



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

AKAUN PEMBEKALAN DAN PENGGUNAAN KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

2021-2025



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

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

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation's economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

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

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan (SUA) Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, memaparkan statistik pengeluaran, eksport dan import serta indikator kadar sara diri, kadar kebergantungan import dan penggunaan per kapita bagi komoditi pertanian terpilih. Statistik dan indikator ini merupakan petunjuk penting bagi melihat kedudukan pertanian negara terutama dalam menentukan jaminan bekalan makanan yang mencukupi.

Penyusunan SUA adalah berdasarkan konsep dan garis panduan daripada *Food Balance Sheets - A Handbook* yang dikeluarkan oleh *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations* (FAO), Rome, 2001 dan *Guidelines for the Compilation of Food Balance Sheet* oleh FAO, 2017. Penerbitan ini boleh membantu agensi kerajaan, pembuat dasar dan penyelidik dalam menilai situasi semasa dan merancang pembangunan sektor pertanian sebagai sumber bahan makanan kepada penduduk dan bahan mentah bagi pembangunan industri berasaskan pertanian untuk kemajuan negara dan kesejahteraan rakyat.

Penerbitan ini mengandungi tiga bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini memaparkan ringkasan penemuan manakala bahagian kedua memuatkan jadual terperinci siri masa mengikut komoditi pertanian terpilih bagi membantu pengguna membuat analisis. Sementara itu, bahagian terakhir mengandungi nota teknikal untuk menerangkan konsep dan definisi bagi memudahkan pengguna memahami statistik yang diterbitkan.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah menyumbang dalam penyediaan penerbitan ini. Pandangan dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amat dihargai.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

September 2026

PREFACE

Supply and Utilization Accounts (SUA) of Selected Agricultural Commodities, Malaysia, shows statistics on production, exports and imports as well as indicators of self-sufficiency ratio, import dependency ratio and per capita consumption for selected agricultural commodities. These statistics and indicators serve as important indicators of the national agricultural situation, particularly in determining sufficient food supply security.

The compilation of SUA is based on the concepts and guidelines from Food Balance Sheets - A Handbook published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, 2001 and Guidelines for the Compilation of Food Balance Sheet by FAO, 2017. This publication could assist government agencies, policy makers and researchers in assessing the current situation and planning the development of the agricultural sector as food sources for the population as well as a raw material sources in the development of agriculture-based industries for progress of the country and well-being of the people.

This publication consists of three main parts. The first part of this publication shows the summary of findings while the second part contains detailed time series tables by selected agricultural commodities to facilitate analysis. Meanwhile, the last part contains technical notes that explain the concepts and definition to assist users in understanding the published statistics.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and contribution rendered by all parties in making this publication a success. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Chief Statistician Malaysia

September 2026

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Kadar Sara Diri (SSR), 2025

	3 Teratas			3 Terbawah		
	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan
	Tebu  216.2%	Betik  132.3%	Tembikai  124.9%	Halia  20.3%	Mangga  9.6%	Bawang kecil  0.06%
	Daging itik  127.1%	Telur ayam  108.6%	Telur itik  100.5%	Daging babi  64.4%	Daging lembu/kerbau  18.4%	Daging kambing/bebiri  9.3%
	Tuna  118.6%	Siakap  114.0%	Cencaru  103.2%	Sotong  78.7%	Bawal  76.1%	Mackerel  75.6%

Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC), 2025

	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan
	Beras  77.1 kg/tahun	Kelapa  26.4 kg/tahun	Durian  16.4 kg/tahun	Belimbing  0.2 kg/tahun	Ubi kayu  0.1 kg/tahun	Tebu  0.002 kg/tahun
	Daging ayam  54.4 kg/tahun	Telur ayam  21.4 kg/tahun	Daging babi  16.1 kg/tahun	Daging kambing/bebiri  1.5 kg/tahun	Daging itik  1.5 kg/tahun	Telur itik  0.7 kg/tahun
	Mackerel  5.6 kg/tahun	Udang  4.0 kg/tahun	Selayang  3.0 kg/tahun	Ikan merah  0.4 kg/tahun	Pari  0.4 kg/tahun	Ketam  0.3 kg/tahun

Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR), 2025

	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan	Tanaman	Ternakan	Perikanan
	Bawang besar  100.0%	Bawang putih  100.0%	Epal  100.0%	Cempedak/nangka  0.2%	Nanas  0.1%	Belimbing  0.002%
	Daging kambing/bebiri  90.7%	Daging lembu/kerbau  82.6%	Susu segar  40.3%	Telur itik  0.3%	Daging itik  0.2%	Telur ayam  -
	Sotong  68.0%	Ketam  35.4%	Mackerel  30.3%	Ikan merah  1.5%	Kerisi  0.1%	Patin  0.01%



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SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2021-2025

Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR), 2025

	Top 3			Bottom 3		
Crops	Sugarcane  216.2%	Papaya  132.3%	Watermelon  124.9%	Ginger  20.3%	Mango  9.6%	Shallot  0.06%
Livestock	Duck meat  127.1%	Chicken egg  108.6%	Duck egg  100.5%	Pork  64.4%	Beef  18.4%	Mutton  9.3%
Fisheries	Tuna  118.6%	Seabass  114.0%	Torpedo scad  103.2%	Cuttlefish  78.7%	Pomfret  76.1%	Mackerel  75.6%

Per Capita Consumption (PCC), 2025

Crops	Rice  77.1 kg/year	Coconut  26.4 kg/year	Durian  16.4 kg/year	Starfruit  0.2 kg/year	Cassava  0.1 kg/year	Sugarcane  0.002 kg/year
Livestock	Chicken meat  54.4 kg/year	Chicken egg  21.4 kg/year	Pork  16.1 kg/year	Mutton  1.5 kg/year	Duck meat  1.5 kg/year	Duck egg  0.7 kg/year
Fisheries	Mackerel  5.6 kg/year	Shrimp  4.0 kg/year	Sardine  3.0 kg/year	Red snapper  0.4 kg/year	Stingray  0.4 kg/year	Crab  0.3 kg/year

Import Dependency Ratio (IDR), 2025

Crops	Onion  100.0%	Garlic  100.0%	Apple  100.0%	Jackfruit  0.2%	Pineapple  0.1%	Starfruit  0.002%
Livestock	Mutton  90.7%	Beef  82.6%	Fresh milk  40.3%	Duck egg  0.3%	Duck meat  0.2%	Chicken egg  -%
Fisheries	Cuttlefish  68.0%	Crab  35.4%	Mackerel  30.3%	Red snapper  1.5%	Threadfin bream  0.1%	River catfish  0.01%



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RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

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PENGENALAN

Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih (SUA) merupakan akaun imbalan yang memaparkan elemen pembekalan (pengeluaran dan import) dan penggunaan (eksport, benih, makanan ternakan, kerugian, prosesan dan makanan) dalam kuantiti fizikal. Ia merupakan asas kepada pengiraan tiga indikator pertanian iaitu Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC), Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR). Indikator ini penting dalam menganalisis trend pembekalan dan penggunaan sesuatu komoditi pertanian negara di samping sebagai mekanisme menilai kedudukan pertanian negara terutama dalam menentukan jaminan bekalan makanan yang mencukupi.

A. PENGELUARAN, IMPORT, EKSPORT DAN PENGGUNAAN PER KAPITA (PCC) BAGI KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

Pengeluaran bagi 33 komoditi pertanian terpilih pada 2025 mencatatkan peningkatan. Import bagi 40 item pertanian terpilih dan eksport bagi 28 item pertanian turut mencatatkan peningkatan dalam tempoh yang sama.

Buah-buahan Terpilih

Pengeluaran bagi lapan jenis buah-buahan terpilih mencatatkan peningkatan pada 2025 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kelapa kekal sebagai buah-buahan dengan pengeluaran tertinggi iaitu 702.2 ribu tan metrik. Peningkatan pengeluaran paling ketara direkodkan oleh nanas iaitu 39.3 ribu tan metrik dan pisang 31.6 ribu tan metrik.

Jumlah tertinggi import pada 2025 pula dicatatkan oleh kelapa iaitu 271.3 ribu tan metrik, namun menurun 11.2 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Dari segi eksport, tembikai merekodkan jumlah tertinggi pada 2025 iaitu 48.5 ribu tan metrik, 33.3 peratus daripada jumlah pengeluaran tempatan. Jumlah tersebut meningkat 0.2 peratus berbanding 2024.

Dari aspek ketersediaan untuk penggunaan, kelapa merupakan buah-buahan yang paling banyak tersedia bagi setiap penduduk pada 2025 dengan 26.4 kg/tahun. Ini diikuti durian, 16.4 kg/tahun dan nanas, 12.2 kg/tahun.



Tembikai merekodkan jumlah eksport tertinggi dengan 48.5 ribu tan metrik pada 2025.



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 1: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Belimbing	2025	7,576.9	0.1	1,371.3	0.2
	2024	7,388.5	0.1	1,433.9	0.2
Betik	2025	57,616.9	608.3	14,684.8	1.2
	2024	46,975.5	930.6	14,918.6	0.9
Buah naga	2025	28,212.5	5,497.3	5,242.6	0.8
	2024	26,997.8	4,133.0	4,901.0	0.8
Cempedak/ nangka	2025	62,623.9	129.0	5,858.4	1.6
	2024	64,050.6	347.8	6,226.2	1.6
Durian	2025	600,319.0	11,846.8	35,315.7	16.4
	2024	568,806.8	10,563.3	30,754.9 ^r	15.6
Jagung manis	2025	52,735.8	2,199.2	11,726.0	1.1
	2024	58,649.9	2,041.5	9,187.0	1.3
Jambu batu	2025	49,920.6	5,338.2	4,854.9	1.4
	2024	48,155.9	3,676.7	4,109.7	1.3
Kelapa	2025	702,198.5	271,284.6	9,258.5	26.4
	2024	673,553.4	305,385.1	8,217.1	26.8
Langsat	2025	19,764.1	1,228.4	121.7	0.6
	2024	43,009.8 ^r	2,686.1	200.6	1.3
Limau besar/ bali	2025	23,227.5	5,170.0	2,457.4	0.7
	2024	23,552.5	2,956.3	2,738.8	0.6
Mangga	2025	6,347.2	73,687.1	13,584.3	1.8
	2024	8,628.2	48,838.0	15,618.8	1.2
Manggis	2025	22,319.0	6,692.5	5,197.6	0.7
	2024	30,230.9	3,823.8	2,568.6	0.9
Nanas	2025	556,187.4	810.4	10,712.3	12.2
	2024	516,870.3	880.1	11,632.7	11.3
Pisang	2025	367,057.4	32,446.4	23,008.1	10.3
	2024	335,444.0	32,862.1	23,712.1	9.5
Rambutan	2025	47,209.5	2,591.7	1,187.0	1.3
	2024	56,333.3	1,817.8	1,496.7	1.5
Tembikai	2025	145,599.2	19,519.4	48,533.0	3.2
	2024	167,611.1	16,937.2	48,444.8	3.8

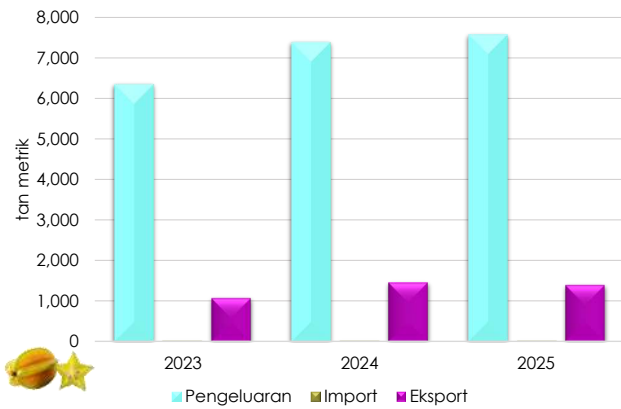
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- Langsat adalah termasuk duku langsung, dokong dan langsung
- Tembikai adalah termasuk tembikai wangi dan tembikai susu

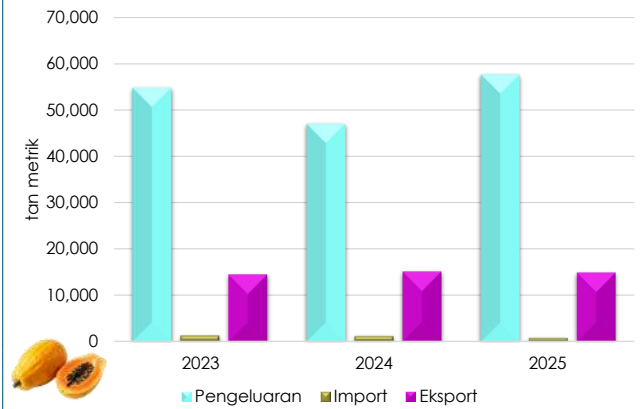


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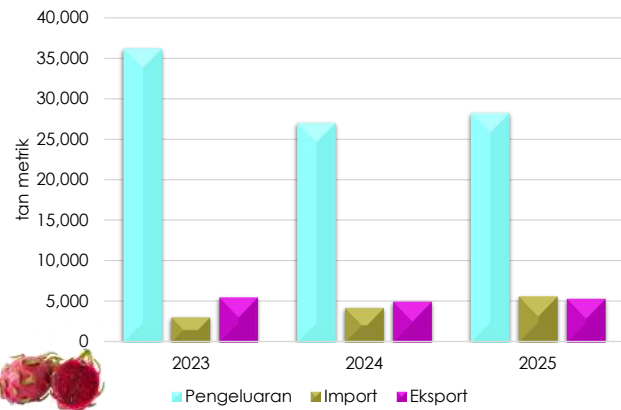
Carta 1: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Belimbing, 2023-2025



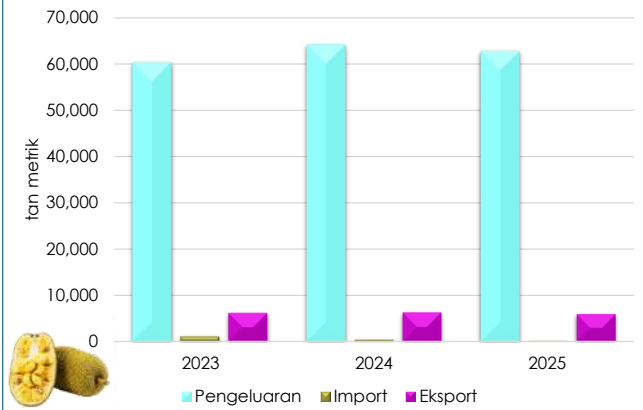
Carta 2: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Betik, 2023-2025



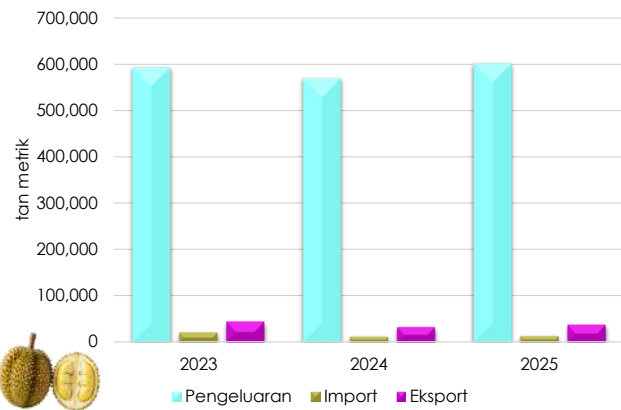
Carta 3: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Buah Naga, 2023-2025



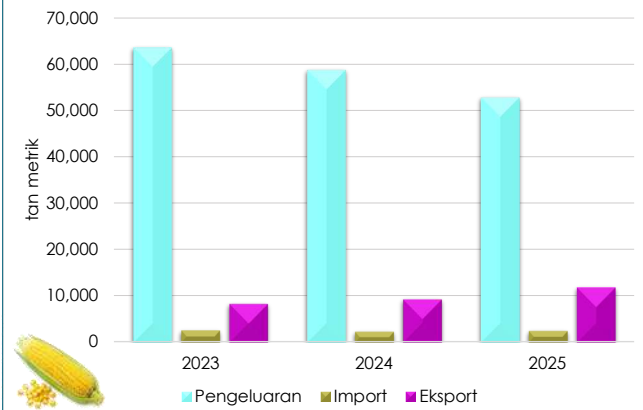
Carta 4: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cempedak/ Nangka, 2023-2025



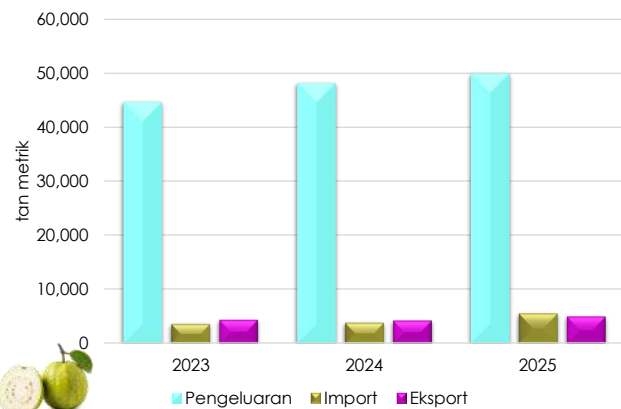
Carta 5: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Durian, 2023-2025



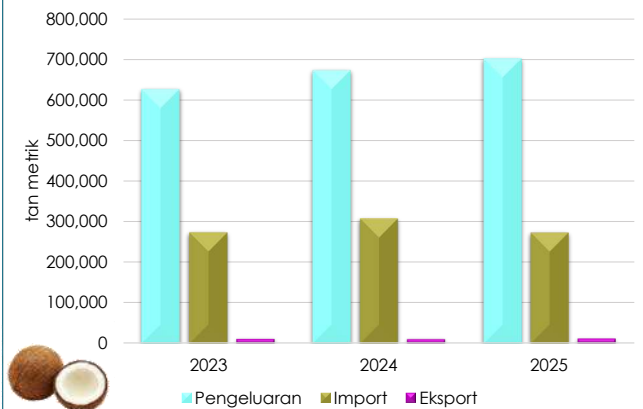
Carta 6: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jagung Manis, 2023-2025



Carta 7: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jambu Batu, 2023-2025

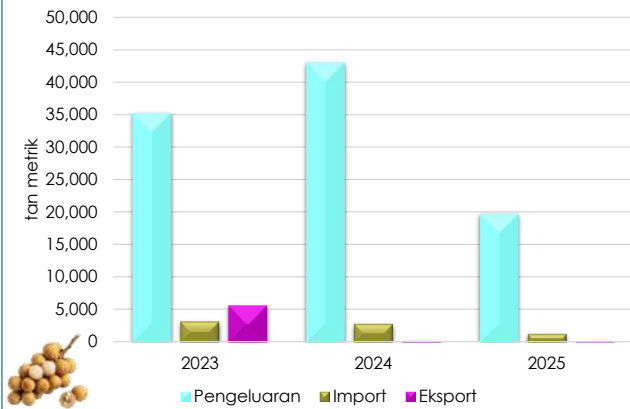


Carta 8: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kelapa, 2023-2025

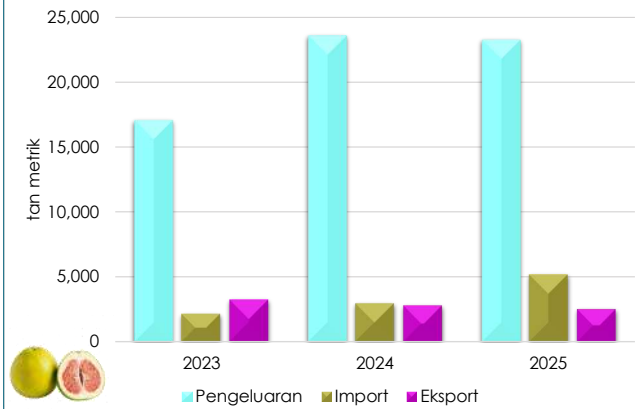


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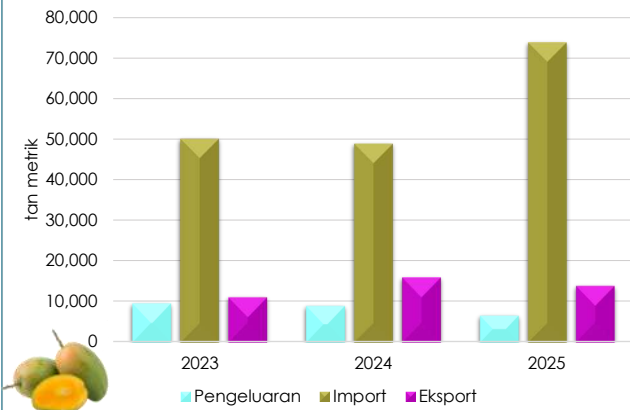
Carta 9: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Langsung, 2023-2025



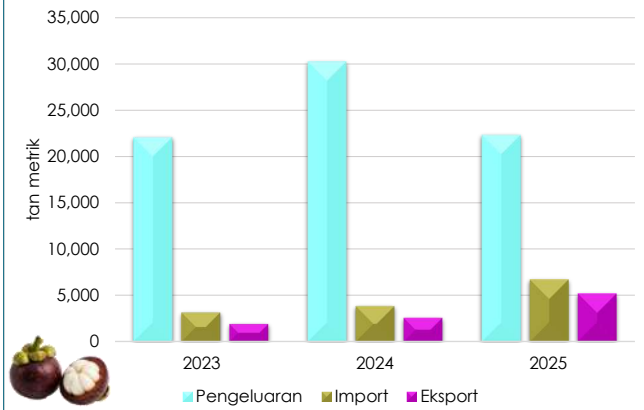
Carta 10: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Limau Besar/ Bali, 2023-2025



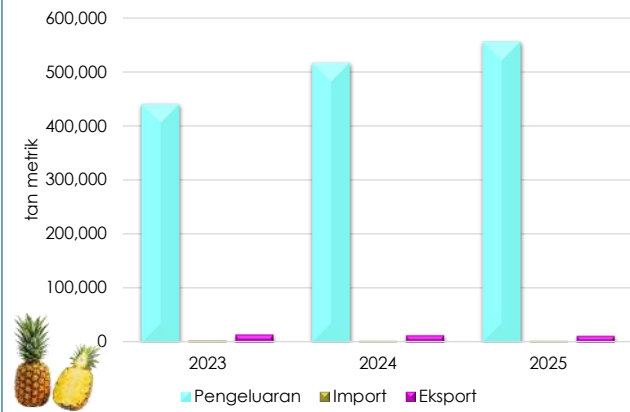
Carta 11: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mangga, 2023-2025



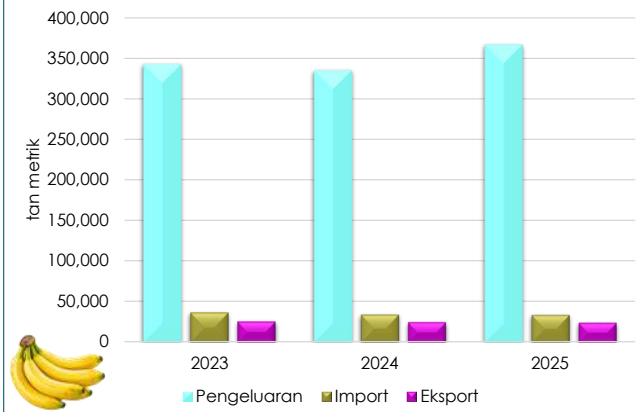
Carta 12: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Manggis, 2023-2025



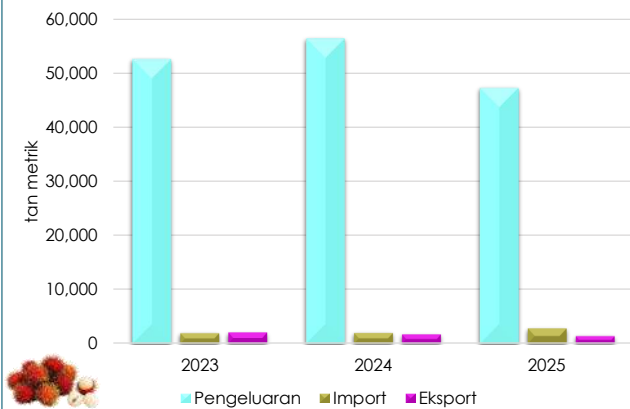
Carta 13: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Nanas, 2023-2025



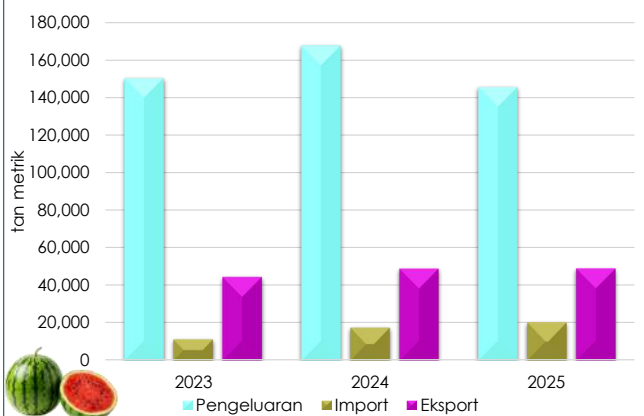
Carta 14: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pisang, 2023-2025



Carta 15: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Rambutan, 2023-2025



Carta 16: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tembikai, 2023-2025



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Pengeluaran tertinggi dalam kalangan sayur-sayuran terpilih pada 2025 direkodkan oleh tomato iaitu 308.7 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 19.1 peratus (49.5 ribu tan metrik) berbanding 2024. Kacang buncis pula mencatatkan pertumbuhan pengeluaran tertinggi, dengan peningkatan 29.1 peratus (4.3 ribu tan metrik) berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, jumlah pengeluaran kacang buncis kekal terendah iaitu 19.2 ribu tan metrik.

Lapan sayur-sayuran terpilih mencatatkan peningkatan import pada 2025 berbanding 2024. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh kobis bulat dengan 3.8 ribu tan metrik (2.2%). Manakala, cili merekodkan penurunan kuantiti import tertinggi dengan 6.0 ribu tan metrik (7.1%).

Bayam merekodkan peningkatan kuantiti eksport tertinggi pada 2025, iaitu 1.8 ribu tan metrik (24.9%) berbanding 2024. Sebaliknya, eksport kacang panjang menurun 0.9 ribu tan metrik (14.9%) dalam tempoh yang sama.

Dari aspek ketersediaan untuk penggunaan, kobis bulat mencatatkan penggunaan per kapita (PCC) tertinggi iaitu 8.7 kg/tahun pada 2025, meningkat 0.7 kg berbanding 2024. Ini diikuti tomato dan sawi dengan masing-masing 7.2 kg dan 4.7 kg/tahun. Kacang buncis merekodkan PCC terendah, iaitu 0.5 kg/tahun, namun meningkat 0.1 kg berbanding 2024.

Tomato mencatatkan pengeluaran tertinggi pada 2025 iaitu mencecah 308.7 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 19.1 peratus.



Paparan 2: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

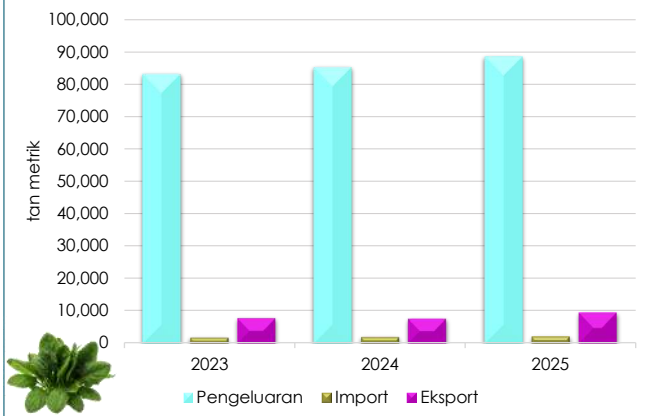
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Bayam	2025	88,402.7	1,867.4	9,203.0	2.3
	2024	85,155.4	1,739.2	7,370.1	2.3
Bendi	2025	70,282.1	768.9	4,168.0	1.8
	2024	70,202.6	847.0	3,944.1	1.8
Cili	2025	40,978.8	77,892.9	4,087.2	2.4
	2024	45,058.2	83,853.0	3,198.4	2.7
Kacang buncis	2025	19,208.6	931.0	3,331.4	0.5
	2024	14,880.4	754.2	3,513.0	0.4
Kacang panjang	2025	55,383.8	2,334.7	5,236.8	1.5
	2024	62,894.3	1,976.7	6,156.5	1.7
Kobis bulat	2025	126,003.7	175,369.3	4,350.5	8.7
	2024	119,803.4	171,544.2	3,731.5	8.0

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

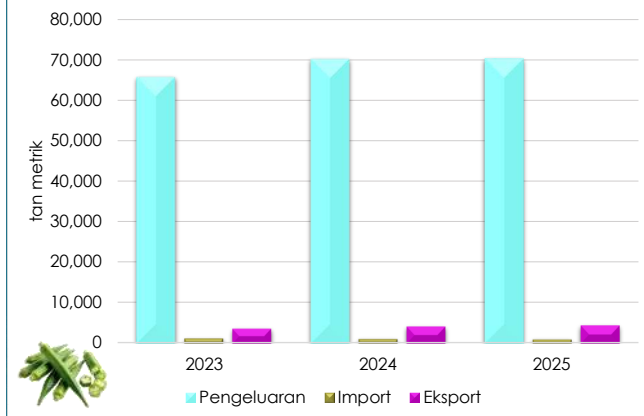
Paparan 2: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025 (samb.)

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Salad	2025	149,501.1	10,174.5	16,440.9	4.2
	2024	148,196.5	9,073.1	15,091.8	4.2
Sawi	2025	161,357.5	3,788.9	888.9	4.7
	2024	157,360.6	6,903.5	1,107.7	4.7
Terung	2025	63,071.8	5,313.7	8,104.6	1.7
	2024	56,468.9	4,804.3	7,034.4	1.6
Timun	2025	110,750.2	12,593.5	19,516.0	3.0
	2024	106,784.6	12,351.5	18,122.3	2.9
Tomato	2025	308,668.9	9,774.6	36,365.3	7.2
	2024	259,178.9	7,021.8	36,855.9	5.9

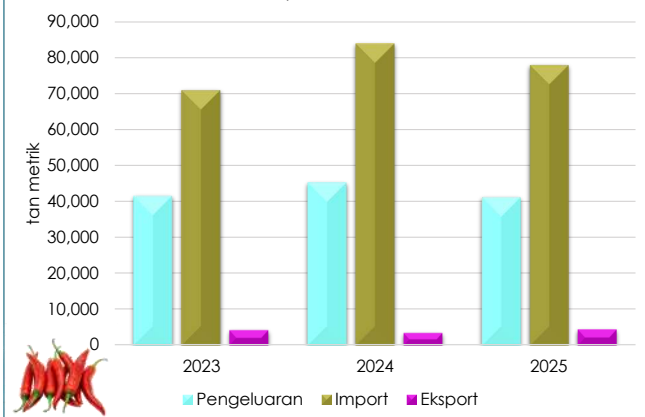
Carta 17: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bayam, 2023-2025



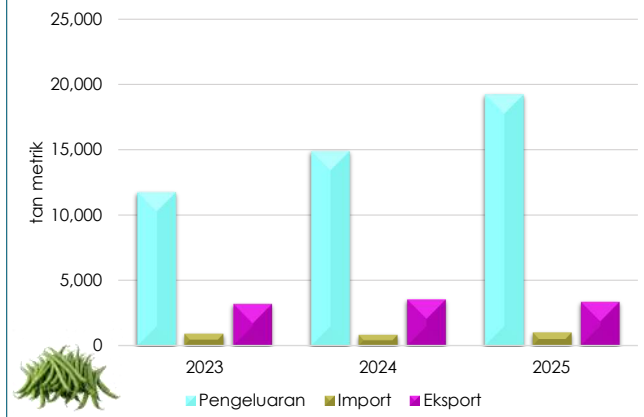
Carta 18: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bendi, 2023-2025



Carta 19: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cili, 2023-2025

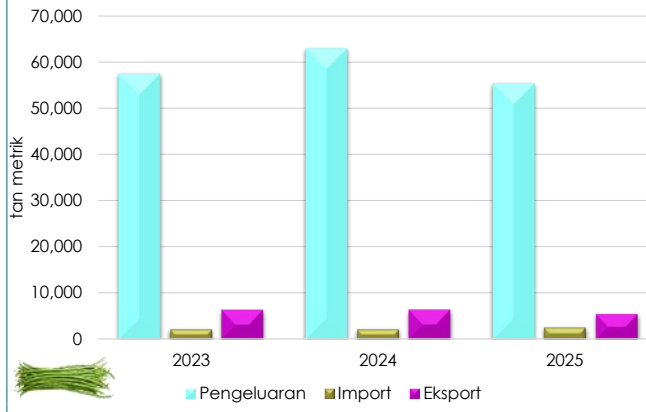


Carta 20: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kacang Buncis, 2023-2025

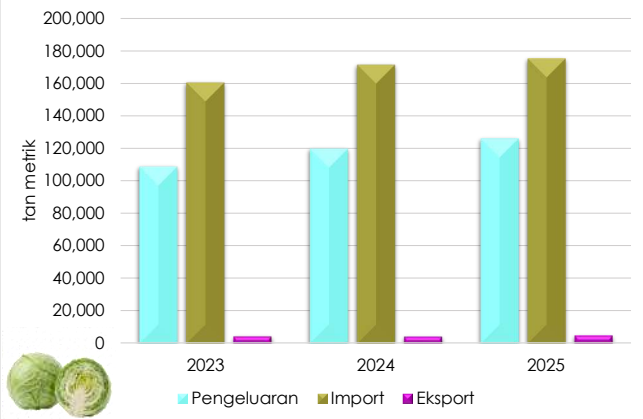


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

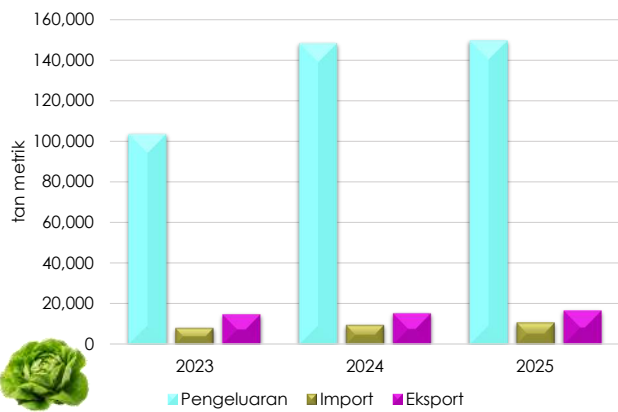
Carta 21: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kacang Panjang, 2023-2025



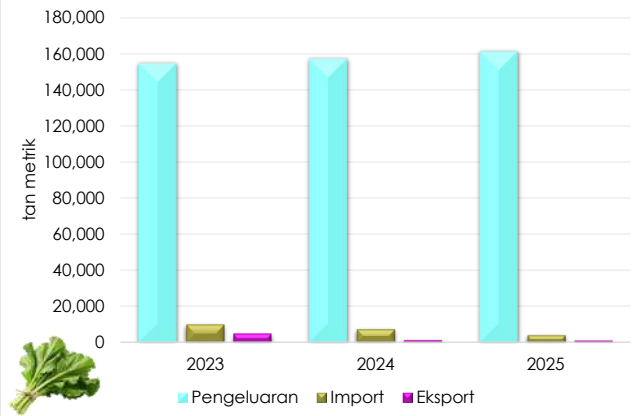
Carta 22: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kobis Bulat, 2023-2025



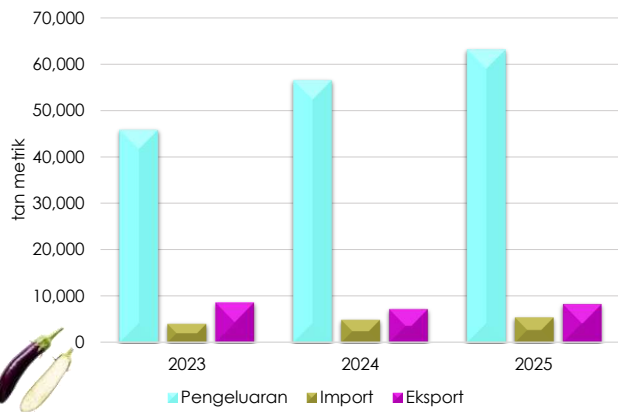
Carta 23: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Salad, 2023-2025



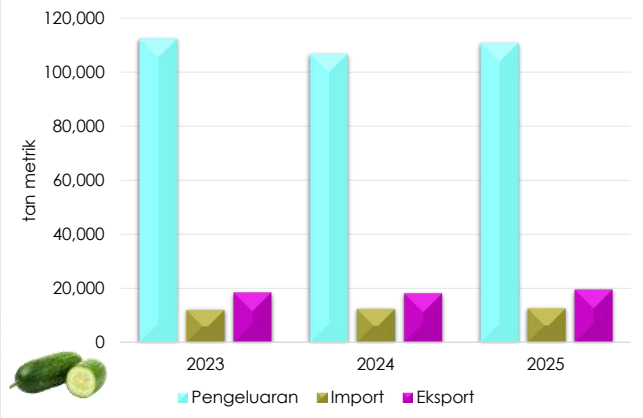
Carta 24: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sawi, 2023-2025



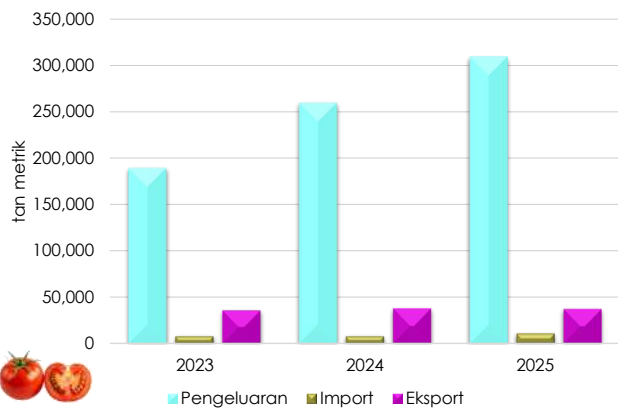
Carta 25: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Terung, 2023-2025



Carta 26: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Timun, 2023-2025



Carta 27: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tomato, 2023-2025



Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Hanya dua item daripada enam item tanaman lain terpilih merekodkan peningkatan pengeluaran pada 2025 berbanding tahun sebelumnya iaitu cendawan dan halia. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh cendawan dengan 5.1 ribu tan metrik manakala halia 0.9 ribu tan metrik.

Dua daripada enam item tanaman lain terpilih mencatatkan peningkatan import pada 2025 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Limau nipis/kesturi mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dengan 15.0 ribu tan metrik. Dari segi sumbangan kepada bekalan domestik, import halia adalah yang tertinggi dengan sumbangan 80.3 peratus daripada jumlah bekalan domestik.

Eksport ubi keledek, tebu dan halia mencatatkan peningkatan pada 2025 berbanding 2024. Eksport ubi keledek meningkat 19.3 peratus kepada 1.5 ribu tan metrik (2024: 1.3 ribu tan metrik), manakala halia dan tebu masing-masing meningkat 1.5 peratus (2025: 1.8 ribu tan metrik) dan 0.6 peratus (2025: 8.1 ribu tan metrik) Sebaliknya, tiga tanaman terpilih yang lain merekodkan penurunan eksport.

Ketersediaan bekalan ubi keledek bagi setiap penduduk kekal tertinggi di antara item tanaman lain terpilih dengan PCC 1.7 kg/tahun. Sebaliknya, PCC tebu adalah kekal terendah iaitu 0.002 kg/tahun.

Cendawan mencatatkan peningkatan pengeluaran tertinggi 5.1 ribu tan metrik.

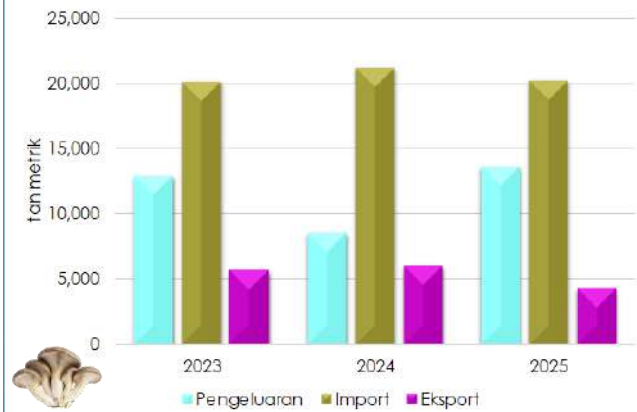
Paparan 3: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Cendawan	2025	13,526.9	20,190.3	4,231.8	0.9
	2024	8,445.3	21,154.1	5,921.9	0.7
Halia	2025	12,126.9	49,420.6	1,797.2	1.6
	2024	11,256.4	62,922.3	1,771.1	2.0
Limau nipis/ kesturi	2025	19,773.5	14,988.7	1,553.0	0.9
	2024	22,639.6	13,208.7	2,278.5	1.0
Tebu	2025	14,948.2	82.4	8,117.1	0.002
	2024	17,954.6	109.2	8,071.3	0.003
Ubi kayu	2025	40,897.8	3,777.2	660.5	0.1
	2024	41,341.2	6,148.9	750.8	0.1
Ubi keledek	2025	38,285.4	24,993.3	1,539.8	1.7
	2024	50,583.3	24,720.9	1,290.3	2.1

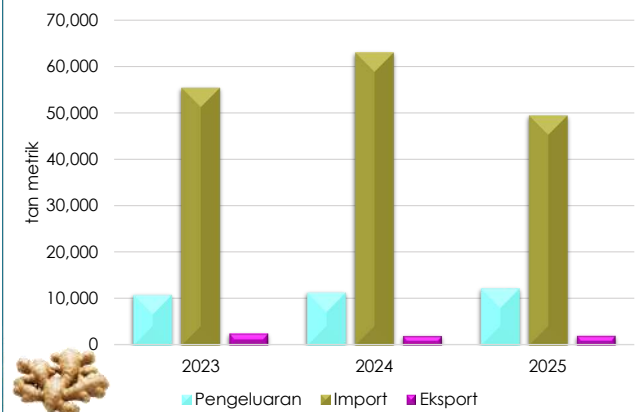


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

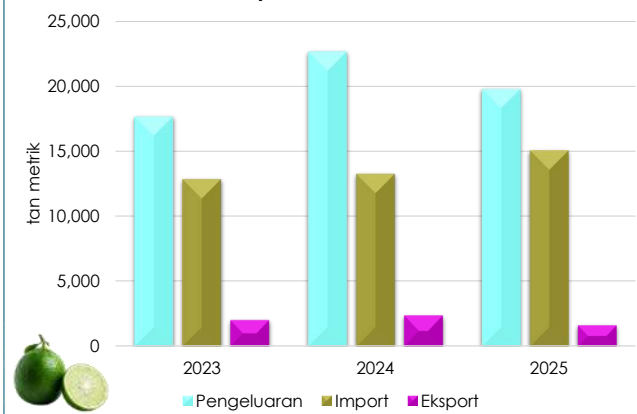
Carta 28: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cendawan, 2023-2025



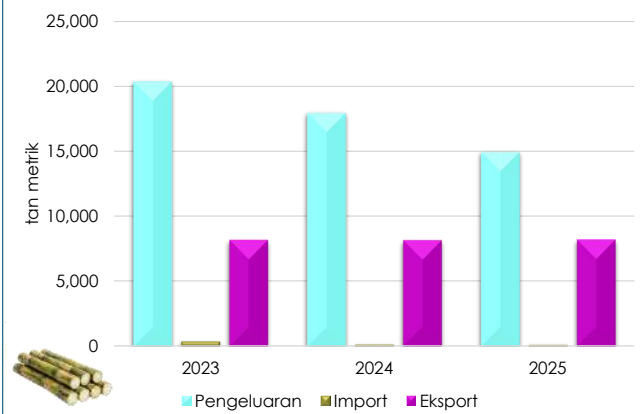
Carta 29: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Halia, 2023-2025



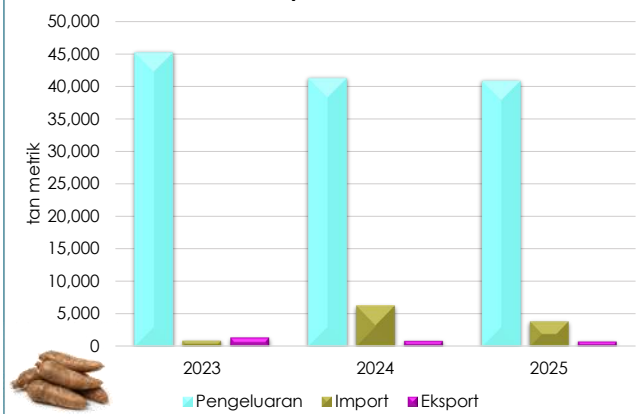
Carta 30: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Limau Nipis/ Kesturi, 2023-2025



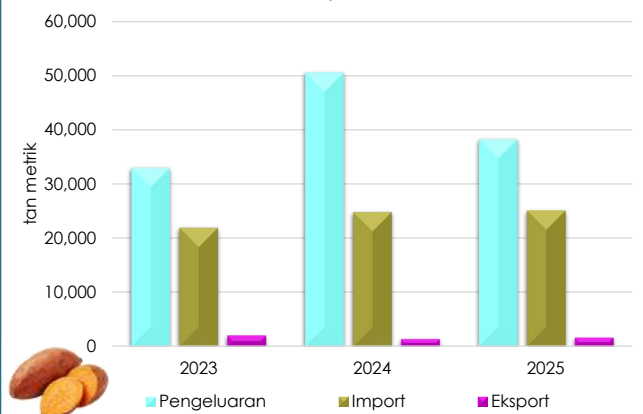
Carta 31: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tebu, 2023-2025



Carta 32: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Kayu, 2023-2025



Carta 33: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Keledek, 2023-2025



Padi dan Beras

Pengeluaran padi pada tahun 2025 meningkat 4.9 peratus kepada 2,161.6 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2024. Seiring dengan itu, pengeluaran beras turut mencatatkan peningkatan 5.3 peratus kepada 1,433.8 ribu tan metrik. Sebaliknya, import beras menurun 9.7 peratus kepada 1,355.0 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Penggunaan per kapita beras yang tersedia pada tahun 2025 adalah 77.1 kg/tahun.



Paparan 6: Pengeluaran, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^p
Pengeluaran padi* ('000 tan metrik)	2,442	2,282	2,175	2,059	2,161
Beras					
Pengeluaran ('000 tan metrik)	1,635	1,515	1,439	1,362	1,434
Import ('000 tan metrik)	1,062	1,113	1,282	1,500	1,355
Penggunaan per kapita (kg/tahun)**	82.5	80.0	76.7	75.7	77.1

Nota: * Padi sawah dan padi huma
Pengeluaran padi adalah termasuk padi benih

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan
Keterjaminan Makanan

** Pengiraan PCC tidak termasuk pengeluaran padi untuk benih dan termasuk stok dagangan beras import tahun sebelum yang diniagakan pada tahun rujukan.

Ternakan Terpilih

Pengeluaran susu segar merekodkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2025, iaitu 23.5 ribu tan metrik kepada 66.0 ribu tan metrik berbanding 42.5 ribu tan metrik. Sebaliknya, pengeluaran telur ayam menurun 70.2 ribu tan metrik kepada 858.3 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Import daging ayam kekal tertinggi pada 2025 dalam kalangan item ternakan terpilih dengan jumlah 235.6 ribu tan metrik. Daging lembu/kerbau berada di kedudukan kedua dengan jumlah import 205.6 ribu tan metrik, melebihi 159.9 ribu tan metrik daripada pengeluaran tempatan. Dari segi peningkatan kuantiti import pula, daging ayam merekodkan pertambahan tertinggi, iaitu 18.5 ribu tan metrik berbanding 217.2 ribu tan metrik pada 2024.

Dari aspek eksport, daging lembu/kerbau mencatatkan peningkatan 1.5 ribu tan metrik

kepada 2.4 ribu tan metrik berbanding 0.8 ribu tan metrik pada 2024. Walau bagaimanapun, lima daripada lapan item ternakan terpilih merekodkan penurunan eksport pada 2025 berbanding tahun sebelumnya, iaitu daging babi (0.2 ribu tan metrik), telur itik (0.2 ribu tan metrik), daging kambing/ bebiri (0.5 ribu tan metrik), daging itik (14.6 ribu tan metrik) dan daging ayam (74.9 ribu tan metrik).

Dari sudut PCC, daging ayam mencatatkan kadar tertinggi pada tahun 2025, iaitu 54.4 kg/tahun, diikuti telur ayam 21.4 kg/tahun (357 biji). Sebaliknya, telur itik merekodkan PCC terendah pada tahun tersebut dengan kadar 0.7 kg/tahun (8 biji).

Pengeluaran susu segar mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2025 iaitu 23.5 ribu tan metrik.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

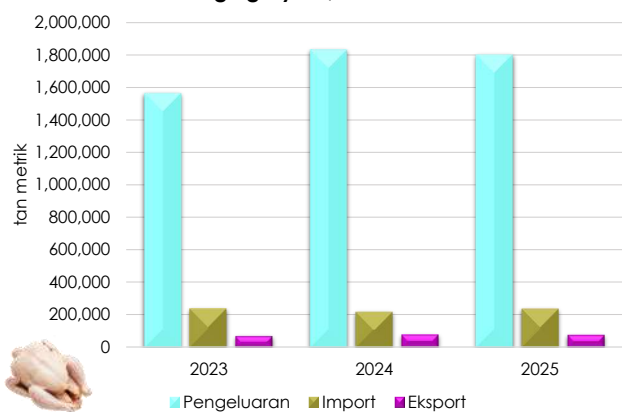
Paparan 4: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Daging ayam	2025	1,801,562.8	235,649.0	74,910.7	54.4
	2024	1,830,579.8	217,173.8	76,714.7	54.9
Daging babi	2025	132,020.2	73,361.3	227.5	16.1
	2024	136,506.3	65,218.4	326.4	15.9
Daging itik	2025	68,174.8	97.8	14,637.4	1.5
	2024	66,399.8	25.5	15,300.8	1.4
Daging kambing/ bebiri	2025	4,836.6	47,117.5	4.6	1.5
	2024	4,269.4	46,208.4	313.1	1.5
Daging lembu/ kerbau	2025	45,706.8	205,627.2	2,361.0	6.7
	2024	42,426.3	210,393.9	837.8	6.8
Susu segar	2025	66,003.1	32,492.8	17,825.1	2.4
	2024	42,468.6	36,868.8	15,662.7	1.9
Telur ayam	2025	858,255.3	-	67,720.9	21.4
	2024	928,430.5	-	62,022.1	23.5
Telur itik	2025	27,279.3	72.9	202.8	0.7
	2024	25,213.0	27.5	383.0	0.7

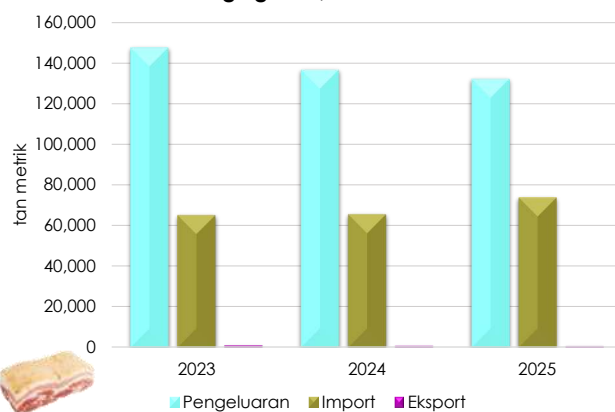
Nota:

- Kadar tukaran telur ayam 1 biji = 60 gram.
- Kadar tukaran telur itik 1 biji = 75 gram.
- PCC untuk susu segar dalam liter/tahun.

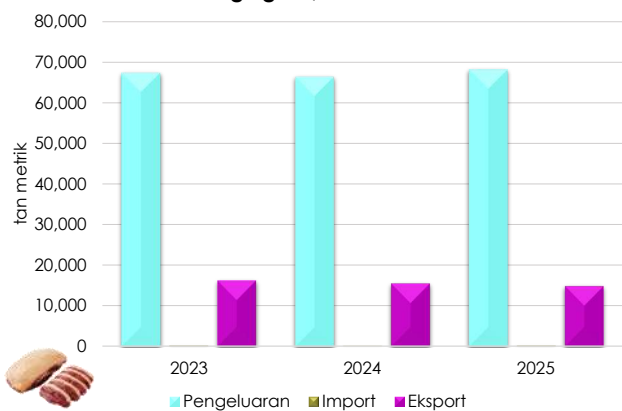
Carta 34: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Ayam, 2023-2025



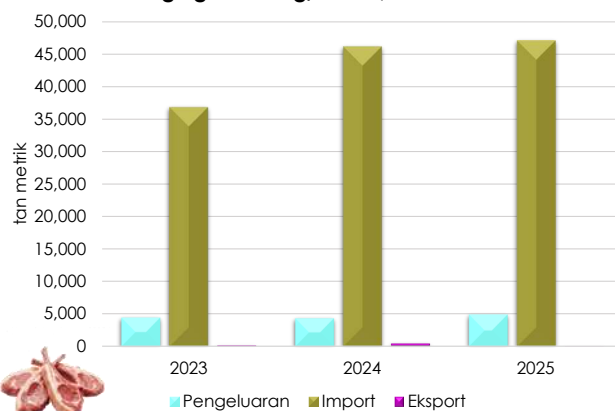
Carta 35: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Babi, 2023-2025



Carta 36: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Itik, 2023-2025



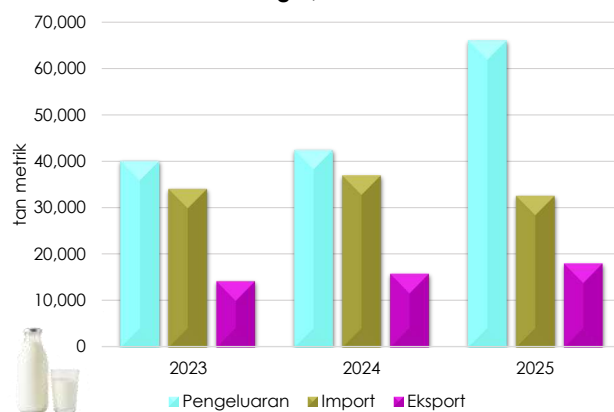
Carta 37: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Kambing/ Bebiri, 2023-2025



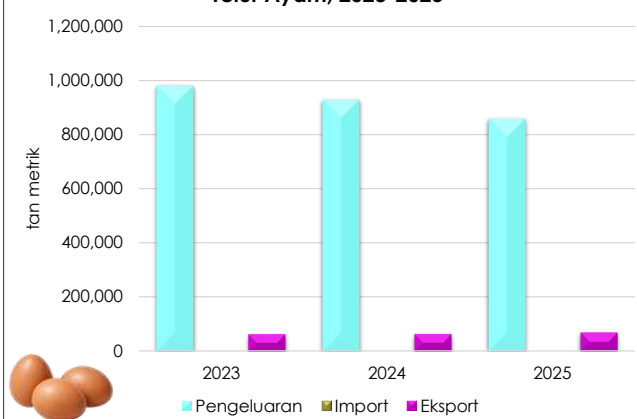
Carta 38: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Lembu/ Kerbau, 2023-2025



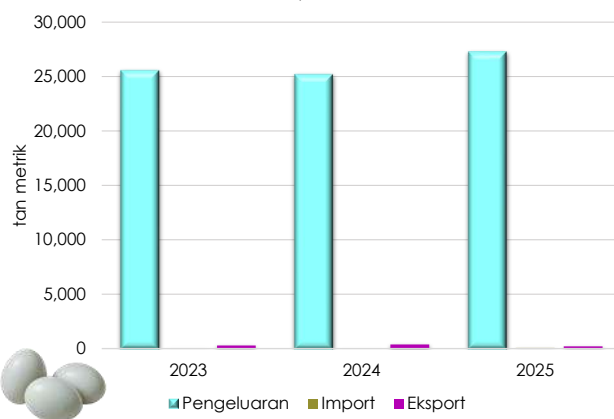
Carta 39: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Susu Segar, 2023-2025



Carta 40: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Telur Ayam, 2023-2025



Carta 41: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Telur Itik, 2023-2025



Perikanan Terpilih

Pengeluaran mackerel adalah tertinggi dalam kalangan item perikanan terpilih pada 2025 dengan 146.9 ribu tan metrik. Pengeluaran tersebut meningkat 3.5 peratus berbanding 2024. Pada masa yang sama, pengeluaran sotong mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu 9.6 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Dari segi import, sotong terus mencatatkan kuantiti tertinggi dengan 59.0 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 1.9 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun 2024.

Bagi eksport, sotong merekodkan kuantiti tertinggi 40.5 ribu tan metrik. Ini diikuti oleh udang dengan 30.3 ribu tan metrik dan tuna 14.6 ribu tan metrik.

PCC tertinggi bagi item perikanan terpilih direkodkan oleh mackerel 5.6 kg/tahun. Sementara itu, ketam mencatatkan PCC terendah iaitu 0.3 kg/tahun.

Pengeluaran mackerel adalah tertinggi di antara item perikanan terpilih pada 2025 iaitu 146.9 ribu tan metrik.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 5: Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Bawal	2025	21,272.3	6,956.9	269.4	0.8
	2024	24,401.6	7,063.7	193.6	0.9
Cencaru	2025	33,559.5	1,142.4	2,173.4	1.0
	2024	29,125.3	940.7	177.9	0.9
Keli	2025	46,533.6	7,553.0	327.3	1.6
	2024	45,018.6	4,754.6	1,004.0	1.4
Kerisi	2025	46,085.2	37.7	10.4	1.3
	2024	41,609.9	96.3	56.4	1.2
Ketam	2025	15,286.8	5,488.6	5,265.7	0.3
	2024	17,280.6	4,723.1	4,814.2	0.4
Mackerel	2025	146,916.1	58,781.3	11,439.7	5.6
	2024	142,015.8	50,385.7	14,532.4	5.1
Ikan merah	2025	14,651.2	219.9	61.2	0.4
	2024	13,701.8	219.5	70.5	0.4
Pari	2025	12,930.6	1,973.7	109.1	0.4
	2024	12,992.3	1,889.8	107.0	0.4
Patin	2025	18,993.6	1.2	-	0.6
	2024	20,944.1	-	-	0.6
Selayang	2025	87,936.0	17,701.6	280.3	3.0
	2024	94,234.3	15,799.0	660.6	3.1
Siakap	2025	62,631.6	1,320.9	9,007.5	1.6
	2024	65,317.6	543.0	12,775.2	1.6
Sotong	2025	68,247.3	59,008.2	40,502.6	2.5
	2024	58,624.2	57,062.7	37,623.4	2.3
Tilapia	2025	33,559.5	1,942.2	629.0	1.0
	2024	30,950.3	1,092.1	468.5	0.9
Tuna	2025	80,390.6	1,957.6	14,558.9	1.9
	2024	72,388.1	1,215.7	6,734.1	1.9
Udang	2025	142,677.7	45,197.5	30,215.1	4.0
	2024	164,141.7	39,174.9	28,346.1	4.5

Nota: Spesies mackerel:

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

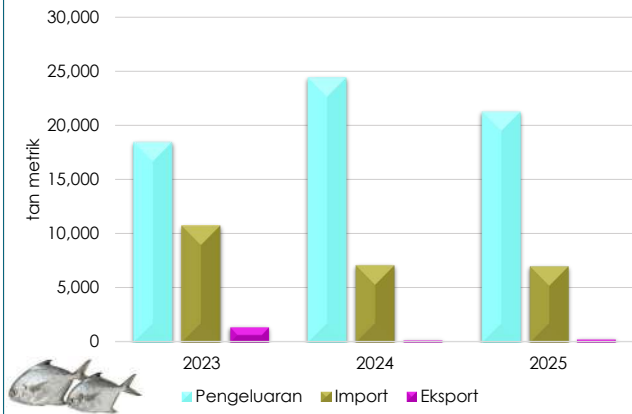
Spesies tuna:

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

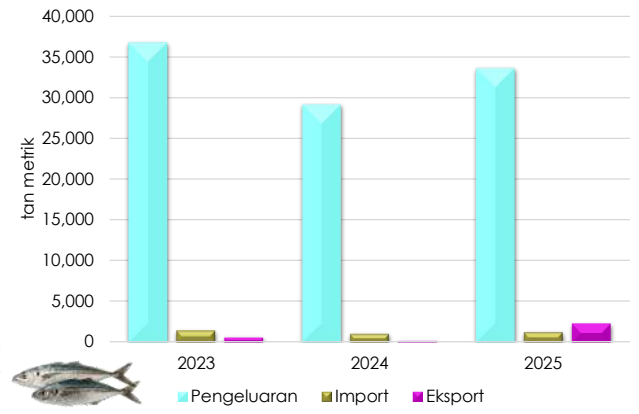


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

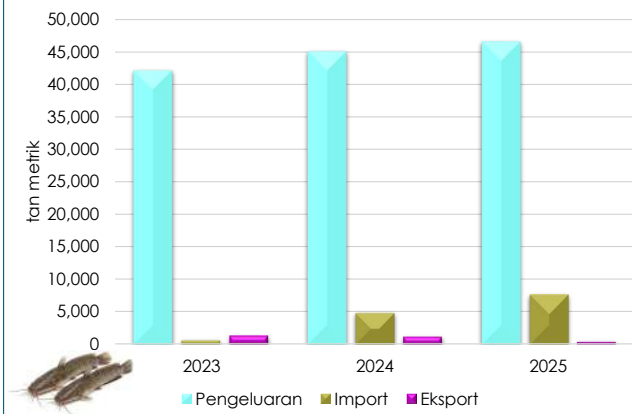
Carta 42: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bawal, 2023-2025



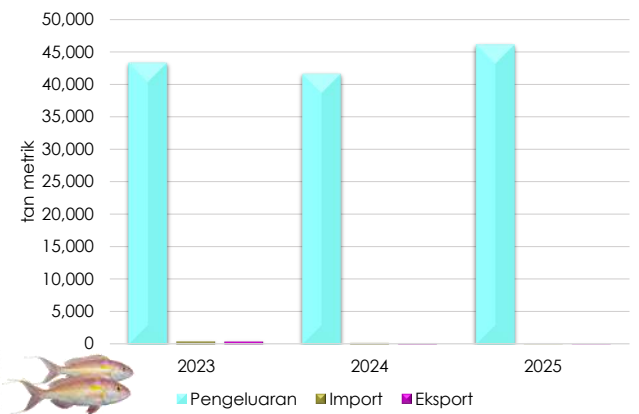
Carta 43: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cencaru, 2023-2025



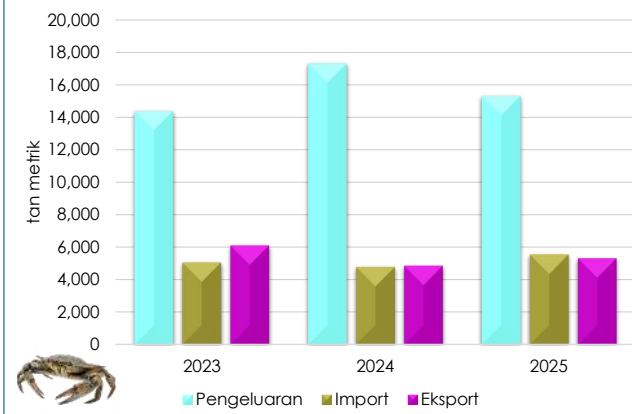
Carta 44: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Keli, 2023-2025



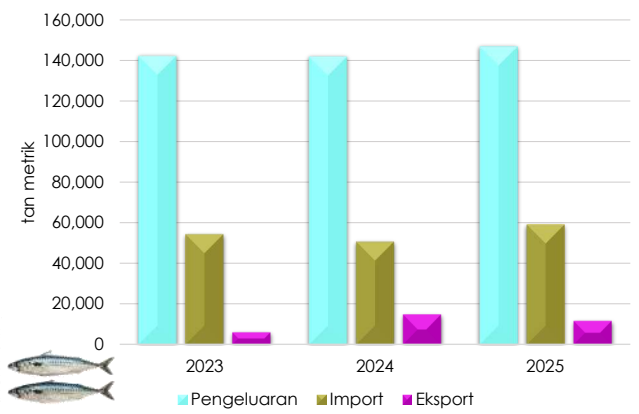
Carta 45: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kerisi, 2023-2025



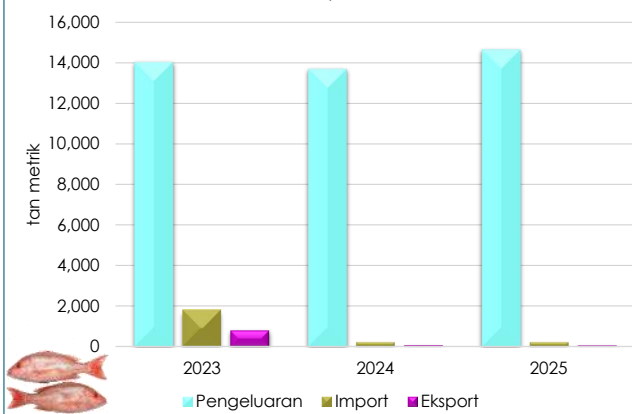
Carta 46: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ketam, 2023-2025



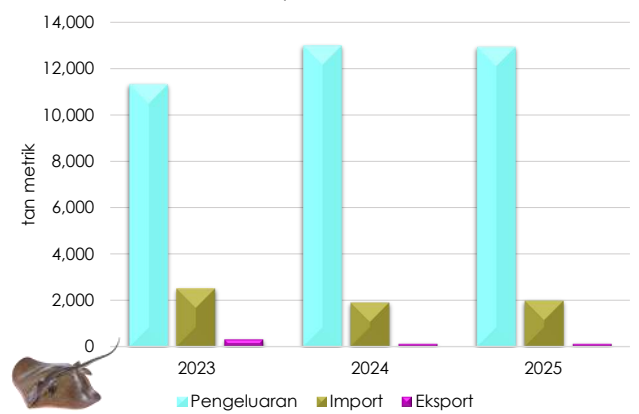
Carta 47: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mackerel, 2023-2025



Carta 48: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ikan Merah, 2023-2025



Carta 49: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pari, 2023-2025

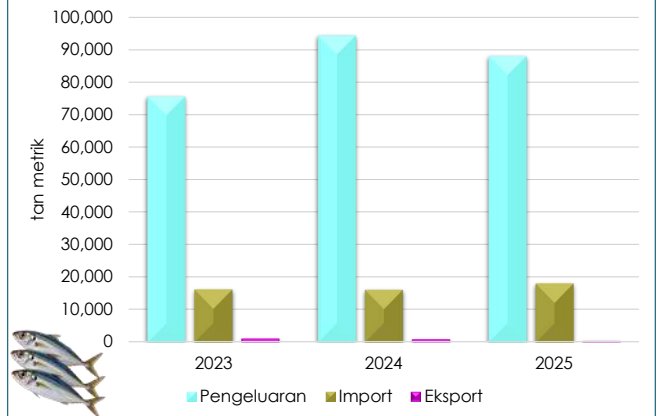


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

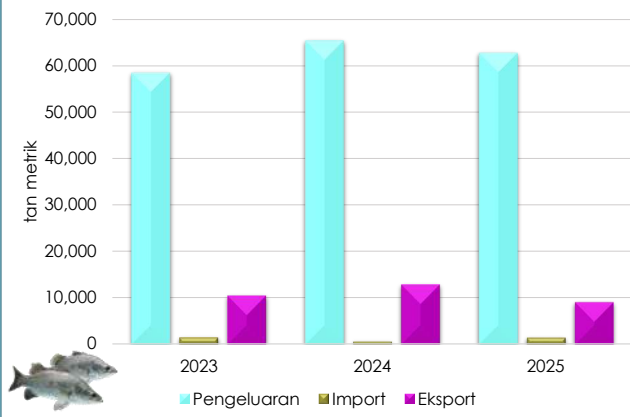
Carta 50: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Patin, 2023-2025



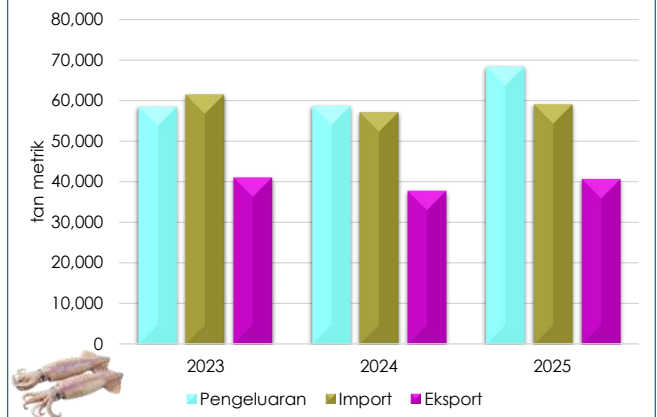
Carta 51: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Selayang, 2023-2025



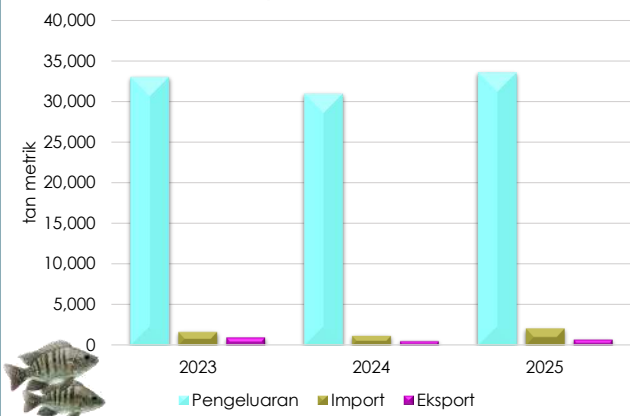
Carta 52: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Siakap, 2023-2025



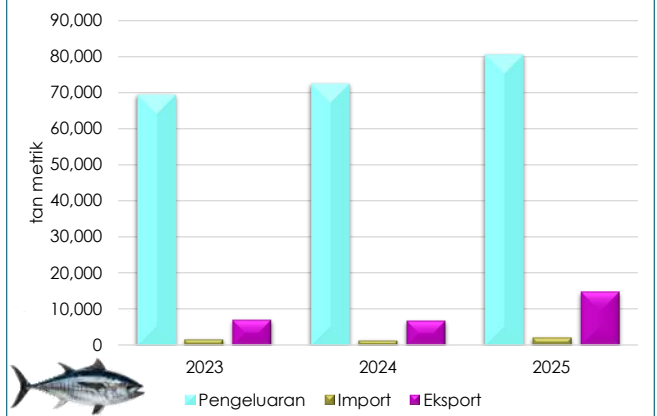
Carta 53: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sotong, 2023-2025



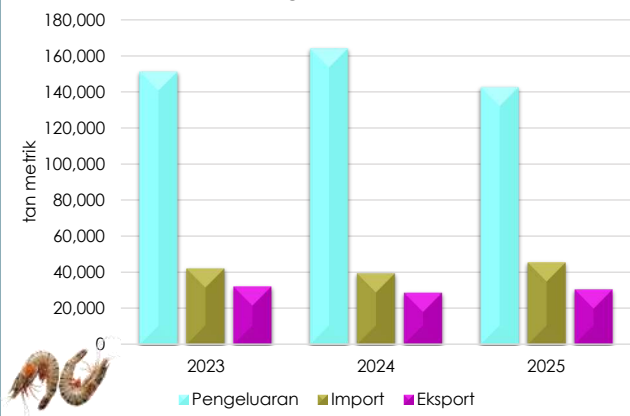
Carta 54: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tilapia, 2023-2025



Carta 55: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tuna, 2023-2025



Carta 56: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Udang, 2023-2025



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

B. KADAR SARA DIRI (SSR) DAN KADAR KEBERGANTUNGAN IMPORT (IDR) BAGI KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

Buah-buahan Terpilih

Tujuh daripada 16 buah-buahan terpilih merekodkan Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2025. SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus menunjukkan bahawa pengeluaran tempatan adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik. Betik mencatatkan SSR tertinggi pada kadar 132.3 peratus, diikuti

tembikai (124.9%) dan belimbing (122.1%). SSR mangga menunjukkan penurunan ketara kepada 9.6 peratus pada 2025 berbanding 20.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Belimbing, nanas dan cempedak/ nangka mencatatkan kadar kebergantungan import (IDR) di bawah 1.0 peratus menunjukkan bahawa permintaan domestik sebahagian besarnya dapat dipenuhi melalui pengeluaran tempatan.

Paparan 7: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Belimbing	124.1	122.1	0.001	0.002
Betik	142.4	132.3	2.8	1.4
Buah naga	102.9	99.1	15.8	19.3
Cempedak/ nangka	110.1	110.1	0.6	0.2
Durian	103.7	104.1	1.9	2.1
Jagung manis	113.9	122.0	4.0	5.1
Jambu batu	100.9	99.0	7.7	10.6
Kelapa	69.4	72.8	31.5	28.1
Langsat	94.5	94.7	5.9	5.9
Limau besar/ bali	99.1	89.5	12.4	19.9
Mangga	20.6	9.6	116.7	110.9
Manggis	96.0	93.7	12.1	28.1
Nanas	102.1	101.8	0.2	0.1
Pisang	97.3	97.5	9.5	8.6
Rambutan	99.4	97.1	3.2	5.3
Tembikai	123.1	124.9	12.4	16.7

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Lapan daripada 11 sayur-sayuran terpilih pada 2025 mencatatkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus. SSR tertinggi adalah kacang buncis iaitu 114.3 peratus (2024: 122.8%) manakala cili mencatatkan SSR terendah iaitu 35.7 peratus (2024: 35.8%).

Kebergantungan import cili dan kobis bulat bagi memenuhi keperluan negara kekal tinggi pada 2025 apabila mencatatkan kadar melebihi 50.0 peratus. Pada masa yang sama, bendi mencatatkan IDR terendah pada 2025 iaitu 1.1 peratus, menurun 0.2 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2024: 1.3 %).



Paparan 8: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

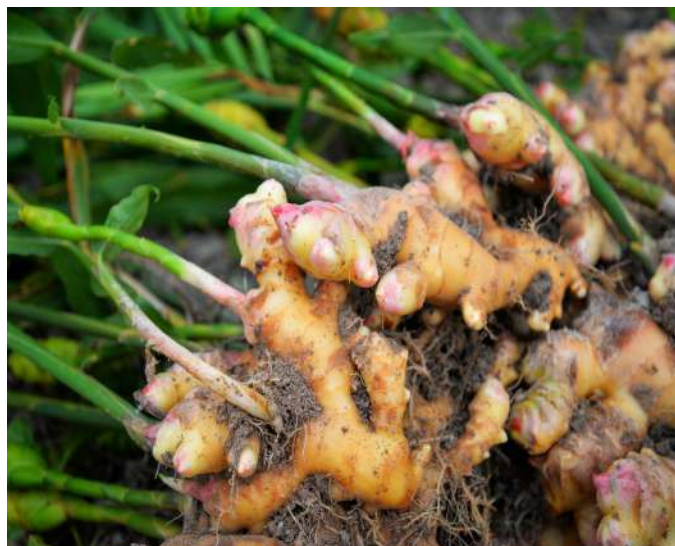
Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Bayam	107.1	109.0	2.2	2.3
Bendi	104.6	105.1	1.3	1.1
Cili	35.8	35.7	66.7	67.9
Kacang buncis	122.8	114.3	6.2	5.5
Kacang panjang	107.1	105.5	3.4	4.4
Kobis bulat	41.7	42.4	59.6	59.0
Salad	104.2	104.4	6.4	7.1
Sawi	96.4	98.2	4.2	2.3
Terung	104.1	104.6	8.9	8.8
Timun	105.7	106.7	12.2	12.1
Tomato	113.0	109.4	3.1	3.5

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Kadar sara diri tebu menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2025 dengan 36.5 mata peratus berbanding 2024 dan kekal tertinggi di antara tanaman lain terpilih. Tebu mencatatkan SSR 216.2 peratus pada 2025 berbanding 179.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Halia merekodkan IDR tertinggi pada 2025 iaitu 82.7 peratus. Manakala, IDR terendah pula direkodkan oleh tebu iaitu 1.2 peratus.



Paparan 9: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Cendawan	35.7	45.9	89.3	68.5
Halia	15.5	20.3	86.9	82.7
Limau nipis/ kesturi	67.4	59.5	39.3	45.1
Tebu	179.7	216.2	1.1	1.2
Ubi kayu	88.5	92.9	13.2	8.6
Ubi keledak	68.3	62.0	33.4	40.5



Beras

Kadar sara diri beras pada 2025 meningkat 1.4 mata peratus kepada 54.3 peratus berbanding 52.9 peratus pada 2024.

Paparan 12: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2021-2025



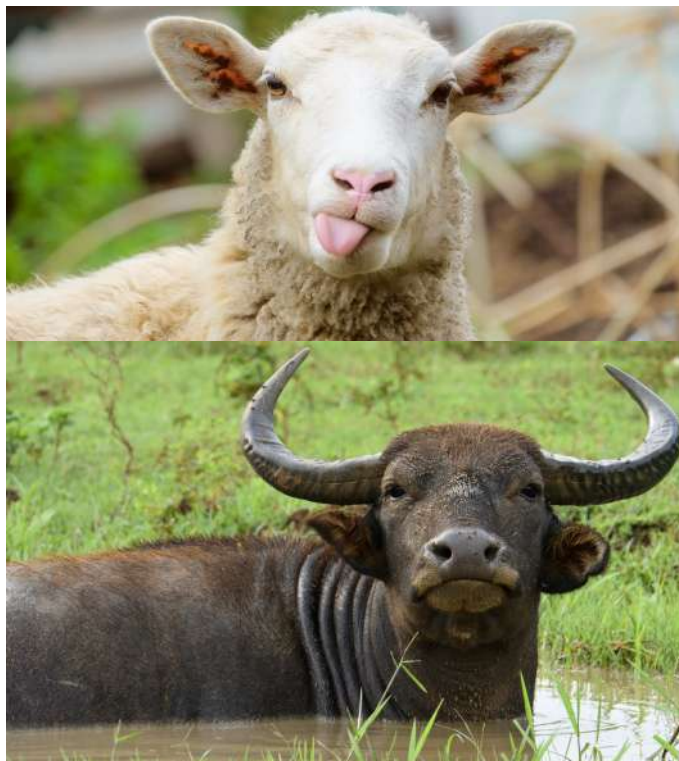
Tahun	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SSR (%)	60.9	57.9	56.2	52.9	54.3

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan

Ternakan Terpilih

Tiga daripada lapan ternakan terpilih merekodkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2025. Daging itik mencatatkan SSR tertinggi dengan 127.1 peratus, diikuti telur ayam (108.6%) dan telur itik (100.5%). Sementara itu, SSR daging kambing/ bebiri adalah terendah dengan 9.3 peratus pada 2025, namun meningkat berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2024: 8.5%).

Malaysia masih bergantung kepada import daging kambing/ bebiri dan daging lembu/ kerbau dalam memenuhi keperluan domestik negara. Daging kambing/ bebiri mencatatkan IDR tertinggi pada 2025 iaitu 90.7 peratus diikuti oleh daging lembu/ kerbau 82.6 peratus.



Paparan 10: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Daging ayam	92.9	91.8	11.0	12.0
Daging babi	67.8	64.4	32.4	35.8
Daging itik	129.9	127.1	0.05	0.18
Daging kambing/ bebiri	8.5	9.3	92.1	90.7
Daging lembu/ kerbau	16.8	18.4	83.5	82.6
Susu segar	66.7	81.8	57.9	40.3
Telur ayam	107.2	108.6	-	-
Telur itik	101.4	100.5	0.1	0.3

Perikanan Terpilih

Empat daripada 15 perikanan terpilih merekodkan SSR 100.0 peratus dan lebih pada 2025 iaitu tuna (118.6%), siakap (114.0%), cencaru (103.2%) dan patin (100.0%) Sementara itu, SSR terendah dicatatkan oleh mackerel dengan 75.6 peratus pada 2025 dengan penurunan 4.2 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2024: 79.8%).

IDR tertinggi bagi perikanan terpilih pada 2025 dicatatkan oleh sotong dengan 68.0 peratus, namun menurun berbanding 73.1 peratus pada 2024. Patin pula mencatatkan IDR terendah iaitu 0.01 peratus.



Paparan 11: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024 dan 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Bawal	78.0	76.1	22.6	24.9
Cencaru	97.4	103.2	3.1	3.5
Keli	92.3	86.6	9.7	14.0
Kerisi	99.9	99.9	0.2	0.1
Ketam	100.5	98.6	27.5	35.4
Mackerel	79.8	75.6	28.3	30.3
Ikan merah	98.9	98.9	1.6	1.5
Pari	87.9	87.4	12.8	13.3
Patin	100.0	100.0	-	0.01
Selayang	86.2	83.5	14.4	16.8
Siakap	123.0	114.0	1.0	2.4
Sotong	75.1	78.7	73.1	68.0
Tilapia	98.0	96.2	3.5	5.6
Tuna	108.3	118.6	1.8	2.9
Udang	93.8	90.5	22.4	28.7



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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INTRODUCTION

The Supply and Utilization Account of Selected Agricultural Commodities (SUA) is a balancing account that displays elements of supply (production and imports) and utilization (exports, seed, feed, loss, processing and food) in physical quantities. It serves as a basis for calculating three agricultural indicators, namely Per Capita Consumption (PCC), Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR). These indicators are important in analyzing the trend of supply and utilization of agricultural commodities in the country as well as serving as a mechanism to evaluate the national agriculture situation, particularly in determining the sufficient food supply security.

A. PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (PCC) FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The production of 33 selected agricultural commodities recorded an increase in 2025. Imports of 40 and exports of 28 selected agricultural items also recorded increases during the same period.

Selected Fruits

The production of eight selected types of fruits recorded an increase in 2025 compared to the previous year. Coconut remained the fruit with the highest production of 702.2 thousand tonnes. Meanwhile, the most significant increase in production was recorded for pineapple of 39.3 thousand tonnes, followed by banana of 31.6 thousand tonnes.

The highest import volume in 2025 was recorded for coconut of 271.3 thousand tonnes, though this was a decrease of 11.2 per cent as compared to the previous year. In terms of exports, watermelon recorded the highest volume in 2025 of 48.5 thousand tonnes, accounting for 33.3 per cent of total local production. This represents an increase of 0.2 per cent as compared to 2024.

Regarding availability for consumption, coconut was the most available fruit per capita in 2025 at 26.4 kg/year. This was followed by durian at 16.4 kg/year and pineapple at 12.2 kg/year.



Watermelon recorded the highest exports with 48.5 thousand tonnes in 2025.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 1: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Starfruit	2025	7,576.9	0.1	1,371.3	0.2
	2024	7,388.5	0.1	1,433.9	0.2
Papaya	2025	57,616.9	608.3	14,684.8	1.2
	2024	46,975.5	930.6	14,918.6	0.9
Dragon fruit	2025	28,212.5	5,497.3	5,242.6	0.8
	2024	26,997.8	4,133.0	4,901.0	0.8
Jackfruit	2025	62,623.9	129.0	5,858.4	1.6
	2024	64,050.6	347.8	6,226.2	1.6
Durian	2025	600,319.0	11,846.8	35,315.7	16.4
	2024	568,806.8	10,563.3	30,754.9 ^r	15.6
Sweet corn	2025	52,735.8	2,199.2	11,726.0	1.1
	2024	58,649.9	2,041.5	9,187.0	1.3
Guava	2025	49,920.6	5,338.2	4,854.9	1.4
	2024	48,155.9	3,676.7	4,109.7	1.3
Coconut	2025	702,198.5	271,284.6	9,258.5	26.4
	2024	673,553.4	305,385.1	8,217.1	26.8
Langsat	2025	19,764.1	1,228.4	121.7	0.6
	2024	43,009.8 ^r	2,686.1	200.6	1.3
Pomelo	2025	23,227.5	5,170.0	2,457.4	0.7
	2024	23,552.5	2,956.3	2,738.8	0.6
Mango	2025	6,347.2	73,687.1	13,584.3	1.8
	2024	8,628.2	48,838.0	15,618.8	1.2
Mangosteen	2025	22,319.0	6,692.5	5,197.6	0.7
	2024	30,230.9	3,823.8	2,568.6	0.9
Pineapple	2025	556,187.4	810.4	10,712.3	12.2
	2024	516,870.3	880.1	11,632.7	11.3
Banana	2025	367,057.4	32,446.4	23,008.1	10.3
	2024	335,444.0	32,862.1	23,712.1	9.5
Rambutan	2025	47,209.5	2,591.7	1,187.0	1.3
	2024	56,333.3	1,817.8	1,496.7	1.5
Watermelon	2025	145,599.2	19,519.4	48,533.0	3.2
	2024	167,611.1	16,937.2	48,444.8	3.8

Notes:

- Langsat includes duku langsat, dokong and langsat
- Watermelon includes rock melon and honeydew



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 1: Production, Imports and Exports for Starfruit, 2023-2025

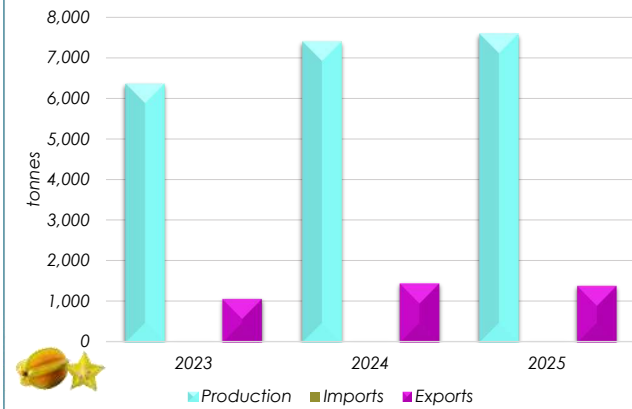


Chart 2: Production, Imports and Exports for Papaya, 2023-2025

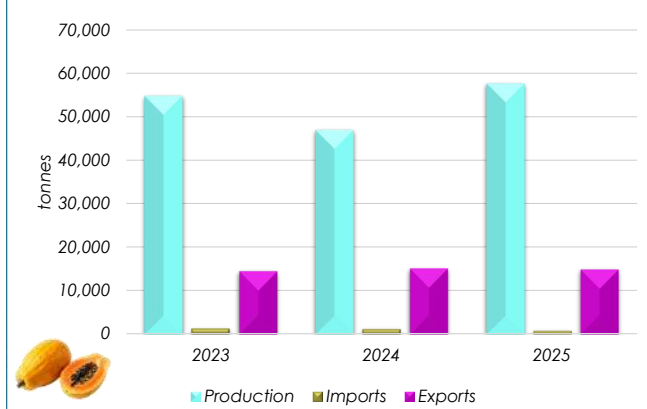


Chart 3: Production, Imports and Exports for Dragon Fruit, 2023-2025

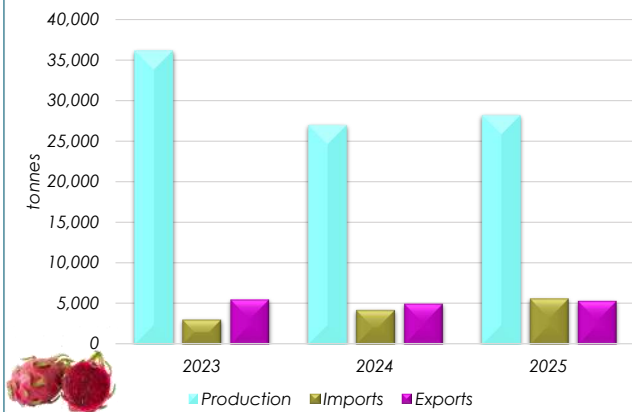


Chart 4: Production, Imports and Exports for Jackfruit, 2023-2025

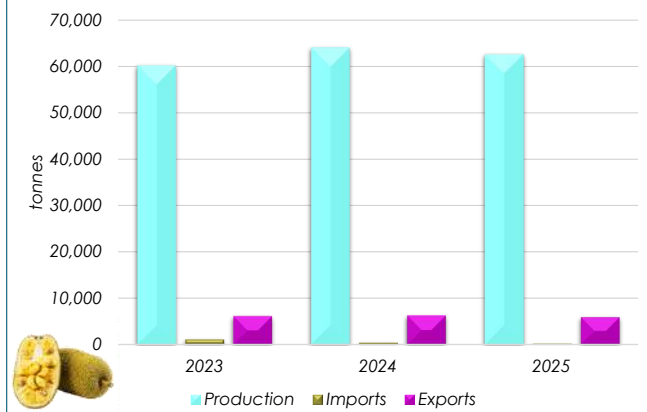


Chart 5: Production, Imports and Exports for Durian, 2023-2025

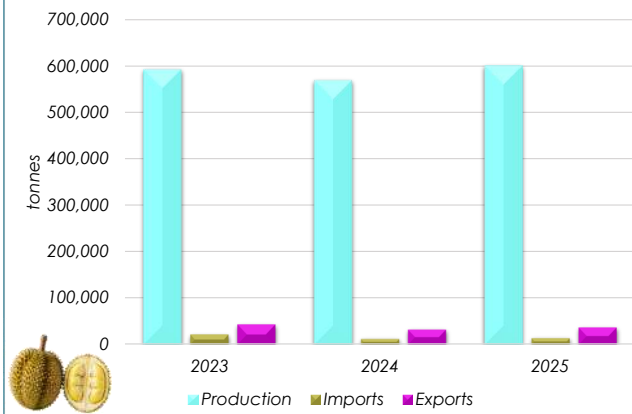


Chart 6: Production, Imports and Exports for Sweet Corn, 2023-2025

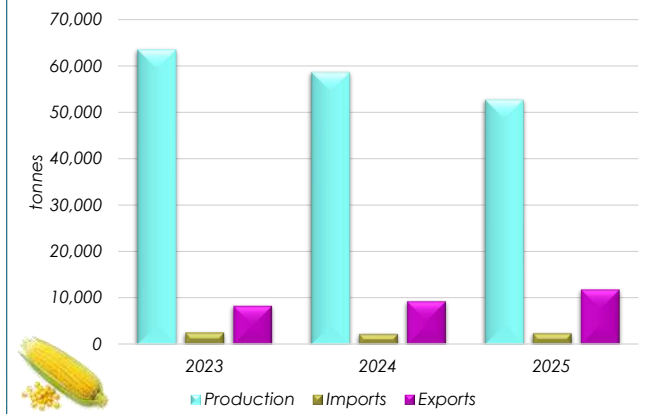


Chart 7: Production, Imports and Exports for Guava, 2023-2025

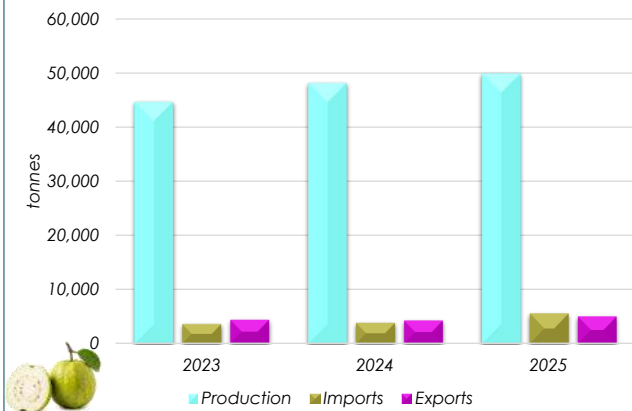
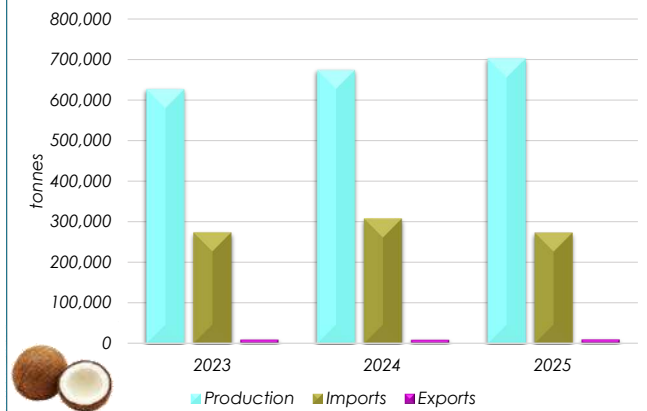


Chart 8: Production, Imports and Exports for Coconut, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 9: Production, Imports and Exports for Langsat, 2023-2025

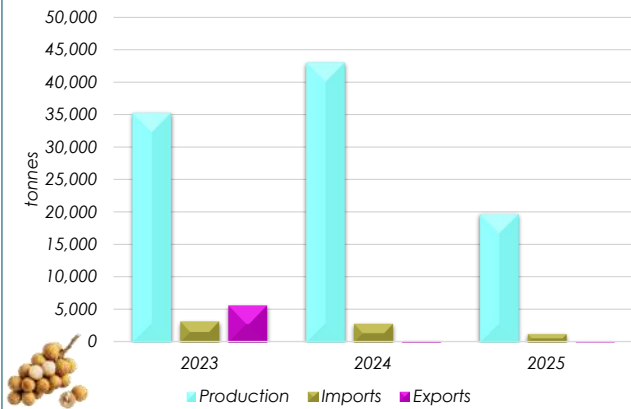


Chart 10: Production, Imports and Exports for Pomelo, 2023-2025

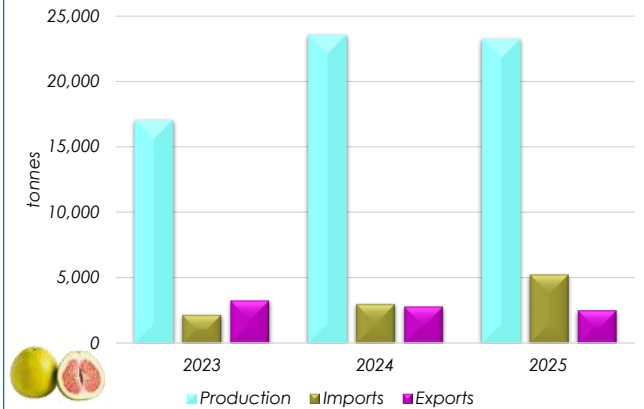


Chart 11: Production, Imports and Exports for Mango, 2023-2025

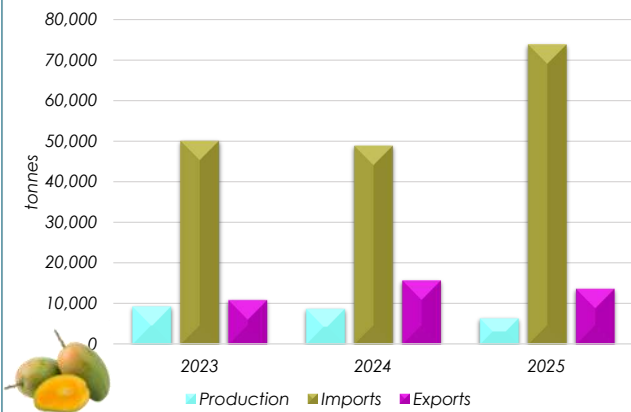


Chart 12: Production, Imports and Exports for Mangosteen, 2023-2025

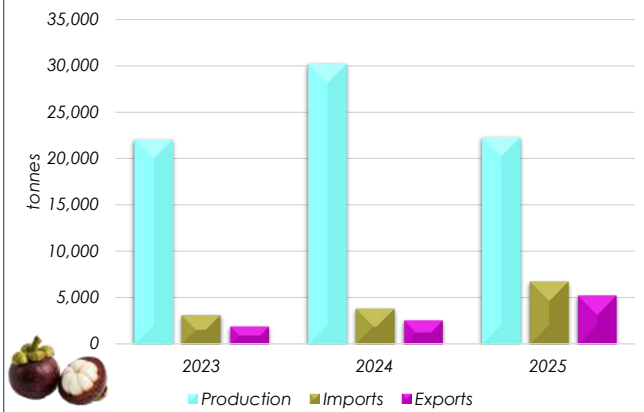


Chart 13: Production, Imports and Exports for Pineapple, 2023-2025

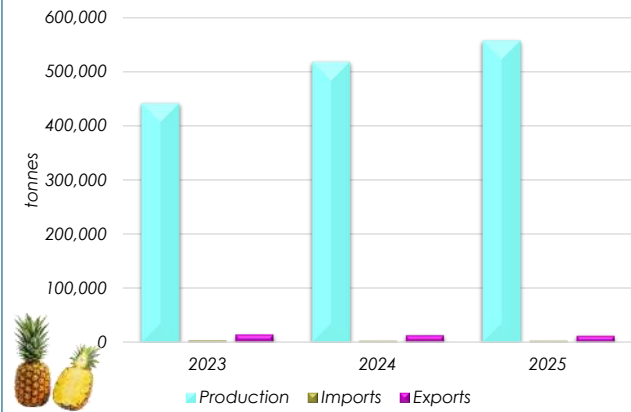


Chart 14: Production, Imports and Exports for Banana, 2023-2025

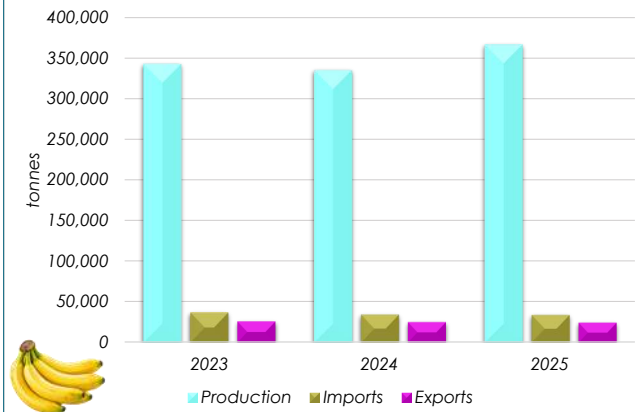


Chart 15: Production, Imports and Exports for Rambutan, 2023-2025

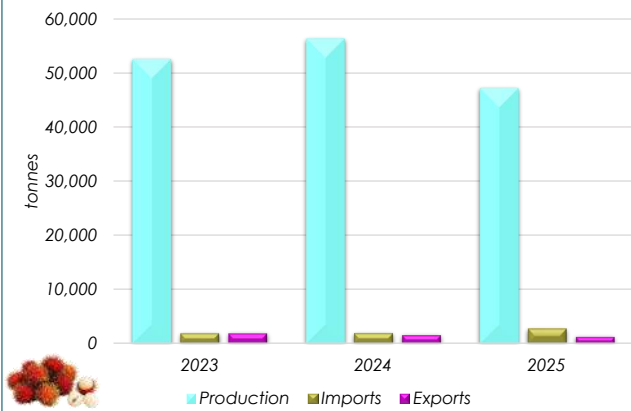
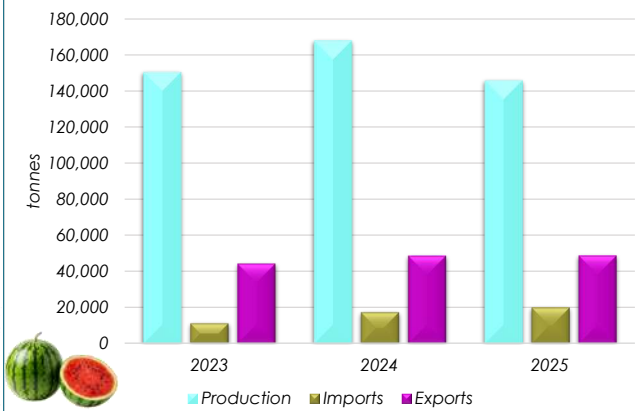


Chart 16: Production, Imports and Exports for Watermelon, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

The highest production among selected vegetables in 2025 was recorded by tomato at 308.7 thousand tonnes, an increase of 19.1 per cent (49.5 thousand tonnes) as compared to 2024. Meanwhile, french bean recorded the highest production growth, with an increase of 29.1 per cent (4.3 thousand tonnes) as compared to the previous year. However, total production of french bean remained the lowest at 19.2 thousand tonnes.

Eight selected vegetables recorded higher import volume in 2025 as compared to 2024. The highest increase was recorded by round cabbage of 3.8 thousand tonnes (2.2%). Meanwhile, chilli recorded the highest decrease in imports at 6.0 thousand tonnes (7.1%).

Spinach recorded the highest increase in export volume in 2025 at 1.8 thousand tonnes (24.9%) as compared to 2024. Conversely, exports of long bean dropped by 0.9 thousand tonnes (14.9%) over the same period.

In terms of availability for consumption, round cabbage recorded the highest per capita consumption (PCC) at 8.7 kg/year in 2025, an increase of 0.7 kg as compared to 2024. This was followed by tomato and mustard at 7.2 kg/year and 4.7 kg/year, respectively. French bean recorded the lowest PCC at 0.5 kg/year, though this was an increase of 0.1 kg as compared to 2024.

Tomato recorded the highest production in 2025, reaching a total of 308.7 thousand tonnes, increased 19.1 per cent.



Exhibit 2: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Spinach	2025	88,402.7	1,867.4	9,203.0	2.3
	2024	85,155.4	1,739.2	7,370.1	2.3
Lady's finger	2025	70,282.1	768.9	4,168.0	1.8
	2024	70,202.6	847.0	3,944.1	1.8
Chilli	2025	40,978.8	77,892.9	4,087.2	2.4
	2024	45,058.2	83,853.0	3,198.4	2.7
French bean	2025	19,208.6	931.0	3,331.4	0.5
	2024	14,880.4	754.2	3,513.0	0.4
Long bean	2025	55,383.8	2,334.7	5,236.8	1.5
	2024	62,894.3	1,976.7	6,156.5	1.7
Round cabbage	2025	126,003.7	175,369.3	4,350.5	8.7
	2024	119,803.4	171,544.2	3,731.5	8.0

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 2: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025 (cont.)

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Lettuce	2025	149,501.1	10,174.5	16,440.9	4.2
	2024	148,196.5	9,073.1	15,091.8	4.2
Mustard	2025	161,357.5	3,788.9	888.9	4.7
	2024	157,360.6	6,903.5	1,107.7	4.7
Brinjal	2025	63,071.8	5,313.7	8,104.6	1.7
	2024	56,468.9	4,804.3	7,034.4	1.6
Cucumber	2025	110,750.2	12,593.5	19,516.0	3.0
	2024	106,784.6	12,351.5	18,122.3	2.9
Tomato	2025	308,668.9	9,774.6	36,365.3	7.2
	2024	259,178.9	7,021.8	36,855.9	5.9

Chart 17: Production, Imports and Exports for Spinach, 2023-2025

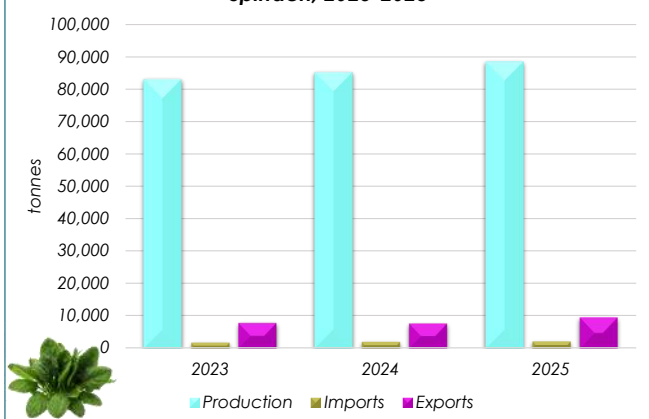


Chart 18: Production, Imports and Exports for Lady's Finger, 2023-2025

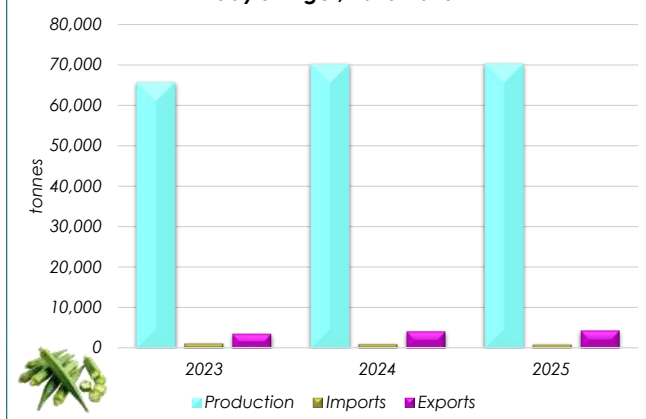


Chart 19: Production, Imports and Exports for Chilli, 2023-2025

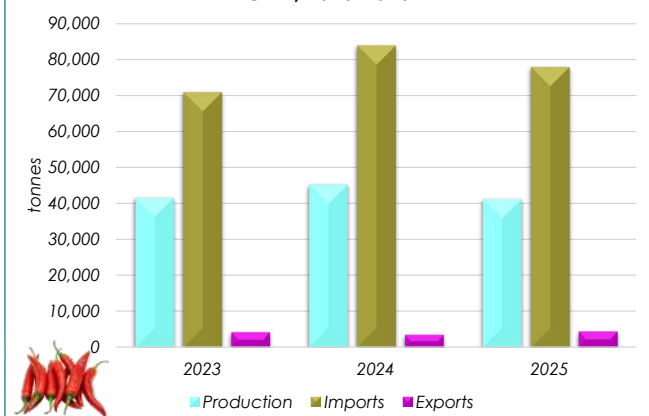
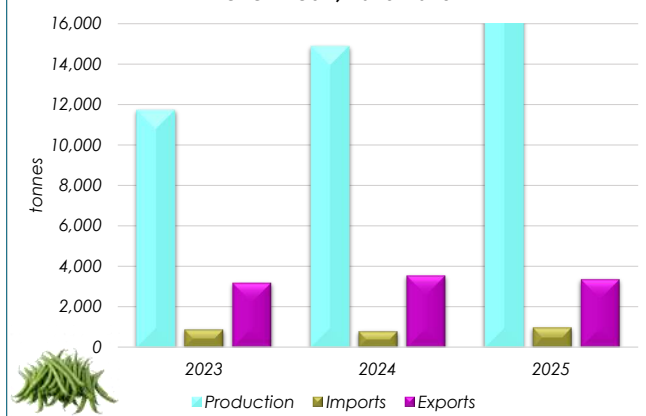


Chart 20: Production, Imports and Exports for French Bean, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 21: Production, Imports and Exports for Long Bean, 2023-2025

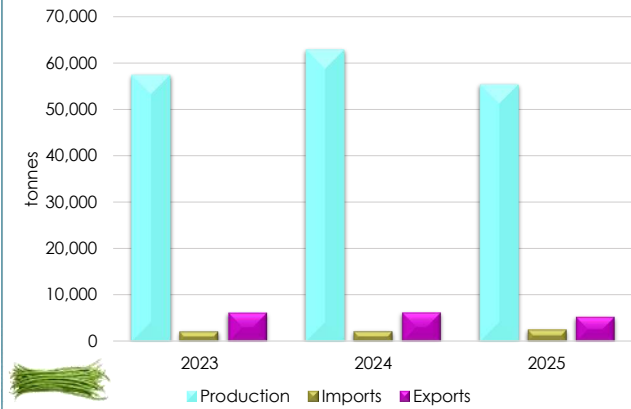


Chart 22: Production, Imports and Exports for Round Cabbage, 2023-2025

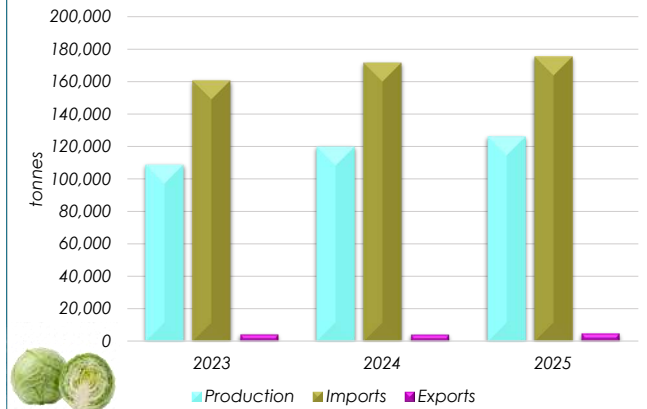


Chart 23: Production, Imports and Exports for Lettuce, 2023-2025

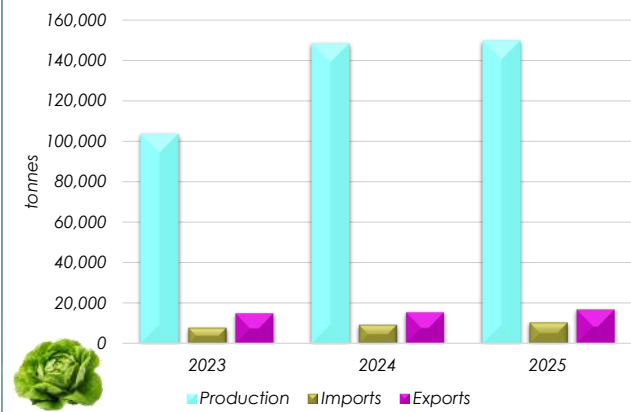


Chart 24: Production, Imports and Exports for Mustard, 2023-2025

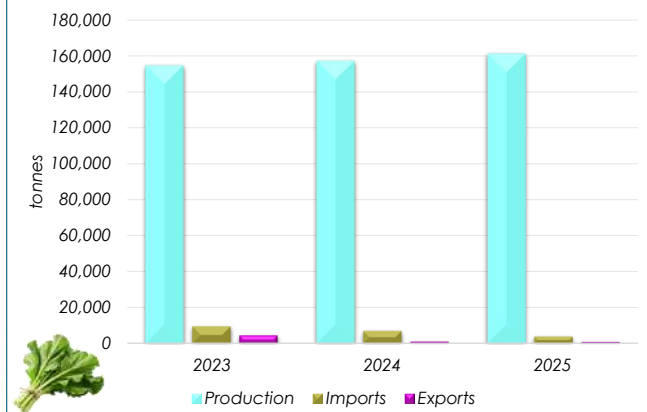


Chart 25: Production, Imports and Exports for Brinjal, 2023-2025

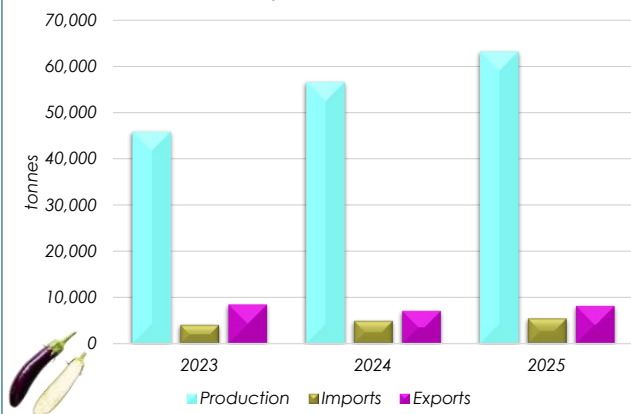


Chart 26: Production, Imports and Exports for Cucumber, 2023-2025

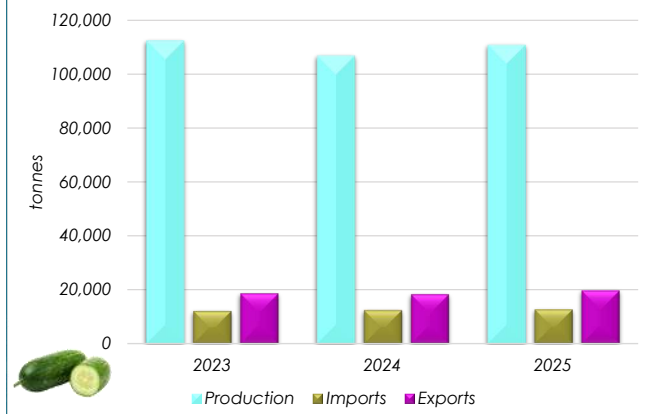
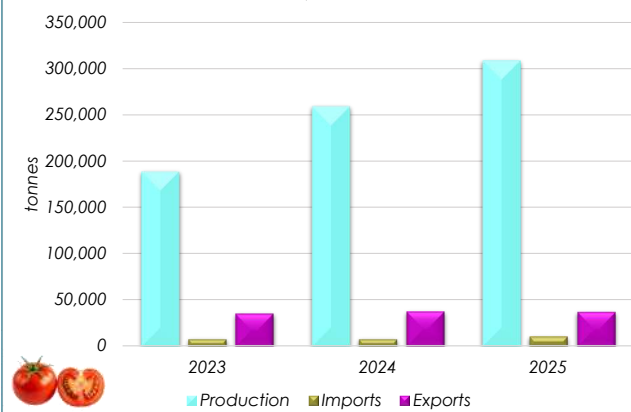


Chart 27: Production, Imports and Exports for Tomato, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Other Selected Crops

Only two of the six selected other crop items recorded an increase in production in 2025 as compared to the previous year, namely mushrooms and ginger. The highest increase was recorded for mushrooms at 5.1 thousand tonnes, while ginger increased by 0.9 thousand tonnes.

Two of the six selected other crop items recorded an increase in imports in 2025 as compared to the previous year. Lime recorded the highest increase at 15.0 thousand tonnes. In terms of contribution to domestic supply, ginger imports were the highest, accounting for 80.3 per cent of total domestic supply.

Exports of sweet potato, sugarcane and ginger increased in 2025 as compared to 2024. Sweet potato exports rose by 19.3 per cent to

1.5 thousand tonnes (2024: 1.3 thousand tonnes), while ginger and sugarcane exports increased by 1.5 per cent (1.8 thousand tonnes) and 0.6 per cent (8.1 thousand tonnes), respectively. In contrast, the other three selected crop items recorded declines in exports.

The per capita availability of sweet potato remained the highest among the selected other crop items, with a PCC of 1.7 kg per year. In contrast, sugarcane continued to record the lowest PCC at 0.002 kg per year.

Mushroom recorded the highest increase in production with 5.1 thousand tonnes.

Exhibit 3: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Mushroom	2025	13,526.9	20,190.3	4,231.8	0.9
	2024	8,445.3	21,154.1	5,921.9	0.7
Ginger	2025	12,126.9	49,420.6	1,797.2	1.6
	2024	11,256.4	62,922.3	1,771.1	2.0
Lime	2025	19,773.5	14,988.7	1,553.0	0.9
	2024	22,639.6	13,208.7	2,278.5	1.0
Sugarcane	2025	14,948.2	82.4	8,117.1	0.002
	2024	17,954.6	109.2	8,071.3	0.003
Cassava	2025	40,897.8	3,777.2	660.5	0.1
	2024	41,341.2	6,148.9	750.8	0.1
Sweet potato	2025	38,285.4	24,993.3	1,539.8	1.7
	2024	50,583.3	24,720.9	1,290.3	2.1



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 28: Production, Imports and Exports for Mushroom, 2023-2025

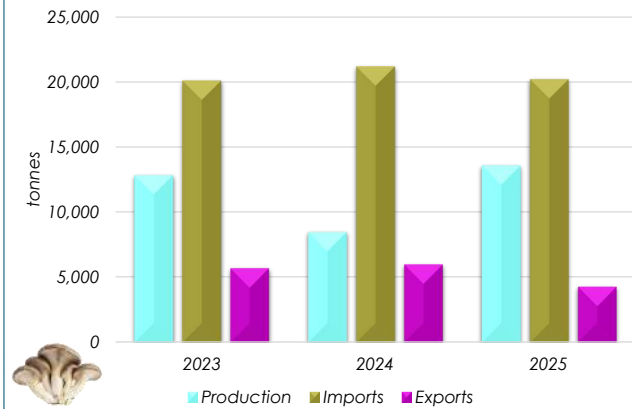


Chart 29: Production, Imports and Exports for Ginger, 2023-2025

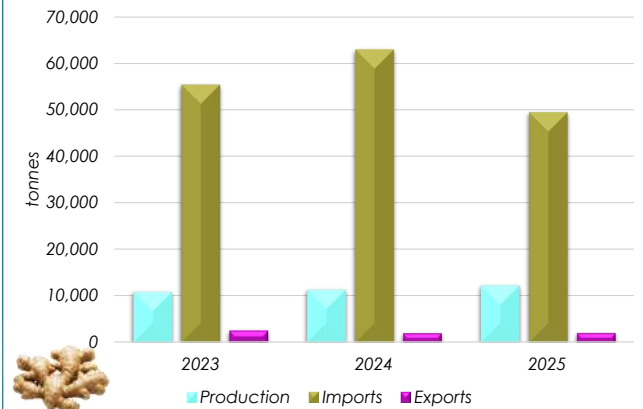


Chart 30: Production, Imports and Exports for Lime, 2023-2025

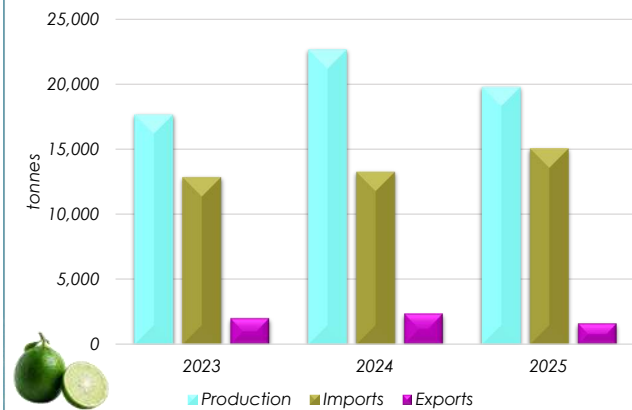


Chart 31: Production, Imports and Exports for Sugarcane, 2023-2025

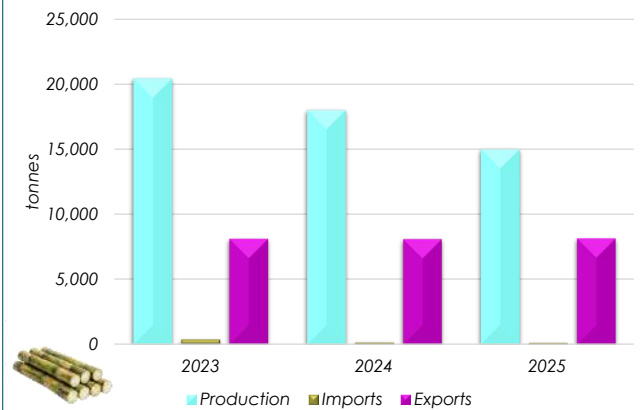


Chart 32: Production, Imports and Exports for Cassava, 2023-2025

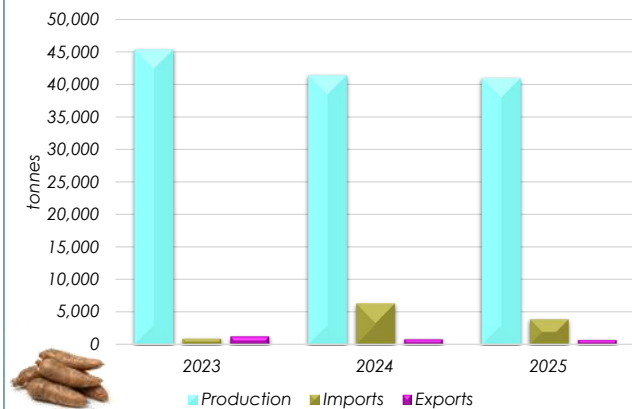
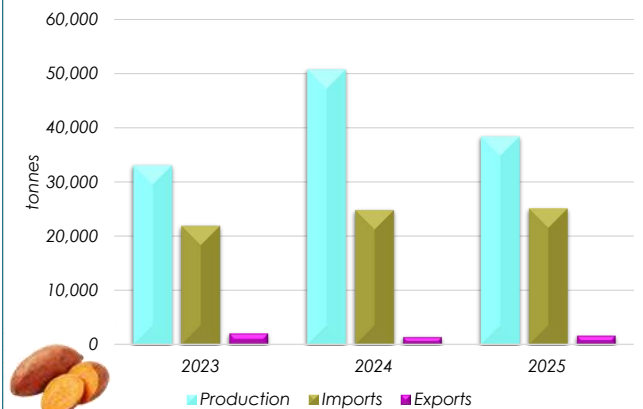


Chart 33: Production, Imports and Exports for Sweet Potato, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Paddy and Rice

Paddy production in 2025 increased by 4.9 per cent to 2,161.6 thousand tonnes compared to 2024. In line with this, rice production also recorded an increase of 5.3 per cent, reaching 1,433.8 thousand tonnes. In contrast, rice imports decreased by 9.7 per cent to 1,355.0 thousand tonnes compared to the previous year. Per capita consumption of rice in 2025 was recorded at 77.1 kg/year.



Exhibit 6: Production, Imports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Rice, Malaysia, 2021-2025

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 ^P
 Paddy production* ('000 tonnes)	2,442	2,282	2,175	2,059	2,161
Rice					
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,635	1,515	1,439	1,362	1,434
Imports ('000 tonnes)	1,062	1,113	1,282	1,500	1,355
Per capita consumption (kg/year)**	82.5	80.0	76.7	75.7	77.1

Note: * Wetland paddy and dryland paddy
Production of paddy includes paddy seed

** The PCC calculation excludes paddy production for seed and include the trading stock of imported rice from the previous year that was traded in the reference year

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Selected Livestock

Fresh milk production recorded the highest increase in 2025, rising by 23.5 thousand tonnes to 66.0 thousand tonnes as compared to 42.5 thousand tonnes in 2024. In contrast, chicken egg production decreased by 70.2 thousand tonnes to 858.3 thousand tonnes as compared to the previous year.

Chicken meat imports remained the highest among the selected livestock products in 2025, amounting to 235.6 thousand tonnes. Beef ranked second with imports totaling 205.6 thousand tonnes, exceeding local production by 159.9 thousand tonnes. In terms of import growth, chicken meat recorded the largest increase, rising by 18.5 thousand tonnes from 217.2 thousand tonnes in 2024.

In terms of exports, beef recorded an increase of 1.5 thousand tonnes to 2.4 thousand tonnes, as compared to 0.8 thousand tonnes in 2024.

However, five of the eight selected livestock products recorded declines in exports in 2025 as compared to the previous year, namely pork (0.2 thousand tonnes), duck eggs (0.2 thousand tonnes), mutton (0.5 thousand tonnes), duck meat (14.6 thousand tonnes) and chicken meat (74.9 thousand tonnes).

From a per capita consumption (PCC) perspective, chicken meat recorded the highest rate in 2025 at 54.4 kg/year, followed by chicken eggs at 21.4 kg/year (357 eggs). In contrast, duck eggs recorded the lowest PCC during the year at 0.7 kg/year (8 eggs).

Production of fresh milk recorded the highest increase in 2025 by 23.5 thousand tonnes.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 4: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Chicken meat	2025	1,801,562.8	235,649.0	74,910.7	54.4
	2024	1,830,579.8	217,173.8	76,714.7	54.9
Pork	2025	132,020.2	73,361.3	227.5	16.1
	2024	136,506.3	65,218.4	326.4	15.9
Duck meat	2025	68,174.8	97.8	14,637.4	1.5
	2024	66,399.8	25.5	15,300.8	1.4
Mutton	2025	4,836.6	47,117.5	4.6	1.5
	2024	4,269.4	46,208.4	313.1	1.5
Beef	2025	45,706.8	205,627.2	2,361.0	6.7
	2024	42,426.3	210,393.9	837.8	6.8
Fresh milk	2025	66,003.1	32,492.8	17,825.1	2.4
	2024	42,468.6	36,868.8	15,662.7	1.9
Chicken egg	2025	858,255.3	-	67,720.9	21.4
	2024	928,430.5	-	62,022.1	23.5
Duck egg	2025	27,279.3	72.9	202.8	0.7
	2024	25,213.0	27.5	383.0	0.7

Notes:

- Conversion rate of chicken egg, 1 piece = 60 grams.
- Conversion rate of duck egg, 1 piece = 75 grams.
- PCC for fresh milk in litre/year.

Chart 34: Production, Imports and Exports for Chicken Meat, 2023-2025

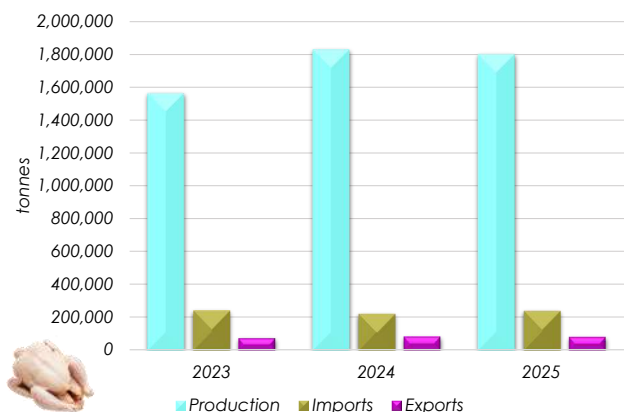


Chart 35: Production, Imports and Exports for Pork, 2023-2025

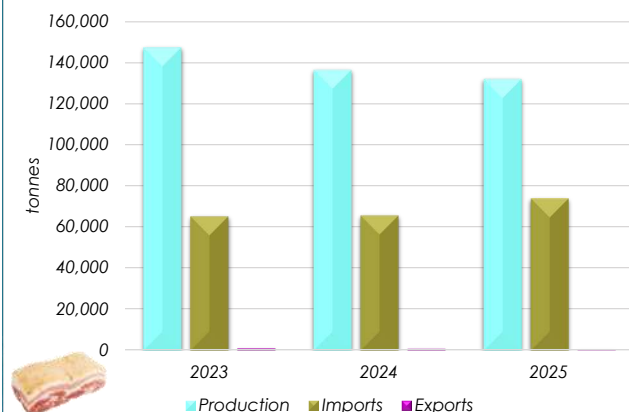


Chart 36: Production, Imports and Exports for Duck Meat, 2023-2025

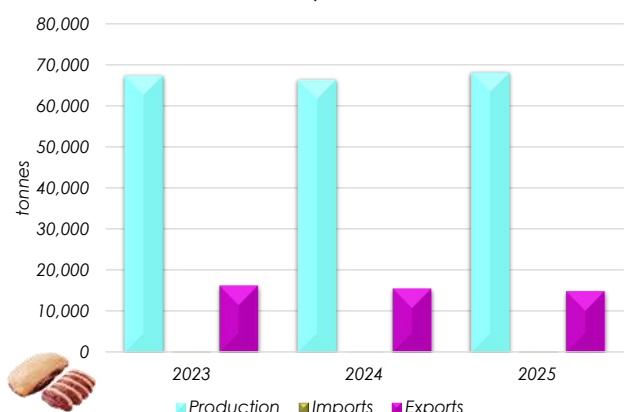
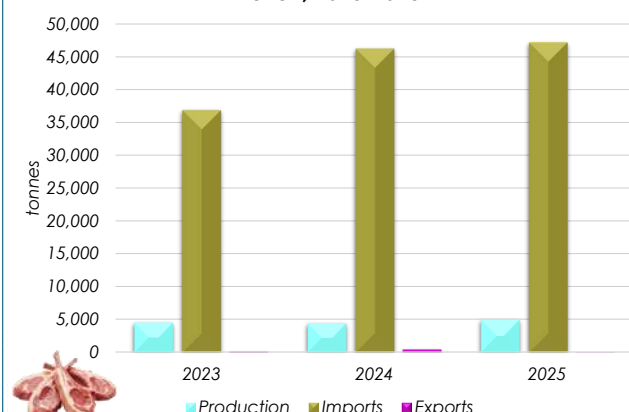


Chart 37: Production, Imports and Exports for Mutton, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 38: Production, Imports and Exports for Beef, 2023-2025

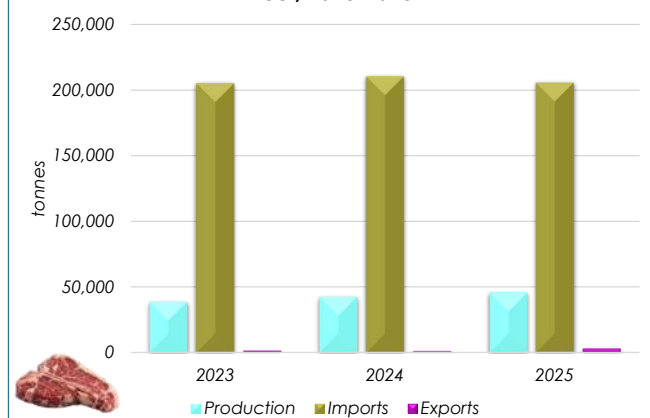


Chart 39: Production, Imports and Exports for Fresh Milk, 2023-2025

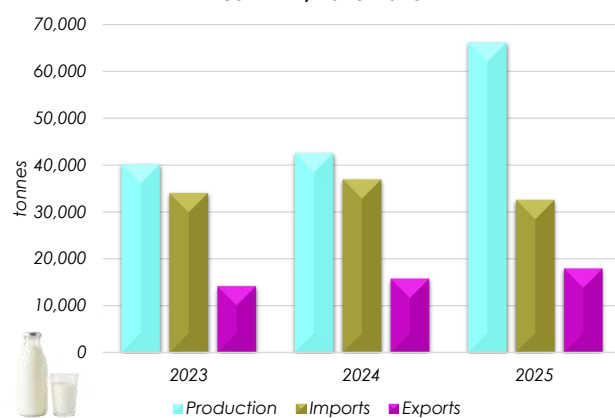


Chart 40: Production, Imports and Exports for Chicken Egg, 2023-2025

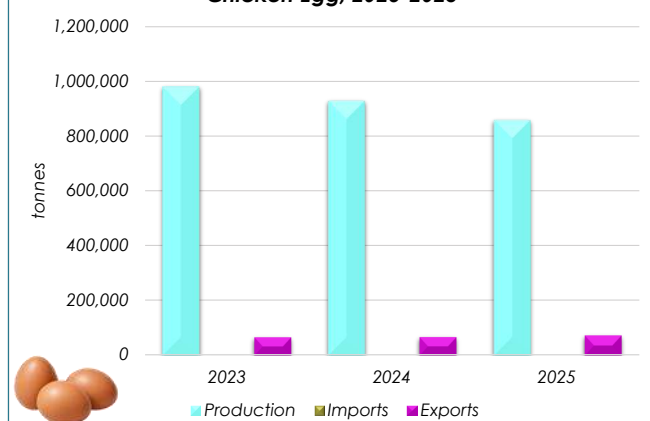
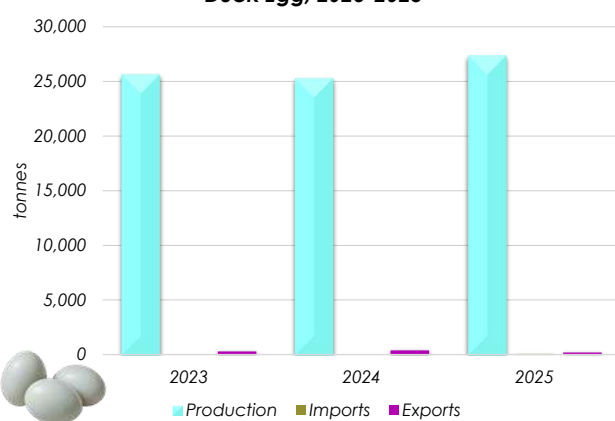


Chart 41: Production, Imports and Exports for Duck Egg, 2023-2025



Selected Fisheries

Mackerel production was the highest among the selected fishery items in 2025, at 146.9 thousand metric tonnes. However, mackerel production increased by 3.5 per cent as compared to 2024. At the same time, cuttlefish production recorded the highest increase, rising by 9.6 thousand tonnes as compared with the previous year.

With regard to imports, cuttlefish continued to record the highest volume at 59.0 thousand tonnes, an increase of 1.9 thousand tonnes as compared to 2024.

In terms of exports, cuttlefish recorded the highest export volume at 40.5 thousand tonnes, followed by shrimp at 30.3 thousand tonnes and tuna at 14.6 thousand tonnes.

The highest PCC among the selected fisheries items was recorded for mackerel at 5.6 kg/year. Meanwhile, crabs recorded the lowest PCC at 0.3 kg/year.

The production of mackerel was the highest among the selected fisheries items in 2025 at 146.9 thousand tonnes.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 5: Production, Imports, Exports and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Imports (tonnes)	Exports (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Pomfret	2025	21,272.3	6,956.9	269.4	0.8
	2024	24,401.6	7,063.7	193.6	0.9
Torpedo scad	2025	33,559.5	1,142.4	2,173.4	1.0
	2024	29,125.3	940.7	177.9	0.9
Freshwater catfish	2025	46,533.6	7,553.0	327.3	1.6
	2024	45,018.6	4,754.6	1,004.0	1.4
Threadfin bream	2025	46,085.2	37.7	10.4	1.3
	2024	41,609.9	96.3	56.4	1.2
Crab	2025	15,286.8	5,488.6	5,265.7	0.3
	2024	17,280.6	4,723.1	4,814.2	0.4
Mackerel	2025	146,916.1	58,781.3	11,439.7	5.6
	2024	142,015.8	50,385.7	14,532.4	5.1
Red snapper	2025	14,651.2	219.9	61.2	0.4
	2024	13,701.8	219.5	70.5	0.4
Stingray	2025	12,930.6	1,973.7	109.1	0.4
	2024	12,992.3	1,889.8	107.0	0.4
River catfish	2025	18,993.6	1.2	-	0.6
	2024	20,944.1	-	-	0.6
Sardine	2025	87,936.0	17,701.6	280.3	3.0
	2024	94,234.3	15,799.0	660.6	3.1
Seabass	2025	62,631.6	1,320.9	9,007.5	1.6
	2024	65,317.6	543.0	12,775.2	1.6
Cuttlefish	2025	68,247.3	59,008.2	40,502.6	2.5
	2024	58,624.2	57,062.7	37,623.4	2.3
Tilapia	2025	33,559.5	1,942.2	629.0	1.0
	2024	30,950.3	1,092.1	468.5	0.9
Tuna	2025	80,390.6	1,957.6	14,558.9	1.9
	2024	72,388.1	1,215.7	6,734.1	1.9
Shrimp	2025	142,677.7	45,197.5	30,215.1	4.0
	2024	164,141.7	39,174.9	28,346.1	4.5

Notes:

Species mackerel:

- Temenong/ Pelaling
- Tenggiri
- Kembong

Species tuna:

- Aya/ kayu/ tongkol/ peluru
- Tuna Oceanic (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna and Bigeye Tuna)
- Tuna Like (Layaran, Mersuji and Todak)



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 42: Production, Imports and Exports for Pomfrets , 2023-2025

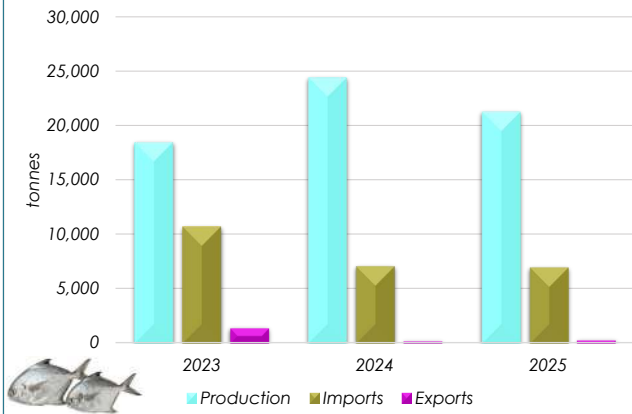


Chart 43: Production, Imports and Exports for Torpedo Scad, 2023-2025

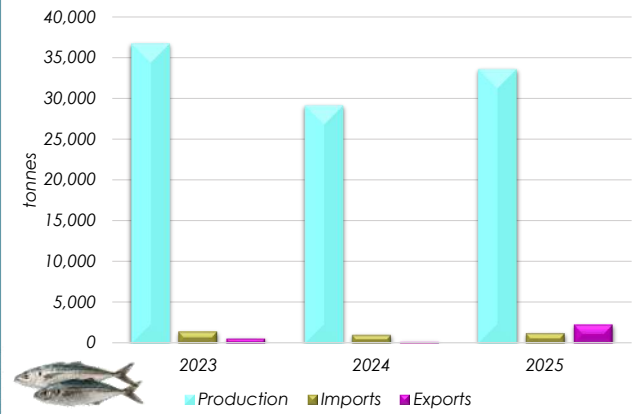


Chart 44: Production, Imports and Exports for Freshwater Catfish, 2023-2025

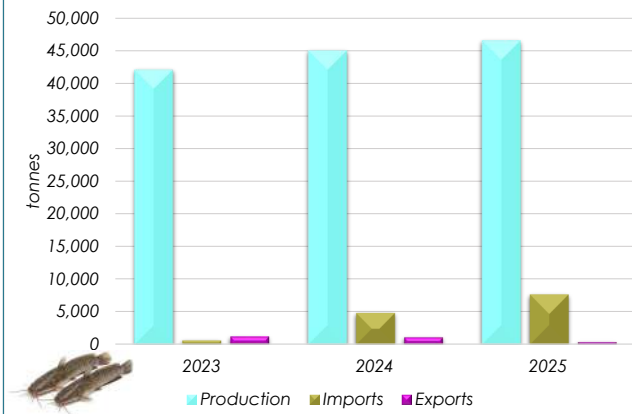


Chart 45: Production, Imports and Exports for Threadfin Bream, 2023-2025

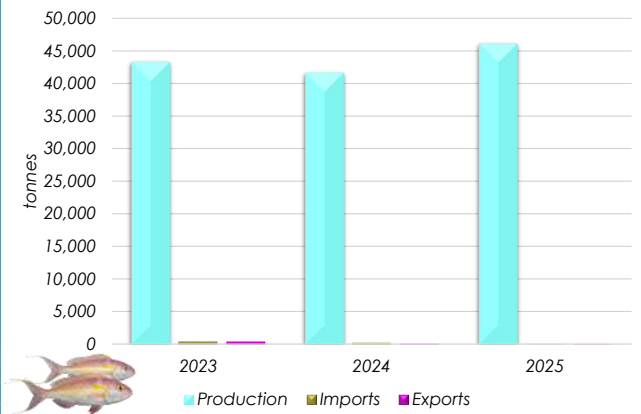


Chart 46: Production, Imports and Exports for Crab, 2023-2025

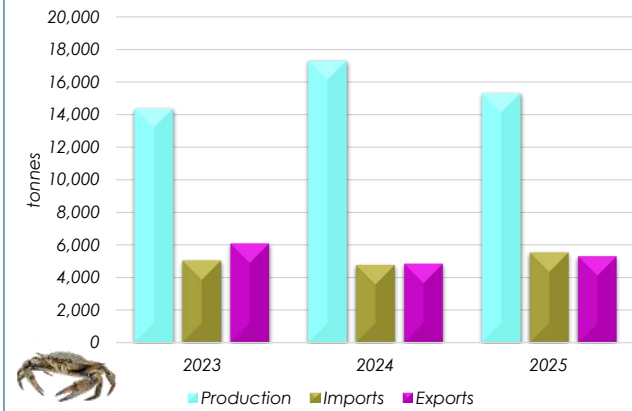


Chart 47: Production, Imports and Exports for Mackerel, 2023-2025

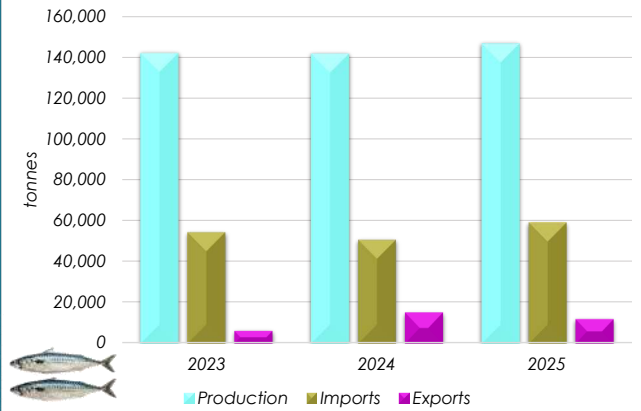


Chart 48: Production, Imports and Exports for Red Snapper, 2023-2025

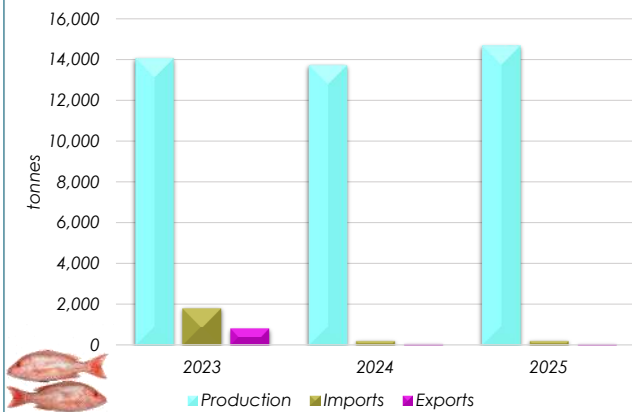
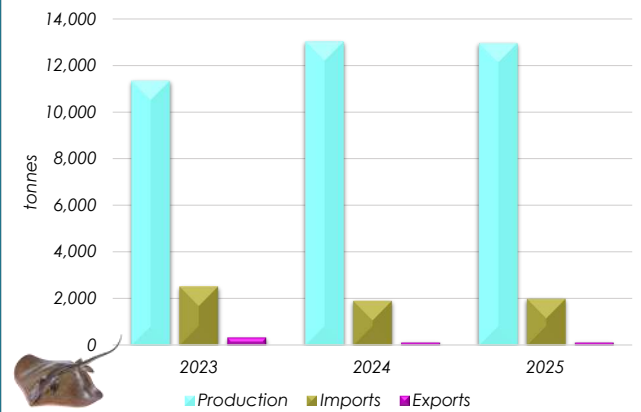


Chart 49: Production, Imports and Exports for Stingray, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 50: Production, Imports and Exports for River Catfish, 2023-2025

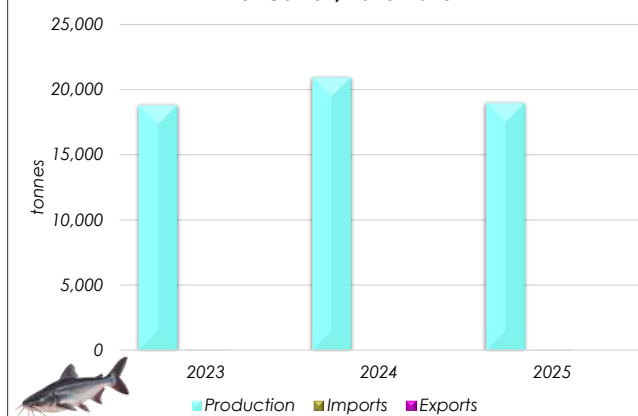


Chart 51: Production, Imports and Exports for Sardine, 2023-2025

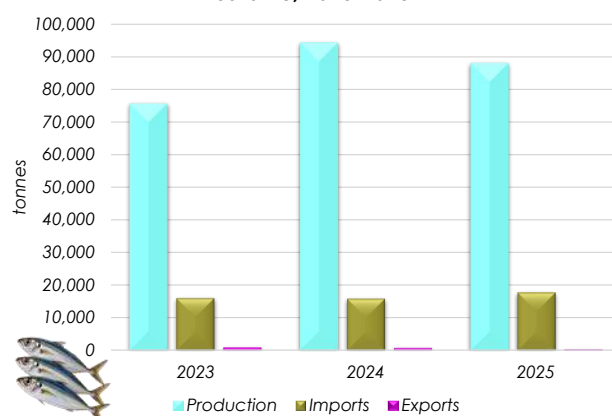


Chart 52: Production, Imports and Exports for Seabass, 2023-2025

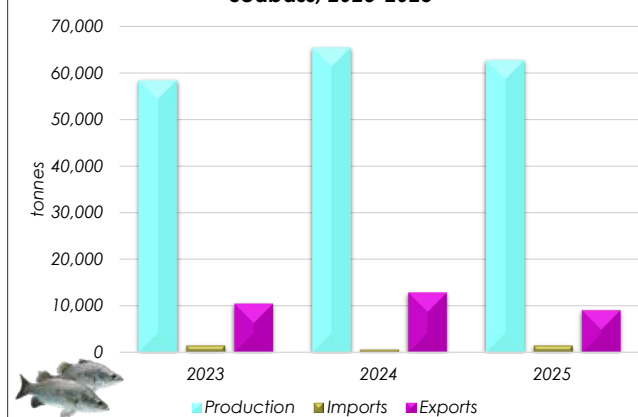


Chart 53: Production, Imports and Exports for Cuttlefish, 2023-2025

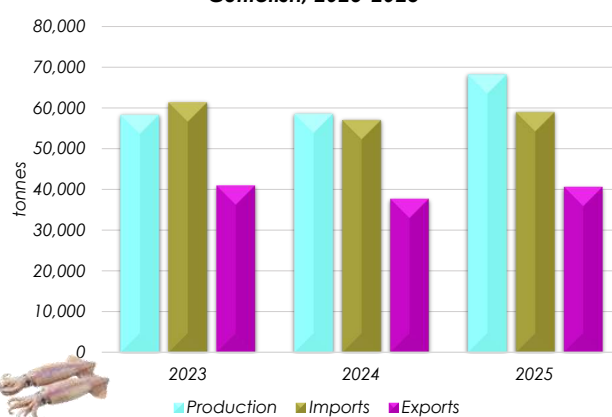


Chart 54: Production, Imports and Exports for Tilapia, 2023-2025

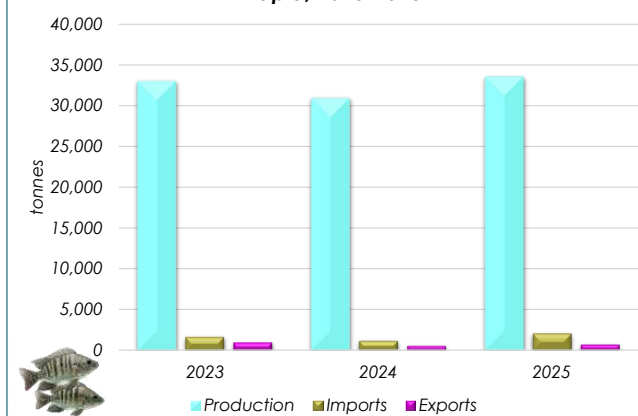


Chart 55: Production, Imports and Exports for Tuna, 2023-2025

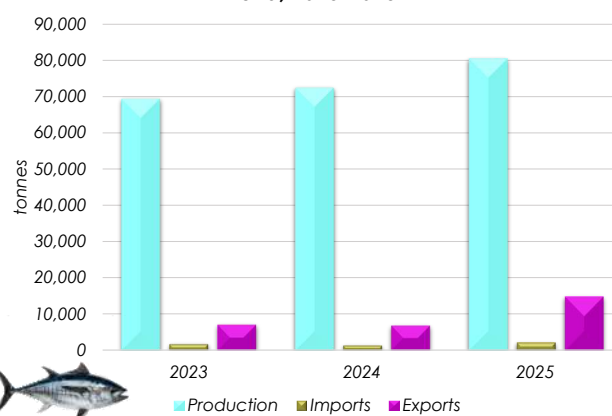
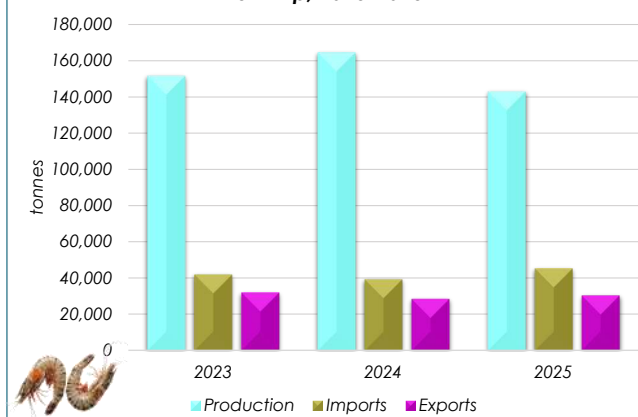


Chart 56: Production, Imports and Exports for Shrimp, 2023-2025



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

B. SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO (SSR) AND IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO (IDR) FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

Selected Fruits

Seven out of the 16 selected fruits recorded a Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of more than 100.0 per cent in 2025. An SSR exceeding 100.0 per cent indicates that local production is sufficient to meet domestic demand. Papaya recorded the highest SSR at 132.3 per cent,

followed by watermelon (124.9%) and starfruit (122.1%). The SSR for mango showed a significant decline to 9.6 per cent in 2025 as compared to 20.6 per cent in the previous year.

Starfruit, pineapple and jackfruit recorded import dependency ratio (IDR) of below 1.0 per cent, indicating that domestic demand was largely met through local production.

Exhibit 7: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Starfruit	124.1	122.1	0.001	0.002
Papaya	142.4	132.3	2.8	1.4
Dragon fruit	102.9	99.1	15.8	19.3
Jackfruit	110.1	110.1	0.6	0.2
Durian	103.7	104.1	1.9	2.1
Sweet corn	113.9	122.0	4.0	5.1
Guava	100.9	99.0	7.7	10.6
Coconut	69.4	72.8	31.5	28.1
Langsat	94.5	94.7	5.9	5.9
Pomelo	99.1	89.5	12.4	19.9
Mango	20.6	9.6	116.7	110.9
Mangosteen	96.0	93.7	12.1	28.1
Pineapple	102.1	101.8	0.2	0.1
Banana	97.3	97.5	9.5	8.6
Rambutan	99.4	97.1	3.2	5.3
Watermelon	123.1	124.9	12.4	16.7

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

Eight out of the 11 selected vegetables recorded an SSR exceeding 100.0 per cent in 2025. The highest SSR was recorded for french beans at 114.3 per cent (2024: 122.8%), while chilli recorded the lowest SSR at 35.7 per cent (2024: 35.8%).

Import dependency on chilli and round cabbage to meet national demand remained high in 2025, with both recording rates exceeding 50.0 per cent. At the same time, lady's finger recorded the lowest IDR in 2025 at 1.1 per cent, a decline of 0.2 percentage points as compared to the previous year (2024: 1.3%).



Exhibit 8: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Spinach	107.1	109.0	2.2	2.3
Lady's finger	104.6	105.1	1.3	1.1
Chilli	35.8	35.7	66.7	67.9
French bean	122.8	114.3	6.2	5.5
Long bean	107.1	105.5	3.4	4.4
Round cabbage	41.7	42.4	59.6	59.0
Lettuce	104.2	104.4	6.4	7.1
Mustard	96.4	98.2	4.2	2.3
Brinjal	104.1	104.6	8.9	8.8
Cucumber	105.7	106.7	12.2	12.1
Tomato	113.0	109.4	3.1	3.5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Other Selected Crops

The self-sufficiency ratio of sugarcane showed an upward trend of 36.5 per cent and remained the highest among other selected crops. Sugarcane recorded an SSR of 216.2 per cent as compared to 179.7 per cent in 2024.

Ginger recorded the highest IDR at 82.7 per cent. Meanwhile, the lowest IDR was recorded by sugarcane at 1.2 per cent.



Exhibit 9: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Mushroom	35.7	45.9	89.3	68.5
Ginger	15.5	20.3	86.9	82.7
Lime	67.4	59.5	39.3	45.1
Sugarcane	179.7	216.2	1.1	1.2
Cassava	88.5	92.9	13.2	8.6
Sweet potato	68.3	62.0	33.4	40.5



Rice

The self-sufficiency ratio for rice increased by 1.4 percentage points to reach 54.3 per cent in 2025, compared to 52.9 per cent in 2024.

Exhibit 12: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) for Rice, Malaysia, 2021-2025



Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
SSR (%)	60.9	57.9	56.2	52.9	54.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Livestock

Three of the eight selected livestock products recorded an SSR exceeding 100.0 per cent in 2025. Duck meat recorded the highest SSR at 127.1 per cent, followed by chicken eggs (108.6%) and duck eggs (100.5%). Meanwhile, mutton recorded the lowest SSR at 9.3 per cent in 2025, however, this was an increase compared to the previous year (2024: 8.5%).

Malaysia remains dependent on imports of mutton and beef to meet domestic demand. Mutton recorded the highest IDR in 2025 at 90.7 per cent, followed by beef at 82.6 per cent.

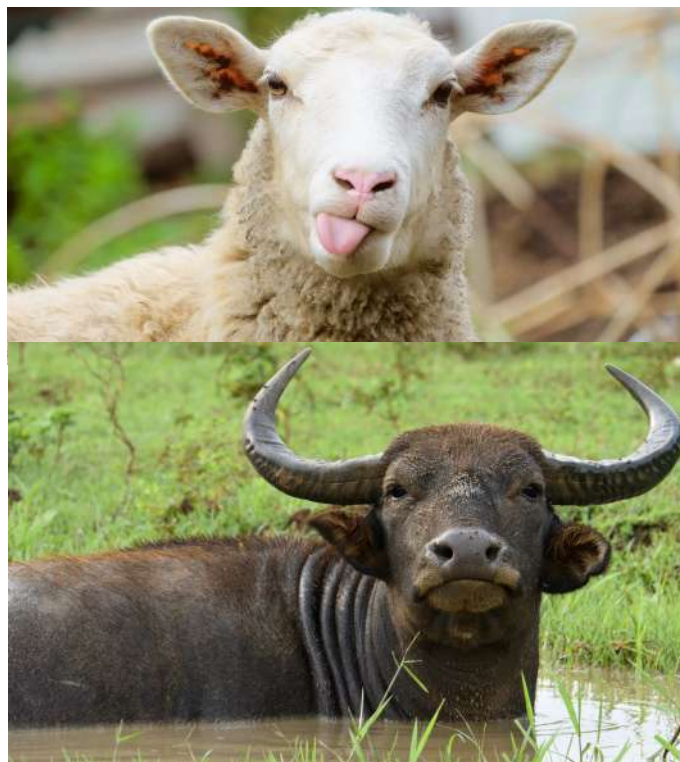


Exhibit 10: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Chicken meat	92.9	91.8	11.0	12.0
Pork	67.8	64.4	32.4	35.8
Duck meat	129.9	127.1	0.05	0.18
Mutton	8.5	9.3	92.1	90.7
Beef	16.8	18.4	83.5	82.6
Fresh milk	66.7	81.8	57.9	40.3
Chicken egg	107.2	108.6	-	-
Duck egg	101.4	100.5	0.1	0.3

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Fisheries

Four out of 15 selected fisheries recorded an SSR of 100.0 per cent and above in 2025, namely tuna (118.6%), seabass (114.0%), torpedo scad (103.2%) and river catfish (100.0%). Meanwhile, the lowest SSR was recorded for mackerel at 75.6 per cent in 2025, with a decrease of 4.2 percentage points compared to the previous year (2024: 79.8%).

The highest IDR for selected fisheries was recorded by cuttlefish at 68.0 per cent in 2025. However, it decreased from 73.1 per cent in 2024. The IDR of river catfish was the lowest at 0.01 per cent.



Exhibit 11: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2024 and 2025

Item	SSR (%)		IDR (%)	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Pomfret	78.0	76.1	22.6	24.9
Torpedo scad	97.4	103.2	3.1	3.5
Freshwater catfish	92.3	86.6	9.7	14.0
Threadfin bream	99.9	99.9	0.2	0.1
Crab	100.5	98.6	27.5	35.4
Mackerel	79.8	75.6	28.3	30.3
Red snapper	98.9	98.9	1.6	1.5
Stingray	87.9	87.4	12.8	13.3
River catfish	100.0	100.0	-	0.01
Sardine	86.2	83.5	14.4	16.8
Seabass	123.0	114.0	1.0	2.4
Cuttlefish	75.1	78.7	73.1	68.0
Tilapia	98.0	96.2	3.5	5.6
Tuna	108.3	118.6	1.8	2.9
Shrimp	93.8	90.5	22.4	28.7



JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

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Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2021-2025

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization								Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production	Import	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply	Eksport Exports	Benih Seed	Makanan ternakan Feed	Kerugian Loss	Prosesan Processing	Makanan Food	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day	Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	
		(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(kg/tahun) (kg/year)	(g/hari) (g/day)				
Belimbing Starfruit	2021	7,894.5	0.4	7,894.9	1,131.1	-	-	-	-	6,763.9	7,894.9	0.2	0.6	116.7	0.006	
	2022	6,616.1	0.2	6,616.2	1,105.1	-	-	-	-	5,511.2	6,616.2	0.2	0.5	120.1	0.003	
	2023	6,351.1	0.1	6,351.2	1,057.0	-	-	-	-	5,294.2	6,351.2	0.2	0.4	120.0	0.002	
	2024	7,388.5	0.1	7,388.6	1,433.9	-	-	-	-	5,954.7	7,388.6	0.2	0.5	124.1	0.001	
	2025	7,576.9	0.1	7,577.0	1,371.3	-	-	-	-	6,205.7	7,577.0	0.2	0.5	122.1	0.002	
Betik Papaya	2021	60,979.6	311.5	61,291.1	19,786.8	-	2,490.3	-	-	39,014.1	61,291.1	1.2	3.3	146.9	0.8	
	2022	54,753.1	502.1	55,255.2	16,766.9	-	2,309.3	-	-	36,179.0	55,255.2	1.1	3.0	142.3	1.3	
	2023	54,766.7	1,057.4	55,824.0	14,272.1	-	2,493.1	-	-	39,058.8	55,824.0	1.2	3.2	131.8	2.5	
	2024	46,975.5	930.6	47,906.0	14,918.6	-	1,979.2	-	-	31,008.2	47,906.0	0.9	2.5	142.4	2.8	
	2025	57,616.9	608.3	58,225.2	14,684.8	-	2,612.4	-	-	40,928.0	58,225.2	1.2	3.3	132.3	1.4	
Buah naga Dragon fruit	2021	11,201.0	2,582.1	13,783.1	5,323.9	-	-	-	-	8,459.2	13,783.1	0.3	0.7	132.4	30.5	
	2022	27,719.2	2,843.6	30,562.8	5,300.5	-	-	-	-	25,262.3	30,562.8	0.8	2.1	109.7	11.3	
	2023	36,155.9	2,994.5	39,150.5	5,415.7	-	-	-	-	33,734.8	39,150.5	1.0	2.8	107.2	8.9	
	2024	26,997.8	4,133.0	31,130.8	4,901.0	-	-	-	-	26,229.7	31,130.8	0.8	2.1	102.9	15.8	
	2025	28,212.5	5,497.3	33,709.8	5,242.6	-	-	-	-	28,467.3	33,709.8	0.8	2.3	99.1	19.3	
Cempedak/ nangka Jackfruit	2021	66,532.8	768.5	67,301.3	7,260.3	-	3,602.5	-	-	56,438.5	67,301.3	1.7	4.7	110.8	1.3	
	2022	60,223.2	73.0	60,296.3	7,576.6	-	3,163.2	-	-	49,556.5	60,296.3	1.5	4.2	114.2	0.1	
	2023	60,216.6	924.8	61,141.4	6,087.6	-	3,303.2	-	-	51,750.6	61,141.4	1.5	4.2	109.4	1.7	
	2024	64,050.6	347.8	64,398.4	6,226.2	-	3,490.3	-	-	54,681.9	64,398.4	1.6	4.4	110.1	0.6	
	2025	62,623.9	129.0	62,753.0	5,858.4	-	3,413.7	-	-	53,480.9	62,753.0	1.6	4.3	110.1	0.2	
Durian	2021	448,271.5	6,727.7	454,999.2	42,765.7	-	-	12,367.0	-	399,866.5	454,999.2	12.3	33.6	108.7	1.6	
	2022	455,457.7	6,802.0	462,259.7	43,864.5	-	-	12,551.9	-	405,843.3	462,259.7	12.4	34.0	108.9	1.6	
	2023	592,052.6	18,928.2	610,980.8	41,633.0	-	-	17,080.4	-	552,267.4	610,980.8	16.5	45.3	104.0	3.3	
	2024	568,806.8	10,563.3	579,370.2	30,754.9	-	-	16,458.5	-	532,103.6	579,370.2	15.6	42.8	103.7	1.9	
	2025	600,319.0	11,846.8	612,165.8	35,315.7	-	-	17,305.5	-	559,544.5	612,165.8	16.4	44.8	104.1	2.1	
Epal Apple	2021	-	105,635.0	105,635.0	-	-	-	-	-	105,635.0	105,635.0	3.2	8.9	-	100.0	
	2022	-	103,889.3	103,889.3	-	-	-	-	-	103,889.3	103,889.3	3.2	8.7	-	100.0	
	2023	-	101,362.8	101,362.8	-	-	-	-	-	101,362.8	101,362.8	3.0	8.3	-	100.0	
	2024	-	100,419.3	100,419.3	-	-	-	-	-	100,419.3	100,419.3	3.0	8.2	-	100.0	
	2025	-	103,750.8	103,750.8	-	-	-	-	-	103,750.8	103,750.8	3.0	8.3	-	100.0	

Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/day)	Self- sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Jagung manis Sweet corn	2021	74,735.0	3,782.7	78,517.7	8,187.6	-	-	-	8,873.6	61,456.5	78,517.7	1.9	5.2	106.3	5.4
	2022	63,154.7	2,722.1	65,876.8	7,730.8	-	-	-	7,336.3	50,809.7	65,876.8	1.6	4.3	108.6	4.7
	2023	63,508.0	2,322.0	65,830.0	8,224.3	-	-	-	7,268.2	50,337.6	65,830.0	1.5	4.1	110.2	4.0
	2024	58,649.9	2,041.5	60,691.4	9,187.0	-	-	-	6,498.3	45,006.0	60,691.4	1.3	3.6	113.9	4.0
	2025	52,735.8	2,199.2	54,935.0	11,726.0	-	-	-	5,451.7	37,757.3	54,935.0	1.1	3.0	122.0	5.1
Jambu batu Guava	2021	36,899.6	3,197.0	40,096.7	3,463.1	-	-	-	2,399.0	34,234.6	40,096.7	1.1	2.9	100.7	8.7
	2022	33,292.4	4,460.8	37,753.3	3,798.2	-	-	-	2,223.6	31,731.5	37,753.3	1.0	2.7	98.0	13.1
	2023	44,674.3	3,454.0	48,128.3	4,245.3	-	-	-	2,873.7	41,009.3	48,128.3	1.2	3.4	101.8	7.9
	2024	48,155.9	3,676.7	51,832.7	4,109.7	-	-	-	3,125.2	44,597.8	51,832.7	1.3	3.6	100.9	7.7
	2025	49,920.6	5,338.2	55,258.9	4,854.9	-	-	-	3,300.7	47,103.2	55,258.9	1.4	3.8	99.0	10.6
Kelapa Coconut	2021	557,353.7	254,455.2	811,808.9	11,025.4	278.7	-	20,019.6	28,813.0	751,672.3	811,808.9	23.1	63.2	69.6	31.8
	2022	604,428.4	252,091.4	856,519.8	12,580.7	302.2	-	21,098.5	30,365.8	792,172.6	856,519.8	24.2	66.4	71.6	29.9
	2023	626,557.3	271,733.2	898,290.5	8,497.6	313.3	-	22,244.8	32,015.7	835,219.2	898,290.5	25.0	68.5	70.4	30.5
	2024	673,553.4	305,385.1	978,938.5	8,217.1	336.8	-	24,268.0	34,927.6	911,189.0	978,938.5	26.8	73.3	69.4	31.5
	2025	702,198.5	271,284.6	973,483.1	9,258.5	351.1	-	24,105.6	34,693.8	905,074.0	973,483.1	26.4	72.5	72.8	28.1
Langsat	2021	53799.4 ¹	1,042.8	54,842.2	2,363.4	-	3,148.7	-	-	49,330.1	54,842.2	1.5	4.1	102.5	2.0
	2022	38287.2 ¹	533.3	38,820.5	657.5	-	2,289.8	-	-	35,873.3	38,820.5	1.1	3.0	100.3	1.4
	2023	35267.6 ¹	3,031.6	38,299.3	5,527.8	-	1,966.3	-	-	30,805.2	38,299.3	0.9	2.5	107.6	9.3
	2024	43,009.8 ¹	2,686.1	45,695.9	200.6	-	2,729.7	-	-	42,765.6	45,695.9	1.3	3.4	94.5	5.9
	2025	19,764.1	1,228.4	20,992.4	121.7	-	1,252.2	-	-	19,618.5	20,992.4	0.6	1.6	94.7	5.9
Limau besar/ bali Pomelo	2021	15,837.9	3,068.4	18,906.2	3,999.4	-	2,217.3	-	-	12,689.6	18,906.2	0.4	1.1	106.2	20.6
	2022	13,220.6	2,650.9	15,871.5	3,631.9	-	1,850.9	-	-	10,388.7	15,871.5	0.3	0.9	108.0	21.7
	2023	17,051.8	2,144.9	19,196.7	3,186.6	-	2,387.2	-	-	13,622.8	19,196.7	0.4	1.1	106.5	13.4
	2024	23,552.5	2,956.3	26,508.8	2,738.8	-	3,297.4	-	-	20,472.6	26,508.8	0.6	1.6	99.1	12.4
	2025	23,227.5	5,170.0	28,397.5	2,457.4	-	3,251.9	-	-	22,688.3	28,397.5	0.7	1.8	89.5	19.9
Mangga Mango	2021	12,208.3	69,646.3	81,854.6	6,656.0	-	4,361.5	-	214.9	70,622.2	81,854.6	2.2	5.9	16.2	92.6
	2022	9,219.3	22,941.6	32,160.9	3,377.4	-	1,669.4	-	82.3	27,031.8	32,160.9	0.8	2.3	32.0	79.7
	2023	9,213.5	50,047.2	59,260.7	10,864.4	-	2,807.0	-	138.3	45,451.0	59,260.7	1.4	3.7	19.0	103.4
	2024	8,628.2	48,838.0	57,466.2	15,618.8	-	2,427.1	-	119.6	39,300.6	57,466.2	1.2	3.2	20.6	116.7
	2025	6,347.2	73,687.1	80,034.4	13,584.3	-	3,854.1	-	189.9	62,406.0	80,034.4	1.8	5.0	9.6	110.9

Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan Import
		Pengeluaran Production	Import	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply	Eksport Exports	Benih Seed	Makanan ternakan Feed	Kerugian Loss	Prosesan Processing	Makanan Food	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day	Self-sufficiency ratio	Import dependency ratio
Manggis Mangosteen		(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(kg/tahun) (kg/year)	(g/hari) (g/day)	(peratus) (per cent)	(peratus) (per cent)
	2021	26,831.4	3,970.7	30,802.1	2,205.5	-	1,715.8	-	-	26,880.8	30,802.1	0.8	2.3	93.8	13.9
	2022	23,508.4	4,664.2	28,172.6	2,186.0	-	1,559.2	-	-	24,427.3	28,172.6	0.7	2.0	90.5	17.9
	2023	22,073.2	3,134.0	25,207.1	1,907.7	-	1,398.0	-	-	21,901.5	25,207.1	0.7	1.8	94.7	13.5
	2024	30,230.9	3,823.8	34,054.6	2,568.6	-	1,889.2	-	-	29,596.8	34,054.6	0.9	2.4	96.0	12.1
	2025	22,319.0	6,692.5	29,011.4	5,197.6	-	1,428.8	-	-	22,385.0	29,011.4	0.7	1.8	93.7	28.1
Nanas Pineapple															
	2021	375,423.2	1,119.9	376,543.2	16,427.8	-	18,005.8	-	67,642.5	274,467.1	376,543.2	8.4	23.1	104.3	0.3
	2022	537,231.4	1,186.9	538,418.3	14,455.6	-	26,198.1	-	98,418.9	399,345.6	538,418.3	12.2	33.5	102.5	0.2
	2023	440,848.5	1,003.0	441,851.4	12,801.4	-	21,452.5	-	80,590.9	327,006.6	441,851.4	9.8	26.8	102.7	0.2
	2024	516,870.3	880.1	517,750.4	11,632.7	-	25,305.9	-	95,067.0	385,744.8	517,750.4	11.3	31.0	102.1	0.2
	2025	556,187.4	810.4	556,997.8	10,712.3	-	27,314.3	-	102,611.9	416,359.3	556,997.8	12.2	33.3	101.8	0.1
Pisang Banana															
	2021	330,253.2	23,701.3	353,954.5	32,084.9	-	15,127.9	-	4,410.6	302,331.2	353,954.5	9.3	25.4	102.6	7.4
	2022	330,601.1	19,535.4	350,136.5	17,107.3	-	15,652.4	-	4,563.5	312,813.4	350,136.5	9.6	26.2	99.3	5.9
	2023	343,203.2	35,456.7	378,660.0	24,466.4	-	16,647.1	-	4,853.5	332,692.9	378,660.0	10.0	27.3	96.9	10.0
	2024	335,444.0	32,862.1	368,306.1	23,712.1	-	16,195.9	-	4,722.0	323,676.1	368,306.1	9.5	26.0	97.3	9.5
	2025	367,057.4	32,446.4	399,503.7	23,008.1	-	17,695.9	-	5,159.1	353,641.2	399,503.7	10.3	28.3	97.5	8.6
Rambutan															
	2021	55,627.8	2,126.4	57,754.2	1,798.9	-	-	1,678.7	2,797.8	51,478.9	57,754.2	1.6	4.3	99.4	3.8
	2022	52,096.9	2,798.0	54,894.9	945.1	-	-	1,618.5	2,697.5	49,633.8	54,894.9	1.5	4.2	96.6	5.2
	2023	52,551.7	1,783.4	54,335.2	1,806.2	-	-	1,575.9	2,626.4	48,326.7	54,335.2	1.4	4.0	100.0	3.4
	2024	56,333.3	1,817.8	58,151.1	1,496.7	-	-	1,699.6	2,832.7	52,122.0	58,151.1	1.5	4.2	99.4	3.2
	2025	47,209.5	2,591.7	49,801.2	1,187.0	-	-	1,458.4	2,430.7	44,725.1	49,801.2	1.3	3.6	97.1	5.3
Tembikai Watermelon															
	2021	153,324.2	6,868.6	160,192.8	43,067.9	-	7,027.5	-	-	110,097.4	160,192.8	3.4	9.3	130.9	5.9
	2022	151,464.5	7,905.4	159,369.8	40,721.1	-	7,118.9	-	-	111,529.8	159,369.8	3.4	9.3	127.7	6.7
	2023	150,243.3	10,907.8	161,151.1	44,078.5	-	7,024.4	-	-	110,048.3	161,151.1	3.3	9.0	128.3	9.3
	2024	167,611.1	16,937.2	184,548.3	48,444.8	-	8,166.2	-	-	127,937.3	184,548.3	3.8	10.3	123.1	12.4
	2025	145,599.2	19,519.4	165,118.6	48,533.0	-	6,995.1	-	-	109,590.5	165,118.6	3.2	8.8	124.9	16.7

Nota/ Notes :

1. Tembikai adalah termasuk tembikai wangi dan tembikai susu
Watermelon includes rock melon and honeydew
2. Langsat adalah termasuk duku langsat, dakong dan langsat
Langsat includes duku langsat, dakong and langsat

Jadual 2 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025
Table 2 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2021-2025

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)	Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Bayam Spinach	2021	80,404.4	1,274.0	81,678.3	9,904.7	-	-	1,959.4	-	69,814.2	81,678.3	2.1	5.9	112.0	1.8
	2022	79,751.6	1,205.4	80,957.0	8,189.2	-	-	1,986.6	-	70,781.2	80,957.0	2.2	5.9	109.6	1.7
	2023	82,993.6	1,553.2	84,546.8	7,556.1	-	-	2,101.8	-	74,888.9	84,546.8	2.2	6.1	107.8	2.0
	2024	85,155.4	1,739.2	86,894.6	7,370.1	-	-	2,171.0	-	77,353.5	86,894.6	2.3	6.2	107.1	2.2
	2025	88,402.7	1,867.4	90,270.1	9,203.0	-	-	2,213.1	-	78,854.0	90,270.1	2.3	6.3	109.0	2.3
Bendi Lady's finger	2021	63,062.4	630.7	63,693.1	3,255.5	18.1	4,835.0	-	-	55,584.5	63,693.1	1.7	4.7	104.3	1.0
	2022	63,074.3	846.0	63,920.3	2,942.3	18.3	4,878.2	-	-	56,081.5	63,920.3	1.7	4.7	103.4	1.4
	2023	65,697.9	993.1	66,691.0	3,413.6	19.0	5,062.2	-	-	58,196.2	66,691.0	1.7	4.8	103.8	1.6
	2024	70,202.6	847.0	71,049.6	3,944.1	20.1	5,368.4	-	-	61,717.0	71,049.6	1.8	5.0	104.6	1.3
	2025	70,282.1	768.9	71,051.0	4,168.0	20.1	5,350.6	-	-	61,512.3	71,051.0	1.8	4.9	105.1	1.1
Cili Chilli	2021	31,418.3	73,725.9	105,144.2	4,243.5	219.9	-	5,045.0	22,972.4	72,663.3	105,144.2	2.2	6.1	31.1	73.1
	2022	33,616.6	77,857.6	111,474.3	3,890.2	235.3	-	5,379.2	24,494.0	77,475.6	111,474.3	2.4	6.5	31.2	72.4
	2023	41,358.6	70,922.4	112,281.1	3,896.6	289.5	-	5,419.2	24,676.2	77,999.5	112,281.1	2.3	6.4	38.2	65.4
	2024	45,058.2	83,853.0	128,911.2	3,198.4	315.4	-	6,285.6	28,621.4	90,490.3	128,911.2	2.7	7.3	35.8	66.7
	2025	40,978.8	77,892.9	118,871.7	4,087.2	286.9	-	5,739.2	26,133.3	82,625.1	118,871.7	2.4	6.6	35.7	67.9
Kacang buncis French bean	2021	10,449.9	609.4	11,059.3	4,120.2	-	-	-	-	6,939.1	11,059.3	0.2	0.6	150.6	8.8
	2022	12,237.2	650.8	12,888.0	3,026.5	-	-	-	-	9,861.4	12,888.0	0.3	0.8	124.1	6.6
	2023	11,739.6	840.9	12,580.5	3,163.8	-	-	-	-	9,416.7	12,580.5	0.3	0.8	124.7	8.9
	2024	14,880.4	754.2	15,634.6	3,513.0	-	-	-	-	12,121.6	15,634.6	0.4	1.0	122.8	6.2
	2025	19,208.6	931.0	20,139.6	3,331.4	-	-	-	-	16,808.2	20,139.6	0.5	1.3	114.3	5.5
Kacang panjang Long bean	2021	60,158.1	1,129.5	61,287.6	6,239.1	242.2	-	1,502.8	-	53,303.5	61,287.6	1.6	4.5	109.3	2.1
	2022	60,137.1	1,472.4	61,609.4	5,208.6	248.2	-	1,539.7	-	54,613.0	61,609.4	1.7	4.6	106.6	2.6
	2023	57,445.3	1,971.7	59,417.0	6,112.8	234.5	-	1,455.2	-	51,614.5	59,417.0	1.5	4.2	107.8	3.7
	2024	62,894.3	1,976.7	64,871.0	6,156.5	258.3	-	1,602.9	-	56,853.2	64,871.0	1.7	4.6	107.1	3.4
	2025	55,383.8	2,334.7	57,718.5	5,236.8	230.9	-	1,432.8	-	50,818.0	57,718.5	1.5	4.1	105.5	4.4
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	2021	91,389.1	139,035.7	230,424.8	3,547.0	-	-	12,705.2	-	214,172.6	230,424.8	6.6	18.0	40.3	61.3
	2022	120,163.4	146,331.9	266,495.3	2,778.2	-	-	14,768.2	-	248,948.9	266,495.3	7.6	20.9	45.6	55.5
	2023	108,748.6	160,563.7	269,312.3	3,825.3	-	-	14,867.3	-	250,619.7	269,312.3	7.5	20.6	41.0	60.5
	2024	119,803.4	171,544.2	291,347.6	3,731.5	-	-	16,106.5	-	271,509.7	291,347.6	8.0	21.8	41.7	59.6
	2025	126,003.7	175,369.3	301,373.0	4,350.5	-	-	16,633.3	-	297,022.5	301,373.0	8.7	23.8	42.4	59.0

Jadual 2 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 2 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)	Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Salad Lettuce	2021	75,546.0	7,644.4	83,190.4	12,919.9	-	-	-	-	70,270.5	83,190.4	2.2	5.9	107.5	10.9
	2022	102,015.0	7,018.3	109,033.3	13,947.4	-	-	-	-	95,085.9	109,033.3	2.9	8.0	107.3	7.4
	2023	103,542.1	7,633.9	111,176.0	14,571.2	-	-	-	-	96,604.7	111,176.0	2.9	7.9	107.2	7.9
	2024	148,196.5	9,073.1	157,269.6	15,091.8	-	-	-	-	142,177.8	157,269.6	4.2	11.4	104.2	6.4
	2025	149,501.1	10,174.5	159,675.6	16,440.9	-	-	-	-	143,234.7	159,675.6	4.2	11.5	104.4	7.1
Sawi Mustard	2021	153,270.8	11,051.6	164,322.4	6,345.2	-	-	3,949.4	-	154,027.7	164,322.4	4.7	13.0	97.0	7.0
	2022	144,236.4	12,019.1	156,255.5	5,847.1	-	-	3,760.2	-	146,648.2	156,255.5	4.5	12.3	95.9	8.0
	2023	154,810.9	9,357.8	164,168.7	4,262.8	-	-	3,997.6	-	155,908.3	164,168.7	4.7	12.8	96.8	5.9
	2024	157,360.6	6,903.5	164,264.2	1,107.7	-	-	4,078.9	-	159,077.5	164,264.2	4.7	12.8	96.4	4.2
	2025	161,357.5	3,788.9	165,146.4	888.9	-	-	4,106.4	-	160,151.0	165,146.4	4.7	12.8	98.2	2.3
Terung Brinjal	2021	42,731.6	3,945.8	46,677.4	7,690.5	-	-	974.7	-	38,012.3	46,677.4	1.2	3.2	109.6	10.1
	2022	46,128.8	4,288.7	50,417.5	7,134.9	-	-	1,082.1	-	42,200.6	50,417.5	1.3	3.5	106.6	9.9
	2023	45,776.5	3,926.8	49,703.3	8,445.3	-	-	1,031.5	-	40,226.6	49,703.3	1.2	3.3	111.0	9.5
	2024	56,468.9	4,804.3	61,273.2	7,034.4	-	-	1,356.0	-	52,882.8	61,273.2	1.6	4.3	104.1	8.9
	2025	63,071.8	5,313.7	68,385.5	8,104.6	-	-	1,507.0	-	58,773.8	68,385.5	1.7	4.7	104.6	8.8
Timun Cucumber	2021	96,353.1	12,523.2	108,876.3	22,644.7	-	-	2,138.5	43.1	84,050.0	108,876.3	2.6	7.1	111.7	14.5
	2022	102,368.7	12,085.9	114,454.6	21,893.7	-	-	2,295.5	46.3	90,219.1	114,454.6	2.8	7.6	110.6	13.1
	2023	112,344.8	12,015.3	124,360.1	18,428.7	-	-	2,627.1	53.0	103,251.3	124,360.1	3.1	8.5	106.1	11.3
	2024	106,784.6	12,351.5	119,136.1	18,122.3	-	-	2,505.1	50.5	98,458.1	119,136.1	2.9	7.9	105.7	12.2
	2025	110,750.2	12,593.5	123,343.7	19,516.0	-	-	2,574.9	51.9	101,200.9	123,343.7	3.0	8.1	106.7	12.1
Tomato	2021	186,662.6	6,845.2	193,507.8	36,457.5	-	10,993.5	9,130.0	9,130.0	136,926.8	193,507.8	4.2	11.5	118.9	4.4
	2022	194,305.2	5,742.1	200,047.3	35,425.6	-	11,523.5	9,570.1	9,570.1	143,528.1	200,047.3	4.4	12.0	118.0	3.5
	2023	188,842.2	6,899.1	195,741.3	34,754.0	-	11,269.1	9,358.8	9,358.8	140,359.4	195,741.3	4.2	11.5	117.3	4.3
	2024	259,178.9	7,021.8	266,200.7	36,855.9	-	16,054.1	13,332.7	13,332.7	199,957.9	266,200.7	5.9	16.1	113.0	3.1
	2025	308,668.9	9,774.6	318,443.6	36,365.3	-	19,745.5	16,398.3	16,398.3	245,934.4	318,443.6	7.2	19.7	109.4	3.5

Nota / Note :
Cili adalah termasuk cili padi
Chilli included hot chilli

Jadual 3 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025
Table 3 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2021-2025

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Kadar kebergantungan import Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)		
Cendawan Mushroom	2021	10,801.7	17,512.5	28,314.1	6,758.1	-	-	-	-	21,556.0	28,314.1	0.7	1.8	50.1	81.2
	2022	10,997.2	17,876.4	28,873.5	6,131.3	-	-	-	-	22,742.2	28,873.5	0.7	1.9	48.4	78.6
	2023	12,787.9	20,074.0	32,861.8	5,628.8	-	-	-	-	27,233.0	32,861.8	0.8	2.2	47.0	73.7
	2024	8,445.3	21,154.1	29,599.4	5,921.9	-	-	-	-	23,677.5	29,599.4	0.7	1.9	35.7	89.3
	2025	13,526.9	20,190.3	33,717.2	4,231.8	-	-	-	-	29,485.4	33,717.2	0.9	2.4	45.9	68.5
Halia Ginger	2021	8,718.6	51,737.3	60,455.9	656.8	-	4,783.9	-	-	55,015.2	60,455.9	1.7	4.6	14.6	86.5
	2022	10,623.3	57,136.6	67,759.9	1,028.4	-	5,338.5	-	-	61,392.9	67,759.9	1.9	5.1	15.9	85.6
	2023	10,784.7	55,354.8	66,139.5	2,275.3	-	5,109.1	-	-	58,755.1	66,139.5	1.8	4.8	16.9	86.7
	2024	11,256.4	62,922.3	74,178.7	1,771.1	-	5,792.6	-	-	66,615.0	74,178.7	2.0	5.4	15.5	86.9
	2025	12,126.9	49,420.6	61,547.6	1,797.2	-	4,780.0	-	-	54,970.4	61,547.6	1.6	4.4	20.3	82.7
Limau nipis/kesturi Lime	2021	18,289.1	6,193.9	24,482.9	2,288.9	-	-	665.8	-	21,528.2	24,482.9	0.7	1.8	82.4	27.9
	2022	19,005.3	9,453.1	28,458.4	1,866.1	-	-	797.8	-	25,794.6	28,458.4	0.8	2.2	71.5	35.5
	2023	17,646.3	12,797.4	30,443.6	1,927.0	-	-	855.5	-	27,661.2	30,443.6	0.8	2.3	61.9	44.9
	2024	22,639.6	13,208.7	35,848.3	2,278.5	-	-	1,007.1	-	32,562.7	35,848.3	1.0	2.6	67.4	39.3
	2025	19,773.5	14,988.7	34,762.2	1,553.0	-	-	996.3	-	32,212.9	34,762.2	0.9	2.6	59.5	45.1
Tebu Sugarcane	2021	25,591.1	81.5	25,672.5	8,543.5	-	-	-	16,957.8	171.3	25,672.5	0.005	0.014	149.4	0.5
	2022	25,032.4	117.1	25,149.5	7,835.9	-	-	-	17,140.4	173.1	25,149.5	0.005	0.015	144.6	0.7
	2023	20,364.2	306.6	20,670.8	8,093.4	-	-	-	12,451.6	125.8	20,670.8	0.004	0.010	161.9	2.4
	2024	17,954.6	109.2	18,063.8	8,071.3	-	-	-	9,892.6	99.9	18,063.8	0.003	0.008	179.7	1.1
	2025	14,948.2	82.4	15,030.6	8,117.1	-	-	-	6,844.4	69.1	15,030.6	0.002	0.006	216.2	1.2
Ubi kayu Cassava	2021	39,386.9	811.5	40,198.4	880.9	-	2,359.0	-	33,026.7	3,931.7	40,198.4	0.1	0.3	100.2	2.1
	2022	42,527.9	847.4	43,375.4	1,039.8	-	2,540.1	-	35,561.9	4,233.6	43,375.4	0.1	0.4	100.5	2.0
	2023	45,266.1	887.8	46,153.9	1,176.6	-	2,698.6	-	37,781.0	4,497.7	46,153.9	0.1	0.4	100.6	2.0
	2024	41,341.2	6,148.9	47,490.1	750.8	-	2,804.4	-	39,261.0	4,673.9	47,490.1	0.1	0.4	88.5	13.2
	2025	40,897.8	3,777.2	44,675.0	660.5	-	2,640.9	-	36,972.2	4,401.5	44,675.0	0.1	0.4	92.9	8.6

Jadual 3 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 3 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production	Import Imports	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply	Eksport Exports	Benih Seed	Makanan ternakan Feed	Kerugian Loss	Prosesan Processing	Makanan Food	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day		
		(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(kg/tahun) (kg/year)	(g/hari) (g/day)	(peratus) (per cent)	(peratus) (per cent)
Ubi keledek Sweet potato	2021	53,613.8	17,291.1	70,904.9	2,273.7	-	3,431.6	-	-	65,199.6	70,904.9	2.0	5.5	78.1	25.2
	2022	44,686.7	19,236.8	63,923.5	3,126.5	-	3,039.8	-	-	57,757.1	63,923.5	1.8	4.8	73.5	31.6
	2023	32,983.8	21,833.5	54,817.3	1,925.4	-	2,644.6	-	-	50,247.3	54,817.3	1.5	4.1	62.4	41.3
	2024	50,583.3	24,720.9	75,304.2	1,290.3	-	3,700.7	-	-	70,313.3	75,304.2	2.1	5.7	68.3	33.4
	2025	38,285.4	24,993.3	63,278.7	1,539.8	-	3,086.9	-	-	58,651.9	63,278.7	1.7	4.7	62.0	40.5
Bawang besar Onion	2021	-	445,069.2	445,069.2	-	-	-	-	-	445,069.2	445,069.2	13.7	37.4	-	100.0
	2022	-	485,127.1	485,127.1	-	-	-	-	-	485,127.1	485,127.1	14.8	40.6	-	100.0
	2023	-	524,788.2	524,788.2	-	-	-	-	-	524,788.2	524,788.2	15.7	43.0	-	100.0
	2024	-	505,129.2	505,129.2	-	-	-	-	-	505,129.2	505,129.2	14.8	40.6	-	100.0
	2025	-	504,470.0	504,470.0	-	-	-	-	-	504,470.0	504,470.0	14.7	40.4	-	100.0
Bawang kecil Shallot	2021	-	39,543.8	39,543.8	-	-	-	-	-	39,543.8	39,543.8	1.2	3.3	-	100.0
	2022	-	38,567.6	38,567.6	-	-	-	-	-	38,567.6	38,567.6	1.2	3.2	-	100.0
	2023	-	39,824.2	39,824.2	-	-	-	-	-	39,824.2	39,824.2	1.2	3.3	-	100.0
	2024	11.9	83,076.3	83,088.2	-	-	-	-	-	83,088.2	83,088.2	2.4	6.7	0.01	100.0
	2025	62.9	116,600.4	116,663.3	-	-	-	-	-	116,663.3	116,663.3	3.4	9.3	0.06	99.9
Bawang putih Garlic	2021	-	137,573.2	137,573.2	-	-	-	-	-	137,573.2	137,573.2	4.2	11.6	-	100.0
	2022	-	161,730.0	161,730.0	-	-	-	-	-	161,730.0	161,730.0	4.9	13.6	-	100.0
	2023	-	196,126.0	196,126.0	-	-	-	-	-	196,126.0	196,126.0	5.9	16.1	-	100.0
	2024	-	226,116.8	226,116.8	-	-	-	-	-	226,116.8	226,116.8	6.6	18.2	-	100.0
	2025	-	224,453.0	224,453.0	-	-	-	-	-	224,453.0	224,453.0	6.6	18.0	-	100.0
Beras Rice	2021	1,635.0	1,062.0	2,697.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,697.1	82.5	226.0	60.9	
	2022	1,514.9	1,112.5	2,627.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,627.4	80.0	219.3	57.9	
	2023	1,439.1	1,281.8	2,720.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,720.9	76.7	210.0	56.2	
	2024	1,362.1	1,500.0	2,862.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,862.1	75.7	207.4	52.9	
	2025 ^a	1,433.8	1,355.0	2,788.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,788.8	77.1	211.2	54.3	

Jadual 4 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025
Table 4 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2021-2025

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization								Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production	Import	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply	Eksport	Penetasan Hatching	Makanan ternakan Feed	Kerugian Loss	Prosesan Processing	Makanan Food	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day	Self- sufficiency ratio	Import dependency ratio	
		(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(kg/tahun) (kg/year)	(g/hari) (g/day)	(peratus) (per cent)	(peratus) (per cent)	
Daging ayam Chicken meat	2021	1,583,219.5	96,183.5	1,679,403.0	99,583.4	n.a.	-	-	80,380.8	1,499,438.8	1,679,403.0	46.0	126.1	100.2	6.1	
	2022	1,543,425.3	171,900.2	1,715,325.5	64,655.7	n.a.	-	-	83,985.6	1,566,684.1	1,715,325.5	47.9	131.3	93.5	10.4	
	2023	1,564,606.2	237,421.0	1,802,027.2	67,510.4	n.a.	-	-	88,251.7	1,646,265.0	1,802,027.2	49.3	135.0	90.2	13.7	
	2024	1,830,579.8	217,173.8	2,047,753.6	76,714.7	n.a.	-	-	100,285.9	1,870,753.0	2,047,753.6	54.9	150.5	92.9	11.0	
	2025	1,801,562.8	235,649.0	2,037,211.8	74,910.7	n.a.	-	-	99,841.3	1,862,459.8	2,037,211.8	54.4	149.1	91.8	12.0	
Daging babi * Pork	2021	197,371.6	14,939.4	212,311.0	1,054.4	n.a.	-	-	4,595.6	206,661.0	212,311.0	17.4	47.6	93.4	7.1	
	2022	181,853.2	33,516.8	215,370.0	470.3	n.a.	-	-	4,674.9	210,224.8	215,370.0	17.6	48.3	84.6	15.6	
	2023	147,419.3	64,771.9	212,191.2	501.7	n.a.	-	-	4,605.0	207,084.4	212,191.2	17.0	46.5	69.6	30.6	
	2024	136,506.3	65,218.4	201,724.6	326.4	n.a.	-	-	4,381.2	197,017.0	201,724.6	15.9	43.4	67.8	32.4	
	2025	132,020.2	73,361.3	205,381.4	227.5	n.a.	-	-	4,462.9	200,691.1	205,381.4	16.1	44.0	64.4	35.8	
Daging itik Duck meat	2021	69,762.2	10.1	69,772.3	16,360.5	n.a.	-	-	2,718.7	50,693.2	69,772.3	1.6	4.3	130.6	0.02	
	2022	68,015.8	109.2	68,125.0	16,163.9	n.a.	-	-	2,644.8	49,316.3	68,125.0	1.5	4.1	130.9	0.21	
	2023	67,335.1	82.4	67,417.5	15,986.7	n.a.	-	-	2,617.8	48,813.0	67,417.5	1.5	4.0	130.9	0.16	
	2024	66,399.8	25.5	66,425.3	15,300.8	n.a.	-	-	2,602.2	48,522.3	66,425.3	1.4	3.9	129.9	0.05	
	2025	68,174.8	97.8	68,272.6	14,637.4	n.a.	-	-	2,730.0	50,905.1	68,272.6	1.5	4.1	127.1	0.18	
Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	2021	3,502.5	29,277.3	32,779.8	28.1	n.a.	-	-	-	32,751.7	32,779.8	1.0	2.8	10.7	89.4	
	2022	4,095.6	43,206.0	47,301.6	67.3	n.a.	-	-	-	47,234.3	47,301.6	1.4	4.0	8.7	91.5	
	2023	4,368.4	36,852.8	41,221.2	89.3	n.a.	-	-	-	41,131.9	41,221.2	1.2	3.4	10.6	89.6	
	2024	4,269.4	46,208.4	50,477.8	313.1	n.a.	-	-	-	50,164.7	50,477.8	1.5	4.0	8.5	92.1	
	2025	4,836.6	47,117.5	51,954.2	4.6	n.a.	-	-	-	51,949.5	51,954.2	1.5	4.2	9.3	90.7	
Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	2021	36,800.6	159,188.9	195,989.4	1,015.1	n.a.	-	-	14,951.1	180,023.2	195,989.4	5.5	15.1	18.9	81.6	
	2022	35,934.1	208,867.5	244,801.6	926.2	n.a.	-	-	18,701.0	225,174.4	244,801.6	6.9	18.9	14.7	85.6	
	2023	38,667.2	205,246.9	243,914.1	1,107.8	n.a.	-	-	18,619.0	224,187.4	243,914.1	6.7	18.4	15.9	84.5	
	2024	42,426.3	210,393.9	252,820.2	837.8	n.a.	-	-	19,322.6	232,659.7	252,820.2	6.8	18.7	16.8	83.5	
	2025	45,706.8	205,627.2	251,334.0	2,361.0	n.a.	-	-	19,091.9	229,881.1	251,334.0	6.7	18.4	18.4	82.6	
Susu segar Fresh milk	2021	38,729.0	42,995.0	81,724.0	13,372.8	n.a.	-	-	-	68,351.2	81,724.0	2.1	5.7	56.7	62.9	
	2022	38,951.0	43,194.8	82,145.8	14,200.3	n.a.	-	-	-	67,945.5	82,145.8	2.1	5.7	57.3	63.6	
	2023	40,111.9	33,980.0	74,091.9	14,071.9	n.a.	-	-	-	60,020.0	74,091.9	1.8	4.9	66.8	56.6	
	2024	42,468.6	36,868.8	79,337.4	15,662.7	n.a.	-	-	-	63,674.7	79,337.4	1.9	5.1	66.7	57.9	
	2025	66,003.1	32,492.8	98,495.9	17,825.1	n.a.	-	-	-	80,670.9	98,495.9	2.4	6.5	81.8	40.3	

Jadual 4 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 4 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Penetasan Hatching (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)	Self- sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Telur ayam Chicken egg	2021	817,730.7	-	817,730.7	104,963.2	-	-	-	53,570.3	659,197.2	817,730.7	20.2	55.4	114.7	-
	2022	843,474.2	90.4	843,564.6	70,968.2	-	-	-	58,066.9	714,529.5	843,564.6	21.9	59.9	109.2	0.01
	2023	980,290.5	198.5	980,489.0	61,142.7	-	-	-	69,096.3	850,250.0	980,489.0	25.5	69.7	106.6	0.02
	2024	928,430.5	-	928,430.5	62,022.1	-	-	-	65,117.6	801,290.7	928,430.5	23.5	64.5	107.2	-
	2025	858,255.3	-	858,255.3	67,720.9	-	-	-	59,415.1	731,119.3	858,255.3	21.4	58.5	108.6	-
Telur itik Duck egg	2021	21,969.1	-	21,969.1	523.9	-	-	-	1,611.8	19,833.4	21,969.1	0.6	1.7	102.4	-
	2022	25,917.9	14.7	25,932.6	280.7	-	-	-	1,928.0	23,724.0	25,932.6	0.7	2.0	101.0	0.1
	2023	25,571.0	40.6	25,611.6	287.9	-	-	-	1,903.3	23,420.4	25,611.6	0.7	1.9	101.0	0.2
	2024	25,213.0	27.5	25,240.5	383.0	-	-	-	1,868.2	22,989.3	25,240.5	0.7	1.8	101.4	0.1
	2025	27,279.3	72.9	27,352.2	202.8	-	-	-	2,040.5	25,108.9	27,352.2	0.7	2.0	100.5	0.3

Nota/ Notes :

1. Kadar tukaran telur ayam 1 biji = 60 gram.
Conversion rate of chicken egg, 1 piece = 60 grams.
2. Kadar tukaran telur itik 1 biji = 75 gram.
Conversion rate of duck egg, 1 piece = 75 grams.
3. PCC untuk susu segar dalam liter/tahun.
PCC for fresh milk in litre/year.
4. * Data 2020 hingga 2024 adalah berdasarkan 36.5 peratus penduduk bukan Islam yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020.
* Data for 2020 to 2024 are based on 36.5 per cent of non-Muslims population that obtained from Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020.

Jadual 5 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2021-2025

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan import
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)	Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Bawal <i>Pomfret</i>	2021	20,065.5	10,961.7	31,027.2	1,310.6	-	-	-	-	29,716.6	31,027.2	0.9	2.5	67.5	36.9
	2022	17,917.9	12,263.7	30,181.6	1,419.6	-	-	-	-	28,762.0	30,181.6	0.9	2.4	62.3	42.6
	2023	18,466.3	10,679.3	29,145.6	1,313.2	-	-	-	-	27,832.4	29,145.6	0.8	2.3	66.3	38.4
	2024	24,401.6	7,063.7	31,465.3	193.6	-	-	-	-	31,271.7	31,465.3	0.9	2.5	78.0	22.6
	2025	21,272.3	6,956.9	28,229.2	269.4	-	-	-	-	27,959.8	28,229.2	0.8	2.2	76.1	24.9
Cencaru <i>Torpedo scad</i>	2021	28,701.0	2,547.3	31,248.2	656.9	-	-	-	-	30,591.3	31,248.2	0.9	2.6	93.8	8.3
	2022	25,922.5	2,818.7	28,741.2	455.3	-	-	-	-	28,285.8	28,741.2	0.9	2.4	91.6	10.0
	2023	36,695.0	1,327.4	38,022.4	564.1	-	-	-	-	37,458.3	38,022.4	1.1	3.1	98.0	3.5
	2024	29,125.3	940.7	30,066.0	177.9	-	-	-	-	29,888.1	30,066.0	0.9	2.4	97.4	3.1
	2025	33,559.5	1,142.4	34,701.9	2,173.4	-	-	-	-	32,528.5	34,701.9	1.0	2.6	103.2	3.5
Keli <i>Freshwater catfish</i>	2021	31,957.8	359.5	32,317.4	2,819.9	-	-	-	-	29,497.5	32,317.4	0.9	2.5	108.3	1.2
	2022	39,815.3	832.0	40,647.4	1,674.5	-	-	-	-	38,972.8	40,647.4	1.2	3.3	102.2	2.1
	2023	42,092.9	621.9	42,714.8	1,145.3	-	-	-	-	41,569.4	42,714.8	1.2	3.4	101.3	1.5
	2024	45,018.6	4,754.6	49,773.2	1,004.0	-	-	-	-	48,769.3	49,773.2	1.4	3.9	92.3	9.7
	2025	46,533.6	7,553.0	54,086.6	327.3	-	-	-	-	53,759.3	54,086.6	1.6	4.3	86.6	14.0
Kerisi <i>Threadfin bream</i>	2021	40,361.6	338.8	40,700.4	244.5	-	-	-	-	40,455.8	40,700.4	1.2	3.4	99.8	0.8
	2022	44,983.2	801.0	45,784.2	490.9	-	-	-	-	45,293.2	45,784.2	1.4	3.8	99.3	1.8
	2023	43,286.1	241.1	43,527.2	275.0	-	-	-	-	43,252.2	43,527.2	1.3	3.5	100.1	0.6
	2024	41,609.9	96.3	41,706.2	56.4	-	-	-	-	41,649.8	41,706.2	1.2	3.4	99.9	0.2
	2025	46,085.2	37.7	46,122.9	10.4	-	-	-	-	46,112.5	46,122.9	1.3	3.7	99.9	0.1
Ketam <i>Crab</i>	2021	15,939.6	5,611.6	21,551.2	6,278.1	-	-	-	3,766.1	11,507.0	21,551.2	0.4	1.0	104.4	36.7
	2022	15,885.0	3,820.0	19,705.0	3,454.8	-	-	-	4,007.1	12,243.1	19,705.0	0.4	1.0	97.8	23.5
	2023	14,345.8	4,997.2	19,343.0	6,047.2	-	-	-	3,278.5	10,017.2	19,343.0	0.3	0.8	107.9	37.6
	2024	17,280.6	4,723.1	22,003.7	4,814.2	-	-	-	4,238.7	12,950.8	22,003.7	0.4	1.0	100.5	27.5
	2025	15,286.8	5,488.6	20,775.3	5,265.7	-	-	-	3,824.5	11,685.2	20,775.3	0.3	0.9	98.6	35.4
Mackerel	2021	161,146.5	29,912.3	191,058.8	31,040.5	-	-	-	3,980.3	156,037.9	191,058.8	4.8	13.1	100.7	18.7
	2022	155,528.5	55,518.9	211,047.4	12,104.9	-	-	-	3,841.6	195,101.0	211,047.4	6.0	16.3	78.2	27.9
	2023	142,347.6	54,063.0	196,410.6	5,906.5	-	-	-	3,516.0	186,988.1	196,410.6	5.6	15.3	74.7	28.4
	2024	142,015.8	50,385.7	192,401.5	14,532.4	-	-	-	3,507.8	174,361.2	192,401.5	5.1	14.0	79.8	28.3
	2025	146,916.1	58,781.3	205,697.4	11,439.7	-	-	-	3,628.8	190,628.9	205,697.4	5.6	15.3	75.6	30.3

Jadual 5 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri Self- sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Kadar kebergantungan import Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
		Pengeluaran Production (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Import Imports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Eksport Exports (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Benih Seed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan ternakan Feed (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kerugian Loss (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Prosesan Processing (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Makanan Food (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization (tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year (kg/tahun) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)		
Ikan Merah Red Snapper	2021	5,370.7	1,929.4	7,300.1	1,343.1	-	-	-	-	5,957.0	7,300.1	0.2	0.5	90.2	32.4
	2022	5,243.9	1,882.1	7,126.0	875.7	-	-	-	-	6,250.3	7,126.0	0.2	0.5	83.9	30.1
	2023	14,037.2	1,790.3	15,827.5	788.4	-	-	-	-	15,039.1	15,827.5	0.5	1.2	93.3	11.9
	2024	13,701.8	219.5	13,921.3	70.5	-	-	-	-	13,850.8	13,921.3	0.4	1.1	98.9	1.6
	2025	14,651.2	219.9	14,871.1	61.2	-	-	-	-	14,809.9	14,871.1	0.4	1.2	98.9	1.5
Pari Stringray	2021	10,124.5	2,695.6	12,820.1	430.3	-	-	-	-	12,389.8	12,820.1	0.4	1.0	81.7	21.8
	2022	10,980.2	3,080.2	14,060.4	289.1	-	-	-	-	13,771.3	14,060.4	0.4	1.2	79.7	22.4
	2023	11,317.8	2,490.8	13,808.6	295.7	-	-	-	-	13,512.9	13,808.6	0.4	1.1	83.8	18.4
	2024	12,992.3	1,889.8	14,882.0	107.0	-	-	-	-	14,775.0	14,882.0	0.4	1.2	87.9	12.8
	2025	12,930.6	1,973.7	14,904.4	109.1	-	-	-	-	14,795.2	14,904.4	0.4	1.2	87.4	13.3
Patin River catfish	2021	21,144.2	-	21,144.2	4.0	-	-	-	-	21,140.2	21,144.2	0.6	1.8	100.0	-
	2022	20,861.9	5.7	20,867.6	-	-	-	-	-	20,867.6	20,867.6	0.6	1.7	100.0	0.03
	2023	18,812.9	5.0	18,817.9	-	-	-	-	-	18,817.9	18,817.9	0.6	1.5	100.0	0.03
	2024	20,944.1	-	20,944.1	-	-	-	-	-	20,944.1	20,944.1	0.6	1.7	100.0	-
	2025	18,993.6	1.2	18,994.8	-	-	-	-	-	18,994.8	18,994.8	0.6	1.5	100.0	0.01
Selayang Sardine	2021	60,325.4	20,530.7	80,856.1	340.3	-	-	-	1,988.7	78,527.1	80,856.1	2.4	6.6	74.9	25.5
	2022	59,810.0	23,867.3	83,677.3	775.2	-	-	-	2,047.7	80,854.5	83,677.3	2.5	6.8	72.1	28.8
	2023	75,596.0	15,934.9	91,530.9	811.4	-	-	-	2,240.8	88,478.8	91,530.9	2.6	7.3	83.3	17.6
	2024	94,234.3	15,799.0	110,033.3	660.6	-	-	-	2,701.5	106,671.2	110,033.3	3.1	8.6	86.2	14.4
	2025	87,936.0	17,701.6	105,637.6	280.3	-	-	-	2,602.3	102,755.0	105,637.6	3.0	8.2	83.5	16.8
Siakap Seabass	2021	38,063.8	1,831.9	39,895.7	6,532.7	-	-	-	-	33,363.0	39,895.7	1.0	2.8	114.1	5.5
	2022	48,070.0	996.5	49,066.5	7,811.4	-	-	-	-	41,255.1	49,066.5	1.3	3.5	116.5	2.4
	2023	58,390.3	1,349.3	59,739.7	10,400.2	-	-	-	-	49,339.5	59,739.7	1.5	4.0	118.3	2.7
	2024	65,317.6	543.0	65,860.6	12,775.2	-	-	-	-	53,085.5	65,860.6	1.6	4.3	123.0	1.0
	2025	62,631.6	1,320.9	63,952.4	9,007.5	-	-	-	-	54,944.9	63,952.4	1.6	4.4	114.0	2.4
Sotong Cuttlefish	2021	57,157.3	46,707.2	103,864.6	32,386.6	-	-	-	160.0	71,317.9	103,864.6	2.2	6.0	80.0	65.3
	2022	59,472.0	56,869.9	116,341.9	35,790.6	-	-	-	166.5	80,384.8	116,341.9	2.5	6.7	73.8	70.6
	2023	58,385.4	61,375.5	119,760.9	40,866.1	-	-	-	163.5	78,731.3	119,760.9	2.4	6.5	74.0	77.8
	2024	58,624.2	57,062.7	115,686.9	37,623.4	-	-	-	164.1	77,899.4	115,686.9	2.3	6.3	75.1	73.1
	2025	68,247.3	59,008.2	127,255.5	40,502.6	-	-	-	191.1	86,561.8	127,255.5	2.5	6.9	78.7	68.0

Jadual 5 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (samb.)
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2021-2025 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar kebergantungan Import
		Pengeluaran Production	Import Imports	Jumlah Pembekalan Total Supply	Benih Seed	Makanan ternakan Feed	Kerugian Loss	Prosesan Processing	Makanan Food	Jumlah Penggunaan Total Utilization	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	Kuantiti setahun Quantity per year	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day	Self- sufficiency ratio	Import dependency ratio
		(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tan metrik) (tonnes)	(tonnes)	(kg/year) (kg/year)	(g/hari) (g/day)	(peratus) (per cent)	(peratus) (per cent)
Tilapia	2021	38,543.9	959.8	39,503.7	-	-	-	-	38,928.1	39,503.7		1.2	3.3	99.0	2.5
	2022	35,292.4	1,555.3	36,847.7	-	-	-	-	36,287.8	36,847.7		1.1	3.0	97.3	4.3
	2023	33,002.8	1,535.9	34,538.8	-	-	-	-	33,679.0	34,538.8		1.0	2.8	98.0	4.6
	2024	30,950.3	1,092.1	32,042.3	-	-	-	-	31,573.9	32,042.3		0.9	2.5	98.0	3.5
	2025	33,559.5	1,942.2	35,501.8	-	-	-	-	34,872.8	35,501.8		1.0	2.8	96.2	5.6
Tuna	2021	66,510.1	3,911.0	70,421.1	-	-	-	1,197.2	66,121.9	70,421.1		2.0	5.6	98.8	5.8
	2022	69,355.7	2,601.8	71,957.5	-	-	-	1,248.4	67,508.7	71,957.5		2.1	5.7	100.9	3.8
	2023	69,335.5	1,529.0	70,864.6	-	-	-	1,248.0	62,662.1	70,864.6		1.9	5.1	108.5	2.4
	2024	72,388.1	1,215.7	73,603.8	-	-	-	1,303.0	65,566.7	73,603.8		1.9	5.3	108.3	1.8
	2025	80,390.6	1,957.6	82,348.2	-	-	-	1,447.0	66,342.3	82,348.2		1.9	5.3	118.6	2.9
Udang Shrimp	2021	173,593.1	33,451.5	207,044.6	-	-	-	23,626.0	149,258.9	207,044.6		4.6	12.6	100.4	19.3
	2022	152,789.5	38,425.1	191,214.6	-	-	-	20,794.6	137,513.3	191,214.6		4.2	11.5	96.5	24.3
	2023	151,318.9	41,898.0	193,216.8	-	-	-	20,594.5	140,798.4	193,216.8		4.2	11.5	93.8	26.0
	2024	164,141.7	39,174.9	203,316.6	-	-	-	22,339.7	152,630.8	203,316.6		4.5	12.3	93.8	22.4
	2025	142,677.7	45,197.5	187,875.1	-	-	-	19,418.4	138,241.6	187,875.1		4.0	11.1	90.5	28.7

Jadual 6 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023-2025

Table 6 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2023-2025

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item			Unit	2023	2024	2025
Beras SST 5% Rice SST 5%			10 kg	29.15	35.10	29.61
Kelapa (dikupas) Coconut (peeled)	:	Besar/ Big	biji/ each	2.50	2.90	3.35
		Sedang/ Medium	biji/ each	2.30	2.45	3.05
		Kecil/ Small	biji/ each	2.00	2.10	2.55
Nanas Pineapple			kg	4.92	5.26	5.24
Buah Naga Dragon Fruit			kg	10.45	10.20	10.15
Limau Besar/ Bali Pomelo			kg	9.60	11.40	10.95
Pisang Banana	:	Pisang Emas	kg	5.45	5.74	5.75
		Pisang Berangan	kg	6.13	6.24	6.03
Tembikai Watermelon	:	Berbiji/ Seeds	kg	4.20	4.29	4.40
		Tanpa Biji/ Seedless	kg	3.90	3.75	3.50
Tembikai Susu Honey dew			kg	6.00	6.00	6.13
Mangga (Chukonan) Mango (Chukonan)			kg	9.62	9.62	8.99
Rambutan Rambutan			kg	9.46	8.75	9.29
Durian Durian	:	Durian Kampung	kg	12.08	11.01	14.18
Manggis Mangosteen			kg	9.20	8.80	9.95
Cempedak Jackfruit	:	Kampung	kg	8.80	8.30	7.35
		King	kg	10.25	9.05	9.00
Nangka Jackfruit	:	Klon/ Kahwin	kg	5.35	5.25	6.20
		Mantin (J32)	kg	-	-	-
		Mastura (J37)	kg	5.40	-	-
		Tekam Yellow (J33)	kg	6.65	6.20	6.40
Jambu Batu Guava	:	Berbiji/ Seeds	kg	6.79	6.99	7.40
Jagung Manis Sweet Corn			tongkol/ cob	1.50	1.65	1.80
Betik Papaya			kg	4.90	4.94	4.96
Belimbing Starfruit	:	B10	kg	7.20	7.10	7.15
		B17	kg	-	-	-
Langsat Langsat			kg	9.90	9.05	8.75
Epal Apple	:	Merah/ Red , Gala	biji/ each	1.47	1.52	1.63
		Hijau/ Green	biji/ each	1.33	1.46	1.53
		Fuji	biji/ each	2.23	2.37	2.38
Kobis Bulat Round Cabbage	:	Tempatan/ Local	kg	4.80	5.13	5.00
		China	kg	5.26	5.07	5.01

Jadual 6 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023-2025 (samb.)

Table 6 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2023-2025 (cont'd)

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item	Unit	2023	2024	2025
Tomato Tomato	kg	7.22	6.51	6.56
Cili : Cili Merah/ Red Chilli (Kulai)	kg	17.40	17.87	17.40
Chilli : Cili Merah/ Red Chilli (Minyak)	kg	14.73	14.75	14.45
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli (Minyak)	kg	15.79	15.69	15.47
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli	kg	14.38	14.88	14.18
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli (Kulai)	kg	13.95	14.55	14.29
Cili padi/ Bird's eye Chilli (import)	kg	2.91	3.14	2.90
Cili padi/ Bird's eye Chilli (Tempatan/ Local)	kg	7.80	7.76	8.06
Cendawan Mushroom	kg	5.05	4.98	5.09
Timun Cucumber	kg	4.16	4.31	4.16
Sawi : Biasa	kg	5.86	6.17	6.03
Mustard				
Terung Brinjal	kg	8.26	8.47	8.71
Kacang Buncis French Bean	kg	11.60	11.80	11.59
Kacang Panjang Long Beans	kg	7.80	8.12	8.03
Bendi Lady's Fingers	kg	8.87	8.89	8.90
Bayam Spinach	kg	5.75	5.81	5.84
Salad Lettuce	kg	8.92	9.81	9.04
Ubi Kayu Cassava	kg	3.50	4.00	3.85
Ubi Keledek Sweet Potato	kg	-	-	-
Halia : Tempatan/ Local	kg	13.64	16.36	15.05
Ginger : Import	kg	12.52	12.38	10.81
Limau Nipis Lime	kg	8.50	8.40	7.87
Limau Kasturi Lime	kg	8.60	8.08	7.24
Bawang Besar : Holland	kg	5.93	6.07	5.32
Onion : India	kg	4.68	6.92	5.19
Bawang Kecil : Merah India/ Red India	kg	8.61	9.74	8.28
Shallot : Merah Kecil/ Shallot	kg	8.28	9.52	7.95
Bawang Putih Garlic	kg	10.44	12.72	12.29

Jadual 6 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023-2025 (samb.)

Table 6 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2023-2025 (cont'd)

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item			Unit	2023	2024	2025
Daging Lembu :	Tempatan/ Local		kg	37.90	37.84	35.85
Beef	Australia		kg	33.11	31.96	34.65
Daging Kambing/ Bebiri :	Peha, Tempatan		kg	43.49	42.20	46.20
Mutton						
Daging Babi :	Isi & Lemak		kg	36.36	37.24	37.60
Pork	Peha		kg	29.62	31.29	31.93
Daging Ayam			kg	10.28	10.36	10.43
Chicken Meat						
Daging Itik			kg	20.83	19.62	19.79
Duck Meat						
Telur :	Gred/ Grade A	10 biji/ each		4.70	4.63	4.48
Egg	Gred/ Grade B	10 biji/ each		4.53	4.49	4.24
	Gred/ Grade C	10 biji/ each		4.33	4.22	3.93
Susu Segar, UHT			liter/ litre	8.09	8.22	8.10
Fresh Milk, UHT						
Udang :	3-6 cm	kg		19.83	20.80	22.04
Shrimp	8-12 cm	kg		34.00	32.45	33.15
	13-15 cm	kg		44.52	38.50	39.97
Tuna :	Tongkol Hitam/ Longtail Tuna, Black	kg		13.82	13.26	13.48
Tuna	Tongkol Putih/ Longtail Tuna, White	kg		12.79	12.31	12.57
Mackerel :	Kembong/ Indian Mackerel	kg		16.99	16.33	16.94
	Pelaling/ Indian Mackerel	kg		15.32	13.78	13.69
	Tenggiri, Batang/ Narrow-barred Spanish Mackerel	kg		37.03	35.57	35.75
	Tenggiri, Papan/ Spotted Spanish Mackerel	kg		31.81	31.00	30.47
Ketam		kg		33.43	32.95	34.08
Crab						
Sotong (10-12 sm)		kg		31.23	30.89	31.91
Cuttlefish (10-12 cm)						
Tilapia :	Hitam/ Black	kg		9.76	10.08	10.38
Tilapia	Merah/ Red	kg		16.86	16.88	16.98
Selayang		kg		12.19	11.65	12.15
Sardine						
Cencaru		kg		11.41	10.85	11.10
Torpedo Scad						
Merah		kg		38.88	37.44	37.46
Snapper (fish)						
Bawal :	Hitam/ Black	kg		29.78	27.23	27.75
Pomfret	Putih/ White	kg		41.27	38.68	39.42
Keli :	6-8 ekor sekilogram	kg		10.26	10.19	10.23
Freshwater Catfish	4-6 ekor sekilogram	kg		12.12	10.82	11.34
Pari		kg		25.64	25.73	26.89
Stingray						

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM), Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA) dan Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM)

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority (FAMA) and Malaysian Fisheries Development Authority (LKIM)

Jadual 7 : Bilangan Penduduk mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2023-2025*Table 7 : Number of Populations by State, Malaysia, 2023-2025*

Negeri State	2023	2024	2025
	('000)		
Malaysia	33,401.8	34,052.1	34,220.5
Johor	4,107.2	4,184.4	4,204.1
Kedah	2,189.3	2,217.1	2,227.1
Kelantan	1,859.8	1,887.9	1,906.9
Melaka	1,028.3	1,046.7	1,052.0
Negeri Sembilan	1,224.9	1,239.5	1,243.9
Pahang	1,643.2	1,667.7	1,676.8
Pulau Pinang	1,772.6	1,800.5	1,804.3
Perak	2,541.2	2,569.4	2,573.8
Perlis	293.1	296.8	297.0
Selangor	7,209.7	7,362.7	7,408.7
Terengganu	1,210.0	1,231.5	1,245.8
Sabah	3,596.7	3,742.0	3,754.5
Sarawak	2,502.3	2,517.5	2,528.9
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2,005.7	2,067.5	2,075.2
W.P. Labuan	99.0	100.8	100.9
W.P. Putrajaya	118.8	120.3	120.7

Nota: Data berdasarkan Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun berdasarkan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan 2020 yang disesuaikan

Notes: Data based on Mid-Year population Estimates based on adjusted Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

Hasil tambah mungkin berbeza kerana pembundaran

The added total may differ due to rounding

The image is a vertical composition. The top half shows a sunset over the ocean with a split view: the surface above and an underwater scene below. The sky is filled with soft, pink and orange clouds. The sun is a bright yellow orb on the horizon, its light reflecting on the water's surface. In the background, a tropical coastline is visible with palm trees, a small white building, and a few cows grazing in a green field. The water is a deep blue, and several fish are visible swimming in the underwater portion. The bottom half of the image is a darker, more vibrant sunset scene. The sky is a mix of deep orange, red, and purple clouds. The sun is lower on the horizon, creating a strong, golden glow that reflects on the water. The foreground shows a grassy field with several cows and a small white building. The water is a deep blue, and several fish are visible swimming in the underwater portion. The overall mood is serene and beautiful, capturing the essence of a tropical sunset.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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1. Pengenalan

- 1.1 Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan (SUA) merupakan akaun imbalan yang memaparkan elemen pembekalan (stok awal, pengeluaran dan import) dan penggunaan (eksport, benih, makanan ternakan, kerugian, prosesan, stok akhir dan makanan).
- 1.2 Penerbitan pertama SUA pada 2010 meliputi sembilan komoditi tanaman terpilih. Komoditi ternakan terpilih diliputi pada penerbitan 2011 manakala perikanan terpilih pada 2012. Bagi penerbitan kali ini, sebanyak 62 komoditi pertanian terpilih telah diliputi dalam SUA.
- 1.3 Kadar sara diri dan penggunaan per kapita bagi beras yang dimasukkan dalam penerbitan ini diperoleh daripada Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan.

2. Pemilihan komoditi pertanian terpilih

- 2.1 Asas pemilihan komoditi pertanian terpilih adalah berdasarkan kepada kepentingan SUA dalam:
 - i. Menganalisa trend pembekalan dan penggunaan bahan makanan negara;
 - ii. Memantau status jaminan keselamatan makanan negara; dan
 - iii. Menganalisa dan merancang polisi bagi pertanian agromakanan.
- 2.2 Pemilihan komoditi pertanian terpilih ini telah dipersetujui oleh ahli Jawatankuasa Teknikal SUA dan diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Pemandu SUA.
- 2.3 Komoditi pertanian yang dipilih dalam penyusunan SUA adalah komoditi yang tersenarai dalam Dasar Agromakanan Negara (DAN) dan memfokuskan kepada makanan yang memberi kesan langsung kepada pengguna. Selain itu, pemilihan item juga berdasarkan kepada item kumpulan makanan yang banyak dibelanjakan hasil dapatan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah.
- 2.4 Liputan komoditi tersebut bergantung kepada ketersediaan dan kestabilan data bagi pengeluaran, import & eksport.

3. Sumber data

- 3.1 Data pengeluaran bagi komoditi tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan terpilih diperoleh daripada:
 - Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia;
 - Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar; dan
 - Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia.
- 3.2 Data import dan eksport diperoleh daripada sistem maklumat Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia yang disusun semula oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Klasifikasi kod import dan eksport bagi 2019 hingga 2021 adalah berdasarkan HS 2017 atau Perintah Duti Kastam (2017)/ SITC Revision 4, manakala 2022 dan 2023 berdasarkan HS 2022 atau Perintah Duti Kastam (2022)/ SITC Revision 4.
- 3.3 Data prosesan bagi beberapa komoditi tanaman terpilih dan ternakan terpilih diperoleh melalui Penyiasatan Pembuatan Tahunan, manakala selebihnya menggunakan kadar dari Filipina dan Indonesia.

NOTA TEKNIKAL

- 3.4 Data prosesan untuk komoditi perikanan terpilih (kecuali ketam) diperoleh dengan menggunakan kadar prosesan yang dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia.
- 3.5 Data benih, makanan ternakan dan kerugian diperoleh dengan menggunakan kadar dari Filipina dan Indonesia. Bagi beberapa komoditi pertanian terpilih, data makanan ternakan dan kerugian digabungkan dengan menggunakan kadar dari Filipina dan Indonesia.
- 3.6 Data kerugian untuk komoditi buah-buahan terpilih bagi buah limau besar/ bali sahaja diperoleh dengan menggunakan kadar kerugian yang dibekalkan oleh Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia.

No.	Item	Kadar (%)			
		Benih	Makanan ternakan	Kerugian	Prosesan
1	Bayam	-	-	2.7	-
2	Belimbing	-	-	-	-
3	Bendi	0.03	8.0	-	-
4	Betik	-	6.0	-	-
5	Buah naga	-	-	-	-
6	Cempedak/ nangka	-	6.0	-	-
7	Cendawan	-	-	-	-
8	Cili	0.7	-	5.0	22.8
9	Durian	-	-	3.0	-
10	Halia	-	8.0	-	-
11	Jagung manis	-	-	-	12.6
12	Jambu batu	-	-	-	6.5
13	Kacang buncis	-	-	-	-
14	Kacang panjang	0.4	-	2.7	-
15	Kelapa	0.05	-	-	3.6
16	Kobis bulat	-	-	5.6	-
17	Langsat	-	6.0	-	-
18	Limau besar/ bali	-	-	14.0	-
19	Limau nipis/ kesturi	-	3.0	-	-
20	Mangga	-	5.8	-	0.3
21	Manggis	-	6.0	-	-

NOTA TEKNIKAL

No.	Item	Kadar (%)			
		Benih	Makanan ternakan	Kerugian	Prosesan
22	Nanas	-	5.0	5.0	18.8
23	Pisang	-	-	4.7	1.4
24	Rambutan	-	-	-	5.0
25	Salad	-	-	-	-
26	Sawi	-	-	-	-
27	Tebu	-	-	-	99.0
28	Tembikai	-	6.0	-	-
29	Terung	-	-	-	-
30	Timun	-	-	-	0.05
31	Tomato	-	7.0	-	5.8
32	Ubi kayu	-	6.0	-	84.0
33	Ubi keledek	-	5.0	-	84.0
34	Daging ayam	-	-	-	5.1
35	Daging babi	-	-	-	2.2
36	Daging itik	-	-	-	5.1
37	Daging kambing/ bebiri	-	-	-	-
38	Daging lembu/ kerbau	-	-	-	7.7
39	Susu segar	-	-	-	-
40	Telur ayam/ itik	-	-	-	7.5
41	Bawal	-	-	-	-
42	Cencaru	-	-	-	-
43	Keli	-	-	-	-
44	Kerisi	-	-	-	-
45	Ketam	-	-	-	24.7
46	Mackerel	-	-	-	2.47
47	Ikan merah	-	-	-	-
48	Pari	-	-	-	-
49	Patin	-	-	-	-
50	Selayang	-	-	-	2.47
51	Siakap	-	-	-	-
52	Sotong	-	-	-	0.28
53	Tilapia	-	-	-	-
54	Tuna	-	-	-	32.0
55	Udang	-	-	-	13.61

4. Konsep dan definisi SUA

- 4.1 *Food Balance Sheets - A Handbook, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, 2001* dan *Guidelines for the Compilation of Food Balance Sheet* oleh FAO, 2017 merupakan sumber rujukan utama dalam menentukan konsep dan definisi yang diguna pakai di dalam penerbitan ini.
- 4.2 Pengiraan yang diguna pakai adalah berdasarkan kepada formula dan cadangan oleh FAO.
- 4.3 SUA disusun dalam kuantiti fizikal dan memaparkan statistik pembekalan dan penggunaan yang disimpan bersama secara fizikal dalam satu lembaran untuk memadankan elemen pembekalan dengan penggunaan. Akaun tersebut adalah dalam bentuk persamaanimbangan iaitu:

$$\text{Jumlah Pembekalan} = \text{Jumlah Penggunaan}$$

4.4 Elemen Pembekalan

Elemen pembekalan terdiri daripada stok awal, pengeluaran dan import.

4.4.1 **Stok awal**¹ ialah kuantiti stok bagi sesuatu komoditi yang ada pada awal tempoh rujukan.

4.4.2 **Pengeluaran** merujuk kepada jumlah pengeluaran yang berlaku dalam tempoh rujukan. Ini termasuk pengeluaran sebenar dari ladang dan pengeluaran dari kebun.

Pengeluaran bagi komoditi ternakan merujuk kepada binatang yang telah disembelih dan dibersihkan, manakala pengeluaran untuk komoditi perikanan merujuk kepada tangkapan nominal iaitu berat bersih daripada pendaratan ikan tidak termasuk tangkapan yang rosak, tidak cukup saiz atau yang dimakan oleh nelayan itu sendiri.

4.4.3 **Import**² merujuk kepada kemasukan komoditi³ ke dalam negara untuk penggunaan domestik.

4.5 Elemen Penggunaan

Elemen penggunaan ialah eksport, benih, makanan ternakan, kerugian, prosesan, stok akhir dan makanan.

4.5.1 **Eksport**² merujuk kepada pergerakan komoditi³ ke luar negara.

¹ Bermula penerbitan SUA 2013, stok awal dan stok akhir dikeluarkan daripada semua jadual SUA kerana tiada data.

² Tidak termasuk data re-export.

³ Hanya komoditi segar dan sejuk beku, tidak termasuk yang telah diproses.

- 4.5.2 **Benih** ialah sejumlah komoditi yang diperuntukkan bagi tujuan penanaman baru atau penanaman semula atau pembiakan.

Elemen benih dalam SUA bagi telur diganti dengan elemen penetasan. Penetasan ialah sejumlah kuantiti yang diperuntukkan daripada pengeluaran untuk tujuan penetasan.

Bagi komoditi ternakan terpilih (selain telur), elemen benih tidak diambil kira dalam jadual SUA kerana ia bukan binatang hidup yang memerlukan peruntukan sejumlah kuantiti untuk tujuan pembiakan tetapi ia merujuk kepada binatang yang telah disembelih dan dibersihkan.

- 4.5.3 **Makanan ternakan** merujuk kepada jumlah komoditi yang digunakan untuk makanan ternakan.
- 4.5.4 **Kerugian** merujuk kepada jumlah komoditi yang rosak atau mengalami kerugian semasa proses pengendalian, pendaratan, penyimpanan dan semasa proses pengangkutan. Sebahagian daripada komoditi yang rosak kadang-kadang digunakan untuk makanan ternakan.
- 4.5.5 **Prosesan** merujuk kepada kuantiti yang diguna untuk prosesan makanan dan makanan ternakan daripada produk utama, contoh pisang yang digunakan dalam pembuatan kerepek pisang dan produk bakeri; nanas diproses untuk makanan dalam tin; kelapa untuk kelapa kering dan sebagainya.
- 4.5.6 **Stok akhir**¹ ialah kuantiti stok bagi sesuatu komoditi yang ada pada akhir tempoh rujukan.
- 4.5.7 **Makanan** merujuk kepada jumlah makanan yang tersedia ada untuk kegunaan manusia dalam tempoh rujukan. Secara praktisnya, ia merupakan baki setelah semua komponen penggunaan lain ditentukan.

Makanan

= Jumlah pembekalan bersih - (Benih + Makanan Ternakan + Kerugian + Prosesan)

Jumlah pembekalan bersih

= (Pengeluaran + Import ± Stok) - Eksport

5. Prosedur penyediaan SUA

- 5.1 Unit pengukuran yang digunakan untuk semua komoditi terpilih ialah tan metrik.
- 5.2 Purata berat telur yang diambil untuk penyediaan SUA telur ialah 60 gram sebiji bagi telur ayam dan 75 gram bagi telur itik. Berat dalam gram akan ditukar kepada tan metrik.
- 5.3 Purata berat ayam hidup untuk penyediaan SUA daging ayam ialah 1.7 kg/ekor manakala purata berat itik hidup ialah 2.6 kg/ekor.

¹ Bermula penerbitan SUA 2013, stok awal dan stok akhir dikeluarkan daripada semua jadual SUA kerana tiada data.

5.4 Pengiraan penggunaan per kapita bagi daging babi pada 2017 hingga 2021 adalah berdasarkan 40 peratus penduduk bukan Islam yang diperoleh daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010.

5.5 SUA boleh digunakan untuk mengira indikator pertanian seperti Kadar Sara Diri⁴ (SSR), Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) dan Penggunaan Per Kapita⁴ (PCC).

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

Kadar Sara Diri

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

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

Kadar Kebergantungan Import

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

5.5.3 PCC merujuk kepada jumlah penggunaan makanan tersedia untuk setiap penduduk dalam setahun. PCC diukur dalam kilogram setahun dan gram sehari.

i. Penggunaan Per Kapita (kg/tahun)

$$= \frac{\text{Makanan (tan metrik)}}{\text{Penduduk}} \times 1,000 \text{ kg}$$

ii. Penggunaan Per Kapita (g/hari)

$$= \frac{\text{Penggunaan Per Kapita (kg/tahun)}}{365 \text{ hari}} \times 1,000 \text{ g}$$

5.5.4 Pengiraan PCC mengikut negeri adalah menggunakan proksi Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah.

5.6 Kadar perubahan tahunan dikira dan ditunjukkan dalam jadual SUA.

Formula kadar perubahan tahunan:

$$Y = \frac{(Y_t - Y_{t-1})}{Y_{t-1}} \times 100$$

Di mana,

Y_t = Kuantiti pada tahun semasa

Y_{t-1} = Kuantiti pada tahun sebelum

⁴ Kadar Sara Diri dan Penggunaan Per Kapita bagi beras yang dimasukkan dalam penerbitan ini diperoleh dari Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan.

- 5.7 Pengiraan jumlah purata bagi PCC, SSR dan IDR dikira mengikut formula yang diberi.
- 5.8 Data penduduk 2017 hingga 2019 adalah Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010. Data 2020 adalah daripada Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 manakala data penduduk 2023 hingga 2025 adalah Anggaran Penduduk Pertengahan Tahun menggunakan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 sebagai penduduk asas.

6. Pembundaran anggaran

Jumlah bagi komponen mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar dalam jadual penerbitan kerana pembundaran. Walau bagaimanapun, perbezaan ini tidak ketara.

7. Simbol dan singkatan

SUA	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan
PCC	Penggunaan per kapita
SSR	Kadar sara diri
IDR	Kadar kebergantungan import
kg	Kilogram
g	Gram
p	Permulaan
e	Anggaran
r	Pindaan
n.a.	Tidak berkaitan
-	Tiada data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Supply and Utilization Accounts (SUA) are balancing accounts that display elements of supply (opening stock, production and imports) and utilization (exports, seed, feed, waste, processing, closing stock and food).
- 1.2 The first publication of SUA in 2010 covered nine selected crops. Commodity of selected livestock were included in 2011 publication while fisheries were included in 2012. For this publication, 62 selected agricultural commodities have been covered.
- 1.3 Self-sufficiency ratio and per capita consumption of rice that are included in this publication were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

2. Selection of selected agricultural commodities

- 2.1 The basis selection of selected agricultural commodities is based on the importance of SUA in:
 - i. Analysing the trend of supply and utilization of the country's food resources;
 - ii. Monitoring the status of national food security; and
 - iii. Analysing and designing policy for agricultural agrofood.
- 2.2 The selection of these selected agricultural commodities was agreed by the SUA Technical Committee and was approved by the SUA Steering Committee.
- 2.3 The selected agricultural commodities in the compilation of SUA are the commodities listed in the National Agrofood Policy (NAP) and are focused on foods that have a direct impact on consumers. In addition, the selection of items is also based on the food group items with the highest expenditure as identified in the Household Expenditure Survey.
- 2.4 The coverage of commodities depends on the availability and stability of data for production, imports and exports data.

3. Source of data

- 3.1 Data on production for selected crops, livestock and fisheries commodities are obtained from:
 - Department of Agriculture Malaysia;
 - Department of Veterinary Services; and
 - Department of Fisheries Malaysia.
- 3.2 Data on imports and exports are obtained from the information system of the Royal Malaysian Customs Department and are compiled by the Department of Statistics Malaysia. The classification of imports and exports codes for 2019 to 2021 is based on HS 2017 or Customs Duties Order (2017)/ SITC Revision 4, while for 2022 and 2023 it is based on HS 2022 or Customs Duties Order (2022)/ SITC Revision 4.

TECHNICAL NOTES

- 3.3 Data on processing for several selected crop commodities and selected livestock commodities were obtained through the Annual Manufacturing Survey, while the remaining data use rates from Philippines and Indonesia.
- 3.4 Data on processing for selected fisheries commodities (except crab) was obtained by using the processing rates provided by the Department of Fisheries Malaysia.
- 3.5 Data on seeds, feed and loss were obtained by using rates from Philippines and Indonesia. For some selected agricultural commodities, data on feed and loss is combined by using rates from Philippines and Indonesia.

No.	Item	Rate (%)			
		Seed	Feed	Loss	Processing
1	Spinach	-	-	2.7	-
2	Starfruit	-	-	-	-
3	Lady's finger	0.03	8.0		-
4	Papaya	-	6.0		-
5	Dragon fruit	-	-	-	-
6	Jackfruit	-	6.0		-
7	Mushroom	-	-	-	-
8	Chilli	0.7	-	5.0	22.8
9	Durian	-	-	3.0	-
10	Ginger	-	8.0		-
11	Sweet corn	-	-	-	12.6
12	Guava	-	-	-	6.5
13	French bean	-	-	-	-
14	Long bean	0.4	-	2.7	-
15	Coconut	0.05	-	-	3.6
16	Round cabbage	-	-	5.6	-
17	Langsat	-	6.0		-
18	Pomelo	-	-	14.0	-
19	Lime	-	3.0		-
20	Mango	-	5.8		0.3
21	Mangosteen	-	6.0		-
22	Pineapple	-	5.0		18.8

TECHNICAL NOTES

No.	Item	Rate (%)			
		Seed	Feed	Loss	Processing
23	Banana	-	-	4.7	1.4
24	Rambutan	-	-	-	5.0
25	Lettuce	-	-	-	-
26	Mustard	-	-	-	-
27	Sugarcane	-	-	-	99.0
28	Watermelon	-	6.0	-	-
29	Brinjal	-	-	-	-
30	Cucumber	-	-	-	0.05
31	Tomato	-	7.0	-	5.8
32	Cassava	-	6.0	-	84.0
33	Sweet potato	-	5.0	-	84.0
34	Chicken meat	-	-	-	5.1
35	Pork	-	-	-	2.2
36	Duck meat	-	-	-	5.1
37	Mutton	-	-	-	-
38	Beef	-	-	-	7.7
39	Fresh milk	-	-	-	-
40	Chicken/ duck egg	-	-	-	7.5
41	Pomfret	-	-	-	-
42	Torpedo scad	-	-	-	-
43	Freshwater catfish	-	-	-	-
44	Threadfin bream	-	-	-	-
45	Crab	-	-	-	24.7
46	Mackerel	-	-	-	2.47
47	Red snapper	-	-	-	-
48	Stingray	-	-	-	-
49	River catfish	-	-	-	-
50	Sardine	-	-	-	2.47
51	Seabass	-	-	-	-
52	Cuttlefish	-	-	-	0.28
53	Tilapia	-	-	-	-
54	Tuna	-	-	-	32.0
55	Shrimp	-	-	-	13.61

- 3.6 Data on loss for selected fruit commodities, i.e. pomelo, was obtained by using the loss rate provided by the Department of Agriculture.

4. Concepts and definition of SUA

- 4.1 Food Balance Sheets - A Handbook, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome, 2001 and Guidelines for the Compilation of Food Balance Sheet by Global Strategy, 2017 are the main references for this publication in defining concepts and definition.
- 4.2 The calculation used is based on formula and recommendations by FAO.
- 4.3 SUA is compiled in physical quantities and presents statistics on supply and utilization which are kept physically together to allow the matching of elements of supply with utilization. The accounts are in the form of balancing equations:

$$\text{Total Supply} = \text{Total Utilization}$$

4.4 Elements of Supply

The elements of supply consist of opening stock, production and imports.

- 4.4.1 **Opening stock**¹ is the quantity of stock for available commodity at the beginning of the reference period.

- 4.4.2 **Production** refers to the total production that takes place during the reference period. This includes the actual production from the farm and backyard production.

Production of livestock commodities referred to slaughter animals and dressed carcass, while production of fisheries commodities referred to the nominal catch that is the net weight of the retained catch excluding the damaged catch, undersized or consumed by the fishermen.

- 4.4.3 **Imports**² refers to the entering of commodity³ into the country for domestic consumption.

4.5 Elements of Utilization

The elements of utilization are exports, seed, feed, loss, processing, closing stock and food.

- 4.5.1 **Exports**² refers to the movement of commodity³ out of the country.

- 4.5.2 **Seed** refers to the amount of commodity allocated for the purpose of new planting or replanting or breeding.

¹ Starting from SUA 2013 publication, the opening stock and closing stock are removed from the SUA tables because the data is not available.

² Excluding re-export data.

³ Fresh, frozen or chilled commodity only, excluding processed commodity.

The element of seed in SUA for egg is replaced with hatchery. Hatchery refers to quantity allocated from production for hatching purposes.

For selected livestock commodities (excluding egg), element of seed is not taken into account in the SUA table because it is not live animals that require allocation of quantity for breeding purposes but it refers to slaughtered animals and dressed carcass.

- 4.5.3 **Feed** refers to the total commodity allotted for animals feed.
- 4.5.4 **Loss** refers to the amount of commodity that is damaged or loss during the process of handling, landing, in storage and during transportation. Some of the commodities that are damaged are sometimes used for livestock feed.
- 4.5.5 **Processing** refers to the quantity used in the processing of food and feed products from primary products, e.g. banana for processing of banana chips and for bakery products, pineapple for processing of fruits in cans, coconut used in the processing of desiccated coconut and others.
- 4.5.6 **Closing stock**¹ is the quantity of stock for available commodity at the end of the reference period.
- 4.5.7 **Food** refers to the total of food available for human consumption during the reference period. In practice, food is the remainder or residual derived after all other utilization elements are determined.

Food

$$= \text{Total net supply} - (\text{Seed} + \text{Feed} + \text{Loss} + \text{Processing})$$

Total net supply

$$= (\text{Production} + \text{Import} \pm \text{Stocks}) - \text{Exports}$$

5. Procedures for preparation of SUA

- 5.1 The unit of measurement used by all selected commodities is tonne.
- 5.2 The average weight of egg taken in the preparation of SUA for chicken egg is 60 grams per egg and duck egg is 75 grams per egg. The weight in grams would then be converted into tonne.
- 5.3 The average weight of live chickens for the preparation of SUA chicken meat is 1.7 kg/head while the average weight of live ducks is 2.6 kg/head.
- 5.4 The calculation of per capita consumption of pork for 2017 to 2021 are based on 40 per cent of non-Muslims population that obtained from Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010 .

¹ Starting from SUA 2013 publication, the opening stock and closing stock are removed from the SUA tables because the data is not available.

5.5 SUA can be used in computing agricultural indicators such as Self-Sufficiency Ratio⁴ (SSR), Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and Per Capita Consumption⁴ (PCC).

5.5.1 SSR explains the extent to which a country's supply of agricultural commodities to meet domestic demands. SSR that reaches 100 per cent or more indicates production is sufficient to meet domestic needs.

Self-Sufficiency Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Production}}{(\text{Production} + \text{Import}) - \text{Export}} \times 100$$

5.5.2 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.

Import Dependency Ratio

$$= \frac{\text{Import}}{(\text{Production} + \text{Import}) - \text{Export}} \times 100$$

5.5.3 PCC refers to the amount of food available to consumed for each person per year. The PCC is measured in kilograms per year and grams per day.

i. Per Capita Consumption (kg/year)

$$= \frac{\text{Food (tonnes)}}{\text{Population}} \times 1,000 \text{ kg}$$

ii. Per Capita Consumption (g/day)

$$= \frac{\text{Per Capita Consumption (kg/year)}}{365 \text{ days}} \times 1,000 \text{ g}$$

5.6 The annual change rate is calculated and is shown in the SUA table.

Formula of Annual growth rate:

$$Y = \frac{(Y_t - Y_{t-1})}{Y_{t-1}} \times 100$$

Where,

Y_t = Quantity at current year

Y_{t-1} = Quantity at previous year

5.7 The total average of the PCC, SSR and IDR is calculated based on the formula provided.

⁴ Self-Sufficiency Ratio and Per Capita Consumption for rice that include in this publication were obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries.

5.8 The 2017 to 2019 figures are the Mid-Year Population Estimates based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010. The 2020 figures are from the Population dan Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 while the 2021 to 2022 population figures are the Mid-Year Population Estimates used Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 as a base population.

6. Rounding of estimates

The sum of components may not add up to the totals in the tables presented in this publication due to rounding.

7. Symbols and abbreviations

SUA	Supply and Utilization Accounts
PCC	Per capita consumption
SSR	Self-sufficiency ratio
IDR	Import dependency ratio
kg	Kilograms
g	Gram
p	Provisional
e	Estimate
r	Revised
n.a.	Not applicable
-	No data
W.P.	Wilayah Persekutuan

**PERTANYAAN BERHUBUNG DENGAN PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIBUAT DI PEJABAT
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