sumber:

Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia
Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Kementerian Perlindungan dan Komoditi

Sumber: Indikator Pertanian Terpilih, 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



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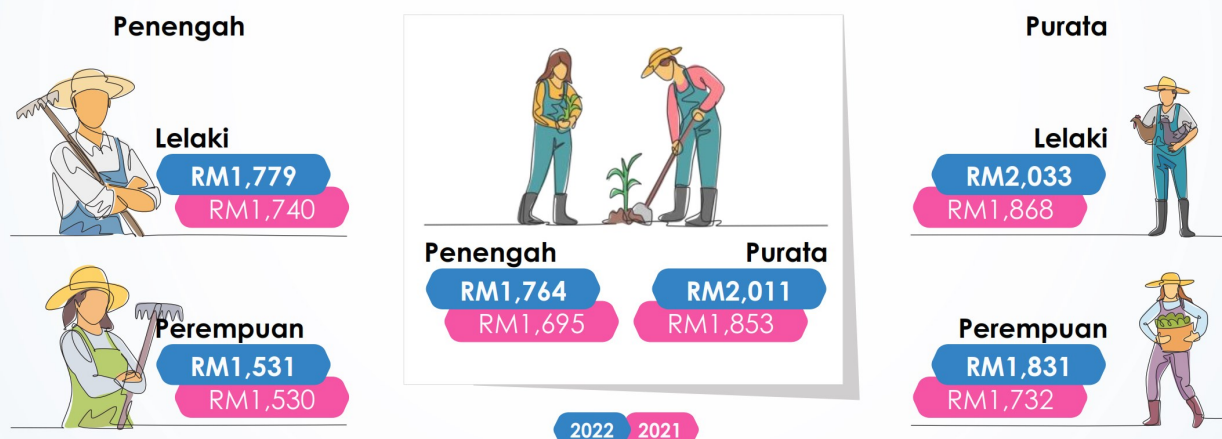
PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI AGROMAKANAN DAN HASIL PERTANIAN TERPILIH

(RM juta)



Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan

PENENGAH DAN PURATA GAJI & UPAH BULANAN BAGI PEKERJA MAHIR PERTANIAN



Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Malaysia, 2022

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP) BAGI SUBKUMPULAN MAKANAN DAN MINUMAN BUKAN ALKOHOL



Sumber: Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, Malaysia, 2022

Sumber: Indikator Pertanian Terpilih, 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



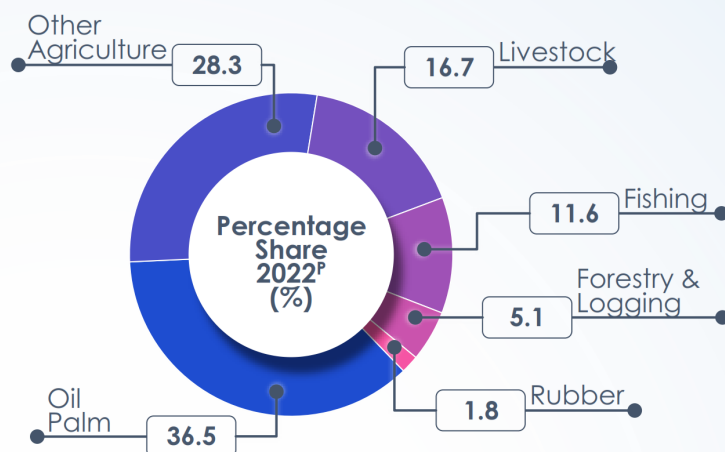
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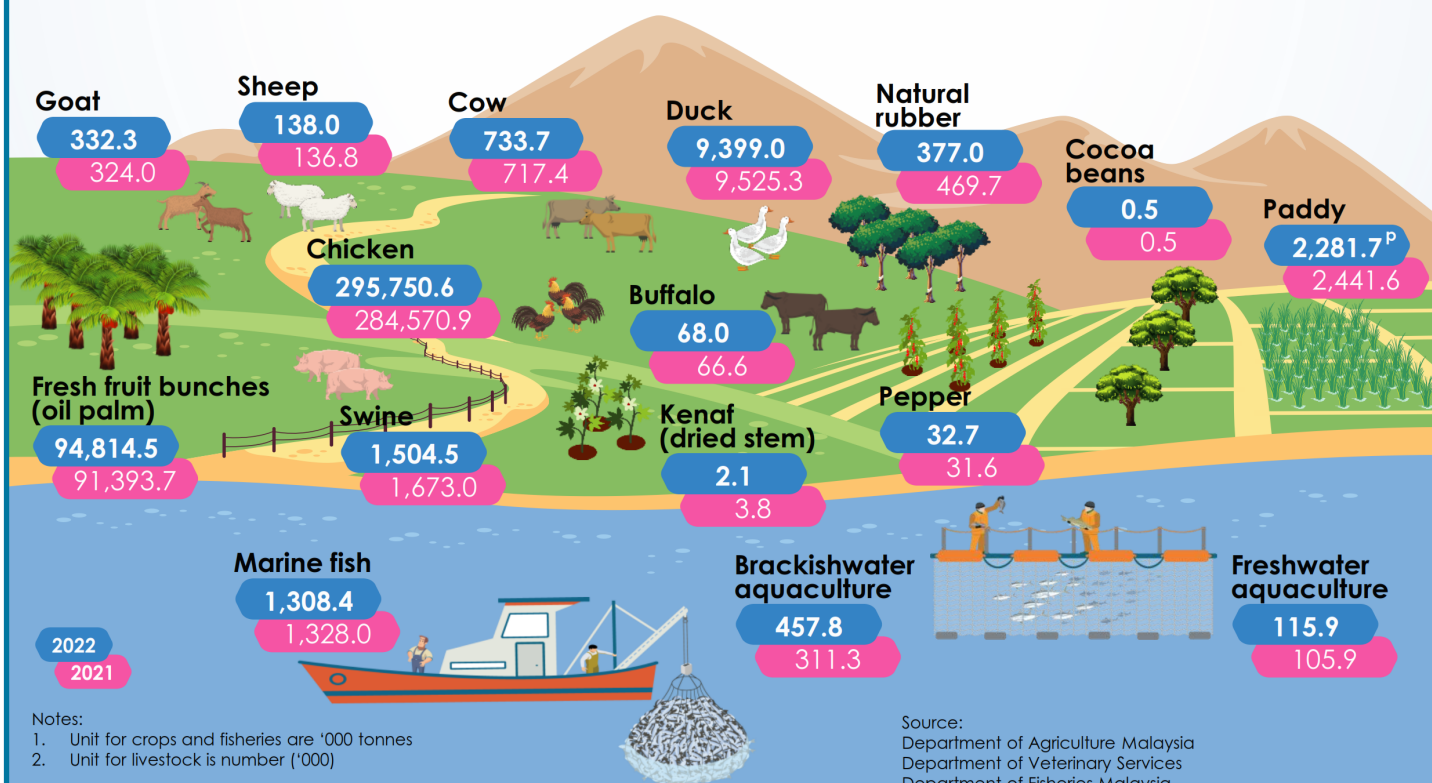
GROSS VALUE ADDED OF AGRICULTURE SECTOR BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (CONSTANT 2015 PRICES)



^P = preliminary

Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED AGRICULTURE AND NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK



Notes:

- Unit for crops and fisheries are '000 tonnes
- Unit for livestock is number ('000)

^P = preliminary

Source:

Department of Agriculture Malaysia
Department of Veterinary Services
Department of Fisheries Malaysia
Ministry of Plantation and Commodities

Source: Selected Agricultural Indicators, 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

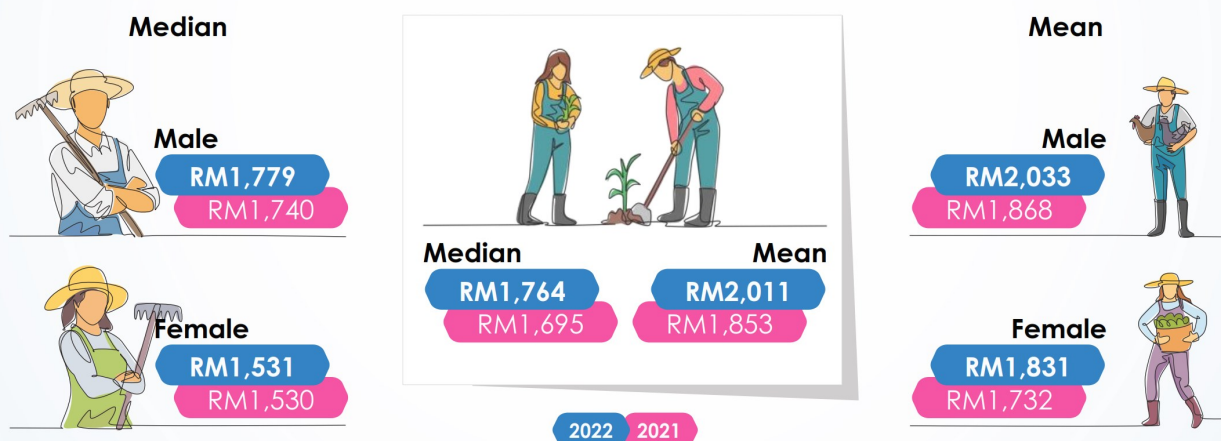


EXTERNAL TRADE OF AGROFOOD AND SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

MEDIAN AND MEAN MONTHLY SALARIES & WAGES FOR SKILLED AGRICULTURE WORKERS



Source: Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) FOR SUB-GROUPS OF FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES



Source: Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index, Malaysia, 2022

Source: Selected Agricultural Indicators, 2023, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



PENGENALAN

INTRODUCTION

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PENGENALAN

Pertanian adalah sektor asas yang menyediakan keterjaminan makanan dan sumber rezeki kepada masyarakat di seluruh dunia. Kesan selepas pandemik COVID-19, ketegangan geopolitik antara Ukraine dan Rusia serta bencana alam, telah memberi cabaran besar kepada sektor pertanian dalam memenuhi permintaan makanan yang semakin meningkat. Faktor-faktor seperti makanan sihat dan bernutrisi, meningkatkan keselamatan, mengurangkan kemiskinan dan kelestarian alam sekitar telah menjadi keutamaan sejak berlakunya wabak ini. Selain itu, peristiwa seperti banjir dan tanah runtuh turut mengakibatkan gangguan dalam bekalan produk pertanian, sekaligus menyebabkan kekurangan bekalan makanan dan kenaikan harga¹.

INFLASI

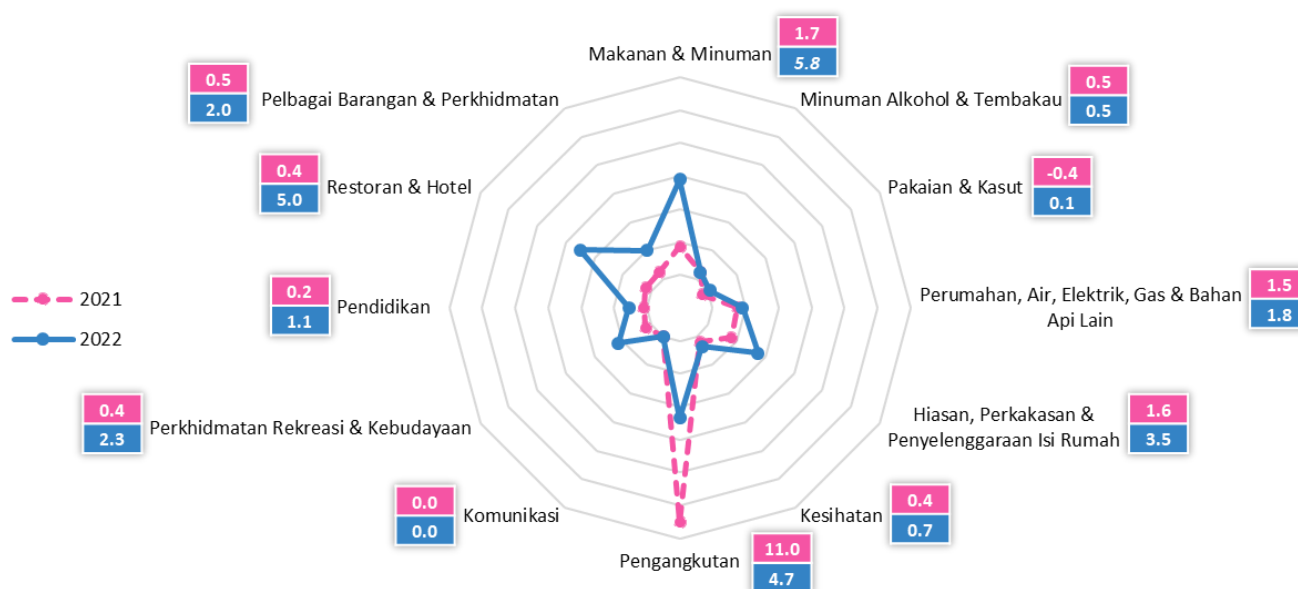
Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) merupakan alat pengukur kadar inflasi di Malaysia. Inflasi Malaysia pada 2022 meningkat 3.3 peratus berbanding 2.5 peratus pada 2021, dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 127.2 pada 2022 berbanding 123.1

pada 2021. Peningkatan ini terutamanya didorong oleh makanan dan minuman (5.8%), restoran dan hotel (5.0%), pengangkutan (4.7%) dan hiasan, perkakasan dan penyelenggaraan isi rumah (3.5%)².

Menurut Pengarah Unit Ekonomi dan Perniagaan IDEAS, kenaikan inflasi semasa merupakan masalah yang berlaku di seluruh dunia, berpunca dari permintaan global yang lebih kuat dan harga tenaga yang lebih tinggi setelah dua tahun mendepani pandemik melalui pelaksanaan sekatan pergerakan. Kedua-dua pandemik dan sekatan pergerakan telah mengakibatkan kejutan permintaan dan bekalan pada peringkat global. Sebagai sebuah ekonomi yang kecil dan terbuka, Malaysia tidak terkecuali daripada kesan susulan pandemik yang dahsyat. Tekanan inflasi diburukkan lagi oleh banjir yang melanda negara pada 2021, menyebabkan ketegangan terhadap bekalan barangan keperluan hasil tempatan terpilih³.

Bagi meminimalkan kesan inflasi negara kepada rakyat, kerajaan telah memperkenalkan beberapa langkah proaktif antaranya adalah dengan

Carta 1 : Inflasi Tahunan mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

1. The Star (2023). Malaysia's inflation rises to 3.3% in 2022. Tersedia dalam talian: [https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2023/05/17/malaysia039s-inflation-rises-to-33-in-2022#:~:text=KUALA%20LUMPUR%3A%20Malaysia's%20inflation%20in,of%20Statistics%20Malaysia%20\(DoS%20M\).](https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2023/05/17/malaysia039s-inflation-rises-to-33-in-2022#:~:text=KUALA%20LUMPUR%3A%20Malaysia's%20inflation%20in,of%20Statistics%20Malaysia%20(DoS%20M).)

2. Kenyataan media Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, Malaysia, 2022. Tersedia dalam talian: https://www.dosm.gov.my/uploads/content-downloads/file_20230517120048.pdf

3. Kenyataan media IDEAS (2022). Subsidies and Price Ceiling may be used as short term solutions to Inflation and Price Hikes, while the development of a Formalised Social Safety Net is needed in the Long Term. Tersedia dalam talian: https://www.ideas.org.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/ID2C7C_1.pdf

mengekalkan tarif elektrik yang memberi kesan terhadap kos operasi pengeluaran, kawalan harga dan subsidi, pelaksanaan subsidi bersasar serta meningkatkan penguatkuasaan peraturan kawalan harga. Melalui Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas, kerajaan juga telah megariskan beberapa inisiatif bagi membendung tekanan inflasi. Antaranya adalah dengan meningkatkan stok pelbagai barangan makanan, membangunkan pangkalan data bersepadu bagi menambahbaik mekanisme penentuan sasaran subsidi, memperkemas saluran penyampaian dan membolehkan pelaksanaan program bersasar termasuk pengenalan gaji progresif. Selain itu, bagi memastikan hak pengguna dilindungi, kerajaan telah menyediakan akses kepada maklumat mengenai harga barangan dan perkhidmatan melalui pelbagai platform.

Kesimpulannya, harga siling yang ditetapkan oleh kerajaan, bertujuan untuk memastikan pengguna mendapat makanan dengan harga mampu milik. Kawalan harga, pemberian subsidi dan beberapa inisiatif lain yang telah diperkenalkan oleh kerajaan ini bertujuan untuk melindungi pengguna daripada lonjakan harga dan memastikan kebolehcapaian kepada makanan. Walau bagaimanapun, sekatan

import boleh merumitkan keberkesanan harga siling dalam pertanian, yang membawa kepada akibat yang tidak diingini seperti kenaikan harga dan kemerosotan pasaran. Oleh itu, semua pihak perlu bekerjasama dalam memastikan sektor pertanian di Malaysia terus berkembang dan mampan bagi kelangsungan generasi akan datang.



INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a fundamental sector that provides food security and source of income to societies worldwide. With the impact after COVID-19 pandemic, geopolitical tension between Ukraine and Russian as well as natural disaster, the agriculture sector is facing huge challenges in satisfying the increasing demands for food. Factors like health and nutrition-based foods, improving safety, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability have been of vital importance since the disease outbreak. Moreover, events such as floods and landslides had also caused disruptions in the supply of agricultural products, leading to shortages of food supplies and increased prices¹.

INFLATION

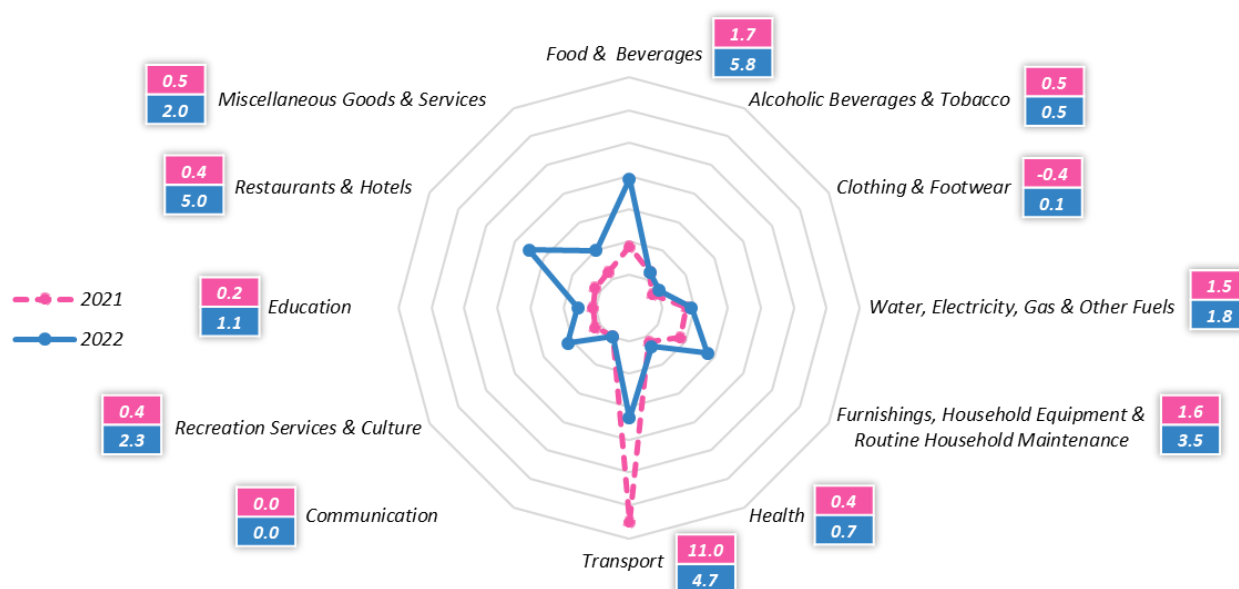
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a tool to measure the inflation rate in Malaysia. Malaysia's inflation in 2022 increased by 3.3 per cent as compared to 2.5 per cent in 2021, with the index standing at 127.2 in 2022 as compared to 123.1 in 2021. This increase was primarily driven by food and

beverages (5.8%), restaurants and hotels (5.0%), transportation (4.7%), and furnishings, equipment, and household maintenance (3.5%)².

According to IDEAS Director of Economics and Business Unit, the current rise in inflation is a worldwide issue, stemming from stronger global demand and higher energy prices, after two years of battling the pandemic through the implementation of lockdowns. The pandemic and the lockdowns led to both demand and supply shocks at a global scale. As a small and open economy, Malaysia was not immune to the devastating aftermaths posed by the pandemic. Inflationary pressure is further compounded by the flooding in the country in 2021, which puts a strain in the supply of selected essential goods produced locally³.

In order to minimize the impact of inflation on the people, the government has introduced several proactive measures. These include maintaining electricity tariffs that affect production operating costs, price controls and subsidies, targeted subsidy implementation, and enhancing price control

Chart 1: Annual Inflation by Main Group, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia

1. The Star (2023). Malaysia's inflation rises to 3.3% in 2022. Available online: [https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2023/05/17/malaysia039s-inflation-rises-to-33-in-2022#:~:text=KUALA%20LUMPUR%3A%20Malaysia's%20inflation%20in,of%20Statistics%20Malaysia%20\(DoS%20M\)](https://www.thestar.com.my/business/business-news/2023/05/17/malaysia039s-inflation-rises-to-33-in-2022#:~:text=KUALA%20LUMPUR%3A%20Malaysia's%20inflation%20in,of%20Statistics%20Malaysia%20(DoS%20M))

2. Media statement of Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index, Malaysia, 2022. Available online: https://www.dosm.gov.my/uploads/content-downloads/file_20230517120048.pdf

3. Media statement IDEAS (2022). Subsidies and Price Ceiling may be used as short term solutions to Inflation and Price Hikes, while the development of a Formalised Social Safety Net is needed in the Long Term. Available online: https://www.ideas.org.my/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/ID2C7C_1.pdf

regulation enforcement. Through the Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, the government has also outlined several initiatives to mitigate inflationary pressures. These initiatives include increasing the stock of various food items, developing an integrated data platform to improve subsidy targeting mechanisms, streamline delivery channels, and enable implementation targeted programmes, including the introduction of a progressive wage. Furthermore, to ensure consumer rights are protected, the government has provided access to information about the prices of goods and services through various platforms.

collaborate to ensure that the agriculture sector in Malaysia continues to grow and remain sustainable for the well-being of future generations.

In conclusion, price ceiling set by government, aim to ensure that consumers can access affordable food. These price controls, subsidies, and various other initiatives introduced by the government are intended to protect consumers from price spikes and ensure access to food. However, import restrictions can complicate the effectiveness of price ceilings in agriculture, leading to unintended consequences like price increases and market distortions. Therefore, all parties need to





RINGKASAN PENEMUAN SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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Prestasi Sektor Pertanian

Malaysia telah mencatatkan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) RM1,510.9 bilion pada 2022, meningkat 8.7 peratus berbanding RM1,390.6 bilion pada 2021. Sektor pertanian meningkat 0.1 peratus pada 2022 berbanding negatif 0.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Kenaikan ini disumbangkan oleh komoditi kelapa sawit yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif 3.8 peratus (2021: -5.6%).

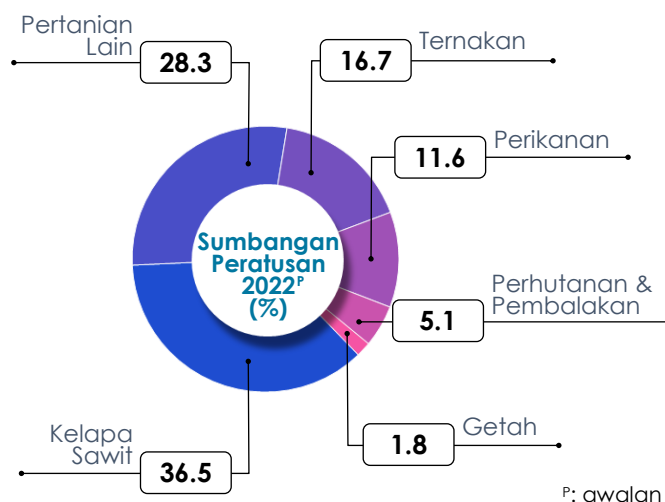
Kelapa sawit merupakan penyumbang utama kepada nilai ditambah sektor pertanian dengan RM36.1 bilion atau 36.5 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh pertanian lain (RM28.1 bilion; 28.3%) dan ternakan (RM16.5 bilion; 16.7%).

Prestasi Sektor Pertanian Negara ASEAN

Sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK dalam kalangan negara ASEAN berada di antara 0.03 hingga 21.9 peratus. Cambodia merekodkan peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK tertinggi iaitu 21.9 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Myanmar (20.3%) dan Lao PDR (14.6%). Sebaliknya, Singapore mencatatkan peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK terendah iaitu 0.03 peratus. Malaysia berada di kedudukan ketujuh daripada sepuluh negara ASEAN.

Malaysia berada di kedudukan ketujuh daripada sepuluh negara ASEAN.

Paparan 1: Nilai Ditambah Kasar Sektor Pertanian mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi (Harga Malar 2015)



Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahunan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

Paparan 2: Sumbangan Sektor Pertanian kepada KDNK, Negara ASEAN, 2021 dan 2022

Negara	Peratus Sumbangan (%)		Pertumbuhan KDNK pada Harga Malar (%)
	2021	2022	
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	1.1	-1.6
Cambodia	22.8	21.9	5.2
Indonesia	13.3	12.4	5.3
Lao PDR	16.1	14.6	2.7
Malaysia	9.6	8.9	8.7
Myanmar	23.4	20.3	3.0
Philippines	10.1	9.5	7.6
Singapore	0.03	0.03	3.6
Thailand	8.7	8.8	2.6
Viet Nam	12.6	11.9	8.0

Sumber: WorldBank (<https://databank.worldbank.org>)

Keluasan Bertanam

Secara keseluruhan, keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih pada 2022 adalah 7,803.1 ribu hektar, menurun 0.9 peratus berbanding 2021. Keluasan bertanam bagi kenaf (batang kering), padi, kelapa sawit dan getah antara penyumbang kepada penurunan keluasan bertanam, masing-masing menurun 20.3, 1.5, 1.1 dan 0.1 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, keluasan bertanam bagi lada meningkat 3.4 peratus manakala keluasan bertanam bagi koko kekal tidak berubah seperti tahun sebelumnya.

Paparan 3: Keluasan Bertanam Tanaman Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih pada 2022 adalah 7,803.1 ribu hektar menurun 0.9 peratus berbanding 2021.

Pengeluaran Pertanian di Malaysia

Pengeluaran sektor pertanian meliputi subsektor tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan. Subsektor tanaman terdiri daripada tanaman komoditi,

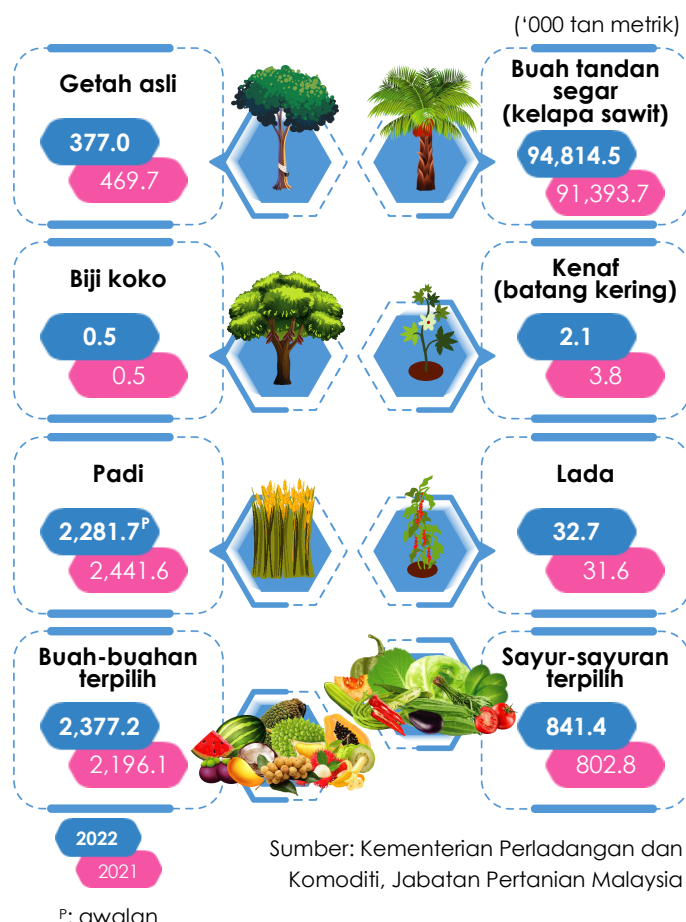
sayur-sayuran terpilih, buah-buahan terpilih, herba, rempah-ratus dan bunga-bunga. Manakala subsektor perikanan merangkumi aktiviti perikanan laut dan akuakultur.

Tanaman

Pengeluaran tanaman komoditi utama pada 2022 masih mencatatkan penurunan sejak 2021 kecuali buah tandan segar (kelapa sawit) dan lada. Pengeluaran buah tandan segar (kelapa sawit) merupakan yang tertinggi di antara komoditi pertanian iaitu sebanyak 94,814.5 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 3,420.8 ribu tan metrik atau 3.7 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Pada tempoh yang sama, peratus peningkatan pengeluaran tertinggi direkodkan oleh buah-buahan terpilih iaitu 8.2 peratus diikuti oleh sayur-sayuran terpilih (4.8%).

Paparan 4: Pengeluaran Tanaman Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Ternakan

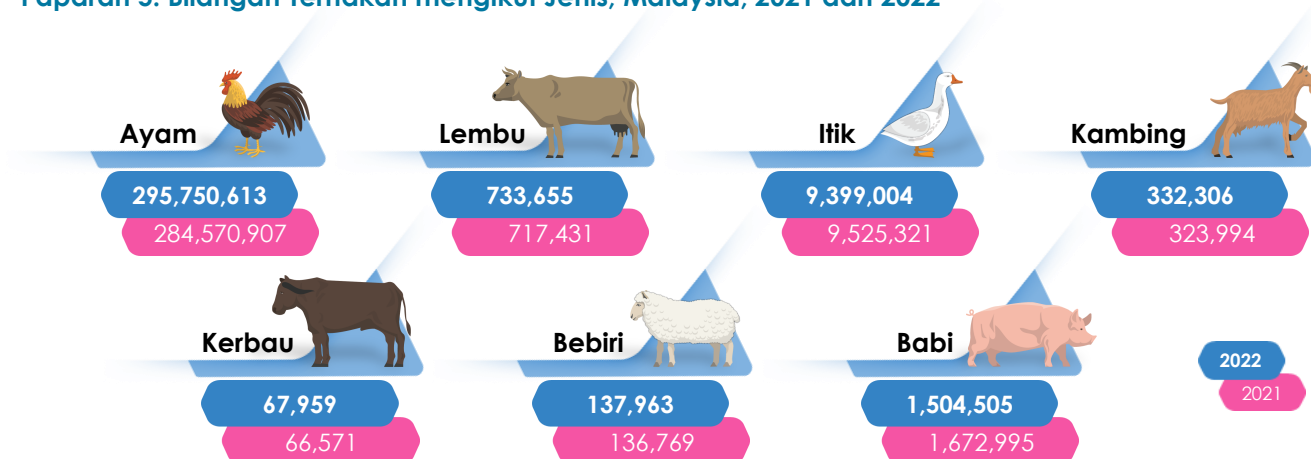
A) Populasi Ternakan

Bilangan ternakan ayam meningkat 3.9 peratus kepada 295.8 juta ekor pada 2022 berbanding 284.6 juta ekor pada 2021. Bilangan tertinggi ternakan ayam direkodkan di Johor iaitu 54.2 juta ekor diikuti oleh Sarawak (51.3 juta ekor) dan Perak (41.9 juta ekor).

B) Pengeluaran Ternakan

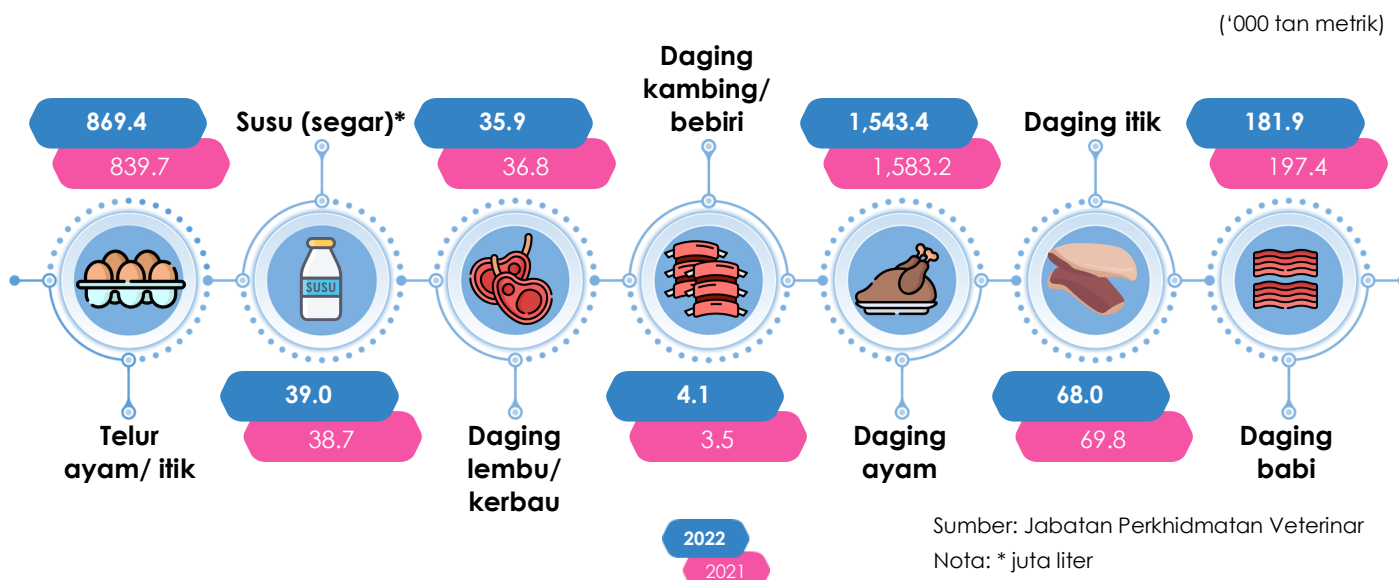
Pengeluaran daging kambing/ bebiri, telur ayam/ itik dan susu segar masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan 16.9, 3.5 dan 0.6 peratus pada 2022 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, hasil ternakan bagi daging babi, daging itik, daging ayam dan daging lembu/ kerbau masing-masing menurun 7.9, 2.6, 2.5 dan 2.4 peratus.

Paparan 5: Bilangan Ternakan mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar

Paparan 6: Pengeluaran Produk Ternakan, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

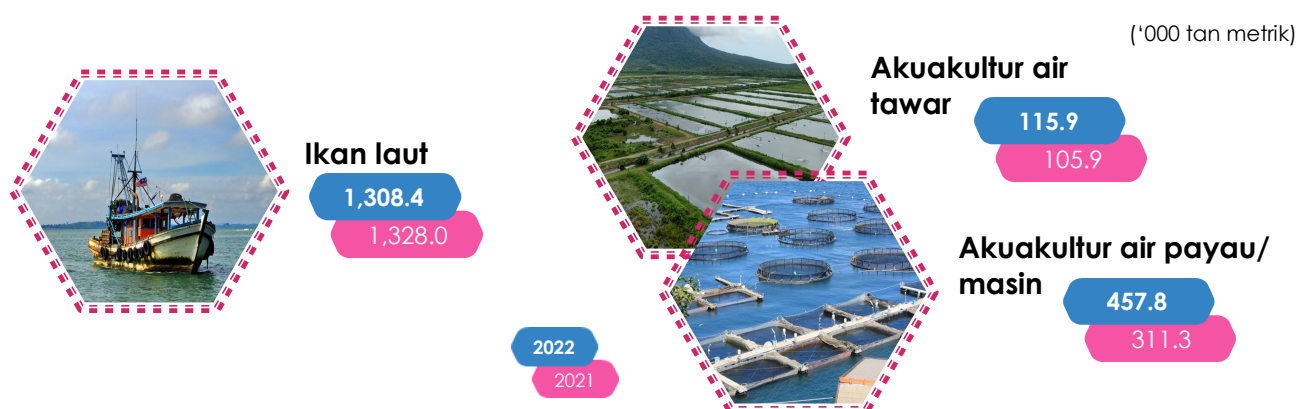


Perikanan

Pendaratan ikan laut pada 2022 ialah 1,308.4 ribu tan metrik, turun sebanyak 1.5 peratus berbanding 1,328.0 ribu tan metrik pada 2021. Sementara itu, pengeluaran akuakultur air payau/ masin dan air tawar masing-masing meningkat sebanyak 47.1 dan 9.4 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya.



Paparan 7: Pendaratan Ikan Laut, Pengeluaran Akuakultur Air Tawar dan Air Payau/ Masin, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

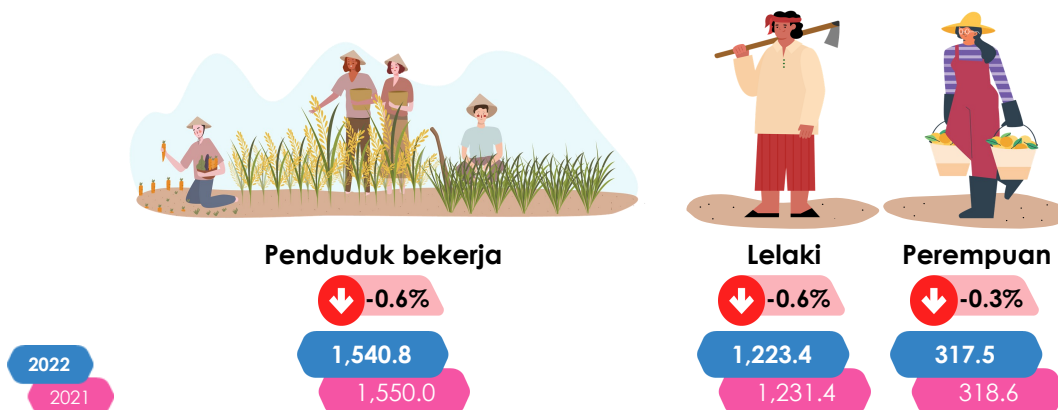
Guna Tenaga dan Produktiviti

Bilangan penduduk bekerja pada 2022 berjumlah 15,391.7 ribu orang. Daripada jumlah tersebut, seramai 1,540.8 ribu orang (10.0%) terlibat dengan sektor pertanian. Bilangan ini menunjukkan penurunan berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Penduduk bekerja sektor pertanian masih didominasi oleh penduduk warganegara dengan 67.5 peratus manakala selebihnya bukan warganegara.

Bilangan penerima gaji dan upah pada 2022 adalah 86.6 ribu orang. Penengah gaji dan upah bulanan yang diterima bagi pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, ternakan dan perikanan adalah RM1,764 dengan pekerja lelaki RM1,779 dan perempuan RM1,531. Manakala gaji dan upah purata bulanan yang diterima pula adalah RM2,011 dengan pekerja lelaki menerima RM2,033 dan perempuan RM1,831. Produktiviti buruh bagi sektor pertanian merosot sebanyak 1.2 peratus bagi tempoh 2021 hingga 2022.

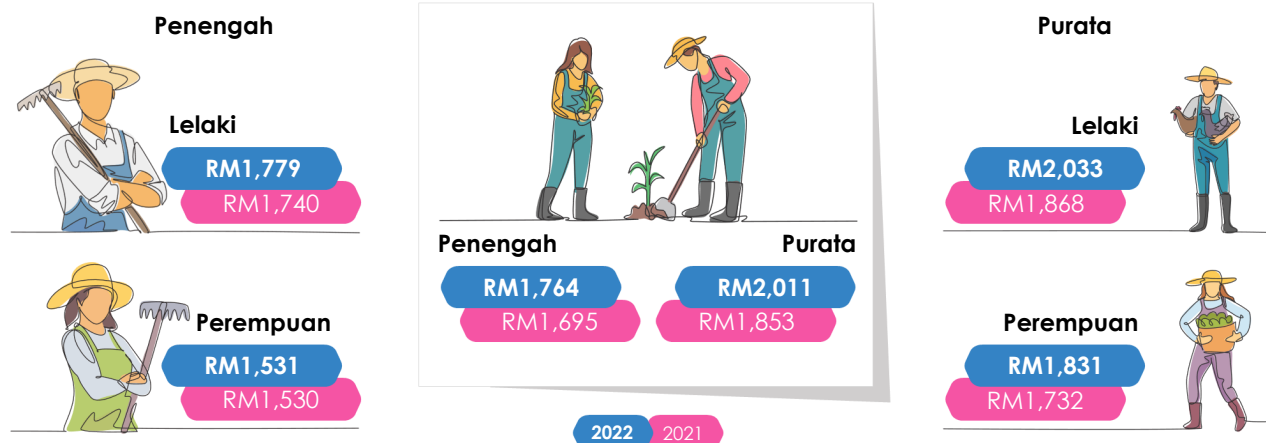
Paparan 8: Penduduk Bekerja Sektor Pertanian mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

(*000 orang)



Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022

Paparan 9: Penengah dan Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan bagi Pekerja Mahir Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penternakan dan Perikanan mengikut Jantina, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022



Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Malaysia, 2022

Perdagangan Luar Negeri

Sektor pertanian penting bagi memastikan bekalan makanan dalam negara sentiasa mencukupi. Di samping itu, sektor pertanian juga memainkan peranan yang penting di dalam ekonomi negara melalui sumbangannya kepada pendapatan negara dan perolehan eksport. Perdagangan Malaysia telah menunjukkan perkembangan positif apabila jumlah eksport agromakanan dan hasil pertanian terpilih negara meningkat daripada RM154.5 bilion pada 2021 kepada RM188.6 bilion pada 2022.

Pada masa yang sama, jumlah import agromakanan dan hasil pertanian terpilih turut meningkat kepada RM144.4 bilion pada 2022 berbanding RM120.5 bilion pada 2021. Untuk memenuhi permintaan makanan yang diperlukan, negara mengimport RM75.6 bilion makanan pada 2022.



Paparan 10: Perdagangan Luar Negeri Agromakanan dan Hasil Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021 dan 2022

(RM juta)



Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah kepada Kumpulan Makanan dan Minuman bukan Alkohol

Di peringkat antarabangsa, keterjaminan makanan bermaksud tanggungjawab semua negara bagi memastikan pasaran dan harga makanan stabil. Di peringkat negara, istilah ini bermaksud keupayaan negara memastikan penawaran makanan yang stabil di pasaran domestik manakala di peringkat individu pula ialah kecukupan makanan bagi memenuhi keperluan diri dan keluarga.

Dari segi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah, secara purata isi rumah berbelanja sebanyak RM5,150 sebulan pada 2022, dengan 16.3 peratus (RM841) diperuntukkan untuk perbelanjaan bagi kumpulan makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol. Daripada jumlah perbelanjaan penggunaan kumpulan makanan ini, perbelanjaan adalah tertumpu kepada pembelian ikan dan makanan laut (3.9%); daging (2.4%); beras, roti dan bijirin lain (2.2%); dan sayur-sayuran (1.7%).

Paparan 11: Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Isi Rumah Bulanan Purata, Malaysia, 2019 dan 2022



Sumber: Laporan Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022

Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR)

Berdasarkan Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih 2018 - 2022, sebanyak 23 item komoditi pertanian terpilih merekodkan Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) 100.0 peratus dan lebih pada 2022. Sebanyak lapan buah-buahan terpilih menunjukkan nilai SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus iaitu betik, 142.3 peratus (2021: 146.9%); diikuti tembikai, 131.9 peratus (2021: 139.5%); belimbing 120.2 peratus (2021: 116.9%); dan cempedak/ nangka 114.2 peratus (2021: 110.8%).

Sebanyak tujuh jenis sayuran terpilih adalah mencukupi bagi keperluan domestik iaitu tomato, 118.0 peratus (2021: 118.9%); timun, 110.6 peratus (2021: 111.7%); bayam, 109.6 peratus (2021: 112.0%); salad, 107.3 peratus (2021: 107.5%); kacang panjang, 106.6 peratus (2021: 109.3%); terung, 106.6 peratus (2021: 109.6%); dan bendi, 103.4 peratus (2021: 104.3%). Pada masa sama, penawaran tebu dan ubi kayu bagi tanaman lain terpilih juga mencukupi dengan masing-masing mencatatkan SSR 144.6 dan 100.5 peratus.

SSR daging itik dan telur ayam/ itik merupakan item dalam kategori ternakan yang melebihi 100.0 peratus iaitu masing-masing 130.2 peratus (2021: 130.6%) dan 108.9 peratus (2021: 114.4%). Manakala bagi perikanan, SSR siakap adalah 116.5 peratus (2021: 114.1%); keli, 102.2 peratus (2021: 108.3%); tuna, 100.9 peratus (2021: 98.8%); dan patin, 100.0 peratus (2021: 100.0%).

23 item komoditi pertanian terpilih merekodkan Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) 100.0 peratus dan lebih pada 2022.

Paparan 12: Kadar Sara Diri, 2022



Sementara itu, lapan item pertanian terpilih merekodkan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) melebihi 50.0 peratus pada 2022 iaitu daging kambing/ bebiri (2022: 91.5%; 2021: 89.4%); daging lembu/ kerbau (2022: 85.6%; 2021: 81.6%); halia (2022: 85.6%; 2021: 86.5%); mangga (2022: 79.7%; 2021: 92.6%); cili (2022: 74.0%; 2021: 75.1%); sotong (2022: 70.6%; 2021: 65.3%); susu segar (2022: 63.6%; 2021: 62.9%); dan kobis bulat (2022: 55.5%; 2021: 61.3%).

Nilai IDR yang tinggi ini menunjukkan bahawa Malaysia sangat bergantung kepada import untuk memenuhi keperluan tempatan.

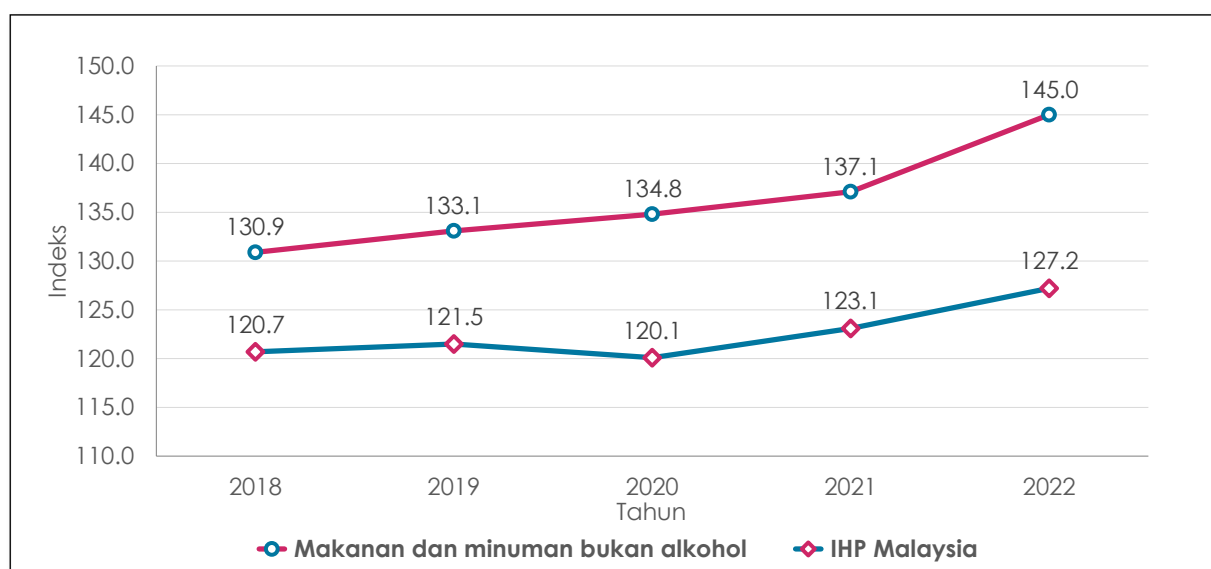
Harga Makanan

Kenaikan harga komoditi merupakan kebimbangan yang telah berlarutan sekian lama, dan merupakan isu global, tidak terhad kepada Malaysia sahaja. Sektor pertanian adalah sangat rentan terhadap perubahan turun naik harga global. Lonjakan harga makanan secara langsung mempengaruhi keterjaminan makanan bagi isi rumah.

Memandangkan sebilangan besar isi rumah di Malaysia berbelanja lebih banyak untuk makanan dan minuman, harga makanan dilihat cenderung menjadi antara sumbangan tertinggi terhadap kenaikan inflasi secara keseluruhan. Siri masa

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi subkumpulan Makanan & Minuman bukan Alkohol sentiasa meningkat lebih tinggi berbanding IHP Malaysia. Pada 2022, IHP subkumpulan ini adalah 145.0 iaitu meningkat daripada 137.1 pada 2021. Inflasi kumpulan ini meningkat 5.8 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 1.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Carta 2: Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi Subkumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Alkohol, Malaysia, 2018-2022



Sumber: Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, Malaysia, 2022

BANCI PERTANIAN DI MALAYSIA

Fuziah Md. Amin, Nazaria Baharudin, Siti Salwani Ismail, Fariza Kambut, Latifah Mohamed Shah,
Siti Fatimah Muhazir, Nurul Azliza Mohd. Noh, Ade Mas Erina Masri
Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Alam Sekitar

PENGENALAN

Transisi pertanian di Malaysia boleh dilihat sejak pertengahan abad ke-20. Sejak 1957, Malaysia telah melalui 15 buah rancangan lima tahun pembangunan merangkumi matlamat pembangunan ekonomi, sosial dan politik. Walaupun banyak perhatian diberikan kepada pembangunan luar bandar yang menjurus kepada sektor pertanian pada tahun-tahun awal selepas kemerdekaan, dasar pertanian Malaysia telah mengalami evolusi akibat daripada perkembangan program perindustrian. Evolusi ini dipengaruhi oleh dasar dan juga faktor lain seperti permintaan pasaran tempatan dan antarabangsa. Perancangan dan matlamat pembangunan yang baharu telah dirangka ke dalam dasar pertanian. Hala tuju dasar baharu ini telah terbukti berkesan dan dapat dilihat melalui perubahan agihan peruntukan sumber untuk sektor pertanian, seperti yang dibentangkan dalam rancangan lima tahun pembangunan Malaysia. Hasil daripada rancangan pembangunan ini, sumbangan sektor pertanian Malaysia dalam KDNK negara, telah menunjukkan arah aliran menurun daripada 28.8 peratus pada tahun 1970 kepada hanya 6.6 peratus pada tahun 2022 berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (Syahaneem Binti Mohamad Zainalabidin, UPM).

Namun begitu, walaupun sumbangan sektor pertanian secara relatifnya semakin mengecil, sektor ini perlu kekal mampan sebagai pembekal utama makanan kepada penduduk serta menyumbang kepada pembekalan bahan mentah kepada industri berasaskan produk pertanian. Sehubungan dengan itu, amatlah penting untuk memahami senario semasa pertanian negara untuk menyokong strategi kerajaan yang sesuai dalam mempromosikan pertanian dan pembangunan luar bandar serta taraf hidup petani, peladang, nelayan dan penternak.

Jadual 1: Sumbangan Peratusan Sektor kepada KDNK Pada Harga Malar

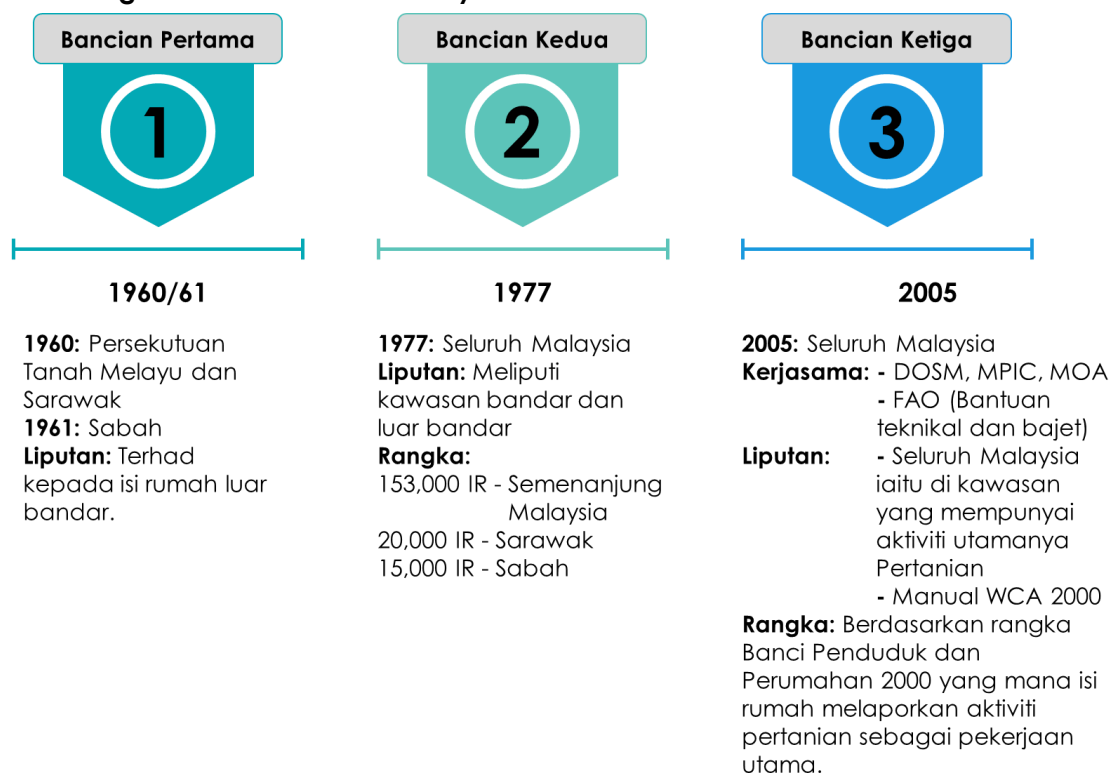
Tahun	Pertanian (%)	Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian (%)	Pembuatan (%)	Pembinaan (%)	Perkhidmatan (%)	KDNK (%)	Tahun Asas
1970	28.8	6.9	14.6	3.7	42.6	100.0	1970=100
1979	24.9	4.9	18.4	4.2	44.9	100.0	1970=100
1989	17.9	10.2	23.3	3.3	46.0	100.0	1987=100
1995	10.3	8.2	27.1	4.4	51.2	100.0	1987=100
2019	7.1	7.2	22.2	4.7	57.6	100.0	2015=100
2022 ^p	6.6	6.4	24.1	3.5	58.3	100.0	2015=100

Nota: P merujuk kepada data awalan

LATAR BELAKANG

Menyedari kepentingan statistik pertanian kepada negara, *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (FAO) mencadangkan supaya Banci Pertanian perlu dilaksanakan oleh semua negara bagi mendapatkan struktur dan ciri-ciri sektor pertanian yang holistik, komprehensif, relevan dan bertepatan masa meliputi subsektor tanaman, ternakan, perikanan dan perhutanan & pembalakan. Pelaksanaan Banci Pertanian di Malaysia adalah seperti di Rajah 1.

Rajah 1: Kronologi Banci Pertanian di Malaysia



Pelaksanaan Banci Pertanian adalah berdasarkan manual oleh FAO. FAO merupakan agensi antarabangsa yang bertanggungjawab menyediakan garis panduan, metodologi dan sokongan teknikal melalui manual *World Programme for the Census of Agriculture* (WCA). Manual WCA dikemaskini setiap 10 tahun dengan mengambil kira perubahan yang berlaku dalam rantai sektor pertanian. Manual WCA terkini adalah 2020 bagi pelaksanaan banci dalam tempoh 2016 - 2025 yang merangkumi dua volum iaitu *Volume 1: Programme, concept and definitions* dan *Volume 2: Operational guidelines*. Manual ini menggariskan 15 tema iaitu maklumat pengenalan am; tanah; sistem pengairan; tanaman; ternakan; amalan pertanian; perkhidmatan untuk pertanian; ciri demografi; pekerja bagi pegangan pertanian; pengagihan IR dalam membuat keputusan, pengurusan dan pemilikan ke atas pertanian; keterjaminan makanan; akuakultur; perhutanan; perikanan; dan alam sekitar/ pelepasan rumah hijau (GHG).

Manual WCA mengesyorkan agar semua negara melaksanakan Banci Pertanian dengan kekerapan sekali dalam tempoh 10 tahun. Pada pusingan WCA 2020, sebanyak 21 buah negara telah berjaya melaksanakan Banci Pertanian. Antara negara yang melaksanakan banci bagi tempoh yang dicadangkan adalah Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand dan Sri Lanka. Namun begitu, terdapat juga negara yang melaksanakan Banci Pertanian bagi tempoh lima tahun sekali iaitu Australia, Canada dan Republic of Korea.

OBJEKTIF BANCİ PERTANIAN

Mengambil kira tempoh pelaksanaan terakhir Banci Pertanian pada 2005, Malaysia akan melaksanakan Banci Pertanian pada 2024 melalui DOSM di bawah Kementerian Ekonomi, dengan kerjasama Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan (KPKM) dan Kementerian Perlindungan dan Komoditi (KPK) serta pelbagai agensi lain di peringkat persekutuan dan negeri. Banci Pertanian ini meliputi empat subsektor iaitu tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan serta perikanan yang melibatkan pegangan pertanian iaitu isi rumah dan pertubuhan. Pertubuhan yang diliputi adalah industri yang diklasifikasikan di bawah *Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0* melibatkan 14 aktiviti (3-digit) dan 142 industri (5-digit).

Rajah 2: Senarai MSIC 3 Digit dan Bilangan MSIC 5 Digit di bawah Sektor Pertanian

Tanaman	Ternakan	Perhutanan & Pembalakan	Perikanan
011 - Penanaman tanaman tidak kekal 012 - Penanaman tanaman kekal 013 - Pemiakan tumbuhan 015 - Pertanian campuran 016 - Aktiviti sokongan untuk pertanian dan aktiviti selepas tuaian	014 - Pengeluaran ternakan 016 - Aktiviti sokongan untuk pertanian & aktiviti selepas tuaian 017 - Perburuan, penjeratan dan aktiviti perkhidmatan berkaitan	021 - Silvikultur dan aktiviti perhutanan lain 022 - Pembalakan 023 - Pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu 024 - Perkhidmatan sokongan perhutanan	031 - Perikanan 032 - Akuakultur

Objektif pelaksanaan Banci Pertanian adalah seperti berikut:

- mengumpul stok dan profil sektor pertanian bagi pegangan pertanian;
- menyediakan input utama untuk merangka polisi/ program sektor pertanian;
- menyediakan penanda aras sehingga peringkat terkecil bagi membantu merangka program pembangunan pertanian baharu; dan
- menyediakan rangka pensampelan bagi tujuan survei pertanian masa hadapan dengan membangunkan sistem pertanian bersepadu yang boleh mengintegrasikan maklumat setiap pengusaha dan isi rumah pertanian.

Pembentukan dan penggubalan dasar sesebuah negara adalah selaras dengan keperluan dan perubahan persekitaran. Ini menuntut ketersediaan data yang holistik, komprehensif, relevan dan bertepatan masa. Dasar berkaitan ekonomi, sosial dan alam sekitar merupakan pemangkin utama dalam pembentukan agenda nasional. Dapatan Banci Pertanian ini menjadi input yang dapat digunakan bagi penggubalan agenda nasional pada masa hadapan serta memantau pencapaian dasar/ program sedia ada. Antara dasar utama sektor pertanian adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12);
- ii. Dasar Agromakanan Negara 2.0 (DAN 2.0);
- iii. Dasar Agrikomoditi Negara 2021-2030 (DAKN 2030);
- iv. Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia;
- v. Dasar Hutan Sarawak;
- vi. Dasar Hutan Sabah;
- vii. Dasar Kebun Komuniti Bandar; dan
- viii. Pelan Tindakan Dasar Sekuriti Makanan Negara.

KESIMPULAN

Malaysia telah melalui proses pembangunan yang dinamik selama lebih daripada enam dekad, yang membawa kepada perubahan ketara di dalam sistem ekonomi, politik, organisasi sosial dan budaya sivik. Namun begitu, satu-satunya peluang untuk negara ini berjaya menjadi "pemain global" dalam era liberalisasi dan globalisasi ialah dengan membina daya saing dalam bidang pertanian (Tengku Ariff dan Chubashini, 2009). Pertanian Malaysia mempunyai potensi ekonomi yang besar, tetapi transformasinya mesti diiringi dengan perubahan sosial yang signifikan. Tambahan pula, isu keselamatan makanan menjadi lebih kritikal berikutan impak pandemik terhadap pengeluaran dan harga pertanian. Ini menunjukkan bahawa sektor pertanian khususnya sektor tanaman makanan perlu dikaji semula sebagai sumber berpotensi untuk memberi peluang pekerjaan, dan meningkatkan pelaburan modal dalam usaha untuk merevolusikan sektor ini serta keterjaminan makanan.

Penafian:

Pandangan yang dinyatakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak mewakili pandangan DOSM

Penghargaan:

Penulis merakamkan ucapan terima kasih kepada warga Bahagian Perangkaan Pertanian dan Alam Sekitar di atas sumbangan dalam penyediaan artikel ini.

Sumber:

- i. <https://www.bernama.com/bm/tintaminda/news.php?id=2097028>
- ii. https://itafos.upm.edu.my/artikel/transisi_pertanian_di_asia_tenggara__pemerhatian_terhadap_malaysia-69982
- iii. Keluaran Dalam Negeri Dasar (KDNK) Tahunan, Malaysia

Performance of Agriculture Sector

Malaysia recorded RM1,510.9 billion Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022, increased 8.7 per cent as compared to RM1,390.6 billion in 2021. Agriculture sector increased by 0.1 per cent in 2022 as compared to negative 0.1 per cent in the previous year. The increase was attributed by oil palm commodity which recorded a growth of positive 3.8 per cent (2021: -5.6%).

Oil palm was the main contributor to the value added of agriculture sector with RM36.1 billion or 36.5 per cent. This was followed by other agriculture (RM28.1 billion; 28.3%) and livestock (RM16.5 billion; 16.7%).

Performance of Agriculture Sector in ASEAN Countries

Contribution of the agriculture sector to GDP among ASEAN countries ranged between 0.03 to 21.9 per cent. Cambodia recorded the highest percentage share to GDP with 21.9 per cent. This was followed by Myanmar (20.3%) and Lao PDR (14.6%). On the other hand, Singapore recorded the lowest percentage share to GDP with 0.03 per cent. Malaysia was ranked seventh out of ten ASEAN countries.

Malaysia was ranked seventh out of ten ASEAN countries.

Exhibit 1: Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector by Kind of Economic Activity (Constant 2015 Prices)

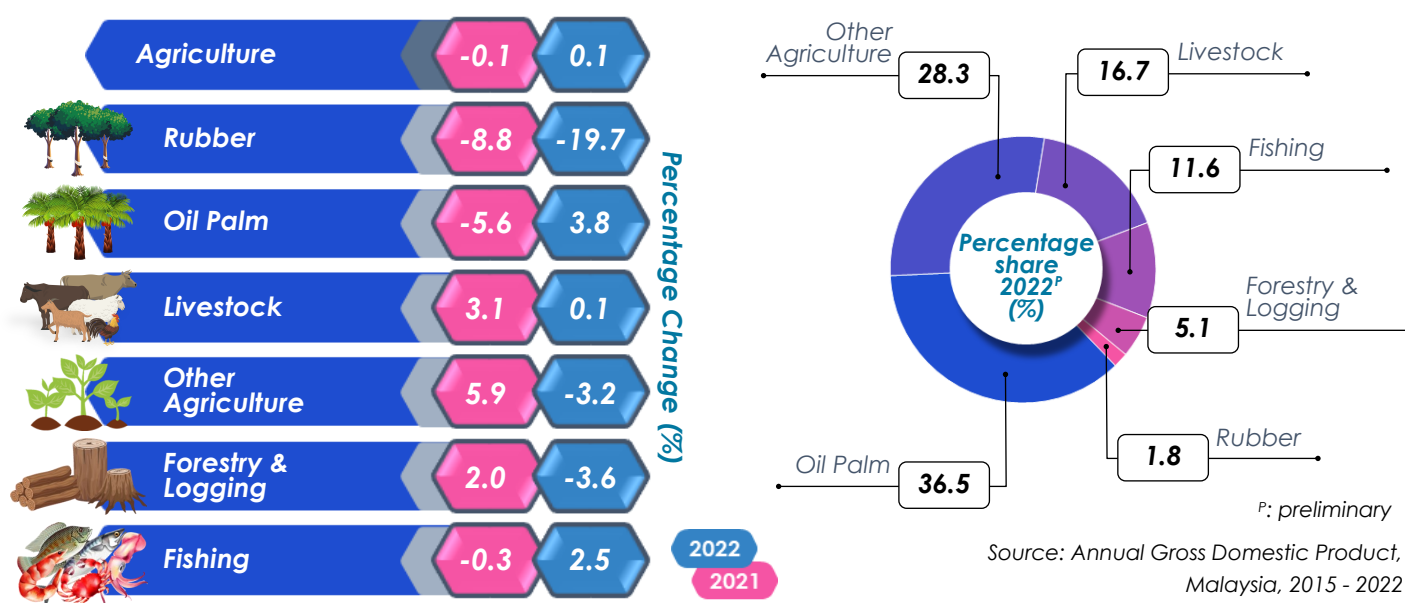


Exhibit 2: Contribution of Agriculture Sector to GDP, ASEAN Countries, 2021 and 2022

Country	Percentage Share (%)		GDP Growth at Constant Price (%)
	2021	2022	2022
Brunei Darussalam	1.3	1.1	-1.6
Cambodia	22.8	21.9	5.2
Indonesia	13.3	12.4	5.3
Lao PDR	16.1	14.6	2.7
Malaysia	9.6	8.9	8.7
Myanmar	23.4	20.3	3.0
Philippines	10.1	9.5	7.6
Singapore	0.03	0.03	3.6
Thailand	8.7	8.8	2.6
Viet Nam	12.6	11.9	8.0

Source: Worldbank (<https://databank.worldbank.org>)

Planted Area

Overall, the planted area for selected crops in 2022 was 7,803.1 thousand hectares, decreased by 0.9 per cent as compared to 2021. Planted area of kenaf (dried stem), paddy, oil palm and rubber were among the contributors to the decline in planted area, decreased by 20.3, 1.5, 1.1 and 0.1 per cent respectively. However, planted area for pepper increased by 3.4 per cent while the planted area for cocoa remained unchanged as compared to the previous year.

Exhibit 3: Planted Area of Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



The planted area for selected crops in 2022 was 7,803.1 thousand hectares decreased by 0.9 per cent as compared to 2021.

Agriculture Production in Malaysia

The production of agriculture sector included crops, livestock and fisheries sub-sectors. Crops sub-sector consists of commodity crops, selected

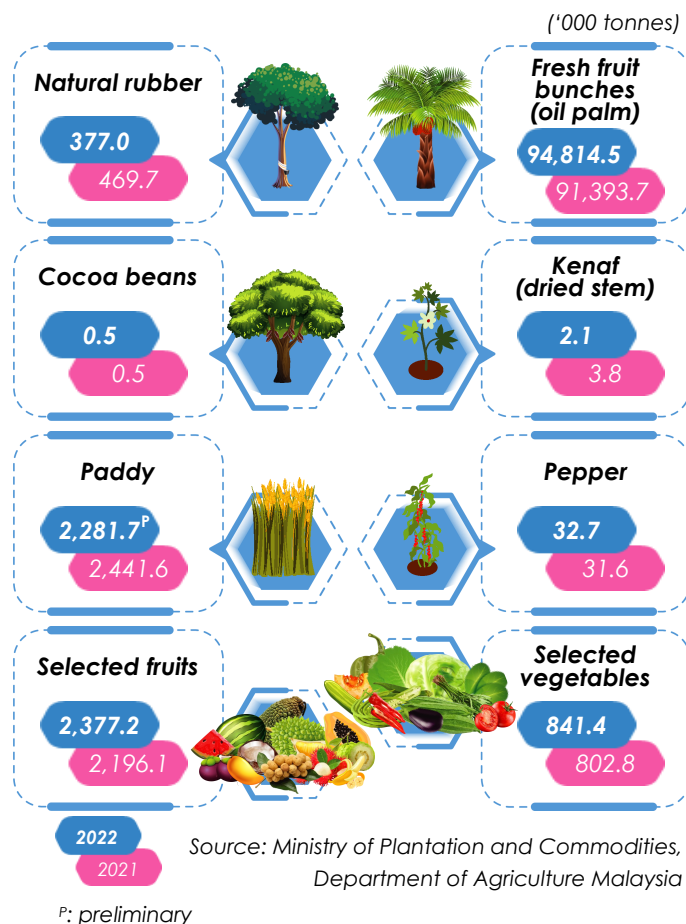
vegetables, selected fruits, herbs, spices and flowers. Meanwhile, fisheries sub-sector includes marine fisheries and aquaculture activities.

Crops

The production of major commodity crops in 2022 continued to decrease as compared to 2021, except for fresh fruit bunches (oil palm) and pepper. The production of fresh fruit bunches (oil palm) was the highest among agricultural commodity which was recorded 94,814.5 thousand tonnes, increased 3,420.8 thousand tonnes or 3.7 per cent as compared to the previous year.

During the same period, highest per cent of agricultural commodity was selected fruits at 8.2 per cent followed by selected vegetable (4.8%).

Exhibit 4: Production of Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Livestock

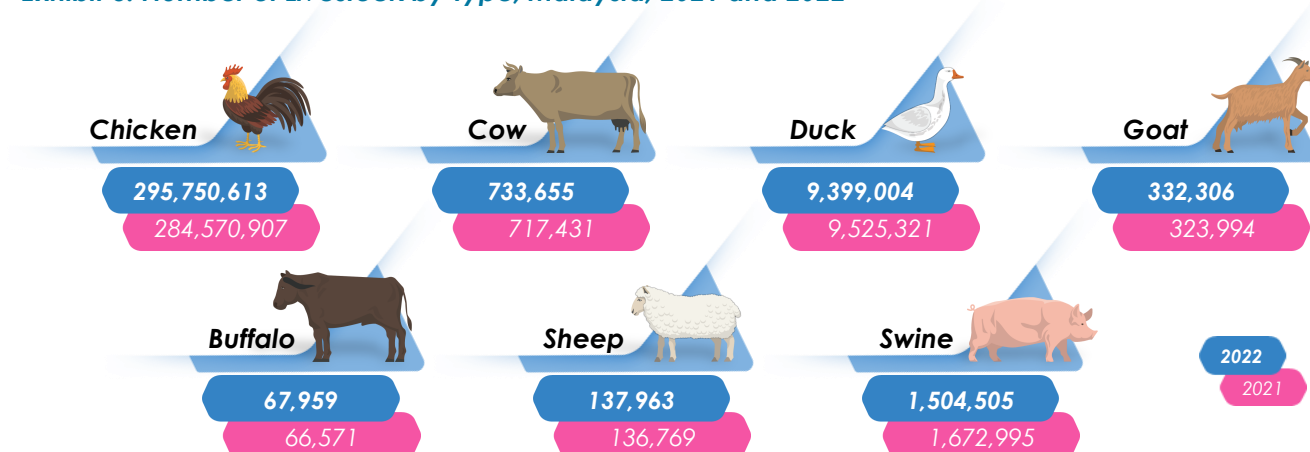
A) Population of Livestock

The number of chickens increased by 3.9 per cent to 295.8 million in 2022 as compared to 284.6 million in 2021. The highest number of chicken livestock was recorded in Johor with 54.2 million chicken, followed by Sarawak (51.3 million) and Perak (41.9 million).

B) Production of Livestock

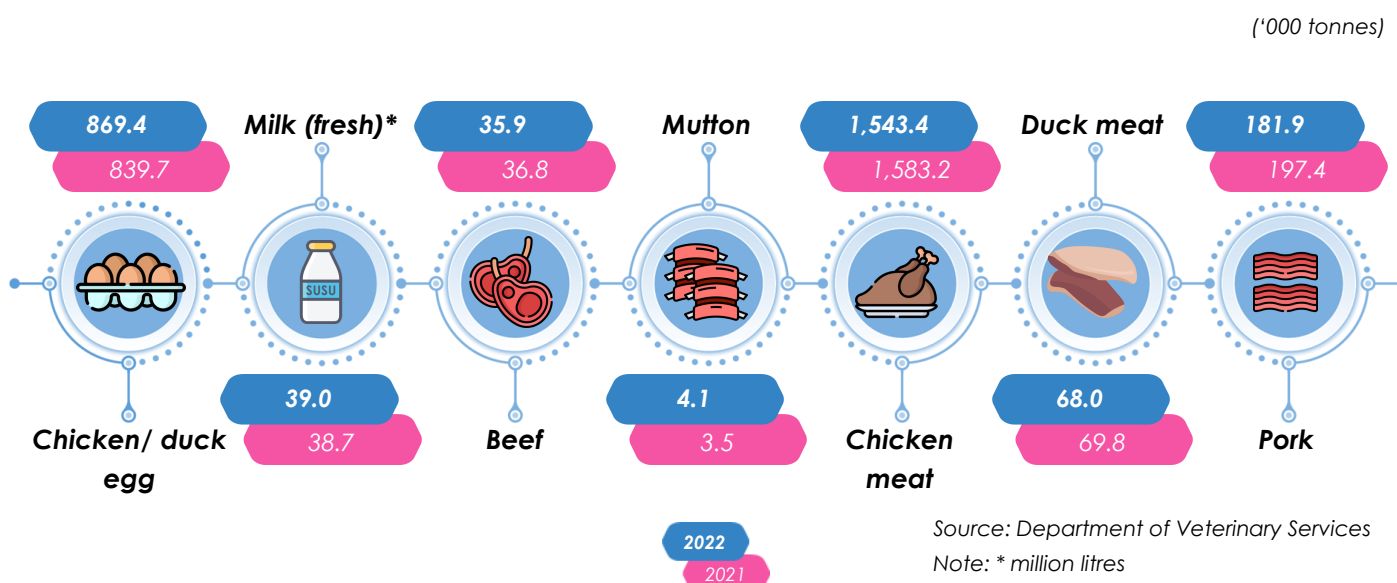
The production of mutton, chicken/ duck eggs and fresh milk recorded an increase of 16.9, 3.5 and 0.6 per cent respectively in 2022 as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, livestock production for pork, duck meat, chicken meat and beef declined by 7.9, 2.6, 2.5 and 2.4 per cent respectively.

Exhibit 5: Number of Livestock by Type, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Exhibit 6: Production of Livestock Products, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Fisheries

Marine fish landings in 2022 was 1,308.4 thousand tonnes, a decrease of 1.5 per cent as compared to 1,328.0 thousand tonnes in 2021. Meanwhile, the production of brackishwater aquaculture and freshwater aquaculture increased by 47.1 and 9.4 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year.



Exhibit 7: Marine Fish Landings, Production of Freshwater and Brackishwater Aquaculture, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Department of Fisheries Malaysia

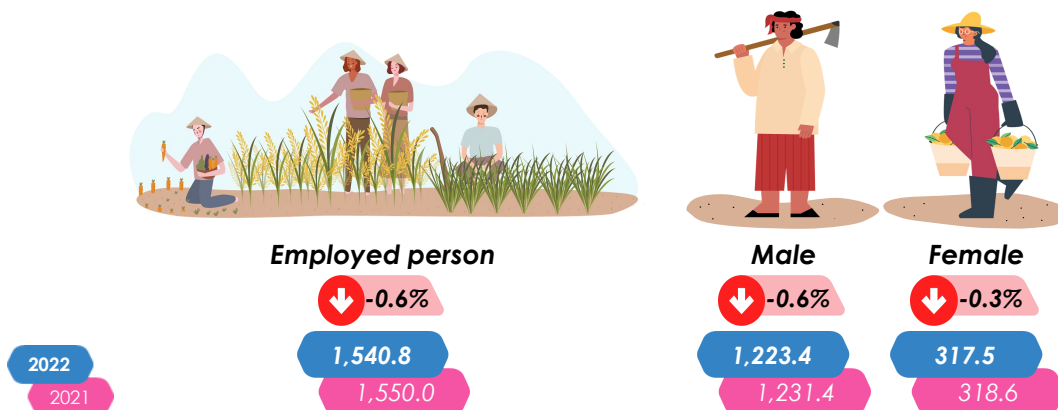
Employment and Productivity

The number of employed persons in 2022 amounted to 15,391.7 thousand persons. Out of total, 1,540.8 thousand persons (10.0%) were involved in the agriculture sector. This number showed a decrease as compared to the previous year. The employed persons in the agriculture sector was still dominated by citizens with 67.5 per cent while the rest were non-citizens.

The number of recipients of salaries and wages in 2022 was 86.6 thousand persons. The median monthly salaries and wages received for skilled workers in agriculture, forestry, livestock and fisheries was RM1,764 with male workers at RM1,779 and females RM1,531. Meanwhile, the mean monthly salaries and wages received was RM2,011 with male workers at RM2,033 and females RM1,831. Labour productivity for the agriculture sector declined by 1.2 per cent for the period from 2021 to 2022.

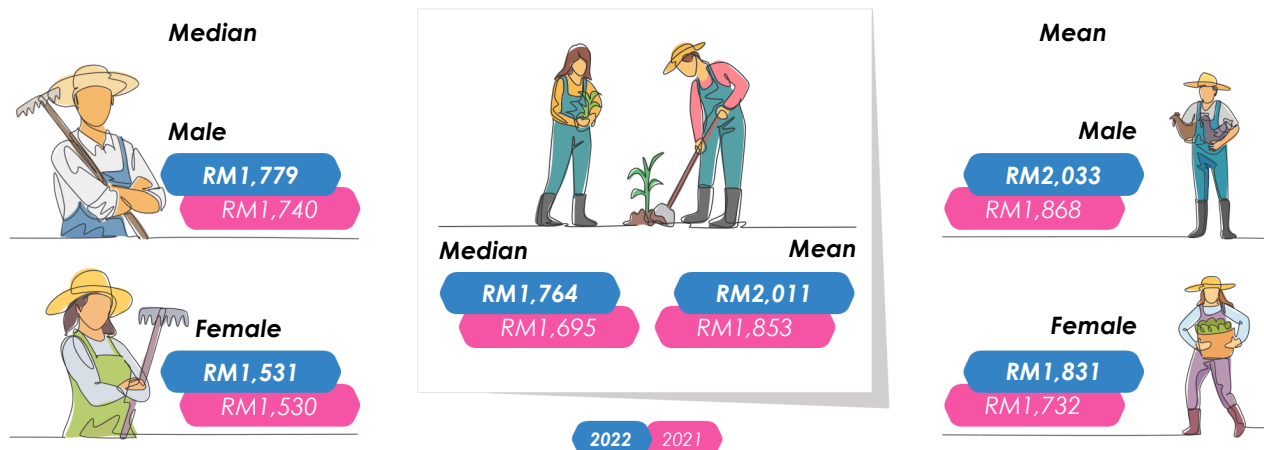
Exhibit 8: Employed Persons in the Agriculture Sector by Sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

('000 persons)



Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2022

Exhibit 9: Median and Mean Monthly Salaries & Wages for Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Workers by Sex, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022



Source: Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

External Trade

Agriculture sector is important in ensuring the adequacy of national food supply. Besides, agriculture sector also plays a vital role in national economic through its contribution towards national income and exports gain. Malaysia trade has shown a positive development when total exports of agrofood and selected agricultural product increased from RM154.5 billion in 2021 to RM188.6 billion in 2022.

At the same time, total imports of agrofood and selected agricultural product also increased to RM144.4 billion in 2022 as compared to RM120.5 billion in 2021. To fulfil the required demand for food, country imports RM75.6 billion of food in 2022.



Exhibit 10: External Trade of Agrofood and Selected Agricultural Product, Malaysia, 2021 and 2022

(RM million)



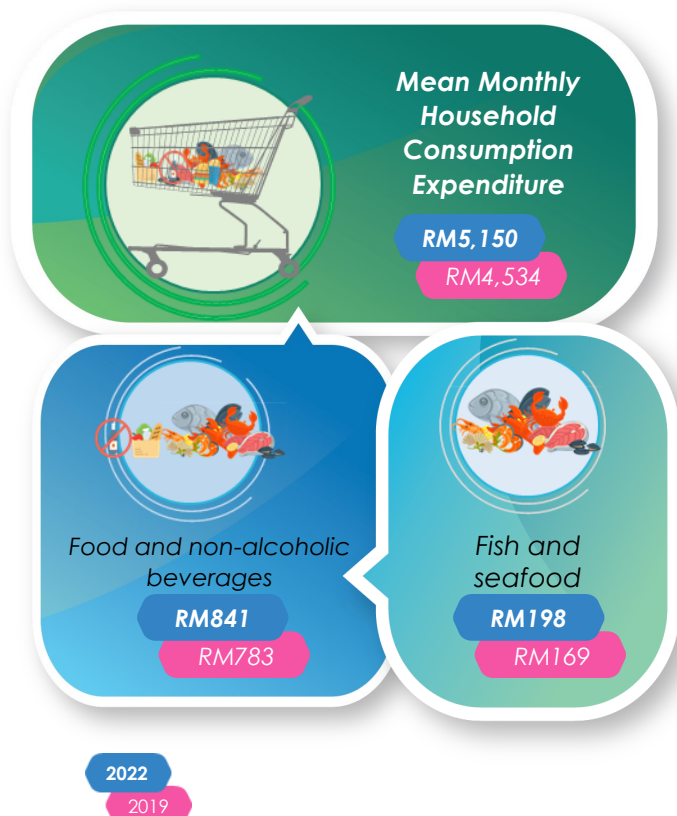
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Household Consumption Expenditure for Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages Group

At international level, food security refers to the responsibility of all countries in ensuring the stability of food markets and prices. At country level, this term refers to the ability of a country to ensure a stable food supply in the domestic market while at the individual level, it refers to having enough food to fulfill self and family needs.

In terms of household consumption expenditure, on average, households spent RM5,150 per month in 2022, with 16.3 per cent (RM841) allocated for expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverage group. Out of the total expenditure on the food group, it was mostly spent for fish and seafood (3.9%); meat (2.4%); rice, bread and other grains (2.2%); and vegetables (1.7%).

Exhibit 11: Mean Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure, Malaysia, 2019 and 2022



Source: Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)

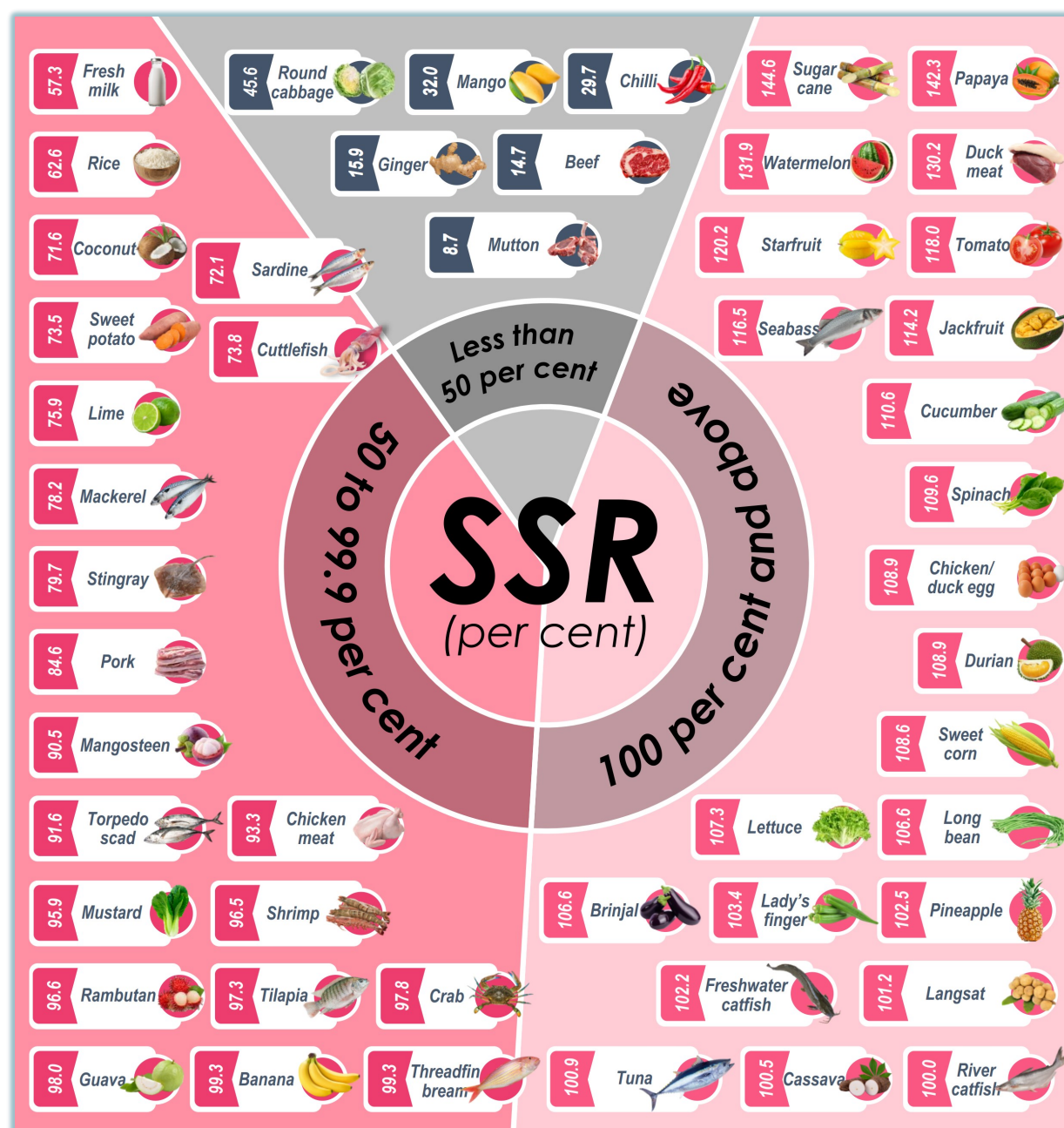
Based on the Supply and Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022, a total of 23 selected agricultural commodity items recorded a Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) 100.0 per cent and more in 2022. A total of eight types of fruits showed SSR values more than 100.0 per cent which were papaya with 142.3 per cent (2021: 146.9%); followed by watermelon, 131.9 per cent (2021: 139.5%); starfruit, 120.2 per cent (2021: 116.9%); and jackfruit, 114.2 per cent (2021: 110.8%).

A total of seven types selected vegetables have adequate supply for domestic need namely tomato with 118.0 per cent (2021: 118.9%); cucumber, 110.6 per cent (2021: 111.7%); spinach, 109.6 per cent (2021: 112.0%); lettuce, 107.3 per cent (2021: 107.5%), long beans, 106.6 per cent (2021: 109.3%), brinjal, 106.6 per cent (2021: 109.6%); and lady's finger, 103.4 per cent (2021: 104.3%). Simultaneously, the supply of sugarcane and cassava for other selected crops was also sufficient, with each recording SSR of 144.6 and 100.5 per cent respectively.

SSR of duck meat and chicken/ duck eggs were the item in livestock category that exceeded 100.0 per cent which were 130.2 per cent (2021: 130.6%) and 108.9 per cent (2021: 114.4%) respectively. However, for fisheries, SSR for seabass was 116.5 per cent (2021: 114.1%); freshwater catfish, 102.2 per cent (2021: 108.3%); tuna, 100.9 per cent (2021: 98.8%); and river catfish, 100.0 per cent (2021: 100.0%).

23 selected agricultural commodity items recorded Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) 100.0 per cent and more in 2022.

Exhibit 12: Self-Sufficiency Ratio, 2022



Meanwhile, eight items recorded an Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) more than 50.0 per cent in 2022 namely mutton (2022: 91.5%; 2021: 89.4%), beef (2022: 85.6%; 2021: 81.6%), ginger (2022: 85.6%; 2021: 86.5%), mango (2022: 79.7%; 2021: 92.6%), chilli (2022: 74.0%; 2021: 75.1%); cuttlefish (2022: 70.6%, 2021: 65.3%); fresh milk (2022: 63.6%; 2021: 62.9%); and round cabbage (2022: 55.5%; 2021: 61.3%).

A high value in IDR indicates that Malaysia is highly dependent on imports to fulfill domestic demand.

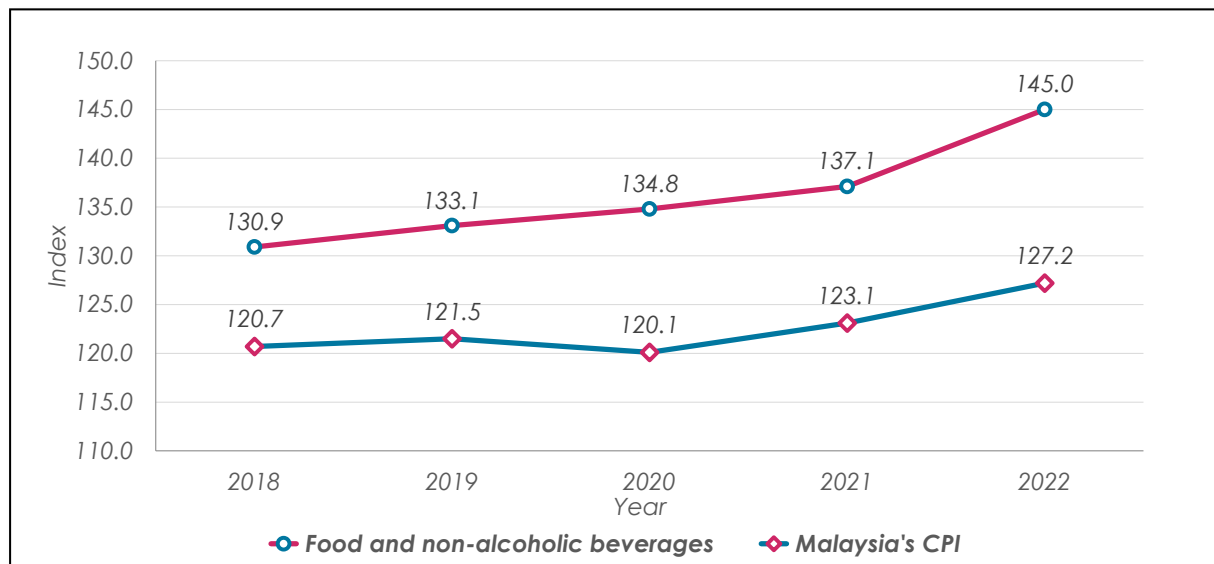
Food Prices

The increase of commodity prices is a longstanding concern, not limited to recent times, and is a global issue, not confined to Malaysia alone. The agriculture sector is particularly vulnerable to the fluctuations in global prices. The surge in food prices directly affects household food security.

Since the majority of household in Malaysia spent more on food and beverages, food prices are seem to be among the highest contributor to the overall rise in inflation. Time series of the Consumer Price Index for sub-groups of Food & Non-Alcoholic

Beverages has always risen higher than the Malaysia's CPI. The CPI of these sub-group was 145.0 in 2022 which increased from 137.1 in 2021. The inflation of this group increased by 5.8 per cent in 2022 as compared to 1.7 per cent in the preceding year.

Chart 2: Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Sub-groups of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Malaysia, 2018-2022



Source: Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index, Malaysia, 2022

AGRICULTURE CENSUS IN MALAYSIA

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Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The transition in Malaysian agriculture can be observed since the mid-20th century. Since 1957, Malaysia has gone through 15 five-years development plans that encompass economic, social, and political development goals. Although much attention was initially given to rural development that leaned towards the agriculture sector in the early years after independence, Malaysia's agriculture policy has evolved due to the development of industrial programme. This evolution has been influenced by policies and other factors such as domestic and international market demands. New development plans and goals have been integrated into the agriculture policy. The direction of this new policy has proven effective and can be seen through changes in the allocation of resources for the agriculture sector, as presented in Malaysia's five-year development plans. As a result of these development plans, the contribution of Malaysia's agriculture sector to the country's GDP has shown a declining trend, from 28.8 per cent in 1970 to only 6.6 per cent in 2022 based on data release by Department of Statistics Malaysia (Syahaneem Binti Mohamad Zainalabidin, UPM).

However, even though the relative contribution of the agriculture sector is diminishing, it is essential for this sector to remain sustainable as the primary source of food for the population and a supplier of raw materials to agriculture-based industries. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the current agriculture scenario in the country to support appropriate government strategies in promoting agriculture and rural development, as well as improving the livelihoods of farmers, fishermen and breeders.

Table 1: Percentage Share of Sector to GDP at Constant Price

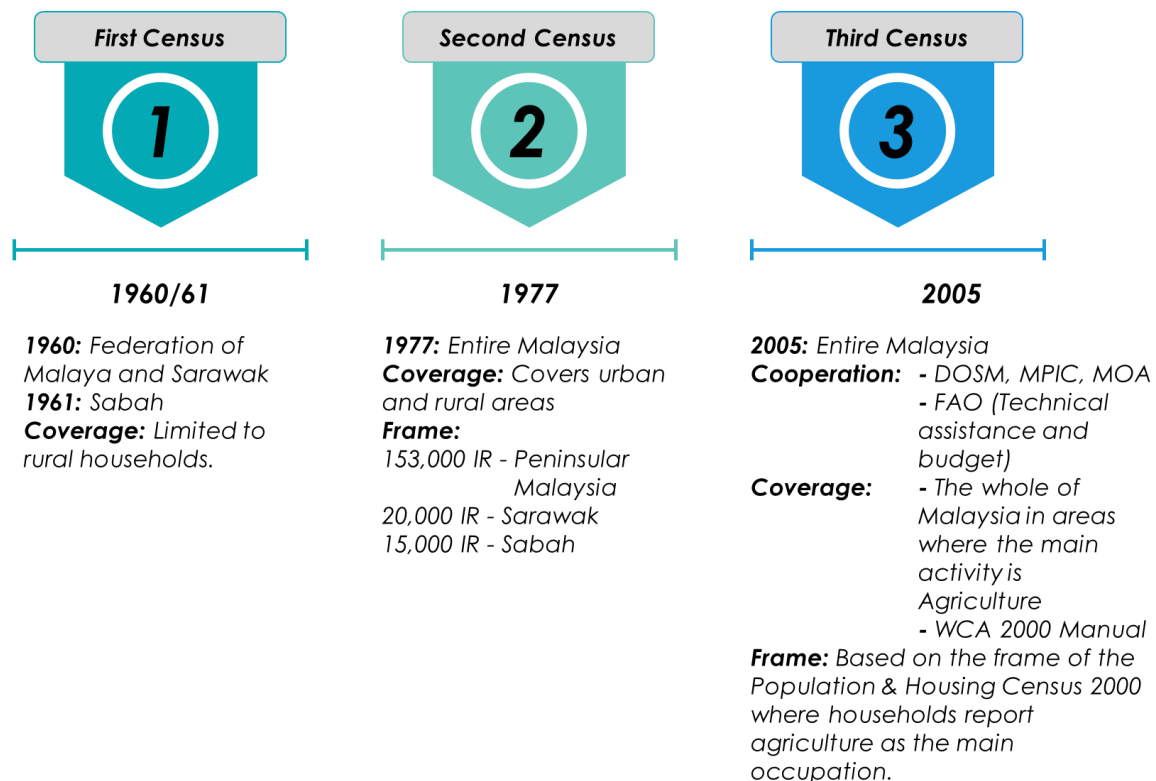
Year	Agriculture (%)	Mining and Quarrying (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Construction (%)	Services (%)	GDP (%)	Base Year
1970	28.8	6.9	14.6	3.7	42.6	100.0	1970=100
1979	24.9	4.9	18.4	4.2	44.9	100.0	1970=100
1989	17.9	10.2	23.3	3.3	46.0	100.0	1987=100
1995	10.3	8.2	27.1	4.4	51.2	100.0	1987=100
2019	7.1	7.2	22.2	4.7	57.6	100.0	2015=100
2022 ^P	6.6	6.4	24.1	3.5	58.3	100.0	2015=100

Note: ^P refer to preliminary data

BACKGROUND

Recognising the importance of agriculture statistics to the country, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) recommended that Agriculture Census must be carried out by all nations to obtain a comprehensive, relevant, and up-to-date structure and characteristics of the agriculture sector, covering sub-sectors such as crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry & logging. The implementation of the Agriculture Census in Malaysia is depicted as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Chronology of Agriculture Census in Malaysia



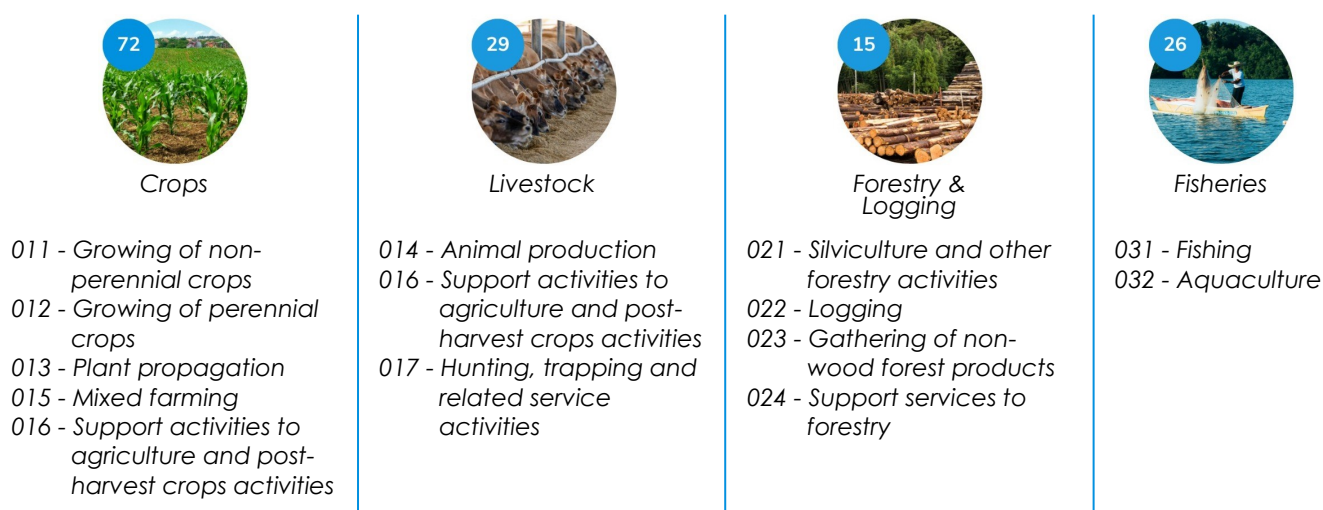
The implementation of the Agriculture Census is based on the manual by FAO. FAO is an international agency responsible for providing guidelines, methodologies, and technical support through the World Programme for the Census of Agriculture (WCA) manual. The WCA manual is updated every 10 years, taking into account changes in the agriculture sector. The recent WCA manual is for the year 2020, covering the period from 2016 - 2025, and it comprises two volumes: Volume 1: Programme, concept, and definitions and Volume 2: Operational guidelines. This manual outlines 15 themes, including general identification information; land; irrigation systems; crops; livestock; agriculture practices; services to agriculture; demographic characteristics; labour in agriculture holdings; information on land tenure, land management, and ownership; food security; aquaculture; forestry; fisheries and environment/greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).

The WCA manual recommends that all countries conduct an Agriculture Census once every 10 years. In the 2020 round of WCA, a total of 21 countries successfully conducted their Agriculture Census. Some countries adhered to the suggested 10-year cycle, such as Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Sri Lanka. However, there are also countries that conduct the Agriculture Census every five years, including Australia, Canada, and the Republic of Korea.

OBJECTIVES OF THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS

Considering the last Agriculture Census was in 2005, Malaysia will conduct the Agriculture Census in 2024 through the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) under the Ministry of Economy, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (KPK), along with various other federal and state agencies. The Agriculture Census will encompass four sub-sectors: crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries, involving agricultural holdings, which include households and establishment. The establishment covered will include those classified under the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, encompassing 14 activities (3-digit) and 142 industries (5-digit).

Figure 2: List of MSIC 3 Digits and Number of MSIC 5 Digits under Agriculture Sector



The objectives of the Agriculture Census implementation are as follows:

- to collect data on the stock and profiles of the agriculture sector for agriculture holdings;
- to provide primary inputs for formulating agriculture sector policies/ programmes;
- to set up the benchmarks to the smallest level to facilitate the formulation of new agriculture development programmes; and
- to establish a sampling framework for future agriculture surveys by developing an integrated agricultural system that is capable to integrate information from every agricultural operator and household.

The development and formulation of a country's policies are align with the needs and changes in the environment. This requires the availability of holistic, comprehensive, relevant and timely data. Policies related to the economy, society and the environment are key drivers in the formation of the national agenda. The findings of the Agriculture Census serve as an inputs that can be used for the formulation of the national agenda in the future as well as monitoring performance of existing policies/ programmes. Some of the main agriculture sector policies include:

- i. Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP);
- ii. National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0);
- iii. National Agricommodity Policy 2021-2030 (DAKN 2030);
- iv. Malaysia Policy on Forestry;
- v. Sarawak Forest Policy;
- vi. Sabah Forest Policy;
- vii. Urban Community Farming Policy; and
- viii. Food Security Policy Action Plan.

CONCLUSION

Malaysia has undergone a dynamic development process spanning over six decades, leading to significant changes in economy, political, social organisation and civic cultural. However, the only opportunity for the country to succeed as a "global player" in the era of liberalisation and globalisation is by building competitiveness in the field of agriculture (Tengku Ariff and Chubashini, 2009). Malaysia's agriculture sector holds significant economic potential, but its transformation must be accompanied by significant social changes. Furthermore, food security has become a more critical issue due to the impact of the pandemic on agricultural production and prices. This shows that the need for a re-evaluation of the agriculture sector, particularly the food crop sector, as a potential source of employment opportunities and increased capital investment to revolutionise this sector as well as for food security.

Disclaimer:

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not represent the views of DOSM

Acknowledgement:

The author would like to thank members of Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division for their contribution in preparing this article.

Sources:

1. <https://www.bernama.com/bm/tintaminda/news.php?id=2097028>
2. https://itafos.upm.edu.my/artikel/transisi_pertanian_di_asia_tenggara__pemerhatian_terhadap_malaysia-69982
3. Annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Malaysia



**JADUAL
STATISTIK
*STATISTICAL
TABLES***

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Jadual
Table

1

KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2018 - 2022 (Harga Malar 2015)
GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2018 - 2022 (Constant 2015 Prices)

(RM Juta/ Million)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	99,637	101,573	99,109	99,000	99,073
Getah Rubber	2,829	3,002	2,444	2,230	1,790
Kelapa sawit Oil palm	37,664	38,239	36,869	34,789	36,120
Ternakan Livestock	14,584	15,459	16,002	16,495	16,510
Ternakan ayam dan itik Poultry	8,669	9,267	9,683	9,993	10,092
Lembu/ kerbau Cattle	1,037	1,101	1,199	1,258	1,235
Ternakan lain Other livestock	4,878	5,091	5,120	5,244	5,184
Pertanian lain Other agriculture	25,349	26,369	27,367	28,995	28,067
Padi Paddy	2,362	2,363	2,388	2,423	2,184
Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	10,837	11,374	12,152	13,320	12,834
Buah-buahan Fruits	4,613	4,760	4,929	5,335	5,114
Tanaman makanan Food crops	6,395	6,694	6,687	6,677	6,633
Lain-lain Others	1,142	1,178	1,212	1,240	1,303
Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	6,986	6,382	5,140	5,241	5,054
Perikanan Fishing	12,225	12,122	11,286	11,250	11,532
Perikanan laut Marine fishing	8,081	8,054	7,293	7,266	7,245
Akuakultur Aquaculture	4,144	4,068	3,992	3,984	4,287
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	103,557	102,887	92,879	93,717	96,199
Pembuatan Manufacturing	304,843	316,283	307,606	336,839	364,131
Pembinaan Construction	66,194	66,453	53,616	50,889	53,441
Perkhidmatan Services	772,990	820,576	777,693	794,552	881,310
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	16,546	16,179	15,346	15,646	16,785
KDNK pada Harga Pembeli GDP at Purchasers' Prices	1,363,766	1,423,952	1,346,249	1,390,644	1,510,939

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahunan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022
Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

Jadual
Table

2

KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, 2018 - 2022 (Harga Malar 2015)
- Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK
GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2018 - 2022 (Constant 2015 Prices)
- Percentage Share to GDP

	(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021^e	2022^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.1	6.6
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Kelapa sawit <i>Oil palm</i>	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Ternakan <i>Livestock</i>	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Ternakan ayam dan itik <i>Poultry</i>	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Lembu/ kerbau <i>Cattle</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ternakan lain <i>Other livestock</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Pertanian lain <i>Other agriculture</i>	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tanaman makanan <i>Food crops</i>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Perikanan laut <i>Marine fishing</i>	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Akuakultur <i>Aquaculture</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.4
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.4	22.2	22.8	24.2	24.1
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.5
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	56.7	57.6	57.8	57.1	58.3
tambah Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
KDNK pada Harga Pembeli <i>GDP at Purchasers' Prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahunan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022
Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

Jadual
Table

3

Nilai Ditambah Kasar Sektor Pertanian mengikut Jenis Aktiviti, 2018 - 2022 (Harga Malar 2015)
- Peratus Sumbangan kepada Sektor Pertanian
Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector by Activity, 2018 - 2022 (Constant 2015 Prices)
- Percentage Share to Agriculture Sector

	(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021^e	2022^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Getah <i>Rubber</i>	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.8
Kelapa sawit <i>Oil palm</i>	37.8	37.6	37.2	35.1	36.5
Ternakan <i>Livestock</i>	14.6	15.2	16.1	16.7	16.7
Ternakan ayam dan itik <i>Poultry</i>	8.7	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.2
Lembu/ kerbau <i>Cattle</i>	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
Ternakan lain <i>Other livestock</i>	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2
Pertanian lain <i>Other agriculture</i>	25.4	26.0	27.6	29.3	28.3
Padi <i>Paddy</i>	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Sayur-sayuran <i>Vegetables</i>	10.9	11.2	12.3	13.5	13.0
Buah-buahan <i>Fruits</i>	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.2
Tanaman makanan <i>Food crops</i>	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7.0	6.3	5.2	5.3	5.1
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	12.3	11.9	11.4	11.4	11.6
Perikanan laut <i>Marine fishing</i>	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.3	7.3
Akuakultur <i>Aquaculture</i>	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Tahunan, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022
Source: Annual Gross Domestic Product, Malaysia, 2015 - 2022

(RM Juta/ Million)

Negeri State	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Johor	130,586	134,226	128,074	131,303	142,056
Kedah	44,804	46,841	46,042	47,511	50,937
Kelantan	24,143	25,479	25,188	25,797	26,894
Melaka	42,376	43,583	41,030	41,900	45,488
Negeri Sembilan	45,694	48,034	46,336	47,783	50,840
Pahang	56,290	58,434	54,885	55,403	61,395
Pulau Pinang	91,234	94,645	92,691	99,111	112,126
Perak	73,031	75,993	74,264	76,923	80,213
Perlis	5,885	6,151	5,785	5,868	6,200
Selangor	323,215	345,008	326,805	343,983	384,871
Terengganu	34,838	36,001	33,994	35,238	37,309
Sabah	85,012	85,642	77,840	78,999	81,931
Sarawak	133,010	136,759	127,556	131,572	140,161
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	220,359	233,794	217,447	219,706	239,811
W.P. Labuan	7,245	7,623	7,613	7,650	7,954
Supra ²	46,044	45,738	40,698	41,896	42,754
Jumlah KDNK pada Harga Pembeli <i>Total GDP at Purchasers' Prices</i>	1,363,766	1,423,952	1,346,249	1,390,644	1,510,939

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri
Source: State Socioeconomic Report

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

¹ Includes W.P. Putrajaya

² Supra state merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri

² Supra state covers production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state

Jadual
Table

5

Nilai Ditambah Kasar Sektor Pertanian mengikut Negeri, 2018 - 2022 (Harga Malar 2015)
- Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK Negeri
Gross Value Added of Agriculture Sector by State, 2018 - 2022 (Constant 2015 Prices)
- Percentage Share to State's GDP

	(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Negeri <i>State</i>	2018	2019	2020	2021^e	2022^p
Johor	16.3	16.1	17.0	17.2	17.5
Kedah	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Kelantan	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.7
Melaka	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
Negeri Sembilan	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
Pahang	12.5	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.8
Pulau Pinang	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Perak	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.4
Perlis	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Selangor	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.9
Terengganu	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
Sabah	13.9	13.5	12.9	12.6	12.6
Sarawak	16.7	16.3	15.0	14.6	14.7
W.P. Kuala Lumpur ¹	..	..	..	..	..
W.P. Labuan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Sumber: Laporan Sosioekonomi Negeri
Source: State Socioeconomic Report

Nota / Notes:

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya**

¹ *Includes W.P. Putrajaya*

('000 hektar/ hectares)

Tanaman Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah keluasan Total area	7,986.1	8,037.0	7,989.9	7,871.0	7,803.1
Getah Natural rubber	1,085.0	1,131.9	1,139.1	1,137.1	1,136.1
Estet Estates	73.5	83.3	82.7	82.7	82.7
Kebun kecil * Smallholdings	1,011.5	1,048.6	1,056.4	1,054.4	1,053.4
Kelapa sawit ** Oil palm	5,849.3	5,900.2	5,865.3	5,737.7	5,674.7
Estet Estates	4,869.4	4,913.8	4,909.5	4,874.4	4,858.6
Kebun kecil Smallholdings	979.9	986.3	955.8	863.4	816.1
Koko Cocoa	15.6	5.9	5.7	6.0	6.0
Estet Estates	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Kebun kecil Smallholdings	14.8	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.3
Kenaf (batang kering) Kenaf (dried stem)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8
Padi Paddy	700.0	672.1	644.9	647.9	637.9 ^p
Lada Pepper	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.8	8.0
Kelapa Coconut	83.4	86.5	84.9	81.5	84.9
Nanas Pineapple	13.6	13.3	14.1	16.2	17.8
Tembikai Watermelon	10.5	8.9	9.2	7.6	8.5
Rambutan	16.5	14.8	15.3	14.7	14.3
Pisang Banana	30.5	26.1	26.2	26.4	27.6
Nangka Jackfruit	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9
Cempedak	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.8
Manggis Mangosteen	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2
Mangga Mango	6.4	5.7	4.7	4.3	4.7
Durian	71.1	70.3	76.9	85.3	87.3
Belimbing Starfruit	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4

('000 hektar/ hectares)

Tanaman Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Betik Papaya	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5
Jambu batu Guava	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9
Langsat	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
Jagung manis Sweet corn	10.4	7.6	9.8	10.6	9.5
Bendi Lady's finger	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1
Kacang panjang Long bean	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.3
Bayam Spinach	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.6
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.5
Sawi Mustard	9.4	11.2	10.9	11.4	11.2
Terung Brinjal	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7
Timun Cucumber	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.3
Tomato	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
Cili Chilli	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3
Ubi kayu Cassava	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7
Ubi keledek Sweet potato	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8
Tebu Sugarcane	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5
Herba Herbs	5.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Rempah-ratus Spices	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.9
Bunga-bunga Flowers	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6

Sumber: Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia, Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia, Lembaga Koko Malaysia, Lembaga Lada Malaysia dan Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Negara

Source: Department of Agriculture Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board and National Kenaf and Tobacco Board

Nota: * Mulai 2013, keluasan bertanam getah bagi kebun kecil adalah merujuk Banci Pekebun Kecil RISDA 2013 meliputi kawasan di bawah RISDA, FELDA, FELCRA, KESEDAR, Lembaga Industri Getah Sabah (LIGS) dan Jabatan Pertanian Sarawak (JPS).

** Keluasan tanaman pekebun kecil sawit adalah termasuk Agensi Kerajaan, FELDA, FELCRA & RISDA. Manakala keluasan tanaman estet sawit merujuk kepada kawasan estet swasta.

Notes: * Starting from 2013, the rubber planted area for other smallholding refers to the 2013 RISDA Smallholders Census which covers area under RISDA, FELDA, FELCRA, KESEDAR, LIGS and JPS.

** The oil palm planted area for smallholding refers to Government Agencies, FELDA, FELCRA & RISDA. Meanwhile, the oil palm planted area for estate refers to private estate.

Tanaman Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(‘000 Tan metrik/ Tonnes)					
Getah asli Natural rubber	603.3	639.8	514.7	469.7	377.0
Buah tandan segar (kelapa sawit) Fresh fruit bunches (oil palm)	98,419.4	99,065.4	96,969.3	91,393.7	94,814.5
Biji koko Cocoa beans	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Kenaf (batang kering) Kenaf (dried stem)	10.0	7.2	6.5	3.8	2.1
Padi Paddy	2,639.2	2,352.9	2,356.4	2,441.6	2,281.7 ^p
Lada Pepper	32.3	33.9	30.8	31.6	32.7
(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)					
Jumlah buah-buahan terpilih Total of selected fruits	1,976,280	2,035,541	2,063,889	2,196,113	2,377,170
Kelapa Coconut	491,465	536,606	560,984	557,354	604,428
Nanas Pineapple	322,551	314,627	323,420	375,423	537,231
Tembikai Watermelon	150,261	144,147	134,225	127,895	135,682
Rambutan	52,991	55,891	49,958	55,628	52,097
Pisang Banana	331,255	325,447	313,811	330,253	330,601
Nangka Jackfruit	31,175	31,281	35,624	41,047	40,220
Cempedak	30,041	27,893	24,469	25,486	20,003
Manggis Mangosteen	26,170	28,764	23,297	26,831	23,508
Mangga Mango	15,329	16,509	12,834	12,208	9,219
Durian	342,170	377,251	390,635	448,272	455,458
Belimbing Starfruit	6,920	8,054	9,296	7,895	6,616
Betik Papaya	52,917	53,681	61,776	60,980	54,753
Jambu batu Guava	34,495	35,962	37,881	36,900	33,292
Langsat	19,633	18,933	17,470	15,207	10,905
Jagung manis Sweet corn	68,907	60,498	68,207	74,735	63,155

Tanaman Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)					
Jumlah sayur-sayuran terpilih <i>Total of selected vegetables</i>	739,409	769,847	770,339	802,772	841,419
Bendi <i>Lady's finger</i>	52,318	58,204	57,861	63,062	63,074
Kacang panjang <i>Long bean</i>	57,104	62,342	52,638	60,158	60,137
Bayam <i>Spinach</i>	72,308	77,761	74,251	80,404	79,752
Kobis bulat <i>Round cabbage</i>	80,641	79,472	80,641	91,389	120,161
Sawi <i>Mustard</i>	128,742	145,427	143,286	153,271	144,236
Terung <i>Brinjal</i>	39,311	39,103	39,786	42,732	46,129
Timun <i>Cucumber</i>	85,134	103,363	101,482	96,353	102,369
Tomato	199,422	176,544	192,129	186,663	194,305
Cili <i>Chilli</i>	24,428	27,631	28,264	28,740	31,256
Ubi kayu <i>Cassava</i>	34,997	42,285	37,514	39,387	42,528
Ubi keledak <i>Sweet potato</i>	52,225	56,343	54,750	53,614	44,687
Tebu <i>Sugarcane</i>	23,475	20,761	23,519	25,591	25,032
Herba <i>Herbs</i>	12,389	9,019	9,077	9,341	9,951
Rempah-ratus <i>Spices</i>	55,195	51,337	52,541	54,038	53,727
Bunga-bunga ('000 keratan) <i>Flowers ('000 cuts)</i>	518,249	528,096	402,409	348,327	355,424

Sumber: Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia, Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia, Lembaga Koko Malaysia, Lembaga Lada Malaysia dan Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Negara

Source: Department of Agriculture Malaysia, Malaysian Palm Oil Board, Malaysian Cocoa Board, Malaysian Pepper Board and National Kenaf and Tobacco Board

Pengeluaran Padi* mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Production of Paddy* by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Negeri State	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p
Jumlah Total	2,639,202	2,352,870	2,356,392	2,441,597	2,281,739
Johor	9,424	7,704	7,502	9,031	10,832
Kedah	955,662	859,018	914,200	906,692	834,901
Kelantan	319,774	268,831	305,675	333,868	272,633
Melaka	9,352	9,323	8,550	10,287	10,314
Negeri Sembilan	7,504	7,670	8,942	4,662	4,941
Pahang	34,657	31,234	35,524	50,866	51,185
Pulau Pinang	133,636	128,127	121,594	136,919	122,321
Perak	292,063	257,605	232,437	244,397	269,790
Perlis	240,615	209,828	203,275	256,034	233,781
Selangor	174,432	174,088	159,535	155,631	153,492
Terengganu	74,335	71,382	73,723	72,023	62,712
Sabah	122,390	112,569	117,846	112,284	107,565
Sarawak	265,358	215,491	167,589	148,903	147,272

Nota: *Musim utama dan luar musim

Note: *Main season and off season

Sumber: Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia

Source : Department of Agriculture Malaysia

Jadual

9

Table

Bilangan Ternakan mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Number of Livestock by Type, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Bilangan/ Number)

Jenis ternakan Type of livestock	Kerbau Buffalo	Lembu Cow	Kambing Goat	Bebiri Sheep	Babi Swine	Ayam Chicken	Itik Duck
2018	106,988	676,686	359,200	128,298	1,967,538	260,826,321	9,780,573
2019	101,695	657,407	312,571	121,677	1,888,460	285,063,636	9,376,456
2020	64,250	699,424	324,355	124,674	1,869,772	293,495,861	9,511,085
2021	66,571	717,431	323,994	136,769	1,672,995	284,570,907	9,525,321
2022	67,959	733,655	332,306	137,963	1,504,505	295,750,613	9,399,004

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source : Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual

10

Table

Bilangan Ternakan mengikut Jenis dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Number of Livestock by Type and State, Malaysia, 2022

(Bilangan/ Number)

Jenis ternakan Type of livestock	Kerbau Buffalo	Lembu Cow	Kambing Goat	Bebiri Sheep	Babi Swine	Ayam Chicken	Itik Duck
Jumlah Total	67,959	733,655	332,306	137,963	1,504,505	295,750,613	9,399,004
Johor	4,503	107,799	38,458	20,251	207,912	54,170,061	1,015,063
Kedah	4,251	50,576	55,203	10,878	2,188	23,883,212	529,500
Kelantan	3,995	75,720	32,596	23,253	-	5,042,000	52,712
Melaka	2,563	25,465	9,619	10,988	-	30,356,503	66,900
Negeri Sembilan	2,676	46,002	16,412	17,232	930	26,357,334	73,160
Pahang	14,115	149,062	39,696	18,319	-	13,751,294	9,319
Pulau Pinang	867	11,948	10,953	4,322	267,348	15,574,537	369,345
Perak	7,324	64,945	18,392	3,346	508,786	41,894,500	7,063,200
Perlis	54	5,973	7,889	6,406	-	867,301	10,319
Selangor	2,798	34,895	31,228	10,207	265,739	22,687,114	9,435
Terengganu	7,075	95,419	37,531	9,293	-	3,556,825	15,881
Sabah	10,440	52,928	25,421	1,374	88,068	6,321,155	60,964
Sarawak	7,298	12,923	8,858	2,094	163,534	51,288,777	123,206
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	50	-	-	-	-

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source : Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual
Table

11

Bilangan Sembelihan Ternakan yang Direkod mengikut Jenis dan Negeri, Malaysia, 2022

Number of Recorded Slaughter of Livestock by Type and State, Malaysia, 2022

Jenis ternakan Type of livestock	(Bilangan/ Number)				
	Kerbau Buffalo	Lembu Cow	Kambing Goat	Bebiri Sheep	Babi Swine
Jumlah Total	6,894	118,419	24,605	8,206	1,796,741
Johor	76	16,073	7,322	2,209	324,228
Kedah	734	18,691	5,978	3,094	-
Kelantan	87	18,509	7	87	28
Melaka	140	5,134	1,018	798	9,132
Negeri Sembilan	451	6,268	310	237	-
Pahang	1,196	10,601	128	4	24,826
Pulau Pinang	43	5,613	1,337	2	233,930
Perak	1,392	5,558	474	1	160,628
Perlis	52	3,932	298	97	-
Selangor	613	15,437	7,467	1,671	721,328
Terengganu	1,760	9,723	58	6	-
Sabah	169	1,093	92	-	97,641
Sarawak	181	1,787	116	-	225,000

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source : Department of Veterinary Services

Jadual
Table

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Pengeluaran Produk Ternakan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Production of Livestock Products, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Komoditi Commodity	Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	Daging babi Pork	Daging ayam Chicken meat	Daging itik Duck meat	Telur ayam/ itik Chicken/ duck egg	Susu (segar) Milk (fresh)
Tahun Year	('000 Tan metrik/ Tonnes)						Juta liter Million litres
2018	46.9	4.4	223.9	1,587.5	66.1	824.2	38.5
2019	44.0	4.2	222.8	1,589.1	66.2	677.0	40.6
2020	41.4	3.9	220.6	1,628.6	74.2	795.5	41.8
2021	36.8	3.5	197.4	1,583.2	69.8	839.7	38.7
2022	35.9	4.1	181.9	1,543.4	68.0	869.4	39.0

Sumber: Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar
Source : Department of Veterinary Services

Landings of Marine Fish by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source : Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual
Table
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Pengeluaran Akuakultur Air Tawar dan Air Payau/ Masin mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Aquaculture Production of Freshwater and Brackishwater by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Negeri State	Air tawar Freshwater					Air payau/ masin Brackishwater					('000 Tan metrik/ Tonnes)		
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah Total	101.3	104.6	97.2	105.9	115.9	290.2	307.2	302.9	311.3	457.8			
Johor	8.1	5.2	6.4	5.0	5.1	23.2	10.6	13.4	16.2	20.4			
Kedah	3.1	3.5	3.4	7.9	8.1	7.0	9.0	8.5	15.9	23.5			
Kelantan	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.9			
Melaka	6.0	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6			
Negeri Sembilan	4.1	3.9	3.4	4.9	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2			
Pahang	8.2	9.0	11.0	12.7	16.4	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.1	3.5			
Pulau Pinang	2.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.1	26.6	32.2	34.3	34.1	41.4			
Perak	43.2	44.6	32.7	37.1	35.4	24.3	28.1	32.5	32.4	34.7			
Perlis	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2			
Selangor ¹	12.4	16.6	15.8	12.6	19.5	6.8	4.6	4.9	9.5	6.2			
Terengganu	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.0			
Sabah ²	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	188.9	206.8	192.6	187.6	317.9			
Sarawak	3.5	5.6	9.5	10.6	10.7	3.9	5.7	6.7	5.5	3.4			

Nota/ Notes:

¹ **Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur**
Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur

² **Termasuk W.P. Labuan**
Includes W.P. Labuan

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

Source : Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Pengeluaran dan Nilai Ikan Hiasan mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Production and Value of Ornamental Fish by State, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Negeri State	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Bilangan Number (ekor/ pieces)	Nilai Value (RM'000)	Bilangan Number (ekor/ pieces)	Nilai Value (RM'000)	Bilangan Number (ekor/ pieces)	Nilai Value (RM'000)	Bilangan Number (ekor/ pieces)	Nilai Value (RM'000)	Bilangan Number (ekor/ pieces)	Nilai Value (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	325,328,503	350,326	287,531,539	506,448	227,944,067	494,561	242,505,994	534,412	234,485,866	454,930
Johor	259,533,496	231,350	208,833,092	243,470	175,554,832	259,148	180,372,997	364,537	179,013,499	245,613
Kedah	19,796	69	23,021	103	73,240	411	209,819	1,416	331,032	2,365
Kelantan	350,232	570	374,604	8,121	238,385	1,648	221,448	1,774	388,849	5,067
Melaka	328,811	12,364	495,554	465	287,994	355	351,960	1,439	452,158	847
Negeri Sembilan	2,200	110	7,408	166	19,119	617	54,153	18,820	22,057	640
Pahang	19,853	84	41,576	262	107,517	922	171,436	1,426	112,243	687
Pulau Pinang	1,048,328	5,055	1,266,245	10,837	953,666	9,866	515,397	7,057	542,642	6,221
Perak	63,116,412	92,727	75,203,260	229,840	49,270,670	208,474	58,027,664	114,787	51,692,927	85,484
Perlis	5,786	47	69,921	218	181,144	801	149,582	654	80,539	415
Selangor	109,811	3,873	273,081	7,653	513,716	7,848	459,106	8,696	1,027,092	8,623
Terengganu	298,142	2,106	287,228	1,570	306,740	2,312	325,235	3,079	162,317	1,429
Sabah	-	-	132,102	1,276	120,623	944	156,447	1,050	176,092	90,132
Sarawak	493,110	1,958	513,645	2,428	294,337	1,158	1,447,300	9,489	468,983	3,784
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	18,168	47	40,128	175	12,811	2,603
W.P. Labuan	2,526	14	10,802	40	3,916	10	3,322	13	2,625	21

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source : Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

Pengeluaran Spesies Ikan Terpilih¹, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Production of Selected Fish Species¹, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Spesies Species	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kembung/ Temenung <i>Indian Mackerel</i>	48,815.0	50,318.0	50,280.2	40,960.0	39,147.0
Selar² <i>Scad</i>	24,251.0	18,747.4	13,350.4	13,604.0	13,810.5
Pelaling <i>Island Mackerel</i>	92,521.0	94,003.5	102,306.3	103,685.0	100,693.8
Selayang <i>Sardine</i>	84,327.9	69,746.0	79,067.7	60,325.4	59,810.0
Cencaru <i>Torpedo Scad</i>	33,182.6	32,420.2	26,471.4	28,701.0	25,922.5
Aya/ Kurik <i>Eastern Little Tuna</i>	24,060.0	25,515.8	20,830.5	17,463.0	21,462.2
Tilapia Merah <i>Red Tilapia</i>	25,199.9	31,844.5	28,009.2	30,022.5	29,631.7
Keli <i>Freshwater Catfish</i>	33,419.0	28,464.1	29,012.8	31,957.8	39,815.3

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Merujuk kepada pilihan utama dan permintaan tinggi rakyat Malaysia
Refers to the main choice and high demand by Malaysians

² Tidak termasuk selar kuning
Excludes yellow-banded scad

Sumber: Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
Source : Department of Fisheries Malaysia

Jadual
Table

Penduduk Bekerja di Sektor Pertanian, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Employed Persons in the Agriculture Sector, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Tahun Year	Penduduk Population (^{'000})	Jumlah penduduk bekerja Employed persons (^{'000})	Penduduk bekerja di sektor pertanian Employed persons in the agriculture sector			
			Bilangan Numbers (^{'000})	(%)	Lelaki Male (^{'000})	Perempuan Female (^{'000})
2018	32,382.3	14,776.0	1,570.3	10.6	1,220.6	349.7
2019	32,523.0	15,073.4	1,541.1	10.2	1,220.9	320.3
2020	32,447.4	14,956.7	1,566.0	10.5	1,212.8	353.3
2021	32,576.3	15,064.2	1,550.0	10.3	1,231.4	318.6
2022	32,698.1	15,391.7	1,540.8	10.0	1,223.4	317.5

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh
Source: Labour Force Survey Report

Jadual
Table

Penduduk Bekerja mengikut Industri dan Kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Employed Persons by Industry and Citizenship, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Industri Industry	Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens				Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020
Pertanian, perhutanan dan perikanan Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,077.9	1,049.9	1,063.6	985.5	1,040.6	492.4	491.3	502.4
Perlombongan & pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	86.0	85.8	75.7	76.5	78.9	4.9	5.1	6.5
Pembuatan Manufacturing	1,956.4	2,105.7	2,106.6	2,122.6	2,210.6	543.5	575.8	391.5
Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	67.6	70.2	67.6	77.3	78.7	1.2	1.2	8.8
Bekalan air; pembentungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	79.7	79.7	76.4	84.0	85.3	8.8	9.1	7.2
Pembinaan Construction	977.5	989.2	959.9	965.6	965.7	280.3	287.2	213.5

(^{'000})

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Table**Penduduk Bekerja mengikut Industri dan Kewarganegaraan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)**
Employed Persons by Industry and Citizenship, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

Industri Industry	Warganegara Malaysia Malaysian citizens					Bukan warganegara Malaysia Non-Malaysian citizens					('000)
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Perdagangan borong dan runcit; pembaikan kenderaan bermotor dan motosikal Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,291.6	2,321.9	2,420.9	2,659.0	2,699.8	252.9	272.6	344.7	167.5	232.9	
	676.2	644.4	655.0	684.7	690.7	21.7	23.2	34.2	19.8	20.7	
	1,208.2	1,296.7	1,244.6	1,217.3	1,339.5	265.2	253.0	295.4	318.2	208.2	
	197.5	193.1	204.4	226.2	229.8	19.0	20.8	19.0	8.9	6.6	
	329.2	326.6	364.8	383.1	396.0	9.4	8.5	7.2	3.4	1.2	
	95.4	90.3	80.0	82.3	82.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	
	358.3	375.7	365.3	351.8	358.4	9.4	10.0	13.9	7.1	7.3	
	627.9	683.9	683.3	737.9	762.0	119.7	122.3	118.7	108.1	100.4	
	719.6	736.6	734.9	723.7	746.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.4	1.4	
	975.1	949.3	926.1	914.7	933.0	13.6	13.0	11.5	9.5	10.7	
Aktiviti kesihatan kemanusiaan dan kerja sosial Human health and social work activities	537.7	514.3	540.4	563.1	584.8	13.5	13.3	19.2	19.1	14.1	
	78.2	72.0	54.5	40.4	54.4	7.4	7.0	3.8	20.1	9.1	
	237.7	235.7	225.5	254.2	262.6	27.1	30.3	41.5	20.4	16.4	
	13.9	15.0	16.4	4.9	13.8	90.0	89.4	49.7	59.7	54.0	

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh
Source: Labour Force Survey Report

Jadual
Table

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**Taburan Peratus Penduduk Bekerja dalam Sektor Pertanian mengikut Negeri,
Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
*Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons in the Agriculture Sector by State,
Malaysia, 2018 - 2022*

		(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Negeri State		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Malaysia	(’000)	1,570.3	1,541.1	1,566.0	1,550.0	1,540.8
	(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Johor		8.2	8.6	8.2	10.4	8.3
Kedah		8.1	8.3	7.6	6.4	6.7
Kelantan		6.1	5.7	5.6	4.7	4.5
Melaka		1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8
Negeri Sembilan		2.7	2.4	2.4	1.6	1.9
Pahang		10.2	9.7	9.6	8.7	9.3
Pulau Pinang		0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9
Perak		6.3	6.5	7.9	5.5	6.5
Perlis		0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6
Selangor		4.3	3.7	5.2	12.1	5.6
Terengganu		2.7	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.6
Sabah		32.1	32.2	30.1	31.1	32.8
Sarawak		16.5	17.6	17.4	13.8	19.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2
W.P. Labuan		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
W.P. Putrajaya		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-

Sumber: Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh, 2022

Source: Labour Force Survey Report, 2022

Jadual
Table

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**Bilangan Penerima, Penengah dan Purata Gaji & Upah Bulanan bagi Pekerja Mahir
Pertanian, Perhutanan, Penernakan dan Perikanan, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022**
*Number of Recipients, Median and Mean Monthly Salaries and Wages for Skilled
Agricultural, Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries Workers, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022*

Perkara Items	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bil. Penerima ('000) <i>No. of Recipients ('000)</i>	68.2	80.0	142.1	76.7	86.6
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	60.4	72.9	116.0	68.1	77.1
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	7.8	7.1	26.1	8.5	9.5
Penengah (RM) <i>Median (RM)</i>	1,539	1,654	1,291	1,695	1,764
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	1,576	1,852	1,291	1,740	1,779
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,396	1,436	1,211	1,530	1,531
Purata (RM) <i>Mean (RM)</i>	2,186	2,247	1,547	1,853	2,011
Lelaki <i>Male</i>	2,264	2,309	1,572	1,868	2,033
Perempuan <i>Female</i>	1,589	1,608	1,434	1,732	1,831

Sumber: Laporan Survei Gaji & Upah, Malaysia, 2022
Source: Salaries & Wages Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

Jadual
Table

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**Produktiviti Buruh Tahunan, Nilai Ditambah per Jam Bekerja mengikut Aktiviti Ekonomi,
2018 - 2022**
*Annual Labour Productivity, Value Added per Hour Worked by Economic Activity,
2018 - 2022*

	(RM)				
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p	2022 ^p
Produktiviti buruh <i>Labour productivity</i>	39.7	40.7	42.1	41.0	41.7
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	25.7	25.8	26.2	25.0	24.7
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	558.3	556.3	554.4	533.3	531.1
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	50.5	51.7	55.3	57.0	57.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	18.3	19.0	18.0	16.5	16.2
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	37.5	38.5	39.8	38.2	39.4

Sumber: Produktiviti Buruh, Suku Keempat 2022
Source: Labour Productivity, Fourth Quarter 2022

(2015=100)¹

Keterangan Description		Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change			
Jumlah/ Total		100.00	112.2	114.9	110.2	118.3	126.2				
Pembuatan/ Manufacturing		68.25	116.0	120.1	116.9	128.1	138.5				
Kod MSIC ² MSIC code	Keterangan Description	Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
10401	Pembuatan minyak sawit mentah <i>Manufacture of crude palm oil</i>	1.94	97.8	99.5	95.9	90.7	92.4	1.8	-3.6	-5.4	1.9
10402	Pembuatan minyak sawit bertapis <i>Manufacture of refined palm oil</i>	1.37	139.4	130.4	124.8	106.5	95.2	-6.4	-4.3	-14.7	-10.6
10403	Pembuatan minyak isirong <i>Manufacture of palm kernel oil</i>	0.17	101.0	102.0	96.8	90.0	92.1	1.0	-5.1	-7.0	2.3
10404	Pembuatan minyak sayuran mentah dan bertapis <i>Manufacture of crude and refined vegetable oil</i>	0.04	109.1	112.7	115.7	124.1	113.6	3.3	2.7	7.3	-8.5
10502	Pembuatan susu pekat, tepung dan sejat <i>Manufacture of condensed, powdered and evaporated milk</i>	0.43	108.2	125.2	133.4	142.5	153.8	15.8	6.6	6.8	8.0
10611	Pengilangan beras <i>Rice milling</i>	0.09	124.0	125.9	132.3	136.8	140.1	1.5	5.1	3.4	2.4
10613	Pengilangan tepung <i>Flour milling</i>	0.13	109.0	119.5	116.0	139.0	160.4	9.6	-3.0	19.9	15.3
10711	Pembuatan biskut dan cookies <i>Manufacture of biscuits and cookies</i>	0.13	134.1	120.2	106.1	109.5	109.4	-10.4	-11.7	3.2	-0.1
10712	Pembuatan roti, kek dan produk bakeri lain <i>Manufacture of bread, cakes and other bakery products</i>	0.36	132.4	137.8	146.7	171.0	183.0	4.1	6.5	16.5	7.0
10713	Pembuatan produk snek <i>Manufacture of snack products</i>	0.09	107.7	117.6	118.8	101.4	94.3	9.2	1.0	-14.7	-6.9
10721	Pembuatan gula <i>Manufacture of sugar</i>	0.12	116.6	124.1	122.5	149.6	166.1	6.5	-1.4	22.1	11.1
10731	Pembuatan produk koko <i>Manufacture of cocoa products</i>	0.17	109.3	121.3	124.0	128.5	147.9	11.0	2.2	3.6	15.1
10732	Pembuatan coklat dan produk coklat <i>Manufacture of chocolate and chocolate products</i>	0.11	110.3	115.9	127.4	136.8	156.9	5.1	9.9	7.4	14.7

(2015=100)¹

Keterangan Description		Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change			
Jumlah/ Total		100.00	112.2	114.9	110.2	118.3	126.2				
Pembuatan/ Manufacturing		68.25	116.0	120.1	116.9	128.1	138.5				
Kod MSIC ² MSIC code	Keterangan Description	Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
10733	Pembuatan konfeksi gula Manufacture of sugar confectionery	0.05	129.7	131.8	134.2	133.0	143.7	1.6	1.8	-0.9	8.0
10741	Pembuatan bihun, mi dan produk lain yang berkaitan Manufacture of meehoon, noodles and other related product	0.09	123.8	125.7	128.1	121.3	116.1	1.5	1.9	-5.3	-4.3
10750	Pembuatan makanan dan hidangan tersedia Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0.17	110.6	118.4	128.3	149.2	148.7	7.1	8.4	16.3	-0.4
10793	Pembuatan sos dan bahan perasa Manufacture of sauces and condiments	0.13	119.9	118.0	118.7	121.0	110.6	-1.6	0.6	1.9	-8.6
10794	Pembuatan rempah ratus dan serbuk kari Manufacture of spices and curry powder	0.07	131.6	131.4	135.2	170.8	198.5	-0.1	2.9	26.3	16.2
10799	Pembuatan produk makanan lain t.t.t.l. Manufacture of other food products n.e.c	0.15	118.9	121.2	124.8	116.4	119.5	2.0	2.9	-6.7	2.7
12000	Pembuatan produk tembakau Manufacture of tobacco products	0.52	107.3	113.6	95.4	83.6	102.2	5.8	-16.0	-12.4	22.1
15203	Pembuatan kasut getah Manufacture of rubber footwear	0.04	115.1	116.2	86.4	88.9	108.4	0.9	-25.7	2.9	22.0
16211	Pembuatan kepingan venir dan papan lapis Manufacture of veneer sheets and plywood	0.57	88.1	100.3	81.8	93.0	97.4	13.9	-18.5	13.7	4.7
16212	Pembuatan papan partikel dan papan gentian Manufacture of particle board and fibreboard	0.25	122.6	130.9	121.3	129.1	134.4	6.8	-7.3	6.4	4.1
16230	Pembuatan bekas kayu Manufacture of wooden containers	0.06	248.3	231.0	251.9	278.4	351.3	-7.0	9.1	10.5	26.1
20121	Pembuatan baja Manufacture of fertilizers	0.38	112.9	116.0	114.6	131.9	152.5	2.7	-1.2	15.1	15.6

Jadual 22 Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) - Pembuatan (Item Terpilih), Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (samb.)
Table Industrial Production Index (IPI) - Manufacturing (Selected Items), Malaysia, 2018 - 2022 (cont'd)

(2015=100)¹

Keterangan Description		Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Peratus perubahan tahunan Annual percentage change			
Jumlah/ Total		100.00	112.2	114.9	110.2	118.3	126.2				
Pembuatan/ Manufacturing		68.25	116.0	120.1	116.9	128.1	138.5				
Kod MSIC ² MSIC code	Keterangan Description	Wajaran Weights	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
20210	Pembuatan racun perosak dan produk agrokimia lain Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0.14	110.1	109.6	108.0	83.7	68.2	-0.5	-1.5	-22.5	-18.5
22111	Pembuatan tayar getah untuk kenderaan Manufacture of rubber tyres for vehicles	0.17	112.4	115.7	105.0	122.9	113.8	2.9	-9.3	17.1	-7.4
22192	Pembuatan sarung tangan getah Manufacture of rubber gloves	1.16	116.6	124.5	232.4	306.9	227.9	6.8	86.7	32.1	-25.8

Sumber: Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian, Malaysia, Disember 2022

Source: Index of Industrial Production, Malaysia, December 2022

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Merujuk kepada Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP), Malaysia tahun asas 2015

Refers to Industrial Production Index (IPI), Malaysia base year 2015

² Industri dikelaskan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008, Ver. 1.0

Industry is classified according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008, Ver. 1.0

Jadual

Table

Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) bagi Subkumpulan Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Alkohol, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Sub-groups of Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Tempoh Period	Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol Food and non-alcoholic beverages		Makanan di rumah Food at home										Makanan di luar rumah Food away from home		(2010=100)	
	29.5	28.4	16.9	3.5	2.5	4.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.0	11.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
				Jumlah kecil Sub-total	Beras, roti dan bijirin lain	Daging Meat	Ikan & makanan laut Fish and seafood	Susu, keju & telur Milk, cheese & eggs	Minyak dan lemak Oils and fats	Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	Gula, jem, madu, coklat dan manisan Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionary	Keluaran makanan t.t.t. Food products n.e.c				Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages
Wajaran Weights																
2018	130.9	131.8	129.5	110.4	125.8	151.1	124.4	118.4	132.1	132.6	135.9	131.4	135.6	111.0		
2019	133.1	134.0	130.2	110.7	125.0	152.5	126.5	117.9	133.4	134.0	134.9	132.2	140.1	112.2		
2020	134.8	135.8	131.5	111.6	126.3	153.6	124.1	119.4	134.7	139.5	134.1	135.5	142.5	112.7		
2021	137.1	138.3	134.3	112.2	130.3	158.4	127.0	123.3	135.8	142.4	134.5	138.6	144.5	113.1		
2022	145.0	146.4	141.4	117.5	141.5	164.3	136.7	127.4	140.4	150.2	138.4	146.6	154.1	116.1		
Perubahan peratus Percentage change																
2018	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.5	-0.5	2.6	0.3	-0.1	1.0	0.1	-0.4	0.4	3.1	-0.4		
2019	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.3	-0.6	0.9	1.7	-0.4	1.0	1.1	-0.7	0.6	3.3	1.1		
2020	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	-1.9	1.3	1.0	4.1	-0.6	2.5	1.7	0.4		
2021	1.7	1.8	2.1	0.5	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.3	0.8	2.1	0.3	2.3	1.4	0.4		
2022	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.7	8.6	3.7	7.6	3.3	3.4	5.5	2.9	5.8	6.6	2.7		

Sumber: Analisis Indeks Harga Pengguna Tahunan, Malaysia, 2022

Source: Analysis of Annual Consumer Price Index, Malaysia, 2022

Jadual
Table

24

Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

External Trade, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM Juta/ Million)

Perkara Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah eksport <i>Total exports</i>	1,003,587	995,072	983,827	1,241,022	1,550,009
Jumlah import <i>Total imports</i>	879,804	849,411	800,481	987,344	1,293,811
Imbangan perdagangan <i>Balance of trade</i>	123,783	145,661	183,345	253,678	256,198

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan
Source : Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Malaysia

Jadual
Table

25

Perdagangan Luar Negeri Sektor Pertanian, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

External Trade of Agriculture Sector, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(RM Juta/ Million)

Perkara Item	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Jumlah eksport agromakanan dan hasil pertanian terpilih <i>Total exports of agrofood and selected agricultural product</i>	114,451	115,522	118,706	154,479	188,589
Jumlah import agromakanan dan hasil pertanian terpilih <i>Total imports of agrofood and selected agricultural product</i>	93,313	93,510	98,292	120,470	144,392
Jumlah eksport sektor pertanian <i>Total exports of agriculture sector</i>	67,001	64,862	71,724	98,093	120,903
Jumlah import sektor pertanian <i>Total imports of agriculture sector</i>	42,928	43,781	48,770	60,754	72,342
Jumlah eksport makanan <i>Total exports of agriculture sector</i>	31,575	34,094	33,780	38,695	44,610
Jumlah import makanan <i>Total imports of agriculture sector</i>	50,173	51,463	55,475	63,651	75,621

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source : Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Jadual 26 **Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Buah Tandan Segar (Kelapa Sawit)**
Table *Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Oil Palm Fruit*

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)		
Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Indonesia	256,591,203
2	Malaysia	91,393,666
3	Thailand	16,234,431
4	Nigeria	10,062,917
5	Colombia	7,882,485
6	Guatemala	3,030,624
7	Papua New Guinea	3,013,686
8	Brazil	2,887,696
9	Cameroon	2,620,747
10	Ghana	2,462,440
11	Ecuador	2,418,855
12	Ivory Coast	2,333,655
13	Honduras	2,141,667
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,120,433
15	Mexico	1,600,559

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual 27 **Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Getah Asli**
Table *Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Natural Rubber*

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)		
Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Thailand	4,643,721
2	Indonesia	3,121,474
3	Viet Nam	1,271,858
4	India	749,000
5	China	749,000
6	Ivory Coast	730,062
7	Malaysia	469,669
8	Philippines	430,636
9	Cambodia	374,300
10	Myanmar	259,500
11	Brazil	239,851
12	Lao People's Democratic Republic	225,700
13	Nigeria	150,086
14	Guatemala	119,600
15	Mexico	95,798

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

28

Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Biji Koko
Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Cocoa Bean

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Ivory Coast	2,200,000
2	Ghana	822,000
3	Indonesia	728,046
4	Brazil	302,157
5	Ecuador	302,094
6	Cameroon	290,000
7	Nigeria	280,000
8	Peru	160,222
9	Dominican Republic	70,631
10	Colombia	65,164
11	Papua New Guinea	42,000
12	Uganda	40,000
13	Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,542
..	..	
41	Malaysia	537

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

29

Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Lada
Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Pepper

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Viet Nam	288,167
2	Brazil	118,057
3	Indonesia	81,219
4	Burkina Faso	67,983
5	India	64,816
6	Sri Lanka	42,485
7	China	33,133
8	Malaysia	31,636
9	Tajikistan	21,269
10	Mexico	9,841
11	Madagascar	5,283
12	Ethiopia	4,431
13	Ghana	3,738
14	Ecuador	3,570
15	Cambodia	2,516

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

30

Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Kelapa
Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Coconut

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Indonesia	17,159,938
2	Philippines	14,717,294
3	India	14,301,000
4	Sri Lanka	2,496,000
5	Brazil	2,457,860
6	Viet Nam	1,866,181
7	Papua New Guinea	1,813,553
8	Myanmar	1,238,307
9	Mexico	1,120,093
10	Thailand	797,700
11	Malaysia	568,894
12	Ghana	507,255
13	United Republic of Tanzania	458,925
14	Dominican Republic	433,807
15	Bangladesh	402,852

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

31

Pengeluaran Komoditi Tanaman Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Nanas
Production on Selected Crop Commodities, World, 2021 - Pineapple

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	Costa Rica	2,938,334
2	Indonesia	2,886,417
3	Philippines	2,860,202
4	Brazil	2,317,554
5	China	1,899,000
6	Thailand	1,800,558
7	India	1,799,000
8	Nigeria	1,541,980
9	Mexico	1,271,521
10	Colombia	927,050
11	Viet Nam	726,130
12	Ghana	668,093
13	Angola	663,263
..	..	
22	Malaysia	323,047

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

32

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Daging Itik
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Duck Meat

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	4,823,000
2	Viet Nam	182,651
3	France	177,000
4	Hungary	89,640
5	Taiwan	78,867
6	Republic of Korea	74,968
7	Malaysia	66,644
8	Bangladesh	60,461
9	Thailand	59,803
10	Poland	57,450
11	Myanmar	55,000
12	South Sudan	49,008
13	Indonesia	44,198
14	India	44,000
15	United States of America	43,378

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

33

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Daging Ayam
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Chicken Meat

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	United States of America	20,652,971
2	China	14,700,000
3	Brazil	14,636,478
4	Russian Federation	4,617,338
5	Indonesia	3,844,346
6	India	3,670,156
7	Mexico	3,668,552
8	Japan	2,435,965
9	Argentina	2,294,101
10	Türkiye	2,245,770
11	Egypt	2,232,206
12	Poland	2,096,770
13	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,983,328
..	..	..
20	Malaysia	1,558,809

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

34

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Daging Babi
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Pork

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	52,959,300
2	United States of America	12,559,966
3	Spain	5,180,060
4	Germany	4,971,150
5	Brazil	4,365,000
6	Russian Federation	4,304,053
7	Viet Nam	2,590,000
8	Canada	2,404,595
9	France	2,203,830
10	Poland	1,985,810
11	Denmark	1,723,730
12	Netherlands	1,719,420
13	Mexico	1,693,007
..	..	
45	Malaysia	219,179

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

35

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Daging Kerbau
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Buffalo Meat

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	India	1,635,507
2	Pakistan	1,151,000
3	China	658,163
4	Nepal	188,172
5	Turkmenistan	179,151
6	Egypt	166,745
7	Viet Nam	91,223
8	Philippines	64,672
9	Myanmar	26,898
10	Lao People's Democratic Republic	21,843
11	Indonesia	20,972
12	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	17,752
13	Thailand	15,459
..	..	
21	Malaysia	6,035

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

36

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Lain-lain Telur Burung Berkulit
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Other Birds' Eggs in Shell

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	78,172,334
2	Indonesia	6,517,965
3	Thailand	6,100,000
4	Bangladesh	5,447,600
5	Brazil	3,449,200
6	Philippines	826,604
7	Taiwan	439,620
8	Myanmar	421,326
9	Republic of Korea	418,000
10	Pakistan	401,300
11	Russian Federation	335,626
12	Malaysia	215,600
13	United Kingdom	197,500
14	Ukraine	153,300
15	Madagascar	97,100

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

37

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Telur Ayam
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Hen Eggs

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	615,631,086
2	India	128,710,000
3	Indonesia	119,733,731
4	United States of America	117,372,422
5	Brazil	61,513,557
6	Mexico	60,535,784
7	Russian Federation	47,074,678
8	Japan	45,478,505
9	Pakistan	22,282,254
10	Türkiye	20,503,690
11	Colombia	18,050,666
12	Germany	16,996,872
13	Nigeria	15,004,391
..		
18	Malaysia	14,361,627

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

38

Pengeluaran Komoditi Ternakan Terpilih, Dunia, 2021 - Susu Kerbau
Production on Selected Livestock Commodities, World, 2021 - Buffalo Milk

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)		
Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	India	94,383,692
2	Pakistan	36,444,850
3	China	2,905,807
4	Egypt	1,567,504
5	Nepal	1,419,412
6	Italy	257,460
7	Myanmar	176,137
8	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	128,000
9	Indonesia	91,426
10	Sri Lanka	87,936
11	Mongolia	86,082
12	Türkiye	63,643
13	Iraq	39,393
..	..	..
19	Malaysia	5,568

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

39

Pengeluaran Padi bagi Negara ASEAN Terpilih, 2019 - 2023
Production of Paddy for Selected ASEAN Countries, 2019 - 2023

('000 Tan metrik/ Tonnes)					
Negara Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^e
Indonesia	54,604.0	54,649.2	54,415.3	54,749.0	56,944.1
Viet Nam	43,443.4	42,756.1	43,878.1	42,661.6	43,887.4
Thailand	32,348.1	28,618.0	31,734.3	32,977.8	34,353.9
Myanmar	27,573.4	26,269.7	25,982.5	27,446.0	26,729.4
Philippines	18,622.3	18,932.1	19,708.0	19,904.0	20,106.1
Cambodia	10,891.7	10,885.7	10,935.6	11,623.9	11,971.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3,365.5	3,506.8	3,660.1	3,781.6	4,008.8
Malaysia	2,348.9	2,356.4	2,441.6	2,364.5	2,430.0
Brunei	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.6	4.4

Sumber/ Source: ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Information System (AFSIS)

Jadual
Table

40

Pengeluaran Tangkapan Ikan, Dunia, 2021
Production of Fish Capture, World, 2021

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	12,878,112
2	Indonesia	7,069,359
3	Peru	6,526,612
4	Russian Federation	4,973,852
5	India	4,555,481
6	United States of America	3,901,342
7	Viet Nam	3,540,250
8	Japan	2,987,944
9	Norway	2,395,466
10	Myanmar	1,993,412
11	Philippines	1,830,577
12	Chile	1,665,740
13	Thailand	1,611,093
..	..	..
17	Malaysia	1,297,487

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Jadual
Table

41

Pengeluaran Akuakultur, Dunia, 2021
Production of Aquaculture, World, 2021

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	72,805,297
2	Indonesia	14,606,534
3	India	9,408,300
4	Viet Nam	4,749,274
5	Bangladesh	2,638,745
6	Republic of Korea	2,427,677
7	Philippines	2,272,528
8	Norway	1,665,112
9	Egypt	1,576,189
10	Chile	1,443,520
11	Thailand	989,898
12	Japan	963,680
13	Myanmar	929,217
..	..	..
20	Malaysia	416,978

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	12,878,112
2	Indonesia	7,069,359
3	India	4,973,852
4	Viet Nam	3,540,250
5	Japan	2,987,944
6	Philippines	1,830,577
7	Myanmar	1,665,740
8	Bangladesh	1,417,300
9	Thailand	1,409,558
10	Malaysia	1,297,487
11	Republic of Korea	1,293,788
12	Oman	922,083
13	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	757,608
14	Taiwan	700,888
15	Cambodia	508,050

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

(Tan metrik/ Tonnes)

Kedudukan Ranking	Negara Country	Pengeluaran Production
1	China	72,805,297
2	Indonesia	14,606,534
3	India	9,408,300
4	Viet Nam	4,749,274
5	Bangladesh	2,638,745
6	Republic of Korea	2,427,677
7	Philippines	2,272,528
8	Thailand	989,898
9	Japan	963,680
10	Myanmar	929,217
11	Korea, Dem. People's Rep	680,560
12	Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	478,737
13	Türkiye	471,686
14	Malaysia	416,978
15	Cambodia	348,350

Sumber/ Source: FAOSTAT

Kadar Sara Diri bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Buah-buahan Fruits	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kelapa Coconut	66.6	68.2	66.6	69.6	71.6
Nanas Pineapple	105.5	105.0	104.7	104.3	102.5
Pisang Banana	102.3	98.7	100.1	102.6	99.3
Tembikai Watermelon	168.0	161.3	139.4	139.5	131.9
Mangga Mango	23.4	32.1	20.2	16.2	32.0
Rambutan	101.7	101.2	98.1	99.4	96.6
Durian	104.8	105.2	105.2	108.7	108.9
Manggis Mangosteen	124.9	105.8	93.1	93.8	90.5
Cempedak/ Nangka Jackfruit	110.6	110.5	109.9	110.8	114.2
Jambu batu Guava	94.0	100.0	96.9	100.7	98.0
Jagung manis Sweet corn	103.9	106.3	105.6	106.3	108.6
Betik Papaya	149.7	153.1	156.0	146.9	142.3
Belimbing Starfruit	146.1	132.8	117.4	116.9	120.2
Langsat	104.4	112.8	96.6	109.5	101.2

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

45

Kadar Sara Diri bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	38.7	40.5	37.5	40.3	45.6
Tomato	126.5	131.2	123.7	118.9	118.0
Cili Chilli	31.9	30.8	30.9	29.3	29.7
Timun Cucumber	112.7	110.8	112.1	111.7	110.6
Sawi Mustard	97.6	98.9	97.6	97.0	95.9
Terung Brinjal	115.4	119.3	112.3	109.6	106.6
Kacang panjang Long bean	107.2	107.0	107.2	109.3	106.6
Bendi Lady's finger	105.8	104.4	102.2	104.3	103.4
Bayam Spinach	113.5	112.6	112.0	112.0	109.6
Salad Lettuce	114.5	112.5	114.0	107.5	107.3

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

46

Kadar Sara Diri bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Tanaman lain Other crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ubi kayu Cassava	92.9	100.1	98.4	100.2	100.5
Ubi keledak Sweet potato	83.1	81.7	75.6	78.1	73.5
Tebu Sugarcane	182.1	207.2	157.7	149.4	144.6
Halia Ginger	23.1	16.2	18.9	14.6	15.9
Limau nipis/ kasturi Lime	101.9	96.7	91.1	85.5	75.9

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual **47**
Table

Kadar Sara Diri bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

	(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Hasilan ternakan Livestock products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Telur ayam/ itik Chicken/ duck egg	116.4	117.8	114.1	114.4	108.9
Daging babi Pork	92.2	93.1	94.9	93.4	84.6
Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	10.9	11.8	9.4	10.7	8.7
Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	23.7	23.2	21.3	18.9	14.7
Daging ayam Chicken meat	101.5	101.4	101.7	100.2	93.3
Daging itik Duck meat	131.1	130.1	125.2	130.6	130.2
Susu segar Fresh milk	61.3	59.3	64.2	56.7	57.3

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual **48**
Table

Kadar Sara Diri bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Self-Sufficiency Ratio of Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

	(Peratus/ Per cent)				
Perikanan Fisheries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Udang Shrimp	100.5	102.9	101.7	100.4	96.5
Tuna ¹	102.1	101.3	108.1	98.8	100.9
Mackerel ²	86.5	84.5	88.2	100.7	78.2
Ketam Crab	86.9	94.0	94.3	104.4	97.8
Sotong Cuttlefish	104.4	109.3	96.6	80.0	73.8
Tilapia	99.4	98.9	99.9	99.0	97.3
Keli Freshwater Catfish	102.8	101.0	98.9	108.3	102.2
Cencaru Torpedo Scad	96.7	97.9	96.7	93.8	91.6
Selayang Sardine	86.3	85.1	80.7	74.9	72.1
Siakap Seabass	96.1	104.9	108.8	114.1	116.5
Kerisi Threadfin bream	100.5	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.3
Pari Stingray	76.2	84.9	80.6	81.7	79.7
Patin River catfish	100.3	102.1	100.3	100.0	100.0

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Spesies tuna/ Species of tuna:

- i. Aya/ kayu/ tongkol
- ii. Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna dan Bigeye Tuna)
- iii. Tuna like (Layaran, Mersuji dan Todak)

² Spesies mackerel/ Species of mackerel:

- i. Temenong/ Pelaling
- ii. Tenggiri
- iii. Kembung

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Buah-buahan Fruits	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kelapa Coconut	33.9	32.2	34.0	31.8	29.9
Nanas Pineapple	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Pisang Banana	5.2	8.5	8.9	7.4	5.9
Tembikai Watermelon	3.8	6.5	7.7	7.5	7.7
Mangga Mango	82.0	73.5	86.2	92.6	79.7
Rambutan	2.5	1.7	3.4	3.8	5.2
Durian	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6
Manggis Mangosteen	10.1	12.7	16.1	13.9	17.9
Cempedak/ Nangka Jackfruit	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.1
Jambu batu Guava	14.1	8.8	10.6	8.7	13.1
Jagung manis Sweet corn	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	4.7
Betik Papaya	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3
Belimbing Starfruit	-	0.159	0.008	0.007	0.003
Langsat	1.9	10.3	6.4	7.5	4.9

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

50

Kadar Kebergantungan Import bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Import Dependency Ratio of Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kobis bulat <i>Round cabbage</i>	62.2	60.9	63.6	61.3	55.5
Tomato	2.9	1.3	1.0	4.4	3.5
Cili <i>Chilli</i>	73.1	73.6	72.4	75.1	74.0
Timun <i>Cucumber</i>	19.9	13.2	9.7	14.5	13.1
Sawi <i>Mustard</i>	7.8	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0
Terung <i>Brinjal</i>	12.4	8.8	7.1	10.1	9.9
Kacang panjang <i>Long bean</i>	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.6
Bendi <i>Lady's finger</i>	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.4
Bayam <i>Spinach</i>	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7
Salad <i>Lettuce</i>	23.4	20.7	15.5	10.9	7.4

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

51

Kadar Kebergantungan Import bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022
Import Dependency Ratio of Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Tanaman lain Other crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ubi kayu <i>Cassava</i>	8.7	1.2	2.9	2.1	2.0
Ubi keledak <i>Sweet potato</i>	18.3	20.0	26.3	25.2	31.6
Tebu <i>Sugarcane</i>	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7
Halia <i>Ginger</i>	77.4	84.3	81.5	86.5	85.6
Limau nipis/ kasturi <i>Lime</i>	9.2	13.4	16.8	23.1	30.0

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

52

Kadar Kebergantungan Import bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Import Dependency Ratio of Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Hasil ternakan Livestock products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Telur ayam/ itik Chicken/ duck egg	0.004	0.007	0.004	-	0.013
Daging babi Pork	8.4	7.4	5.8	7.1	15.6
Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	89.1	88.2	90.6	89.4	91.5
Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	76.7	77.1	79.0	81.6	85.6
Daging ayam Chicken meat	4.6	4.6	4.3	6.1	10.6
Daging itik Duck meat	0.3229	0.0037	0.0002	0.0190	0.2090
Susu segar Fresh milk	41.9	43.9	54.7	62.9	63.6

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Jadual
Table

53

Kadar Kebergantungan Import bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

Import Dependency Ratio of Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2018 - 2022

(Peratus/ Per cent)

Perikanan Fisheries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Udang Shrimp	15.6	19.4	17.5	19.3	24.3
Tuna ¹	2.7	3.3	2.3	5.8	3.8
Mackerel ²	17.3	16.6	14.9	18.7	27.9
Ketam Crab	33.0	31.4	32.9	36.7	23.5
Sotong Cuttlefish	24.7	38.0	52.2	65.3	70.6
Tilapia	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.5	4.3
Keli Freshwater Catfish	2.8	2.8	5.4	1.2	2.1
Cencaru Torpedo Scad	6.5	5.0	4.0	8.3	10.0
Selayang Sardine	14.9	16.6	19.7	25.5	28.8
Siakap Seabass	14.8	9.7	7.7	5.5	2.4
Kerisi Threadfin bream	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.8
Pari Stingray	26.0	18.6	21.9	21.8	22.4
Patin River catfish	0.002	-	-	-	0.027

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Spesies tuna/ Species of tuna:

- Aya/ kayu/ tongkol
- Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna dan Bigeye Tuna)
- Tuna like (Layaran, Mersuji dan Todak)

² Spesies mackerel/ Species of mackerel:

- Temenong/ Pelaling
- Tenggiri
- Kembung

(Kilogram/tahun / kilogramme/year)

Buah-buahan Fruits	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kelapa Coconut	21.4	22.7	24.4	23.1	24.2
Nanas Pineapple	7.2	7.0	7.3	8.4	12.2
Pisang Banana	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.3	9.6
Tembikai Watermelon	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.0
Mangga Mango	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.2	0.8
Rambutan	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5
Durian	9.8	10.7	11.1	12.3	12.4
Manggis Mangosteen	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Cempedak/ Nangka Jackfruit	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
Jambu batu Guava	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
Jagung manis Sweet corn	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6
Betik Papaya	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Belimbing Starfruit	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Langsat	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022
Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

(Kilogram/tahun / kilogramme/year)

Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.6
Tomato	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.4
Cili Chilli	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Timun Cucumber	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8
Sawi Mustard	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5
Terung Brinjal	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Kacang panjang Long bean	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
Bendi Lady's finger	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Bayam Spinach	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Salad Lettuce	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.9

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022

Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

(Kilogram/tahun / kilogramme/year)

Tanaman lain Other crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ubi kayu Cassava	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ubi keledak Sweet potato	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8
Tebu Sugarcane	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.005
Halia Ginger	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9
Limau nipis/ kasturi Lime	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Bawang besar Onion	15.0	14.6	13.4	13.7	14.8
Bawang kecil Shallot	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Bawang putih Garlic	4.6	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.9

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022

Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

(Kilogram/tahun / kilogramme/year)

Hasilan ternakan Livestock products	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Telur ayam/ itik Chicken/ duck egg	20.2	16.3	19.9	20.8	22.6
Daging babi * Pork	18.3	18.0	19.2	17.4	17.6
Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4
Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.9
Daging ayam Chicken meat	45.8	45.7	46.9	46.0	48.0
Daging itik Duck meat	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Susu segar (liter/tahun) Fresh milk (litre/year)	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022

Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Nota: *Data 2018 hingga 2019 adalah berdasarkan 40 peratus penduduk bukan Islam yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010, manakala data 2020 hingga 2022 adalah berdasarkan 36.5 peratus penduduk bukan Islam yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020

Note: *Data for 2017 to 2019 are based on 40 per cent of non-Muslims population that obtained from population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010, while data for 2020 to 2022 are based on 36.5 per cent of non-Muslims population that obtained from population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

(Kilogram/tahun / kilogramme/year)

Perikanan Fisheries	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Udang Shrimp	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.2
Tuna ¹	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.1
Mackerel ²	5.5	5.7	5.8	4.8	6.0
Ketam Crab	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sotong Cuttlefish	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.5
Tilapia	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Keli Freshwater Catfish	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2
Cencaru Torpedo Scad	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
Selayang Sardine	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.5
Siakap Seabass	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
Kerisi Threadfin bream	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
Pari Stingray	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Patin River catfish	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan & Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2018 - 2022

Source: Supply & Utilization Account Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2018 - 2022

Nota/ Notes:

¹ Spesies tuna/ Species of tuna :

- i. Aya/ kayu/ tongkol
- ii. Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna dan Bigeye Tuna)
- iii. Tuna like (Layaran, Mersuji dan Todak)

² Spesies mackerel/ Species of mackerel :

- i. Temenong/ Pelaling
- ii. Tenggiri
- iii. Kembung

(RM)

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	2009/10	2014	2016	2019	2022
01 Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol <i>Food and non-alcoholic beverages</i>	444	676	726	783	841
02 Minuman alkohol dan tembakau <i>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco</i>	48	83	98	105	95
03 Pakaian dan kasut <i>Clothing and footwear</i>	75	124	136	152	140
04 Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas dan bahan api lain <i>Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels</i>	495	853	969	1,068	1,193
05 Hiasan, perkakasan dan penyelenggaraan isi rumah <i>Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance</i>	89	137	168	200	242
06 Kesihatan <i>Health</i>	29	59	75	95	141
07 Pengangkutan <i>Transport</i>	327	523	553	611	584
08 Komunikasi <i>Communication</i>	124	189	203	229	337
09 Perkhidmatan rekreasi dan kebudayaan <i>Recreation services and culture</i>	101	174	200	229	156
10 Pendidikan <i>Education</i>	31	41	54	70	68
11 Restoran dan hotel <i>Restaurants and hotels</i>	239	454	540	631	831
12 Insurans dan Perkhidmatan Kewangan <i>Insurance and Financial Services</i>	190	266	312	361	208
13 Pelbagai barang dan perkhidmatan <i>Miscellaneous goods and services</i>					314
Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah bulanan purata (01-13) <i>Mean monthly household consumption expenditure (01-13)</i>	2,190	3,578	4,033	4,534	5,150

Sumber: Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022
Source: Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

Kumpulan perbelanjaan Expenditure group	(RM)									
	2009/10		2014		2016		2019		2022	
	RM	%	RM	%	RM	%	RM	%	RM	%
01 Makanan dan minuman bukan alkohol Food and non-alcoholic beverages	444	20.3	676	18.9	726	18.0	783	17.3	841	16.3
Beras Rice	42	1.9	42	1.2	44	1.1	42	0.9	40	0.8
Roti dan bijirin lain Bread and other cereals	53	2.4	89	2.5	97	2.4	108	2.4	74	1.4
Daging Meat	64	2.9	101	2.8	104	2.6	109	2.4	123	2.4
Ikan dan makanan laut Fish and seafood	98	4.5	150	4.2	158	3.9	169	3.7	198	3.9
Susu, keju dan telur Milk, cheese and eggs	38	1.8	56	1.6	59	1.5	64	1.4	68	1.3
Minyak dan lemak Oils and fats	13	0.6	17	0.5	22	0.5	24	0.5	35	0.7
Buah-buahan Fruits	26	1.2	39	1.1	48	1.2	53	1.2	56	1.1
Sayur-sayuran Vegetables	47	2.1	80	2.2	84	2.1	86	1.9	89	1.7
Gula, jem, madu, coklat dan manisan Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery	13	0.6	23	0.6	25	0.6	25	0.6	26	0.5
Keluaran makanan t.t.t.l. Food products n.e.c	20	0.9	36	1.0	43	1.1	55	1.2	89	1.7
Kopi, teh, koko dan minuman bukan alkohol Coffee, tea, cocoa and non-alcoholic beverages	29	1.3	43	1.2	43	1.1	48	1.1	43	0.8
02 Minuman alkohol dan tembakau Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	48	2.2	83	2.3	98	2.4	105	2.3	95	1.8
11 Restoran dan hotel Restaurants and hotels	239	10.9	454	12.7	540	13.4	631	13.9	831	16.1
Perbelanjaan makanan di luar rumah Expenditure on food away from home	194	8.9	365	10.2	430	10.7	508	11.2	664	12.9
Perbelanjaan minuman di luar rumah Expenditure on beverages away from home	39	1.8	75	2.1	87	2.1	96	2.1	126	2.4
Perbelanjaan perkhidmatan penginapan dan lain-lain Expenditure on accommodation services and others	6	0.3	14	0.4	23	0.6	28	0.6	41	0.8

Sumber: Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2022
Source: Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia, 2022

Harga Purata Ikan Marin Terpilih mengikut Spesies, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023
Average Price of Selected Marine Fish by Species, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023

Species Spesies	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)	
	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Bawal Hitam Black Pomfret	19.72	23.75	20.44	24.64	21.41	25.84	22.64	26.69	24.50	27.69
Bawal Putih Silver Pomfret	31.70	39.12	29.58	39.47	35.16	44.30	31.86	43.71	33.88	46.74
Cencaru Torpedo Scad	6.83	9.43	6.88	9.35	7.89	9.78	7.86	9.99	8.23	10.82
Duri Engraved Catfish	6.68	8.59	6.79	8.51	9.97	8.89	11.48	10.55	13.02	13.08
Gelama Sin Croaker	6.99	9.96	7.71	10.38	8.30	11.41	8.67	11.84	8.15	11.52
Kembung/ Temenong Indian Mackerel	10.71	13.19	10.98	13.18	12.06	13.70	12.46	14.18	12.79	14.65
Kerisi Japanese Threadfin Bream	9.35	12.55	9.72	12.81	10.47	12.79	10.97	13.38	11.17	13.83
Merah Mangrove Red Snapper	25.19	28.37	25.37	28.83	29.28	29.04	31.98	31.88	32.33	33.00
Pari Pale-edged Stingray	13.60	16.29	14.83	16.24	16.25	17.58	17.03	19.42	18.09	19.13
Pelaling Island Mackerel	8.76	11.01	7.63	9.61	8.46	10.52	10.49	11.68	10.86	12.95
Selar Kuning Yellow-Banded Scad	6.99	10.48	7.27	10.47	8.03	12.52	9.29	12.63	9.63	12.87
Selayang Sardine	6.99	9.64	7.08	9.55	8.21	10.27	8.71	10.63	8.86	11.45
Siakap Putih/ Marcung (Sarawak) Barramundi	14.33	18.50	13.54	17.89	13.23	18.89	16.47	20.75	16.74	21.16
Tenggiri Papan Spotted Spanish Mackerel	20.58	22.48	18.87	23.38	18.56	25.40	20.91	26.40	24.79	28.28
Terubuk Toli Shad	17.00	28.54	19.33	29.79	31.06	43.36	31.89	38.94	30.78	41.76

Sumber: Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia
Source : Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia

Jadual

Table

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Harga Purata Spesies Ikan Terpilih¹, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023Average Price of Selected Fish Species¹, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023

Spesies Species	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)	
	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Kembung/ Temenong Indian Mackerel	10.71	13.19	10.98	13.18	12.06	13.70	12.46	14.18	12.79	14.65
Selar² Scad	10.52	13.10	11.33	13.50	13.04	13.70	13.30	14.67	13.18	15.26
Pelaling Island Mackerel	8.76	11.01	7.63	9.61	8.46	10.52	10.49	11.68	10.86	12.95
Selayang Sardine	6.99	9.64	7.08	9.55	8.21	10.27	8.71	10.63	8.86	11.45
Cencaru Torpedo Scad	6.83	9.43	6.88	9.35	7.89	9.78	7.86	9.99	8.23	10.82
Aya/ Kurik Eastern Little Tuna	8.07	10.69	7.59	10.47	8.39	10.34	9.10	10.70	9.88	11.41
Tilapia Merah Red Tilapia	9.52	12.46	10.34	12.49	10.63	12.94	11.82	13.82	12.23	14.16
Keli Freshwater Catfish	5.37	7.54	5.74	7.62	5.59	8.33	6.53	8.85	6.78	9.50

Nota / Notes:

¹ Merujuk kepada pilihan utama dan permintaan tinggi rakyat

Refers to the main choice and high demand by Malaysians

² Tidak termasuk selar kuning

Excludes yellow-banded scad

Sumber: Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia

Source : Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia

(Sen/cents /kg)					
Jenis Types	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)
Getah asli					
<i>Natural rubber</i>					
GMM CV SMR CV	822.95	838.34	959.76	964.87	868.30
GMM L SMR L	808.09	828.34	949.76	954.87	858.30
GMM 5 SMR 5	589.68	560.03	699.94	681.58	611.86
GMM GP SMR GP	586.68	557.03	696.94	678.58	608.86
GMM 10 SMR 10	579.68	550.03	689.94	671.58	601.86
GMM 20 SMR 20	577.68	548.03	687.94	669.58	599.86
Lateks pekat <i>Latex concentrate</i>	452.63	491.01	563.86	566.93	508.97
Skrap <i>Scrap</i>	436.50	406.99	555.11	539.69	472.03

Nota: Harga tanaman getah meliputi produk berasaskan getah asli

Note: The price of rubber include natural rubber-based products

(RM/tan/ tonnes)					
Jenis Types	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)
Buah tandan segar (1% OER) <i>Fresh fruit bunches (1% OER)</i>	21.17	28.51	48.14	55.52	39.81
Biji koko <i>Cocoa beans</i>					
Tawau	6,623	6,641	6,406	7,039	8,505
Raub	6,877	7,098	7,013	7,314	8,643
Kuching	6,123	6,141	5,907	6,539	8,005
Kenaf (batang kering) <i>Kenaf (dried stem)</i>	500	500	500	500	500
Lada * <i>Pepper</i>					
Lada putih <i>White pepper</i>	14,902	14,158	22,626	24,796	24,154
Lada hitam <i>Black pepper</i>	8,389	7,847	14,035	15,290	14,205

Nota: * Harga purata adalah berdasarkan harga belian bagi lada putih gred BBE FAQ & lada hitam gred LBE Special

Note: * The average price is based on the purchase price for BBE FAQ white pepper & LBE Special for black pepper

Jadual
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Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Kelapa dikupas (besar) Shelled coconut (big) (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.35	2.00	2.45	1.45	2.05	2.55	1.40	2.05	2.60	1.45	2.05	2.65	1.40	2.00	2.50
Kelapa dikupas (sedang) Shelled coconut (medium) (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.20	1.70	2.30	1.25	1.75	2.35	1.25	1.75	2.30	1.25	1.75	2.35	1.30	1.80	2.50
Kelapa dikupas (kecil) Shelled coconut (small) (RM/Biji/ Number)	0.90	1.55	1.90	1.15	1.65	2.00	1.15	1.65	2.00	1.10	1.60	2.00	1.10	1.60	2.00
Kelapa muda Young coconut (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.70	2.45	3.50	1.75	2.60	3.65	2.00	2.75	3.95	2.00	2.90	4.15	2.00	2.30	3.50
Nanas Morris (sedang) Morris Pineapple (medium) (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.55	2.25	3.15	1.45	2.25	3.30	1.50	2.35	3.25	1.75	2.80	3.85	2.10	3.00	4.00
Nanas Josapine (AC5) Josapine Pineapple (AC5) (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.50	2.40	3.45	1.40	2.35	3.40	1.55	2.50	3.35	1.65	2.75	3.70	2.10	3.00	4.00

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Nanas MD2 (AC9) MD2 Pineapple (AC9) (RM/Biji/ Number)	2.95	3.40	4.45	2.45	3.40	4.70	2.25	3.55	5.15	2.15	3.50	5.15	2.00	3.50	5.00
Nanas Sarawak (AC2) Sarawak Pineapple (AC2) (RM/Biji/ Number)	1.90	2.50	3.60	2.00	2.65	3.75	2.10	2.80	3.85	1.60	2.55	3.85	3.00	3.00	4.50
Tembikai New Dragon Wafermelon New Dragon	1.35	1.95	3.20	1.40	2.05	3.35	1.55	2.30	3.60	1.90	2.65	3.95	2.30	3.00	4.00
Tembikai New Dragon (tanpa biji) Wafermelon New Dragon (seedless)	1.25	2.10	3.10	1.35	2.05	3.10	1.45	2.30	3.35	1.85	2.70	3.80	2.50	3.00	4.20
Tembikai Kuning Yellow Wafermelon	1.65	2.25	3.45	1.40	2.25	3.20	1.70	2.20	3.20	1.90	2.70	3.80	1.70	2.80	4.00
Tembikai Kuning (tanpa biji) Yellow Wafermelon (seedless)	1.70	2.35	3.60	1.50	2.20	3.15	1.70	2.45	3.40	2.35	2.90	4.05	3.00	3.00	4.00
Tembikai Wangi / Honey Dew Fragrant Melon / Honey Dew	2.55	3.40	4.80	2.35	3.25	4.80	2.25	3.35	4.70	2.90	3.75	5.40	3.00	4.00	6.00

Jadual
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Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Belik (sekaki) <i>Papaya (sekaki)</i>	1.55	2.35	3.65	1.35	2.25	3.60	1.60	2.55	4.00	1.95	3.10	4.55	2.20	3.50	5.00
Belik (Eksofika) <i>Papaya (Eksofika)</i>	1.50	2.50	3.60	1.65	2.55	3.85	1.60	2.65	3.90	1.65	2.60	3.70	2.00	2.50	4.00
Belik (kampung) <i>Papaya (kampung)</i>	1.65	2.70	3.75	1.55	2.50	3.65	1.45	2.50	3.85	1.50	2.85	4.20	1.60	3.30	5.00
Buah naga/ Pitaya <i>Dragon fruits</i>	4.75	7.50	10.20	4.25	6.70	9.65	5.30	7.35	9.95	5.00	8.20	10.50	4.20	8.00	10.00
Rambutan (anak sekolah)	2.60	3.60	5.60	2.35	4.35	6.45	2.35	3.85	6.25	3.65	5.30	8.25	4.50	6.00	10.00
Rambutan (deli)	-	3.10	5.20	2.50	3.65	6.05	1.85	3.30	5.80	1.90	2.75	7.75	-	-	10.00
Rambutan (gading)	1.80	2.95	5.10	2.25	3.00	5.20	2.90	4.15	6.15	3.30	5.20	7.55	3.50	5.00	8.00
Rambutan Merah (Thailand) <i>Red Rambutan (Thailand)</i>	-	4.25	6.70	-	3.85	5.50	-	4.70	8.40	-	6.20	9.10	-	6.00	10.00
Cempedak kampung	2.95	5.00	7.35	2.40	4.75	7.30	2.70	4.65	7.10	2.45	4.90	7.55	4.00	6.00	9.00
Cempedak King	4.95	6.35	10.10	3.75	6.70	12.10	3.30	5.95	9.15	3.20	5.25	7.50	6.00	6.00	8.00
Manggis <i>Mangosteen</i>	3.75	5.10	7.20	3.55	5.15	8.00	3.55	5.00	7.75	5.30	6.30	9.05	7.00	6.00	10.00

(RM/kg)

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Pisang Banana															
Awak	1.40	2.70	3.85	1.45	2.65	3.80	1.35	2.65	4.05	1.35	2.80	4.15	1.50	3.00	4.00
Berangan	2.20	3.20	4.60	2.25	3.25	4.75	2.10	3.05	4.70	2.20	3.40	5.05	2.50	4.00	6.00
Cavendish	2.50	3.65	5.00	2.55	3.55	5.15	2.55	3.55	5.20	2.35	3.60	5.10	2.00	3.50	5.00
Embun	1.40	2.75	3.55	1.35	2.70	3.40	1.55	2.70	3.75	1.30	2.95	3.85	1.30	3.00	4.50
Mas	2.00	3.05	4.45	2.00	3.00	4.50	1.90	3.05	4.60	2.05	3.40	5.00	2.40	4.00	5.50
Nangka	1.85	2.85	4.00	1.85	2.85	4.05	1.45	2.95	4.25	1.70	3.20	4.65	1.50	3.50	5.00
Nipah	1.35	2.45	3.50	1.45	2.45	3.60	1.30	2.45	3.70	1.45	2.95	4.10	1.70	3.00	5.00
Raja	1.45	3.00	4.20	1.45	3.05	4.30	1.40	3.30	4.60	1.35	3.50	4.80	1.50	3.00	5.00
Rastali	1.60	3.15	4.30	1.80	3.25	4.55	1.85	3.30	4.75	2.05	3.55	4.90	2.00	3.50	5.00
Tanduk	2.30	4.10	5.45	2.25	3.95	5.60	2.30	4.20	6.10	2.15	4.20	6.25	2.50	5.00	6.50
Mangga Mango															
Chokanan (Thailand)	-	4.15	6.05	-	4.10	6.00	-	3.95	6.00	-	4.00	6.30	-	4.00	6.00
Chokanan/ Melaka Delight (MA224)	4.75	5.85	7.70	3.85	5.65	8.00	2.70	4.55	6.25	-	4.15	11.00	4.00	10.00	7.00
Harumanis (Indonesia)	-	3.30	7.00	-	18.35	14.00	-	13.85	16.20	-	13.60	15.50	-	6.00	8.00
Harumanis (MA128)	16.50	17.00	26.55	13.75	18.65	26.25	13.20	16.40	23.00	13.40	15.80	25.00	19.00	23.00	27.00
Harumanis (Thailand)	-	6.20	8.65	-	6.30	9.05	-	5.25	7.65	-	6.55	8.75	-	7.00	9.00

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Durian															
Kampung	5.30	6.90	10.50	5.60	7.30	11.60	4.30	6.50	9.85	5.75	7.95	11.70	5.00	8.00	12.00
Kan Yau (Thailand)	-	10.00	16.60	-	13.20	16.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Klon/ Kahwin	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.75	13.15	18.00	6.95	12.65	18.95	8.00	12.00	15.00
Mon Thong / Bantal Mas (Thailand)	-	16.65	32.50	-	17.15	37.50	-	11.50	19.00	-	11.20	23.65	-	-	-
Musang King/ Raja Kunyit (D197)	29.05	32.55	42.40	30.20	36.15	48.20	31.50	37.95	50.20	39.25	45.80	53.60	30.00	-	40.00
Musang Queen/ Tekka	21.50	23.10	23.30	2.80	21.65	28.80	14.65	22.40	30.65	24.35	29.25	38.80	20.00	30.00	35.00
Tangkai Panjang / Kan Yau (D158)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.50	-	-	20.00	-	-	32.00
Tempatan (D96/98)	9.05	14.45	20.30	6.40	19.75	20.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Udang Merah (D175)	16.55	16.35	21.80	14.90	18.10	25.00	14.90	21.90	29.10	12.30	19.40	27.85	15.00	16.00	25.00
Udang Merah (Thailand)	-	14.90	17.05	-	16.15	-	-	-	-	-	14.20	24.05	-	15.00	25.00
Belimbing besi (B10) Star fruits (B10)	2.20	3.60	5.40	2.15	3.70	5.65	2.25	3.75	5.90	2.60	4.15	6.50	3.00	5.00	7.00
Belimbing besi (B17/ Madu) Star fruits (B17/ Honey)	2.60	4.20	5.95	2.45	4.35	6.40	2.40	4.30	6.65	2.70	4.60	6.80	3.00	5.00	8.00

Jadual
Table

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Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Ciku <i>Sapodilla</i>	3.10	5.75	8.05	3.20	5.65	7.95	3.30	6.25	10.25	3.15	5.70	10.80	4.00	6.50	10.00
Duku	2.30	2.75	4.65	2.20	3.25	5.55	2.05	2.85	4.30	3.50	5.10	8.70	5.00	8.00	15.00
Jagung manis (RM/tongkol) <i>Sweet corn (RM/cob)</i>	0.75	1.05	1.50	0.75	1.00	1.45	0.70	1.00	1.50	0.75	1.10	1.55	1.00	1.20	1.50
Jambu batu <i>Guava</i>	2.45	3.20	5.00	2.20	3.35	5.15	2.30	3.70	5.40	2.35	3.70	5.45	3.00	4.00	6.00
Jambu batu (tanpa biji) <i>Guava (seedless)</i>	3.30	5.35	7.10	2.55	5.35	7.35	2.75	5.55	7.80	3.00	5.55	7.65	3.80	5.50	8.00
Langsat	2.80	4.20	5.95	2.70	4.20	6.65	3.10	4.70	7.80	3.50	5.45	8.75	5.00	7.00	15.00
Limau manis (Thailand) <i>Orange (Thailand)</i>	-	5.55	7.55	-	5.10	7.30	-	5.40	7.85	-	5.35	7.95	-	5.00	7.00

(RM/kg)

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Bayam Spinach	1.70	2.80	4.10	1.80	3.00	4.35	1.90	3.25	4.80	2.35	3.85	5.30	2.00	3.50	5.00
Sawi hijau Green mustard	2.15	3.35	4.85	2.25	3.45	5.00	2.90	4.10	5.85	3.50	4.80	6.55	3.00	4.00	6.00
Sawi Jepun Japanese mustard	1.80	3.30	5.00	2.30	3.70	5.20	2.85	4.55	6.40	3.35	4.90	6.95	3.00	5.00	7.00
Sawi pahit Bitter mustard	1.70	3.15	4.90	2.25	3.30	4.90	2.40	3.70	5.55	3.10	4.40	6.35	3.50	4.00	6.00
Sawi putih pak choy White pak choy mustard	1.65	3.15	5.00	2.05	3.40	5.00	2.45	4.15	6.10	3.15	4.90	6.85	2.80	4.00	6.00
Salad bulat Round lettuce	3.00	4.30	6.30	3.10	5.15	7.15	4.10	5.90	8.00	3.90	7.15	9.20	4.10	7.00	9.00
Kobis bunga Cauliflowers	-	4.80	6.80	-	5.40	7.45	-	6.40	8.80	-	6.45	8.65	-	6.00	10.00
Kobis (China) Cabbage (China)	-	2.10	3.25	-	2.10	3.20	-	2.35	3.65	-	2.75	4.05	-	2.00	3.50
Kobis (Indonesia) Cabbage (Indonesia)	-	1.95	3.10	-	1.95	3.10	-	2.05	3.35	-	2.25	3.75	-	2.00	3.50
Kobis (tanah tinggi) Cabbage (upland)	1.45	2.80	3.95	1.85	3.05	4.30	2.15	3.55	4.90	2.25	3.60	5.05	2.40	3.00	4.50
Kobis Beijing (import) Beijing cabbage (import)	-	3.35	4.65	-	3.40	4.95	-	3.85	5.35	-	3.95	5.50	-	3.30	6.00

Jadual

Table

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Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)

Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Kacang bendi Lady's finger	3.10	4.75	6.85	3.25	4.95	7.00	3.55	5.35	7.55	4.10	6.05	8.30	4.00	6.00	8.50
Kacang panjang Long bean	2.70	4.10	6.00	2.85	4.35	6.35	3.20	4.80	6.85	3.80	5.55	7.60	3.50	5.50	8.00
Kacang buncis Green bean	4.30	6.25	8.70	4.90	7.20	9.65	5.55	8.15	10.95	6.20	9.30	12.05	7.00	10.00	13.00
Kailan Chinese kale	4.00	5.00	7.10	4.25	5.20	7.10	4.75	5.90	8.05	5.70	6.50	8.60	4.00	5.00	8.00
Kangkung Water spinach	1.40	2.40	3.60	1.55	2.60	3.90	1.80	2.85	4.25	2.10	3.35	4.80	2.00	3.00	5.00
Keladi Yam	2.35	4.80	6.55	3.15	5.05	6.75	3.50	5.30	7.35	5.75	6.40	8.45	9.00	5.50	7.00
Ketola/ Petola Angel loofah	2.15	3.35	5.20	2.20	3.35	5.15	2.45	3.90	5.70	2.80	4.30	6.20	3.00	4.00	6.00
Peria Bittergourd	2.90	4.40	6.15	3.00	4.35	6.10	3.15	4.90	6.75	3.50	5.65	7.75	4.00	6.00	8.50

(RM/kg)

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Terung panjang <i>Brinjal</i>	2.90	4.25	6.10	3.20	4.70	6.75	3.55	5.35	7.50	4.40	6.30	8.15	4.00	6.00	8.00
Timun <i>Cucumber</i>	1.25	2.10	3.30	1.30	2.05	3.25	1.40	2.25	3.50	1.55	2.55	3.80	1.50	2.50	4.00
Labu manis <i>Sweet pumpkin</i>	1.40	2.25	3.50	1.45	2.25	3.60	1.65	2.60	3.90	1.85	3.00	4.35	2.00	3.50	5.00
Lobak merah <i>Carrot</i>	-	3.30	4.65	-	3.10	4.45	-	3.35	4.80	-	3.35	4.80	-	3.00	4.50
Lobak putih <i>Radish</i>	2.10	2.90	4.55	2.55	3.20	4.80	2.50	3.75	5.50	2.50	4.15	6.05	2.00	4.00	6.00
Tomato	2.30	3.40	4.85	2.65	3.90	5.40	2.65	4.15	5.70	3.35	4.65	6.10	3.80	5.00	7.00
Ubi kayu <i>Cassava</i>	1.10	2.00	3.10	1.15	2.10	3.45	1.15	2.15	3.50	1.20	2.35	3.65	1.50	2.30	3.50
Ubi keledak (Oren) <i>Sweet potato</i> <i>(Orange)</i>	2.15	2.50	3.90	2.00	2.65	4.10	1.95	2.70	4.15	2.30	3.40	4.85	3.00	3.50	5.00
Ubi keledak (Putih) <i>Sweet potato</i> <i>(White)</i>	1.95	2.30	3.55	1.85	2.45	3.80	1.80	2.50	3.80	1.90	3.05	4.40	2.50	3.00	4.50
Ubi keledak (Unggu) <i>Sweet potato</i> <i>(Purple)</i>	2.35	3.10	4.50	2.15	3.35	4.90	2.05	3.40	5.00	2.40	4.05	5.50	3.00	4.00	5.40
Cili hijau <i>Green chili</i>	5.70	7.80	10.60	5.65	8.25	11.20	5.80	8.50	11.35	7.30	10.30	13.10	7.00	9.50	12.00
Cili hijau (import) <i>Green chili</i> <i>(import)</i>	-	6.90	9.50	-	8.00	10.65	-	7.35	10.40	-	8.40	11.00	-	9.00	10.00

Jadual
Table

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Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Cili merah Red chili	8.75	11.45	14.65	8.95	12.15	15.75	8.40	11.60	14.95	10.85	14.20	17.20	10.00	13.00	16.00
Cili merah (China) Red chili (China)	-	6.30	8.85	-	8.35	10.95	-	8.70	11.30	-	8.75	11.80	-	10.00	12.00
Cili merah (import) Red chili (import)	-	9.70	11.95	-	9.40	11.45	-	8.65	10.80	-	10.15	11.95	-	10.00	12.00
Cili merah (Thailand) Red chili (Thailand)	-	8.30	11.05	-	9.35	12.00	-	8.45	11.45	-	10.05	12.85	-	9.00	11.00
Cili merah (Vietnam) Red chili (Vietnam)	-	5.35	9.50	-	7.40	9.00	-	7.05	10.40	-	10.35	11.95	-	9.00	11.00
Cili padi Hot chili	12.35	18.75	25.00	14.35	19.90	26.10	16.25	21.10	26.15	20.35	21.55	26.80	19.00	22.00	24.00
Cili padi akar (Thailand) Bird's eye chili (Thailand)	-	8.65	11.70	-	8.90	11.75	-	8.60	11.75	-	11.40	14.75	-	10.00	15.00
Cili padi kampung (Thailand) Village hot chili (Thailand)	-	14.60	18.10	-	13.45	18.65	-	13.25	18.30	-	15.65	18.15	-	14.00	18.00
Daun bawang Spring onion	4.45	6.15	8.75	5.65	7.20	10.00	7.90	9.10	12.05	9.65	9.60	12.40	8.00	7.00	10.00

(RM/kg)

Harga Purata Tanaman Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Crops by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Halia muda Young ginger	8.95	9.65	12.05	9.00	9.85	12.50	9.10	9.90	12.75	9.30	9.15	11.80	7.00	8.00	12.00
Halia muda (import) Young ginger (import)	-	7.75	9.70	-	8.05	9.85	-	8.25	10.65	-	6.85	9.25	-	8.00	10.00
Halia tua Old ginger	7.70	8.65	10.60	8.00	8.80	11.90	8.10	8.45	11.10	7.55	7.80	9.95	6.00	7.00	8.50
Halia tua (import) Old ginger (import)	-	5.65	7.80	-	7.45	9.65	-	6.70	9.65	-	5.60	7.85	-	6.50	9.00
Halia tua (Bentong) Old ginger (Bentong)	-	17.30	20.80	-	17.60	22.10	-	18.90	22.90	-	18.85	22.70	-	22.00	25.00
Kunyit Turmeric	3.00	5.20	7.50	3.10	5.70	7.95	3.45	5.70	8.15	4.70	6.20	8.55	4.50	6.00	8.00
Lengkuas Greater galangal	2.55	4.40	6.50	2.55	4.90	6.95	2.65	5.50	7.95	2.80	5.65	7.85	2.50	5.50	7.50
Limau kasturi Muskime	2.80	4.10	6.10	2.30	4.10	6.10	2.80	4.65	6.85	3.30	5.75	7.90	4.00	7.00	10.00
Limau nipis Lime	3.05	5.25	7.30	2.20	4.85	7.00	2.65	5.00	7.20	3.30	5.40	7.60	4.00	7.00	9.00
Pegaga Pennywort	3.80	7.50	10.35	3.20	7.00	9.80	2.65	7.70	10.95	3.55	8.20	11.60	3.50	10.00	12.00
Serai Lemon grass	2.40	3.90	5.50	2.35	3.50	5.40	2.25	3.70	5.55	2.20	3.80	5.55	3.00	5.00	6.50
Cekur manis Sweet shoot	1.80	3.90	6.05	2.55	4.40	6.55	2.90	5.00	7.20	3.55	5.95	8.00	5.00	5.00	7.50

Sumber: Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia, Lembaga Koko Malaysia, Lembaga Lada Malaysia, Lembaga Kenaif dan Tembaku Negara dan Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan
Source : Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB), Malaysian Pepper Board (MPB), National Kenaif and Tobacco Board (NKTB) and Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA)

Jadual
Table

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Harga Purata Ternakan Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023
Average Price of Selected Livestock by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan.-Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Ayam kacukan Cross bred	5.10	5.75	6.60	4.90	5.60	6.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayam kampung Local fowl	8.05	11.05	14.40	8.00	11.00	13.85	8.00	11.80	14.60	11.00	13.50	17.40	10.00	15.00	18.00
Ayam proses (standard) Processed chicken (standard)	-	6.95	8.15	-	6.95	8.20	-	7.60	8.80	-	8.40	9.60	-	8.80	9.50
Ayam proses (super) Processed chicken (super)	-	-	9.10	-	-	9.15	-	-	9.80	-	-	10.85	-	-	10.80
Ayam tua Culled chicken	5.45	6.30	7.85	5.30	6.40	8.20	5.60	6.70	8.35	6.70	7.45	9.65	8.00	9.00	10.00
Daging biri-biri import (beku) Imported mutton (frozen)	-	23.25	27.40	-	24.10	28.10	-	25.20	29.60	-	28.45	33.00	-	32.00	36.00
Daging lembu Local beef	-	31.80	34.30	-	30.60	33.35	-	32.85	36.95	-	34.25	38.70	-	34.00	39.00
Daging kambing Local mutton	-	37.05	40.65	-	39.30	43.60	-	43.00	47.50	-	46.80	52.30	-	48.00	52.00

(RM/kg)

Harga Purata Ternakan Terpilih mengikut Jenis, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (samb.)
Average Price of Selected Livestock by Types, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 (cont'd)

Jenis Types	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023 (Jan. - Jun/ June)		
	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail	Ladang Ex-Farm	Borong Wholesale	Runcit Retail
Telur ayam Chicken eggs															
Gred A	0.36	0.39	0.41	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.41	0.44	0.45
Gred B	0.35	0.37	0.39	0.33	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.39	0.39	0.41	0.43	0.39	0.42	0.43
Gred C	0.33	0.36	0.38	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.41
Telur itik Duck eggs															
Besar Large	0.54	0.60	0.83	0.56	0.61	0.87	0.58	0.66	0.90	0.56	0.78	1.10	0.50	1.00	1.30
Sedang Medium	0.52	0.55	0.75	0.50	0.56	0.77	0.38	0.55	0.80	0.30	0.62	0.90	0.30	0.80	1.10
Sumber: Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan Source : Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority (FAMA)															

Sumber: Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan
Source : Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority (FAMA)

Pengeluaran Produk Kayu-kayan Utama, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

Production of Major Timber Products, Malaysia, 2017 - 2021

(Meter padu/ Cubic metres)

Tahun Year	Kayu balak ¹ Logs	Kayu gergaji Sawn timber	Papan lapis Plywood	Venir Veneer	Kayu kumai Moulding
2017	10,674,264	3,262,298	2,631,820	574,713	133,583
2018	10,272,705	3,439,792	2,501,940	568,261	126,682
2019	9,062,482	3,371,450	2,149,845	472,619	231,412
2020	5,320,403	2,274,047	1,668,319	310,366	187,848
2021	5,570,255	1,936,625	1,562,329	258,537	190,456

Nota/Notes:

¹ Tidak termasuk pengeluaran kayu getah, kayu jaras, batang kelapa dan batang kelapa sawit

Excludes production of hevea logs, poles, coconut trunks and oil palm trunks

Sumber: Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah dan Jabatan Hutan Sarawak

Source: Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department and Forest Department Sarawak

Pengeluaran Produk Kayu-kayan Utama mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2021

Production of Major Timber Products by State, Malaysia, 2021

(Meter padu/ Cubic metres)

Negeri State	Kayu balak ¹ Logs	Kayu gergaji Sawn timber	Papan lapis Plywood	Venir Veneer	Kayu kumai Moulding
Jumlah Total	5,570,255	1,936,625	1,562,329	258,537	190,456
Johor	4,202	129,592	14,278	4,302	5,932
Kedah	127,877	32,500	72,108	12,978	691
Kelantan	641,337	254,655	8,474	36,777	-
Melaka	-	28,767	-	-	-
Negeri Sembilan	44,430	119,864	2,784	-	248
Pahang	771,684	466,577	39,617	8,582	90,423
Pulau Pinang	27	27,563	38,168	263	6,536
Perak	260,240	157,994	71,861	16,284	12,226
Perlis	51,283	-	-	-	-
Selangor ²	134	44,453	333	148	15,355
Terengganu	211,839	178,240	-	2,863	22,547
Sabah	1,122,292	192,796	369,801	50,372	28,236
Sarawak	2,334,910	303,624	944,905	125,968	8,262

Nota/Notes:

¹ Tidak termasuk pengeluaran kayu getah, kayu jaras, batang kelapa dan batang kelapa sawit

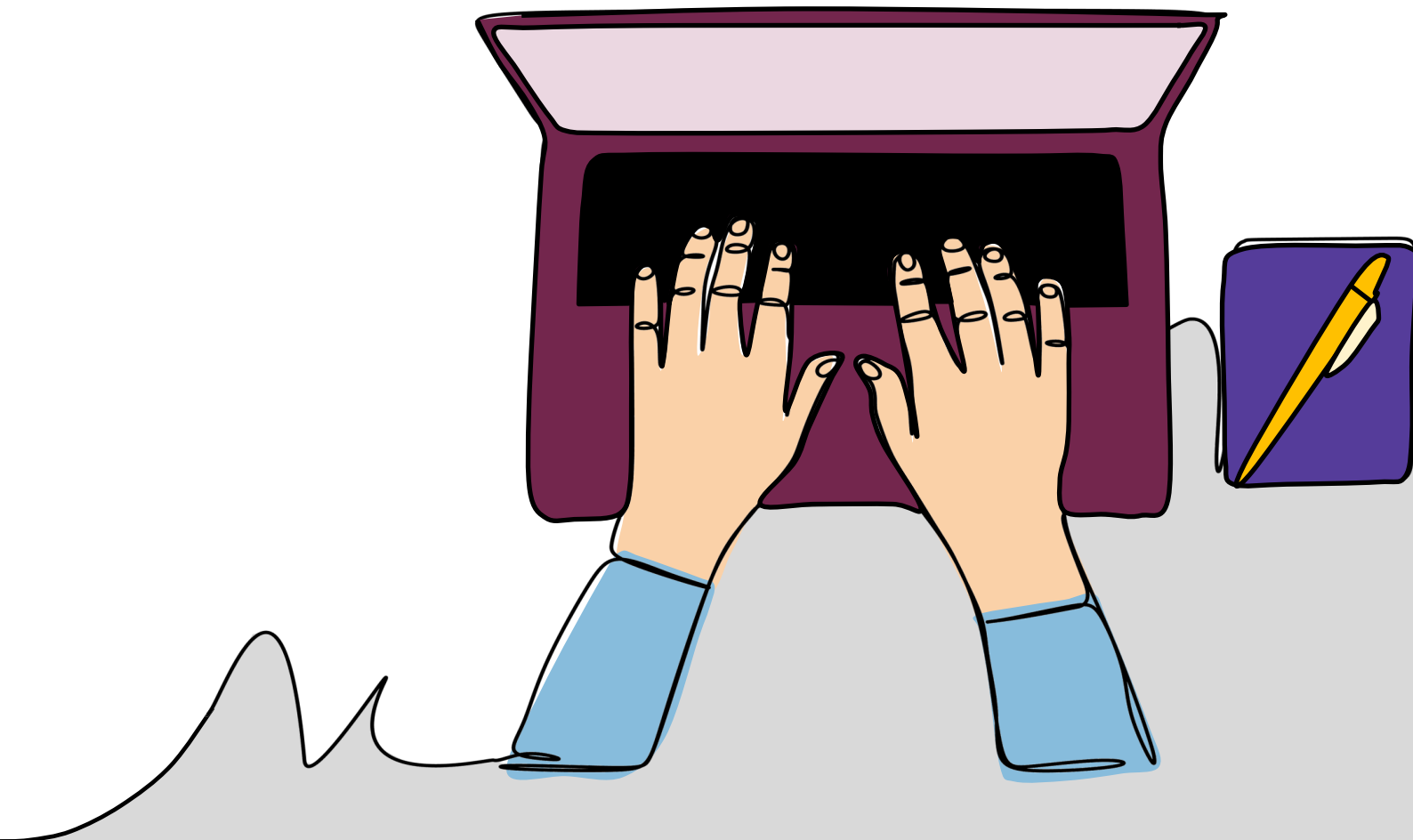
Excludes production of hevea logs, poles, coconut trunks and oil palm trunks

² Termasuk W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Includes W.P. Kuala Lumpur

Sumber: Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah dan Jabatan Hutan Sarawak

Source: Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department and Forest Department Sarawak



NOTA
TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL
NOTES

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1. Indikator pertanian

- 1.1 Indikator pertanian merupakan petunjuk untuk mengukur perkembangan sektor pertanian dan memberi gambaran komprehensif sesuatu perubahan yang berlaku dalam sektor pertanian bagi satu tempoh tertentu.
- 1.2 Antara parameter yang terlibat dalam indikator pertanian adalah Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), guna tenaga, pengeluaran, keluasan bertanam, harga dan perdagangan luar negeri.

2. Akaun negara

- 2.1 Akaun negara bagi Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) telah diasaskan semula kepada tahun 2015.
- 2.2 KDNK tahun asas 2015 merupakan pelaksanaan pengasasan semula ketujuh yang dilaksanakan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Siri asas terdahulu adalah 1970, 1978, 1987, 2000, 2005 dan 2010.
- 2.3 Pengasasan semula bermaksud KDNK pada harga malar dinilai semula menggunakan harga tahun asas terkini. Pengasasan semula dilaksanakan bagi memastikan data KDNK mencerminkan senario yang lebih tepat mengenai struktur ekonomi negara. Bagi kes Malaysia, tahun 2015 dipilih kerana ekonomi berkembang secara normal tanpa sebarang impak yang besar.
- 2.4 Pengasasan semula ini telah menambahbaik konsep dan metodologi berdasarkan saranan *System of National Accounts* (SNA).

3. Penduduk bekerja

- 3.1 Had umur bekerja bagi sesebuah negara ditentukan berdasarkan struktur umur penduduk negara tersebut yang aktif dalam ekonomi. Umur bekerja bagi analisis Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) di Malaysia merujuk kepada ahli isi rumah yang berumur 15 hingga 64 tahun semasa minggu rujukan, sama ada berada di dalam tenaga buruh atau di luar tenaga buruh¹.
- 3.2 STB menggunakan pendekatan taraf sebenar yang mana seseorang itu dikelaskan berasaskan kegiatannya dalam tenaga buruh semasa minggu rujukan. Taraf aktiviti ini terbahagi kepada kategori berikut:
 - i. **Tenaga buruh**
Tenaga buruh merujuk kepada penduduk dalam kumpulan umur bekerja sama ada bekerja atau menganggur.
 - ii. **Bekerja**
Semua orang yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga sama ada sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji. Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:
 - a. tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja.

¹ Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

- b. tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil semula.
- c. bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Mereka yang bekerja lebih daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan merupakan guna tenaga penuh.

4. Pengeluaran sektor pertanian dan keluasan bertanam

- 4.1 Data pengeluaran dan keluasan bertanam bagi sektor pertanian diperoleh daripada pelbagai agensi pertanian.
- 4.2 Pengeluaran sektor pertanian meliputi pengeluaran tanaman terpilih, hasil ternakan, akuakultur air tawar & air payau / masin, bilangan dan sembelihan ternakan direkod serta pendaratan ikan laut.
- 4.3 Keluasan bertanam merujuk kepada keluasan yang ditanam sama ada matang dan / atau belum matang. Penerbitan ini memaparkan maklumat keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih bagi padi, getah, kelapa sawit, koko, kenaf, lada, buah-buahan, sayur-sayuran, rempah ratus, herba dan bunga-bunga.

5. Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan

Menanam dan menuai tanaman ladang atau pokok-pokok renek dan mengumpul buah-buahan, herba dan tanaman liar; menternak, menjaga atau memburu haiwan dan mengeluarkan pelbagai produk ternakan; menanam, memulihara dan mendapatkan hasil hutan; membiak baka atau menangkap ikan; dan memelihara atau mengumpul pelbagai hidupan akuatik lain. Contoh pekerja kategori ini ialah penanam tanaman ladang, pembalak, penanam sayur-sayuran dan pembiak baka haiwan ternakan.

6. Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (2015=100)

- 6.1 Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) bertujuan untuk mengukur kadar perubahan sebenar dalam pengeluaran komoditi perindustrian bagi satu tempoh masa. Pembentukan IPP telah menggunakan 2015 sebagai tahun asas. Tahun asas 2015 menggantikan tahun asas 2010 yang telah digunakan sebelum ini.
- 6.2 Konsep dan definisi yang digunakan adalah berdasarkan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008, Ver.1.0 yang selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4*.

7. Indeks Harga Pengguna (2010=100)

- 7.1 Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) mengukur perubahan peratus kos pembelian mengikut masa bagi "bakul" tetap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mewakili corak purata pembelian oleh sekumpulan penduduk pada sesuatu tempoh masa yang ditetapkan.
- 7.2 "Bakul" ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan yang mempunyai kualiti dan kuantiti yang seakan-akan sama atau tidak berubah, mengandungi item yang

berada lama atau boleh diukur secara berterusan di pasaran berbanding dengan masa.

- 7.3 Perubahan harga barangan yang berlaku dalam “bakul” ini adalah disebabkan oleh perubahan harga yang sebenarnya sahaja, iaitu perubahan harga ini tidak berkaitan langsung dengan perubahan pada kuantiti atau kualiti barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.
- 7.4 Barangan dan perkhidmatan yang diliputi dalam “bakul” ini adalah luas, dikelaskan berpandu kepada *United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose* (COICOP) dalam 12 kumpulan berikut:
- Makanan dan Minuman Bukan Beralkohol
 - Minuman Beralkohol dan Tembakau
 - Pakaian dan Kasut
 - Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas dan Bahan Api Lain
 - Hiasan, Perkakasan dan Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah
 - Kesihatan
 - Pengangkutan
 - Komunikasi
 - Perkhidmatan Rekreasi dan Kebudayaan
 - Pendidikan
 - Restoran dan Hotel
 - Pelbagai Barangan dan Perkhidmatan

8. Perdagangan luar negeri

- 8.1 Import merujuk kepada sesuatu barang yang dibawa masuk ke dalam negara sama ada terus atau disimpan di gudang-gudang yang dikawal tanpa mengira sama ada barang tersebut adalah untuk kegunaan sendiri, diproses, digunakan dalam perkilangan atau diekspor semula.
- 8.2 Eksport merujuk kepada sesuatu barang (keluaran atau buatan tempatan atau diimport untuk diekspor semula) yang dibawa keluar dari negara.
- 8.3 Imbangan perdagangan ialah perbezaan antara nilai eksport dan import. Apabila eksport melebihi import, ia direkodkan sebagai lebihan manakala defisit dicatatkan apabila import melebihi eksport.

9. Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah

Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah adalah segala perbelanjaan untuk kegunaan persendirian ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan sepanjang tempoh rujukan. Definisi perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah yang diguna pakai dalam Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah mengikut konsep dan garis panduan oleh United Nations menerusi penerbitan *A System of National Accounts, 2008* dan *Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth, 2013* yang diterbitkan oleh *The Organisation for Economics Co-operation and Development (OECD)*.

10. Kadar sara diri (SSR)

Kadar sara diri menerangkan sejauh mana bekalan komoditi pertanian sesebuah negara dapat memenuhi permintaan domestik. Kadar sara diri yang mencapai 100 peratus atau lebih menunjukkan pengeluaran komoditi pertanian adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik.

$$\text{Kadar Sara Diri (SSR)} = \frac{\text{Pengeluaran}}{(\text{Pengeluaran} + \text{Import}) - \text{Eksport}} \times 100\%$$

11. Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR)

Kadar kebergantungan import menerangkan kebergantungan sesebuah negara kepada import komoditi pertanian dalam memenuhi keperluan domestik. Semakin tinggi IDR menunjukkan semakin banyak bekalan komoditi pertanian yang diimport.

$$\text{Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR)} = \frac{\text{Import}}{(\text{Pengeluaran} + \text{Import}) - \text{Eksport}} \times 100\%$$

12. Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC)

PCC merujuk kepada amaun penggunaan makanan oleh setiap penduduk dalam setahun. PCC diukur dalam kilogram setahun.

$$\text{Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC)} = \frac{\text{Makanan (tan metrik)}}{\text{Penduduk}} \times 100\%$$

13. Pembundaran

Jumlah bagi komponen mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar dalam jadual penerbitan disebabkan oleh pembundaran angka.

14. Simbol dan singkatan

Simbol dan singkatan berikut digunakan dalam penerbitan ini:

t.t.t.l.	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
kg	kilogram
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
e	anggaran
p	awalan
r	pindaan
..	tidak diperoleh
0.0	kurang daripada 0.05
-	tiada data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan

1. Agricultural indicators

- 1.1 *Agricultural indicators are indicators that measure the growth of agriculture sector and provide a comprehensive picture of the changes taking in the agriculture sector for a certain period.*
- 1.2 *Among the parameters related to the agricultural indicators are Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, production, planted areas, prices and external trade.*

2. National accounts

- 2.1 *A national account of Gross Domestic Products (GDP) has been rebased to the year 2015.*
- 2.2 *GDP base year 2015 is the seventh rebase exercise implemented by Department of Statistics Malaysia. The previous series of base years were 1970, 1978, 1987, 2000, 2005 and 2010.*
- 2.3 *Rebasing of GDP means that GDP at a constant price is revalued by using the latest base year price. Rebase is carried out to ensure that the GDP data reflect a more accurate scenario of the country's economic structure. In Malaysia, the year 2015 is chosen as the economy expanded at a normal price without any significant impact.*
- 2.4 *The rebase has further enhanced the concepts and methodologies based on the recommendation by the System of National Accounts (SNA).*

3. Employed person

- 3.1 *The working-age limit for a country is determined based on the age structure of the economically active population of the country. Working age for the analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in Malaysia refers to household members between the age of 15 to 64 years during the reference week, who are either in the labour force or outside the labour force¹.*
- 3.2 *The LFS uses the actual status approach, where a person is classified based on labour force activity during the reference week. The activity status is categorised as follows:*
 - i. **Labour force**
Labour force refers to the population in the working age group who are either employed or unemployed.
 - ii. **Employed**
All persons who, at any time during the reference week worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain either as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker. They are also considered as employed if they:
 - a. *did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farm, enterprise or other family enterprises to return to.*
 - b. *were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work.*

¹ Survey of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods.

- c. were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.

Persons who were employed more than 30 hours during the reference week are considered to be in full employment.

4. Production of agriculture sector and planted areas

- 4.1 Data production and planted areas for the agriculture sector are obtained from various agencies.
- 4.2 Production agricultural sector covers the production of selected crops, livestock, freshwater & brackishwater aquaculture, number of livestock and the recorded slaughter of livestock as well as marine fish landings.
- 4.3 Planted area refers to the area which is either mature and/or immature. This publication presents information on planted areas for selected crops comprise paddy, rubber, oil palm, cocoa, kenaf, pepper, fruits, vegetables, spices, herbs and flowers.

5. Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers

Grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, gather wild fruit, herbs and vegetables, breed, tend or hunt animals, produce a variety of animal husbandry products, cultivate, conserve and gather other forms of aquatic life. Examples of employees in this category are field crop growers, logger, vegetable growers and breeder of livestock.

6. Industrial Production Index (2015=100)

- 6.1 The Industrial Production Index (IPI) is to measure the rate of change in the production of industrial commodities in real terms over time. Compilation of Industrial Production Index (IPI) used 2015 as the base year. The base year 2015 replaces the base year 2010 which has been used before.
- 6.2 Concepts and definitions used were based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008, Ver.1.0 which adheres to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev.4.

7. Consumer Price Index (2010=100)

- 7.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the percentage change through time in the cost of purchasing a constant "basket" of goods and services representing the average pattern of purchases made by a particular population group in a specified period.
- 7.2 The "basket" is of an unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality of goods and services, consisting of items for which there are continually measurable market prices over time.
- 7.3 Changes in the costs of items in the "basket" are therefore due only to pure price movements, i.e. price movements that are not associated with changes in the quality and/or quantity of the set of consumer goods and services in the basket.

7.4 This “basket” covers a wide range of goods and services, classified according to the United Nations Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) in the following 12 groups:

- Food and Non-alcoholic Beverages
- Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco
- Clothing and Footwear
- Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels
- Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Household Maintenance
- Health
- Transport
- Communication
- Recreation Services and Culture
- Education
- Restaurants and Hotels
- Miscellaneous Goods and Service

8. External trade

8.1 Imports refer to goods that are brought into the country either directly or into a bonded warehouse, irrespective of whether such goods are for consumption, to be processed, used in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries.

8.2 Exports refer to goods (locally produced or manufactured or imported for subsequent re-export) that are taken out of the country.

8.3 The balance of trade is the difference between the value of exports and imports. When exports exceed imports it is recorded as a surplus while a deficit is registered when imports exceed exports.

9. Household consumption expenditure

Household consumption expenditure is the expenditure incurred by private households on the consumption of goods and services during the reference period. The definition of household consumption expenditure used in the Household Expenditure Survey based on the concepts and guidelines by the United Nations as published in A System of National Accounts, 2008 and Framework for Statistics on the Distribution of Household Income, Consumption and Wealth, 2013 published by The Organisation for Economics Co-operation and Development (OECD).

10. Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR)

Self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) explains the extent to which a country's supply of agricultural commodities to meet the domestic demands. SSR that reaches 100 per cent or more indicates the production of agriculture commodities is sufficient to meet the domestic needs.

$$\text{Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR)} = \frac{\text{Production}}{(\text{Production} + \text{Imports}) - \text{Exports}} \times 100\%$$

11. Import Dependency ratio (IDR)

IDR explains a country's dependence on imports of agricultural commodities to meet domestic needs. The higher IDR shows the more supply of agricultural commodities to be imported.

$$\text{Import Dependency Ratio (IDR)} = \frac{\text{Imports}}{(\text{Production} + \text{Imports}) - \text{Exports}} \times 100\%$$

12. Per Capita Consumption (PCC)

PCC refers to the amount of food consumed by each person per year. The PCC is measured in kilograms per year.

$$\text{Per Capita Consumption (PCC)} = \frac{\text{Food (tonnes)}}{\text{Population}} \times 100\%$$

13. Rounding

The sum of components may differ from the totals in the tables presented in this publication due to rounding.

14. Symbols and abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations have been used throughout the publication:

t.t.t.l.	not elsewhere classified
kg	kilogramme
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
e	estimate
p	preliminary
r	revised
..	not available
0.0	less than 0.05
-	no data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan



SUMBER DATA *DATA* *SOURCES*

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PERKARA SUBJECTS	AGENSI AGENCY
Akaun Negara <i>National Accounts</i> Guna tenaga <i>Employment</i> Penduduk <i>Population</i> Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian <i>Index of Industrial Production</i> Indeks Harga Pengguna <i>Consumer Price Index</i> Perbelanjaan penggunaan isi rumah <i>Household consumption expenditure</i> Kadar sara diri <i>Self-sufficiency ratio</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)</i>
Pengeluaran tanaman dan keluasan bertanam bagi tanaman terpilih <i>Production and planted area for selected crops</i>	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia <i>Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)</i> Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia <i>Department of Agriculture Malaysia (DOA)</i> Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia <i>Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)</i> Lembaga Koko Malaysia (LKM) <i>Malaysian Cocoa Board (MCB)</i> Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Malaysia (LKTN) <i>National Kenaf and Tobacco Board (NKTB)</i> Lembaga Lada Malaysia <i>Malaysian Pepper Board (MPB)</i>
Pengeluaran hasil ternakan <i>Production of livestock products</i> Sembelihan ternakan yang direkod <i>Recorded slaughter of livestock</i> Bilangan ternakan <i>Number of livestock</i>	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar <i>Department of Veterinary Services (DVS)</i>

PERKARA SUBJECTS	AGENSI AGENCY
Pendaratan ikan laut <i>Landings of marine fish</i> Pengeluaran akuakultur air tawar dan air payau / masin <i>Aquaculture production of freshwater and brackishwater</i> Pengeluaran dan nilai ikan hiasan <i>Production and value of ornamental fish</i>	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia <i>Department of Fisheries, Malaysia (DOF)</i>
Harga purata tanaman dan ternakan terpilih <i>Average price of selected crops and livestock</i>	Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan <i>Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA)</i>
Harga purata ikan marin terpilih <i>Average price of selected marine fish</i>	Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM) <i>Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia</i>
Perdagangan luar negeri sektor Pertanian <i>External trade for agriculture sector</i>	Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</i>
Pengeluaran produk kayu-kayan <i>Production of timber products</i>	Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia, Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah dan Jabatan Hutan Sarawak <i>Forest Department of Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah Forestry Department and Forest Department Sarawak</i>
Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi komoditi tanaman dan ternakan terpilih, Dunia dan Asia <i>Top production on selected crop and livestock commodities, World and Asia</i> Pengeluaran tertinggi bagi tangkapan ikan dan akuakultur, Dunia dan Asia <i>Top production of fish capture and aquaculture, World and Asia</i>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Statistical Database
Pengeluaran padi bagi Negara ASEAN terpilih <i>Production of paddy for selected ASEAN countries</i>	ASEAN Food Security Information System (AFSIS)