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JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

BAGI AKAUN PEMBEKALAN DAN PENGGUNAAN KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH, 2016-2020

Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) menunjukkan Negara terus bergantung kepada import makanan, nilai import makanan meningkat kepada RM55.5 bilion

PUTRAJAYA, 26 Ogos 2021 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menerbitkan **Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2016-2020**. Penerbitan ini memaparkan statistik pengeluaran, eksport dan import serta indikator kadar sara diri, kadar kebergantungan import dan penggunaan per kapita bagi 45 komoditi pertanian terpilih meliputi tiga kategori iaitu tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, menyatakan “Sektor pertanian merupakan salah satu tonggak ekonomi negara di awal tahap pembangunan dengan sumbangan masing-masing 28.8 peratus pada 1970 dan 22.9 peratus pada 1980. Namun, pada 1990 sumbangan sektor

pertanian (16.3%) telah diganti oleh sektor pembuatan (24.6%) berikutan kepesatan sektor pembuatan seperti kejayaan yang digambarkan dalam Pelan Induk Perindustrian Malaysia - Fasa 1. Pada tahun 2020, sumbangan sektor pertanian kepada KDNK secara keseluruhan mencapai 7.4 peratus. Dalam beberapa tahun kebelakangan ini, sumbangan sektor pertanian Malaysia kepada ekonomi secara relatifnya adalah kecil berbanding dengan negara jiran seperti Indonesia (13.7%) dan Thailand (8.6%)”.

Mengulas berkaitan laporan tersebut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, menyatakan “Pada 2020, 19 item di bawah komoditi pertanian terpilih merekodkan Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) melebihi 100.0 peratus berbanding 25 item pada 2019. Ini disebabkan oleh pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) bagi membendung penularan COVID-19 yang mana hanya perkhidmatan *essential* dibenarkan beroperasi dengan kawalan masa bekerja dan bilangan pekerja yang terhad”.

Menurut *Food and Agriculture Organization* (FAO), SSR menerangkan sejauh mana bekalan (pengeluaran) komoditi pertanian dapat memenuhi keperluan atau permintaan domestik. SSR yang mencapai 100.0 peratus atau lebih menunjukkan bekalan atau pengeluaran bagi sesuatu komoditi pertanian adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan dalam negara, dan sebaliknya.

Penawaran lapan buah-buahan pada 2020 adalah mencukupi bagi memenuhi permintaan domestik dengan nilai SSR yang melebihi 100.0 peratus. Betik merekodkan SSR tertinggi 156.0 peratus (2019: 153.1%) diikuti tembikai, 139.4 peratus (2019: 161.3%) dan belimbing, 117.3 peratus (2019: 132.8%).

Tujuh jenis sayuran terpilih adalah mencukupi bagi penawaran keperluan domestik iaitu tomato, 123.7 peratus (2019: 131.2%), salad, 114.0 peratus (2019: 112.5%), terung, 112.3 peratus (2019: 119.3%) dan timun, 112.1 peratus (2019: 110.8%).

SSR bagi telur ayam/ itik merupakan satu-satunya item dalam kategori ternakan yang melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 113.5 peratus (2019: 117.8%). Manakala, bagi perikanan, SSR tuna adalah 108.1 peratus (2019: 101.3%) dan udang, 101.7 peratus (2019: 103.0%).

Beliau turut menyatakan antara faktor yang mengekang prestasi sektor pertanian adalah berkaitan kos bahan mentah yang lebih tinggi terutama untuk komoditi yang berkaitan dengan produk makanan. Dalam tempoh 10 tahun, indeks stok makanan dan makanan haiwan meningkat 24.4 peratus. Sejumlah besar makanan haiwan diimport terutama dari Argentina, manakala untuk baja, adalah dari Kanada dan China. Import bahan makanan untuk haiwan pada 2020 berjumlah RM4.6 bilion, sementara baja RM3.2 bilion.

Ketua Perangkawan turut mengulas, “Usaha untuk memberi nafas baru kepada sektor makanan berasaskan pertanian melalui penerapan teknologi akan dapat meningkatkan pengeluaran pertanian serta mengatasi masalah pengangguran. Oleh kerana jumlah pengangguran di peringkat nasional melebihi nilai ambang pra-pandemik dan kekal tinggi pada 768.7 ribu orang pada Jun 2021, industri Pertanian berpotensi untuk menawarkan pekerjaan dan peluang kerjaya terutama untuk belia dan siswazah yang secara tidak langsung dapat mengatasi isu kekurangan tenaga kerja di industri ini ”.

Mengulas lanjut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan “Skala pandemik COVID-19 telah menjejaskan perdagangan antarabangsa dan globalisasi dengan penularan virus di aliran perdagangan antarabangsa. Pandemik ini juga turut mempengaruhi penawaran dan permintaan. Pada tahun 2020, 24 dari 45 item menunjukkan trend penurunan bagi Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) yang disumbangkan oleh sekatan perdagangan antarabangsa ekoran pandemik yang berpanjangan”.

IDR menerangkan kebergantungan sesebuah negara kepada import komoditi pertanian dalam memenuhi keperluan domestik. Nilai IDR yang tinggi menunjukkan peningkatan pada bekalan komoditi pertanian yang diimport. Kebergantungan Malaysia terhadap import komoditi pertanian meningkat kepada 13.7 peratus dari 7.3 peratus bagi tempoh 28 tahun (1987-2015). Pada 2020, Malaysia mengimport RM55.5 bilion produk makanan berbanding eksport sebanyak RM33.8 bilion. Peningkatan yang lebih laju dalam import berbanding eksport telah mendorong peningkatan defisit perdagangan produk makanan berjumlah RM21.7 bilion pada tahun 2020, meningkat 24.9 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Pada masa yang sama, import makanan terkumpul berjumlah RM482.8 bilion dalam tempoh 10 tahun, manakala eksport berjumlah RM296 bilion.

Di samping itu, Malaysia sangat bergantung kepada import bagi daging kambing (RM879.4 juta), mangga (RM87.9 juta), kelapa (RM266.1 juta) dan daging lembu (RM2.2 bilion) untuk memenuhi permintaan domestik. Lebih daripada 70.0 peratus daging kambing yang diimport berasal dari Australia sementara mangga, kelapa dan daging lembu masing-masing diimport dari Thailand, Indonesia dan India.

Daripada sudut IDR, lapan item pada 2020 melebihi 50.0 peratus iaitu sotong (2020: 52.2%; 2019: 37.4%), susu segar (2020: 53.5%; 2019: 43.9%), kobis bulat (2020: 63.6%; 2019: 60.9%), cili (2020: 72.4%; 2019: 73.6%), daging lembu/ kerbau (2020: 78.1%; 2019: 77.1%), halia (2020: 81.5%; 2019: 84.3%), mangga (2020: 86.2%; 2019: 73.5%) dan daging kambing/ bebiri (2020: 90.4%; 2019: 88.2%). Nilai IDR ini mengukuhkan bahawa Malaysia sangat bergantung kepada import daging kambing, mangga dan daging lembu untuk memenuhi permintaan tempatan.

Disamping itu, Ketua Perangkawan menyatakan “Dalam memenuhi keperluan dan permintaan pengguna tempatan, produk makanan perlu diimport dari luar negara terutamanya bawang besar, produk tenusu, kopi, tepung gandum, teh, bawang kecil, ubi kentang dan minyak masak. Berdasarkan Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah, Malaysia, 2019, item ini mewakili 14.1 peratus daripada item yang kerap dibelanjakan oleh isi rumah. Kuantiti import bawang besar adalah tertinggi pada 2020 iaitu 436.0 juta tan metrik, menurun 8.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh produk tenusu (336.4 juta tan metrik, -3.1%) dan kopi (108.9 juta tan metrik, -5.2%)”.

Telur ayam/ itik adalah salah satu sumber protein utama yang mampu dimiliki dan mudah diperolehi. Sebaliknya, sumber protein lain yang seringkali digunakan oleh isi rumah Malaysia terutamanya ayam, daging dan ikan & makanan laut walaupun mudah didapati, namun harga bagi sumber protein ini didapati terus meningkat. Harga ikan kembung adalah RM14.78/kg pada tahun 2020 (2019: RM14.71/kg), daging tempatan RM32.19/kg (2019: RM31.99/kg) sementara harga telur menurun kepada RM3.58 bagi setiap 10 biji pada tahun 2020 (2019: RM3.97 setiap 10 biji).

Indeks harga pengguna bagi telur menurun 6.8 peratus pada tahun 2020 berbanding 2019.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia juga melaporkan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) telur ayam/ itik telah meningkat kepada 20.7 kilogram setahun daripada 16.3 kilogram setahun pada 2019. Selain telur ayam/ itik, PCC daging kambing/ bebiri dan daging lembu/ kerbau turut meningkat masing-masing kepada 1.3 kilogram setahun (2019: 1.1 kg/tahun) dan 5.6 kilogram setahun (2019: 5.4 kg/tahun) pada 2020. Selayang dan udang pula merupakan antara item yang menunjukkan peningkatan bagi komoditi perikanan iaitu masing-masing 2.5 kilogram setahun (2019) kepada 2.9 kilogram setahun (2020) dan 4.0 kilogram setahun (2019) kepada 4.1 kilogram setahun pada 2020. Sementara itu, PCC bagi komoditi tanaman yang menunjukkan peningkatan adalah mangga (2019: 1.5 kg/tahun; 2020: 1.8 kg/tahun), tomato (2019: 3.6 kg/tahun; 2020: 4.2 kg/tahun) dan jagung manis (2019: 1.5 kg/tahun; 2020: 1.7 kg/tahun). Dalam masa yang sama, terdapat juga PCC yang mengalami penurunan pada 2020 berbanding 2019 iaitu daging ayam/ itik, daging babi dan pisang dengan masing-masing sebanyak 1.83, 0.49 dan 0.48 kilogram setahun.

Ketua Perangkawan menegaskan bahawa Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan (SUA) berperanan sebagai alat yang sangat berguna dalam menganalisis trend penawaran dan penggunaan komoditi pertanian di negara ini serta sebagai mekanisme untuk menilai keadaan pertanian nasional, terutama dalam menentukan jaminan bekalan makanan negara. Di peringkat global, Malaysia menduduki tempat ke-43 dari 113 negara dalam *Global Food Security Index* (GFSI) dengan skor 67.9 pada tahun 2020. GFSI

membincangkan tiga isu utama mengenai kemampuan, ketersediaan dan kualiti dalam pengukuran keselamatan makanan. Mengorak langkah ke hadapan, DOSM akan memperkukuhkan penyusunan SUA dengan menambahbaik liputan item untuk memberikan gambaran yang lebih komprehensif mengenai *food balance sheet* dan keselamatan makanan.

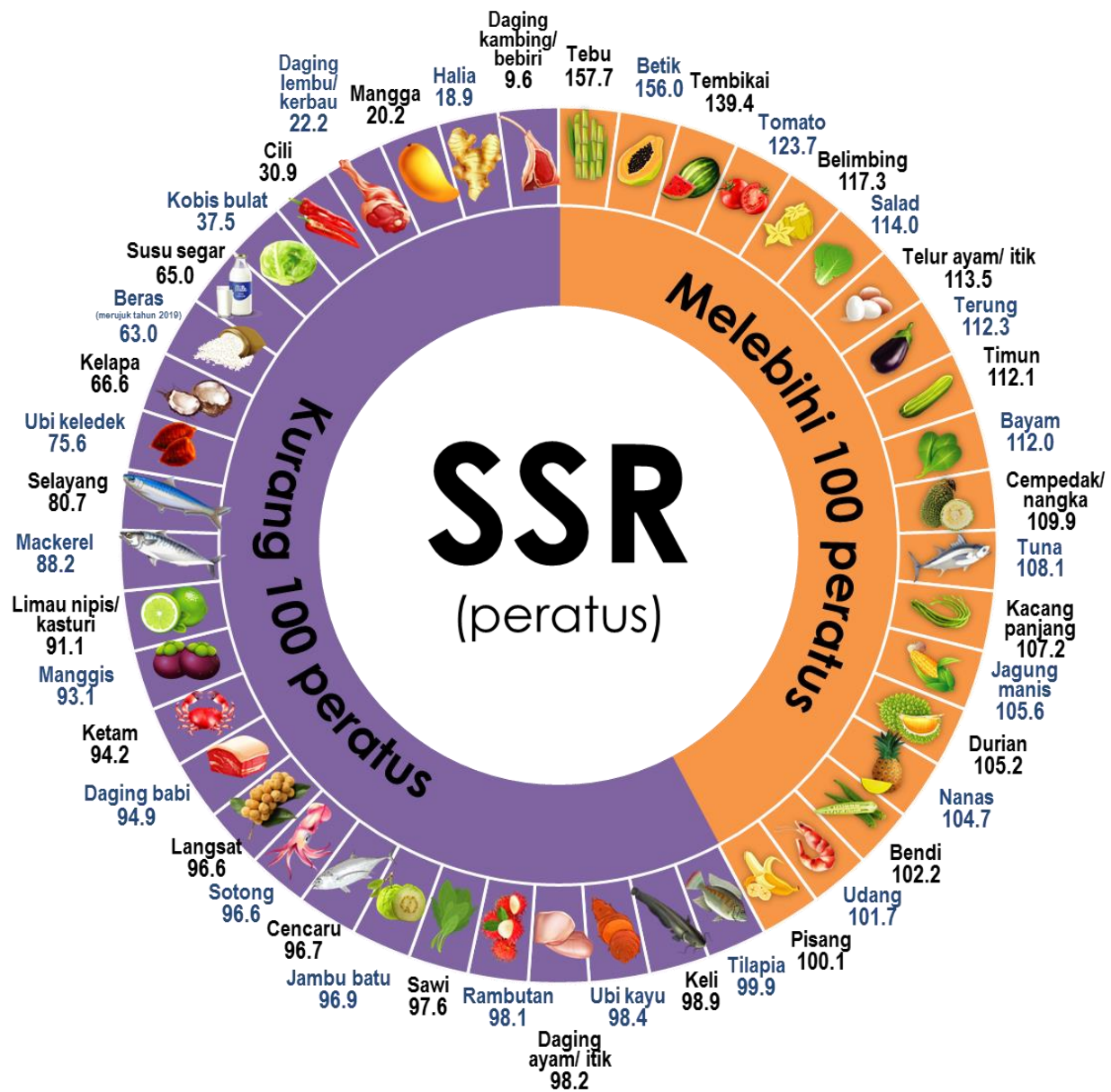
Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia 2020) secara dalam talian (e-Census) sedang dilaksanakan di seluruh negara sehingga liputan penuh dapat dicapai. Semua penduduk Malaysia diseru untuk memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020 bagi memastikan tiada yang ketinggalan kerana data anda masa depan kita. Sila layari portal Banci Malaysia 2020 di www.mycensus.gov.my atau media sosial @MyCensus2020 untuk maklumat lanjut.

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MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2016-2020

Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) shows the Nation continues to depend on food imports, import of food amounted to RM55.5 billion

PUTRAJAYA, August 26, 2021 –The Department of Statistics, Malaysia today released the ***Supply and Utilization Accounts Selected Agricultural Commodities, 2016-2020***. This publication presents statistics on production, exports and imports, and indicators of self-sufficiency ratio, import dependency ratio, and per capita consumption for 45 selected agricultural commodities comprise of three categories namely crops, livestock and fisheries.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Chief Statistician Malaysia, said "Agriculture sector was one of the economic pillars to the country's economy in its early stage of development with a share of 28.8 per cent in 1970 and 22.9 per cent in 1980. Nevertheless, in 1990 the share of Agriculture sector

(16.3%) was overtaken by the Manufacturing sector (24.6 %) following the advancement of Manufacturing sector that reflected the success of Malaysia's Industrial Master Plan – Phase 1. As of 2020, the share of Agriculture stood at 7.4 per cent to overall Gross Domestic Sector (GDP). In the recent years, the share of Malaysia's Agriculture sector to the economy is comparatively small compared to our neighbouring countries such as Indonesia (13.7%) and Thailand (8.6%)”.

Commenting on the report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said “ In 2020, 19 items under the selected agricultural commodities recorded Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) more than 100.0 per cent as compared to 25 items in 2019. This was due to the implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO) to curb COVID-19 pandemic whereby only essential services were allowed to operate with restricted working hours and minimum number of employees which affected the production”.

According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), SSR describes the extent to which the supply (production) of agricultural commodities can meet the domestic demands. The SSR which obtained 100.0 per cent or more indicates the supply or production of agricultural commodities is sufficient to meet the country's demands and vice versa.

Supply of eight fruits in 2020 was sufficient to fulfil the local demands with SSR of more than 100.0 per cent. Papaya recorded the highest SSR at 156.0 per cent (2019: 153.1%) followed by watermelon, 139.4 per cent (2019: 161.3%) and starfruit, 117.3 per cent (2019: 132.8%).

Seven types of selected vegetables have adequate supply for domestic needs namely tomato with 123.7 per cent (2019: 131.2%), lettuce ,114.0 per cent (2019: 112.5%), brinjal, 112.3 per cent (2019: 119.3%) and cucumber, 112.1 per cent (2019: 110.8%).

SSR for chicken/ duck eggs is the only item in livestock category that exceed 100.0 per cent at 113.5 per cent (2019: 117.8%). Meanwhile, for fisheries, tuna's SSR stood at 108.1 per cent (2019: 101.3%) and shrimp, 101.7 per cent (2019: 103.0%).

He also stated among the reasons that may hinder the performance of Agriculture sector is higher cost in raw materials especially for the commodities related to food products. For the last ten years, the index of foodstuff and feed stocks increased 24.4 per cent. Most feeding stuff for animal was imported mainly from Argentina, while for fertilisers, were from Canada and China. Imports of feeding stuff for animals amounted at RM4.6 billion in 2020, while fertiliser at RM3.2 billion.

Chief Statistician also mentioned, "Efforts to rejuvenate the food-based agriculture sector through technological adoption will be able to boost agricultural production as well as addressing the unemployment issues. As the number of unemployed persons at national level surpassed pre-pandemic threshold and remained high at 768.7 thousand persons in June 2021, Agriculture industry offered jobs and career opportunity especially for youth and graduates which may also resolve the labour shortages in this industry".

Commenting further, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated "The scale of the COVID-19 pandemic had affected the international trade and globalisation, with the virus spreading along established trade route. The pandemic also affects both supply and demand. In 2020, 24 out of 45 items showed declining trend of Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) largely contributed by external trade restriction due to prolong pandemic".

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. Malaysia's dependency on imports for agricultural commodities increased to 13.7 per cent from 7.3 per cent over 28 years (1987-2015). In 2020, Malaysia imported RM55.5 billion food products as compared to RM33.8 billion of exports. The fastest increase in imports compared to exports has led to an increase in the trade deficit of food products amounted to RM21.7 billion in 2020, increased 24.9 per cent as compared to the previous year. It is also observed that imports of food accumulated to RM482.8 billion for the last 10 years, while exports amounted to RM296 billion.

In addition, Malaysia is also highly dependent on imports of mutton (RM879.4 million), mango (RM87.9 million), coconut (RM266.1 million) and beef (RM2.2 billion) to meet domestic demand. More than 70.0 per cent of imported mutton was from Australia while mango, coconut and beef were mainly imported from Thailand, Indonesia and India respectively.

From the point of IDR, eight items in 2020 exceed 50.0 per cent, namely cuttlefish (2020: 52.2%; 2019: 37.4%), fresh milk (2020: 53.5%; 2019: 43.9%),

round cabbage (2020: 63.6%; 2019: 60.9%), chilli (2020: 72.4%, 2019: 73.6%), beef (2020: 78.1%; 2019: 77.1%), ginger (2020: 81.5%; 2019: 84.3%), mango (2020: 86.2%; 2019: 73.5%) and mutton (2020: 90.4%; 2019: 88.2%). These IDR values reaffirmed that Malaysia is highly dependent on imports of mutton, mango and beef to meet domestic demand.

In addition, Chief Statistician stated “In meeting the consumers’ needs and demands in the country, food products must also be imported from the rest of the world especially onion, dairy products, coffee, wheat flour, tea, shallots, potato and cooking oil. Based on the Household Expenditure Survey Report, Malaysia, 2019, these items represented 14.1 per cent from the item that was frequently spent by the household. The imports quantity of onion was the highest in 2020, 436.0 million tonnes, decreased by 8.4 per cent. This was followed by dairy products (336.4 million tonnes, -3.1%) and coffee (108.9 million tonnes, -5.2%)”.

Chicken/ duck eggs is one of the main sources of protein which is affordable and easily obtained. On the other hand, other sources of protein highly consumed by Malaysian households particularly chicken, meat and fish & seafood though easily obtained, the prices continue to increase. The price of ikan kembung was RM14.78/kg in 2020 (2019: RM14.71/kg), local meat RM32.19/kg (2019: RM31.99/kg) while the price of eggs declined to RM3.58 per 10 pieces in 2020 (2019: RM3.97 per 10 pieces). The consumer price index for eggs was down negative 6.8 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia also reported the Per Capita Consumption (PCC) of chicken/ duck eggs increased to 20.7 kilograms per year from 16.3 kilograms per year in 2019. Apart from chicken/ duck eggs, the PCC of mutton and beef also increased to 1.3 kilograms per year (2019: 1.1 kg/year) and 5.6 kilograms per year (2019: 5.4 kg/year) respectively in 2020. Sardine and shrimp were among the items that showed an increase in fisheries commodity with 2.5 kilograms per year (2019) to 2.9 kilograms per year (2020) and 4.0 kilograms per year (2019) to 4.1 kilograms per year in 2020 respectively. Meanwhile, PCC for crops commodity showed an increase namely mango (2019: 1.5 kg/year, 2020: 1.8 kg/year), tomato (2019: 3.6 kg/year, 2020: 4.2 kg/year) and sweet corn (2019: 1.5 kg/year, 2020: 1.7 kg/year). Similarly, there was a decline in PCC in 2020 as compared to 2019 that was poultry meat, pork and banana by 1.83, 0.49 and 0.48 kilograms per year respectively.

Chief Statistician reiterated that Supply and Utilization Account (SUA) serves as a very useful tool in analysing the trend of supply and utilization of agricultural commodities in the country as well as a mechanism to evaluate national agriculture situation, particularly in determining the country's food security. At global level, Malaysia ranked 43rd out 113 countries in the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) with a score of 67.9 for year 2020. The GFSI deliberates three core principal issues of affordability, availability and quality in food security measures. Moving forward, DOSM will strengthen the compilation of SUA by enhancing the coverage of items to provide a more comprehensive picture of food balance sheet and food security.

The Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) is being conducted nationwide until full coverage has been accomplished. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020 for more info.

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