



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



AKAUN PEMBEKALAN DAN PENGGUNAAN KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

*SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS
SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES*

2020-2024

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

AKAUN PEMBEKALAN DAN PENGGUNAAN KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

MALAYSIA 2020-2024

Pemakluman

Malaysia buat julung kalinya berjaya menduduki tempat pertama di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan *Open Data Inventory* (ODIN) 2024/25 dikeluarkan *Open Data Watch* (ODW) dengan mengatasi 197 buah negara yang lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

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

Announcement

Malaysia, for the first time, successfully recorded the top position globally in biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh / *Published and printed by:*

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Department of Statistics Malaysia

Blok C6 & C7 Kompleks C,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
62514 Putrajaya,
MALAYSIA

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Faks	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / X / Instagram / Youtube	: StatsMalaysia
E-mel / <i>E-mail</i>	: info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / <i>general enquiries</i>) data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / <i>data request & enquiries</i>)

Harga / *Price* : RM35.00

Diterbitkan pada Disember 2025 / *Published in December 2025*

Hakcipta terpelihara / *All rights reserved.*

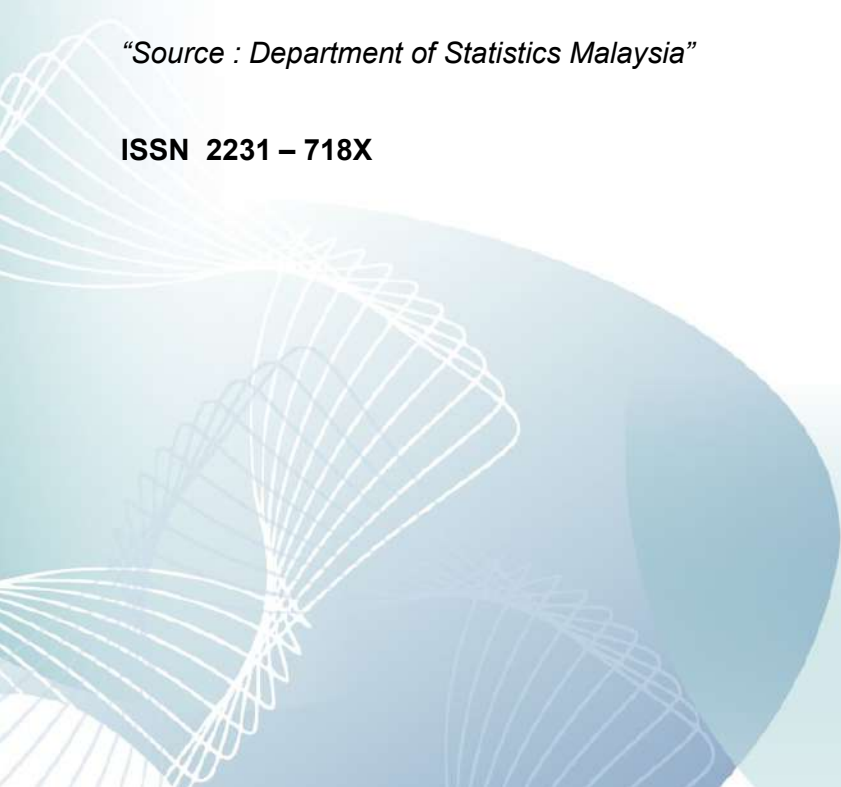
Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in database without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics Malaysia. Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:

“Source : Department of Statistics Malaysia”

ISSN 2231 – 718X



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. Penambahan enam item baharu telah diliputi dalam penerbitan tahun ini iaitu buah naga, limau besar/ bali, kacang buncis, cendawan, bawal dan ikan merah.

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.

Bahagian pertama penerbitan ini menerangkan rantai bekalan makanan di Malaysia dan diikuti dengan ringkasan penemuan di bahagian kedua. Bahagian ketiga 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.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Disember 2025

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 are important indicators to the national agriculture situation, particularly in determining sufficient food supply security. The additional of six new items has been included in this year's publication, namely dragon fruit, pomelo, french beans, mushroom, pomfret and red snapper.

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.

The first part of this publication presents the food supply chain in Malaysia agriculture and followed by the summary of findings in the second part. The third 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 definitions 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.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician, Malaysia

December 2025

KANDUNGAN

CONTENTS

Muka surat

Kata Pengantar	iii
<i>Preface</i>	iv
Senarai Jadual	vi
<i>List of Tables</i>	vi
Pengenalan	3
<i>Introduction</i>	7
Ringkasan Penemuan	11
<i>Summary of Findings</i>	35
Pengeluaran, Import, Eksport dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih	11
<i>Production, Import, Export and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Agricultural Commodities</i>	35
Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih	26
<i>Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Agricultural Commodities</i>	50
Import Barangan Makanan Terpilih	31
<i>Imports of Selected Food Products</i>	55
Jadual	59
<i>Tables</i>	59
Nota Teknikal	79
<i>Technical Notes</i>	86

SENARAI JADUAL

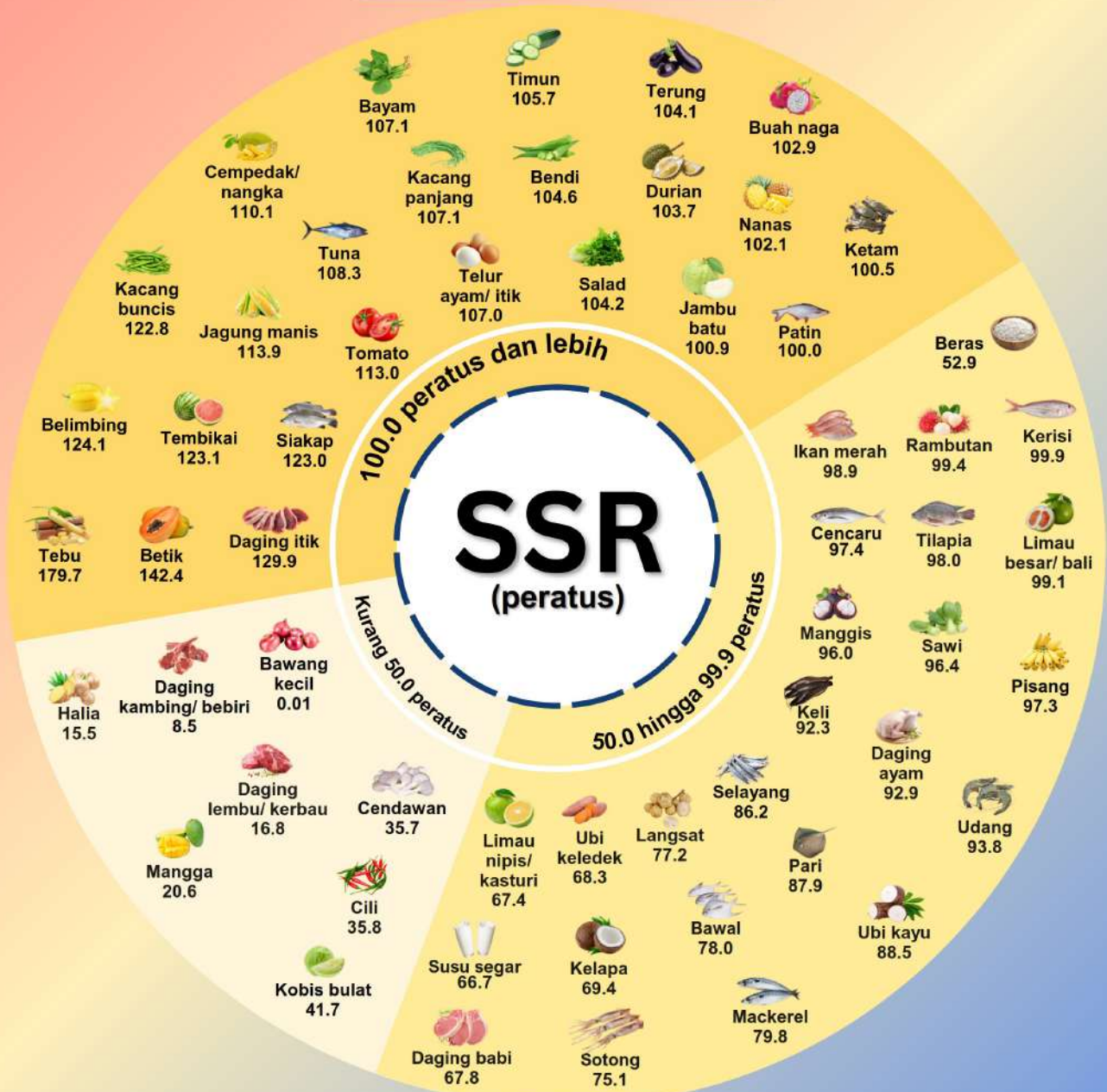
LIST OF TABLES

Muka surat

1	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 <i>Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2020-2024</i>	59
2	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 <i>Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2020-2024</i>	62
3	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 <i>Supply and Utilization Accounts for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2020-2024</i>	64
4	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 <i>Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2020-2024</i>	66
5	Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 <i>Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2020-2024</i>	68
6	Penggunaan Per Kapita bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2024 <i>Per Capita Consumption of Selected Agricultural Item by State, Malaysia, 2024</i>	71
7	Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024 <i>Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2022-2024</i>	73
8	Bilangan Penduduk mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2022-2024 <i>Number of Population by State, Malaysia, 2022-2024</i>	76

AKAUN PEMBEKALAN DAN PENGGUNAAN KOMODITI PERTANIAN TERPILIH, 2020-2024

KADAR SARA DIRI (SSR) 2024



Nota: Tiada SSR bagi tiga item iaitu bawang besar, bawang putih dan epal

Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2020-2024



PENGUNAAN PER KAPITA (PCC) 2024

TANAMAN (kg/tahun)



TERNAKAN (kg/tahun)



PERIKANAN (kg/tahun)



Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2020-2024



KADAR KEBERGANTUNGAN IMPORT (IDR) 2024

TANAMAN (peratus)



TERNAKAN (peratus)



PERIKANAN (peratus)



Sumber: Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan Komoditi Pertanian Terpilih, 2020-2024

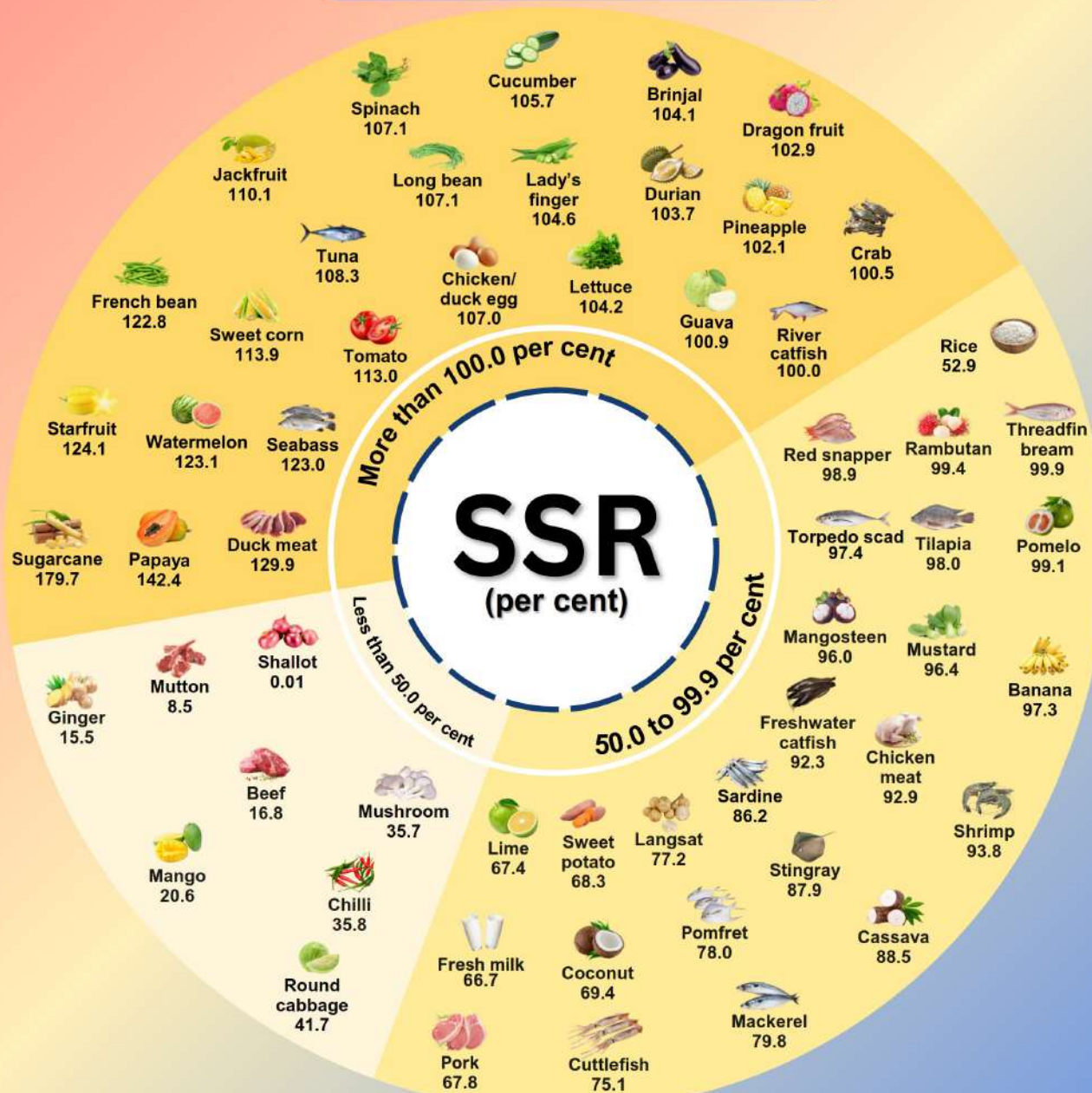




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

SUPPLY AND UTILIZATION ACCOUNTS SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, 2020-2024

SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATIO (SSR) 2024



Note: There is no SSR for three items which are onion, garlic and apple

Source: Supply and Utilization Accounts Selected Agriculture Commodities, 2020-2024



@StatsMalaysia





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (PCC) 2024

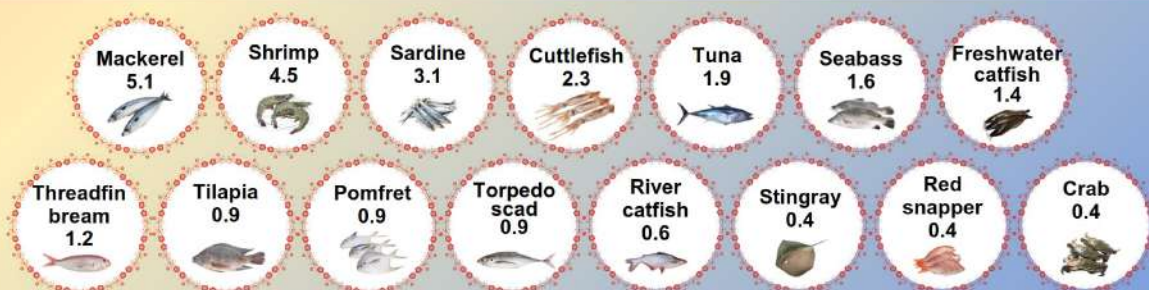
CROPS (kg/year)



LIVESTOCK (kg/year)



FISHERIES (kg/year)



Source: Supply and Utilization Accounts Selected Agriculture Commodities, 2020-2024



@StatsMalaysia





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

IMPORT DEPENDENCY RATIO (IDR) 2024

CROPS (per cent)



LIVESTOCK (per cent)



FISHERIES (per cent)



Source: Supply and Utilization Accounts Selected Agriculture Commodities, 2020-2024





PENGENALAN

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

RANTAIAN BEKALAN MAKANAN DI MALAYSIA

Bekalan makanan yang mencukupi, selamat dan berterusan merupakan asas kepada kestabilan sosial dan pembangunan ekonomi negara. Rantaian bekalan makanan merujuk kepada keseluruhan sistem dan proses yang terlibat bermula daripada pengeluaran, pemprosesan, pengangkutan, penyimpanan, pengedaran, peruncitan sehinggalah kepada pengguna akhir. Setiap peringkat dalam rantaian ini saling berkait rapat dan mempengaruhi tahap ketersediaan, harga serta kualiti makanan di pasaran.

Rantaian bekalan makanan di Malaysia merangkumi pelbagai sektor utama antaranya pertanian, industri pemprosesan, logistik dan perdagangan edaran. Sektor ini memainkan peranan dalam memastikan kelangsungan bekalan makanan kepada 33.4 juta penduduk Malaysia. Walaupun sektor pertanian menyumbang secara signifikan kepada Pengeluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), negara masih bergantung kepada import untuk memenuhi permintaan domestik. Nilai import agromakanan negara mencecah RM93.7 bilion melibatkan 12 kumpulan agromakanan utama pada 2024.

Beras ditanam secara meluas di kawasan jelapang padi seperti Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan dan Perak dan ia merupakan makanan ruji utama rakyat Malaysia. Sementara itu, bagi subsektor ternakan, pengeluaran daging ayam merupakan produk yang paling lazim dengan 1,830.6 ribu tan metrik dan mencatatkan kadar sara diri (SSR) 92.9 peratus, menjadikannya antara sumber protein utama penduduk Malaysia.

Industri berasaskan pertanian di Malaysia merupakan antara penyumbang utama kepada sektor pembuatan negara. Produk berasaskan minyak sawit seperti minyak masak, marjerin, makanan proses serta makanan haiwan memainkan peranan penting dalam rantaian pemprosesan kerana minyak sawit

merupakan komoditi eksport utama negara. Tambahan pula, industri pemprosesan berasaskan ternakan khususnya ayam pedaging dan telur ayam/ itik juga memainkan peranan yang signifikan. Ayam pedaging diproses kepada pelbagai bentuk produk sejuk beku seperti ayam segar berbungkus, ayam diperap, nugget, sosej dan produk daging siap dimasak, manakala telur diproses kepada telur cecair, telur pasteur dan pelbagai produk bakeri serta konfeksi. Produk-produk ini bukan sahaja memenuhi permintaan domestik, tetapi juga menembusi pasaran antarabangsa antaranya Singapura, Thailand dan Australia.

Bagi subsektor lain, produk perikanan seperti ikan, udang, sotong dan hasil laut turut diproses kepada makanan sejuk beku, makanan dalam tin, produk surimi serta produk sedia dimakan. Perkembangan sektor pemprosesan ini didorong oleh keupayaan Malaysia yang memiliki sumber semula jadi yang luas serta sokongan industri hiliran yang telah berkembang pesat dan memenuhi piawaian antarabangsa termasuk pensijilan Analisis Bahaya dan Titik Kawalan Kritikal (HACCP), Amalan Pengilangan Baik (GMP) dan pensijilan halal. Dua subkumpulan tertinggi dalam perbelanjaan makanan isi rumah pada 2024 adalah subkumpulan ikan & makanan laut lain dengan purata perbelanjaan RM193.00 sebulan dan subkumpulan daging haiwan darat yang disembelih adalah RM126.00 sebulan.

Hal ini menunjukkan kepentingan industri pemprosesan makanan yang terus berkembang seiring dengan permintaan tinggi dalam kalangan penduduk Malaysia. Produk yang diproses ini tidak hanya disalurkan ke pasaran eksport, tetapi turut memenuhi sistem edaran makanan domestik melalui pelbagai saluran seperti pasar raya, kedai runcit, kedai bakeri dan restoran. Oleh itu, hubungan antara industri pemprosesan makanan dengan pengguna adalah amat penting dan menjadi sebahagian daripada rantaian bekalan makanan negara yang tidak boleh dipisahkan.

1 Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah Malaysia 2024. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.

2 Perangkaan Mukhtamad Perdagangan Luar Negeri 2025. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Penyimpanan makanan merupakan elemen penting dalam menjamin kelestarian dan keselamatan rantai bekalan makanan negara. Ia bertindak sebagai penampungan antara pengeluar dan pengguna, terutama bagi produk makanan yang mudah rosak seperti hasil segar, daging, tenusu dan makanan laut. Keberkesanan sistem penyimpanan bukan sahaja memanjangkan jangka hayat produk makanan, malah turut membantu mengekalkan nilai nutrisi, tekstur dan kualiti makanan. Kekurangan kemudahan seperti stor sejuk bergerak, gudang suhu rendah dan pusat penyimpanan sementara di lokasi pengeluaran menyumbang kepada peningkatan kadar kehilangan lepas tuai dan pembaziran makanan.

Sistem pengedaran makanan di Malaysia melibatkan pelbagai saluran termasuk logistik darat, laut dan udara serta infrastruktur seperti pusat pengumpulan hasil dan hab pengedaran. Objektif utama pengedaran adalah memastikan makanan dapat sampai ke lokasi pengguna dengan cepat, selamat, dalam kuantiti mencukupi serta pada kos yang berpatutan. Sebagai contoh, Pusat Transformasi Luar Bandar (RTC), Mini RTC dan Pusat Pengumpulan, Penggredan dan Pembungkusan (CCPC) yang berfungsi sebagai nod logistik untuk menyelaraskan bekalan daripada peladang, penternak dan nelayan di setiap negeri.

Seterusnya, sistem peruncitan memainkan peranan penting dalam memastikan makanan sampai kepada pengguna. Industri peruncitan makanan telah berkembang dengan pesat merangkumi pelbagai saluran daripada pasar raya besar, pasar raya, kedai runcit, pasar tani, pasar malam sehingga kepada platform digital. Kepelbagaian saluran ini bukan sahaja dapat meningkatkan kebolehcapaian makanan kepada semua lapisan masyarakat, malah membantu memperluaskan capaian produk tempatan.

Komponen akhir dalam rantai bekalan makanan ialah penggunaan, iaitu peringkat di mana makanan yang diproses dan diedarkan akhirnya digunakan. Penggunaan makanan dipengaruhi oleh pelbagai faktor seperti pendapatan isi rumah, budaya pemakanan, gaya hidup serta akses kepada makanan. Berdasarkan dapatan Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah (HES) 2024, isi rumah di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar memperuntukkan masing-masing 13.6 dan 12.2 peratus bagi subkumpulan makanan di luar rumah. Manakala, perbelanjaan bagi kumpulan makanan dan minuman, isi rumah di kawasan bandar memperuntukkan hanya 14.4 peratus berbanding isi rumah di kawasan luar bandar 23.0 peratus. Ini menunjukkan isi rumah di kawasan luar bandar lebih mengutamakan kepada penyediaan makanan sendiri.



- 1 Laporan Survei Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah Malaysia 2024. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia.
- 2 Perangkaan Mukhtamad Perdagangan Luar Negeri 2025. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



INTRODUCTION

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

FOOD SUPPLY CHAIN IN MALAYSIA

An adequate, safe and continuous food supply forms the foundation of social stability and national economic development. The food supply chain refers to the entire system and processes involved starting from production, processing, transportation, storage, distribution, and retailing, up to the final consumer. Each stage in this chain is closely interconnected and influences the availability, price and quality of food in the market.

The food supply chain in Malaysia encompasses various key sectors, including agriculture, processing industries, logistics and distributive trade. These sectors play a role in ensuring the continuity of food supply for Malaysia's population of 33.4 million. Although agriculture sector contributes significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the country still relies on imports to meet domestic demand. The value of the country's agrofood imports reached RM93.7 billion, involving 12 main agrofood categories in 2024.

Rice widely cultivated in rice granary areas such as Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Perak as it is the main staple food for Malaysians. Meanwhile, in the livestock subsector, chicken meat production is the most common product with a 1,830.6 thousand tonnes and recorded self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) of 92.9 per cent, making it one of the main protein sources for Malaysia's population.

The agriculture-based industry in Malaysia is among key contributors to the country's manufacturing sector. Palm oil-based products such as cooking oil, margarine, processed foods and animal feed play a vital role in the processing chain, as palm oil is one of the nation's main export commodities. In addition, livestock-based processing industries, particularly broiler chickens and chicken/ duck eggs, also play a significant role. Broiler chickens

are processed into a variety of frozen products such as packaged fresh chicken, marinated chicken, nuggets, sausages and ready-to-eat meat products, while eggs are processed into liquid eggs, pasteurized eggs and various bakery and confectionery items. These products not only meet domestic market but also penetrate international markets, such as Singapore, Thailand and Australia.

For other subsectors, fisheries products such as fish, shrimp, cuttlefish and other seafood are also processed into frozen foods, canned foods, surimi products and ready-to-eat products. The development of this processing sector is driven by Malaysia's abundant natural resources and sound downstream industries that meet international standards including Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) and halal certification. The two highest subgroups in household food expenditure in 2024 were the fish and other seafood subgroup, with an average of RM193.00 per month and the meat of slaughtered land animals subgroup with an average of RM126.00 per month.

This highlights the importance of the food processing industry, which continues to grow in tandem with the high demand among Malaysians. These processed products are not only distributed to international markets but also supply the domestic food distribution system through various channels such as supermarkets, grocery stores, bakeries and restaurants. Therefore, the interrelation between the food processing industry and consumers is crucial and forms an inseparable part of the country's food supply chain.

Food storage is a crucial element in ensuring the sustainability and safety of the national food supply chain. It acts as a buffer between producers and consumers, particularly for highly perishable products such as fresh produce, meat, dairy and seafood. An effective storage

1 Household Expenditure Survey Report Malaysia 2024. Department of Statistics Malaysia

2 Final External Trade Statistics 2025. Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

system not only extends the shelf life of food products but also helps maintain their nutritional value, texture and quality. The lack of facilities such as mobile cold storage, low-temperature warehouses and temporary storage centers at production sites contributes to higher post-harvest losses and food waste.

Food distribution system in Malaysia involves multiple channels including land, sea and air logistics, as well as infrastructure such as collection centres and distribution hubs. The main objective of distribution is to ensure that food reaches consumers quickly, safely, in sufficient quantities and at affordable costs. For instance, Rural Transformation Centres (RTC), Mini RTCs and Collection, Grading and Packaging Centres (CCPC) serve as logistics nodes to coordinate supplies from farmers, breeders and fishermen across states.

Furthermore, the retail system plays an important role in ensuring that food reaches consumers. Food retail has expanded rapidly and includes various channels ranging from

hypermarkets, supermarkets, grocery stores, farmers' markets and night markets to digital platforms. This diversity of channels not only improves food accessibility for all levels of society but also helps broaden the reach of local products into wider markets.

The final component in the food supply chain is consumption, the stage at which processed and distributed food is ultimately consumed. Food consumption patterns are influenced by various factors such as household income, dietary culture, lifestyles and access to food. Based on Household Expenditure Survey (HES) 2024 report, urban and rural households spend 13.6 and 12.2 per cent respectively for food away from home subgroup. Meanwhile, expenditure for food and beverages group, urban household spend only 14.4 per cent as compared to rural household with 23.0 per cent. This showed that rural household tend to prioritised on self-prepared food.



- 1 Household Expenditure Survey Report Malaysia 2024. Department of Statistics Malaysia
- 2 Final External Trade Statistics 2025. Department of Statistics Malaysia



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

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

Sebanyak 60 item pertanian terpilih dengan enam item baharu iaitu buah naga, limau besar/ bali, kacang buncis, cendawan, bawal dan ikan merah telah diliputi dalam penerbitan ini. Tiga puluh enam item mencatatkan peningkatan dalam pengeluaran pada 2024. Sementara itu, import bagi 27 item pertanian terpilih dan eksport bagi 20 item pertanian mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Buah-buahan Terpilih

Pengeluaran bagi sembilan jenis buah-buahan terpilih menunjukkan peningkatan pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Kelapa kekal mencatatkan pengeluaran tertinggi dengan 673.6 ribu tan metrik pada 2024. Peningkatan pengeluaran tertinggi pula dicatatkan oleh nanas dengan 76.0 ribu tan metrik, diikuti kelapa 47.0 ribu tan metrik.

Eksport tembikai adalah yang tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu 48.4 ribu tan metrik, 28.9 peratus daripada jumlah pengeluaran tempatan. Jumlah eksport ini meningkat 9.9 peratus berbanding 2023.

Sementara itu, kelapa mencatatkan jumlah import tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu 305.4 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 12.4 peratus berbanding 2023. Ini diikuti mangga yang mencatatkan jumlah import 48.3 ribu tan metrik pada 2024 (2023: 50.0 ribu tan metrik).

Kelapa merupakan buah-buahan yang paling banyak tersedia untuk digunakan oleh penduduk dengan 26.8 kg/tahun pada 2024. Ini diikuti oleh durian 15.6 kg/tahun dan nanas 11.3 kg/tahun.



Tembikai merekodkan eksport tertinggi dengan 48.4 ribu tan metrik pada 2024.



RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 3: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024

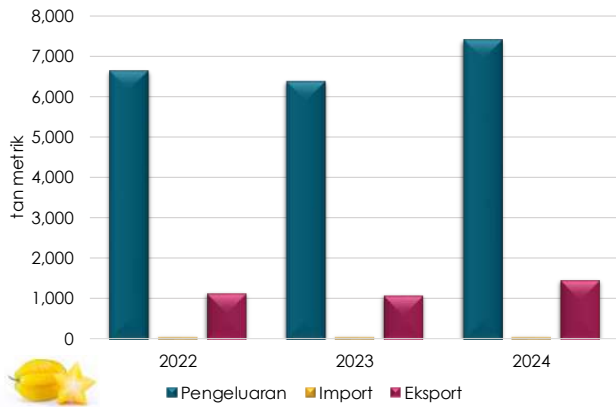
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Belimbing	2024	7,388.5	1,433.9	0.1	0.2
	2023	6,351.1 ^r	1,057.0	0.1	0.2
Betik	2024	46,975.5	14,918.6	930.6	0.9
	2023	54,766.7 ^r	14,272.1	1,057.4	1.2
Buah naga	2024	26,997.8	4,901.0	4,133.0	0.8
	2023	36,155.9	5,415.7	2,994.5	1.0
Cempedak/ nangka	2024	64,050.6	6,226.2	347.8	1.6
	2023	60,216.6 ^r	6,087.6	924.8	1.5
Durian	2024	568,806.8	30,809.8	10,563.3	15.6
	2023	592,052.6	41,633.0 ^r	18,928.2	16.5
Jagung manis	2024	58,649.9	9,187.0	2,041.5	1.3
	2023	63,508.0	8,224.3	2,322.0	1.5
Jambu batu	2024	48,155.9	4,109.7	3,676.7	1.3
	2023	44,674.3 ^r	4,245.3	3,454.0	1.2
Kelapa	2024	673,553.4	8,217.1	305,385.1	26.8
	2023	626,557.3 ^r	8,497.6	271,733.2	25.0
Langsat	2024	8,415.0	200.6	2,686.1	0.3
	2023	9,566.7	5,527.8	3,031.6	0.2
Limau besar/ bali	2024	23,552.5	2,738.8	2,956.3	0.6
	2023	17,051.8	3,186.6	2,144.9	0.4
Mangga	2024	8,628.2	15,618.8	48,838.0	1.2
	2023	9,213.5	10,864.4	50,047.2	1.4
Manggis	2024	30,230.9	2,568.6	3,823.8	0.9
	2023	22,073.2	1,907.7	3,134.0	0.7
Nanas	2024	516,870.3	11,632.7	880.1	11.3
	2023	440,848.5	12,801.4	1,003.0	9.8
Pisang	2024	335,444.0	23,712.1	32,862.1	9.5
	2023	343,203.2	24,466.4	35,456.7	10.0
Rambutan	2024	56,333.3	1,496.7	1,817.8	1.5
	2023	52,551.7	1,806.2	1,783.4	1.4
Tembikai	2024	167,611.1	48,444.8	16,937.2	3.8
	2023	150,243.3	44,078.5	10,907.8	3.3

Nota: r = pindaan

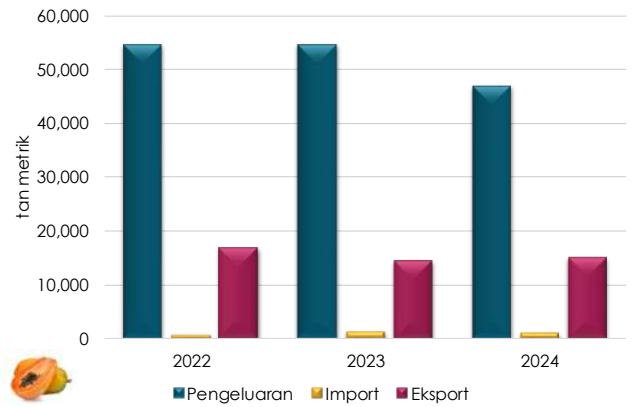


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

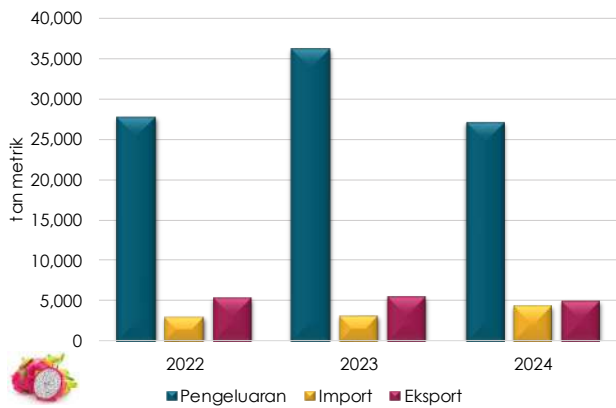
Carta 1: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Belimbing, 2022-2024



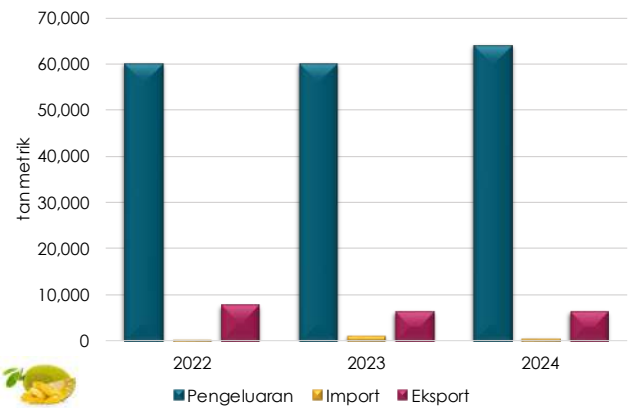
Carta 2: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Betik, 2022-2024



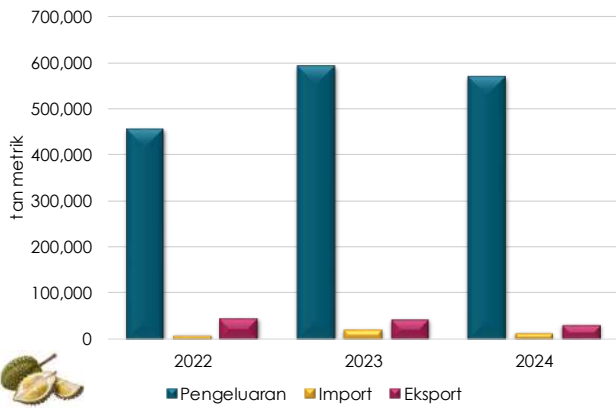
Carta 3: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Buah Naga, 2022-2024



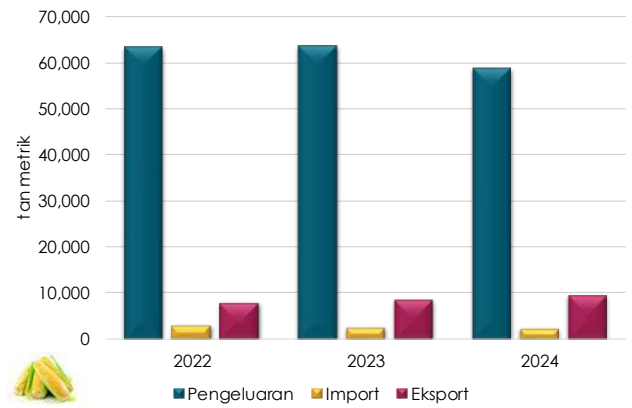
Carta 4: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cempedak/ Nangka, 2022-2024



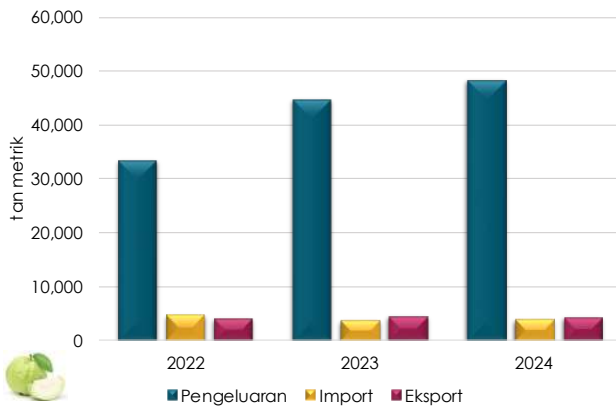
Carta 5: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Durian, 2022-2024



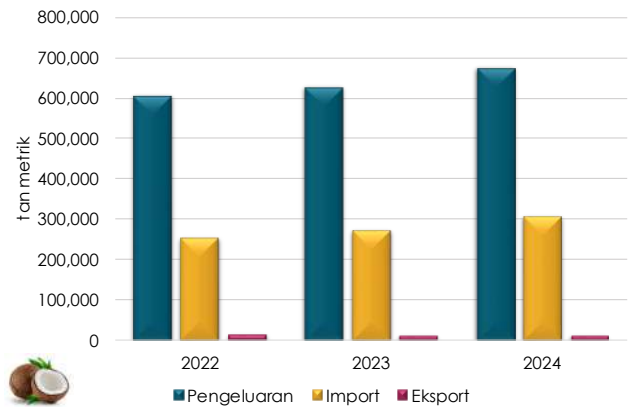
Carta 6: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jagung Manis, 2022-2024



Carta 7: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Jambu Batu, 2022-2024

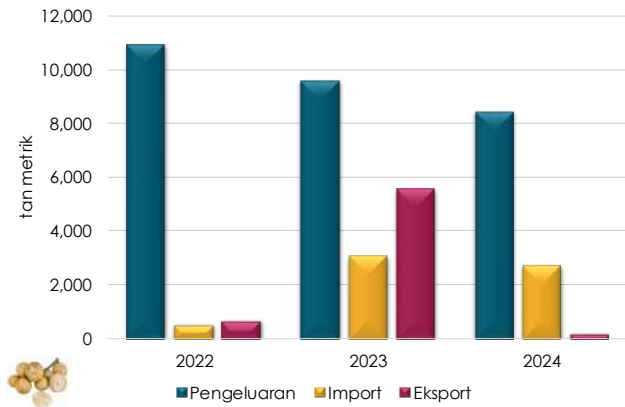


Carta 8: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kelapa, 2022-2024

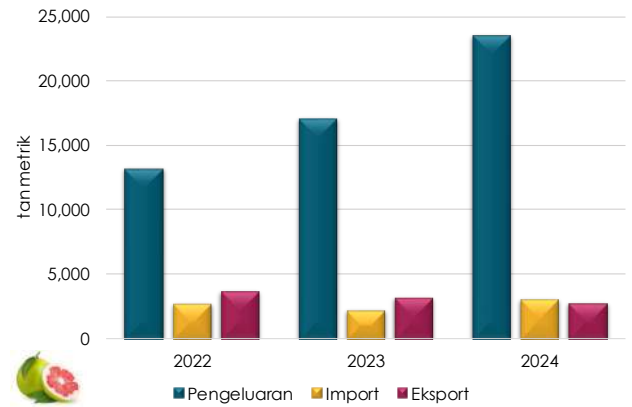


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

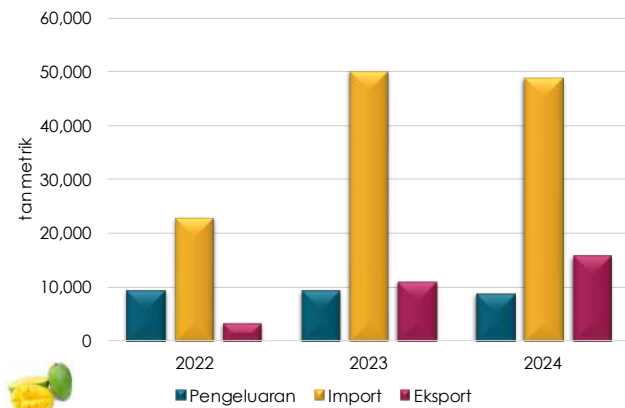
Carta 9: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Langsung, 2022-2024



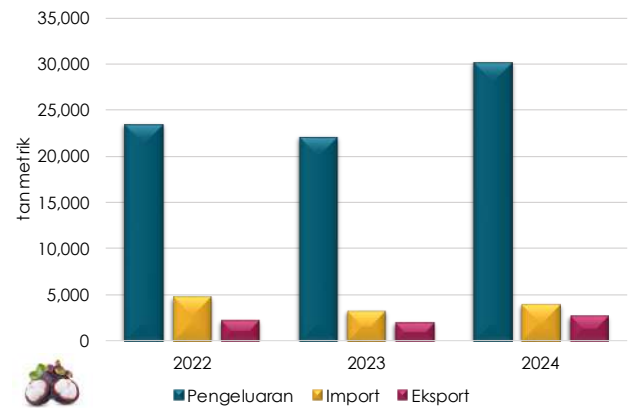
Carta 10: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Lima Besar /Bali, 2022-2024



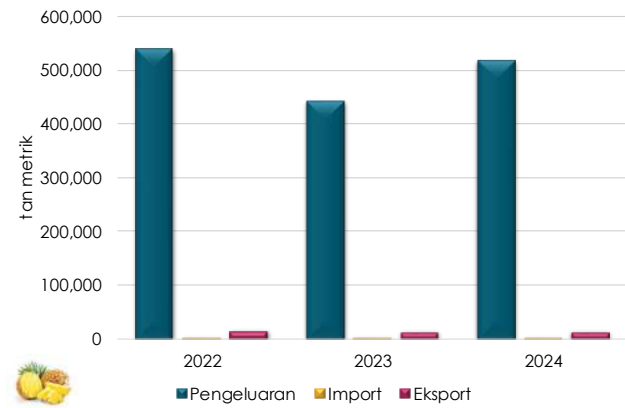
Carta 11: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mangga, 2022-2024



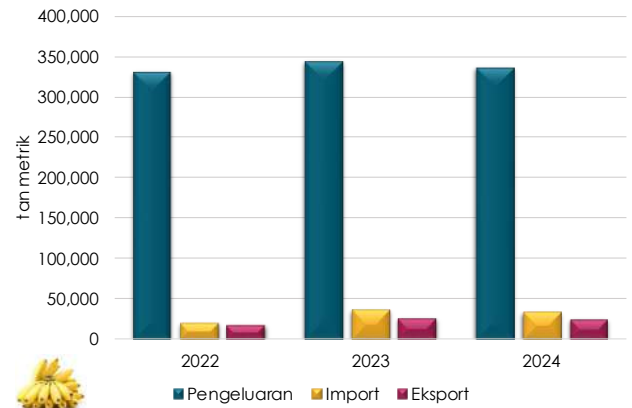
Carta 12: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Manggis, 2022-2024



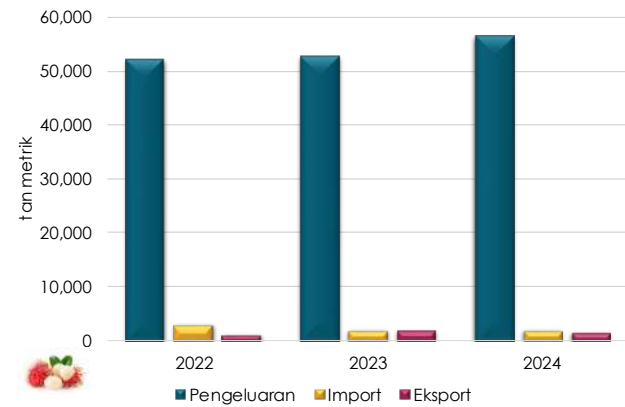
Carta 13: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Nanas, 2022-2024



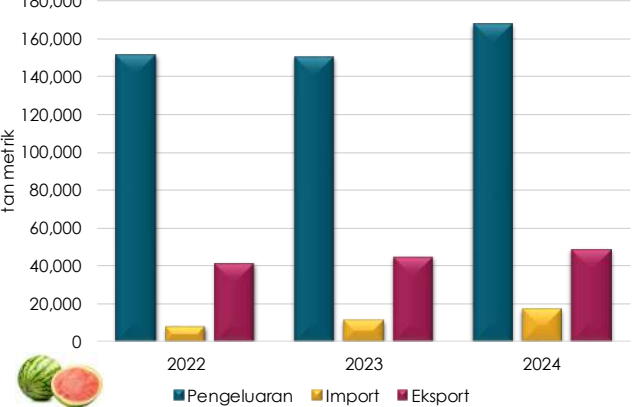
Carta 14: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pisang, 2022-2024



Carta 15: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Rambutan, 2022-2024



Carta 16: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tembikai, 2022-2024



Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Pengeluaran tertinggi sayur-sayuran terpilih pada 2024 dicatatkan oleh tomato iaitu 259.2 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 37.2 peratus (70.3 ribu tan metrik) berbanding 2023. Salad menunjukkan pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam pengeluaran pada 2024 berbanding 2023, dengan peningkatan 43.1 peratus (44.7 ribu tan metrik). Manakala pengeluaran kacang buncis kekal terendah di kalangan sayur-sayuran terpilih, iaitu 14.9 ribu tan metrik.

Tomato mencatatkan peningkatan kuantiti eksport tertinggi pada 2024, dengan jumlah 2.1 ribu tan metrik (6.0%) berbanding 2023. Sebaliknya, eksport sawi menunjukkan penurunan sebanyak 3.2 ribu tan metrik (-74.0%).

Lapan sayur-sayuran terpilih menunjukkan peningkatan import berbanding 2023 iaitu terung yang meningkat 22.3 peratus, salad (18.2%), cili (18.2%), bayam (12.0%), kobis bulat (6.8%), timun (2.8%), tomato (1.8%) dan kacang panjang (0.3%). Kobis bulat mencatatkan import tertinggi di kalangan sayur-sayuran terpilih, mencecah 171.5 ribu tan metrik, dengan peningkatan 6.8 peratus (1.0 ribu tan metrik) pada 2024.

PCC tertinggi sayur-sayuran terpilih adalah kobis bulat dengan 8.0 kg/tahun, meningkat sebanyak 0.5 kg berbanding 2023. Ini diikuti oleh tomato dan sawi dengan masing-masing sebanyak 5.9 dan 4.7 kg/tahun. PCC terendah pada 2024 adalah kacang buncis dengan 0.4 kg/tahun namun meningkat 0.1 kg/tahun berbanding sebelumnya (2023: 0.3 kg/tahun).

Tomato mencatatkan pengeluaran tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu mencecah 259.2 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 37.2 peratus.



Paparan 4: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024

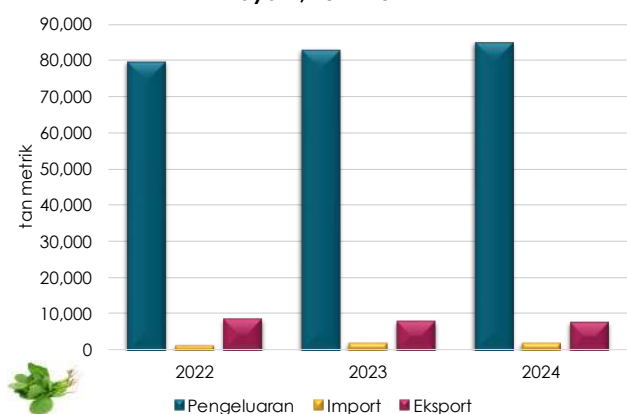
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Bayam	2024	85,155.4	7,370.1	1,739.2	2.3
	2023	82,993.6	7,556.1	1,553.2	2.2
Bendi	2024	70,202.6	3,944.1	847.0	1.8
	2023	65,697.9	3,413.6	993.1	1.7
Cili	2024	45,058.2	3,198.4	83,853.0	2.7
	2023	41,358.6	3,896.6	70,922.4	2.3
Kacang buncis	2024	14,880.4	3,513.0	754.2	0.4
	2023	11,739.6	3,163.8	840.9	0.3
Kacang panjang	2024	62,894.3	6,156.5	1,976.7	1.7
	2023	57,445.3	6,112.8	1,971.7	1.5
Kobis bulat	2024	119,803.4	3,731.5	171,544.2	8.0
	2023	108,748.6	3,825.3	160,563.7	7.5

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

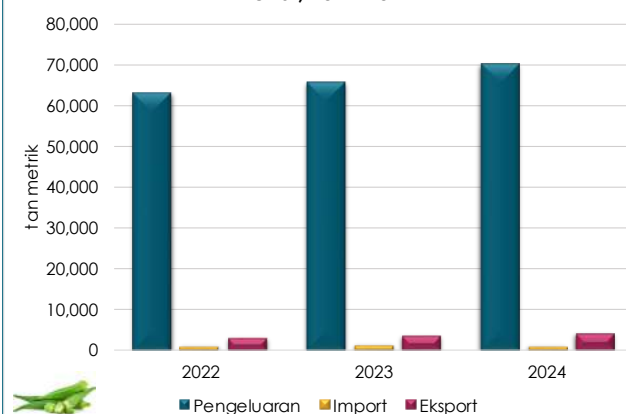
Paparan 4: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024 (samb.)

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Salad	2024	148,196.5	15,091.8	9,073.1	4.2
	2023	103,542.1	14,571.2	7,633.9	2.9
Sawi	2024	157,360.6	1,107.7	6,903.5	4.7
	2023	154,810.9	4,262.8	9,357.8	4.7
Terung	2024	56,468.9	7,034.4	4,804.3	1.6
	2023	45,776.5	8,445.3	3,926.8	1.2
Timun	2024	106,784.6	18,122.3	12,351.5	2.9
	2023	112,344.8	18,428.7	12,015.3	3.1
Tomato	2024	259,178.9	36,855.9	7,021.8	5.9
	2023	188,842.2	34,754.0	6,899.1	4.2

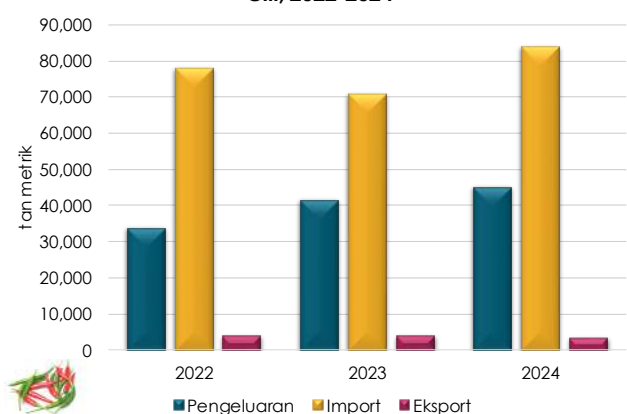
Carta 17: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bayam, 2022-2024



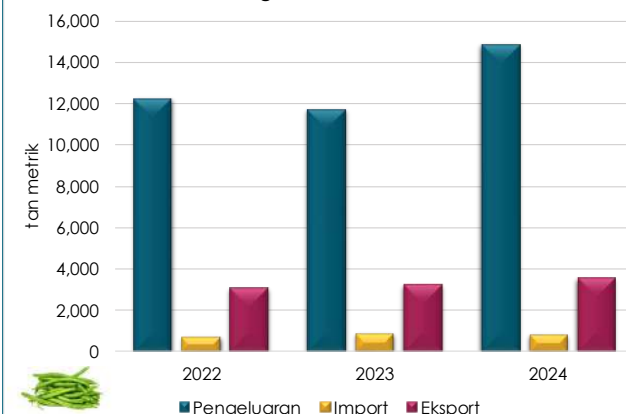
Carta 18: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bendi, 2022-2024



Carta 19: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cili, 2022-2024

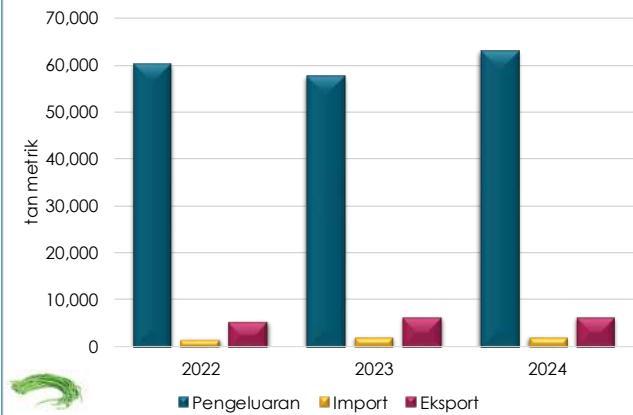


Carta 20: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kacang Buncis, 2022-2024

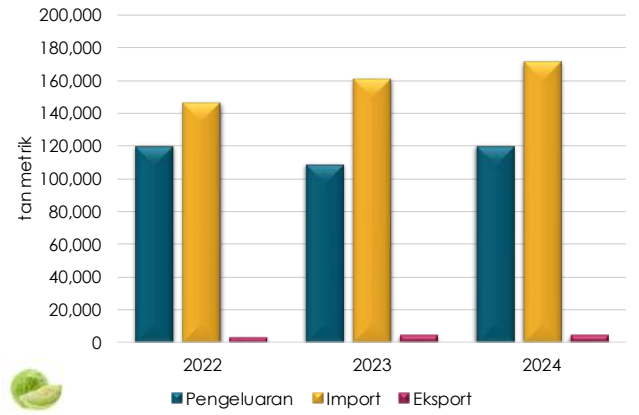


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

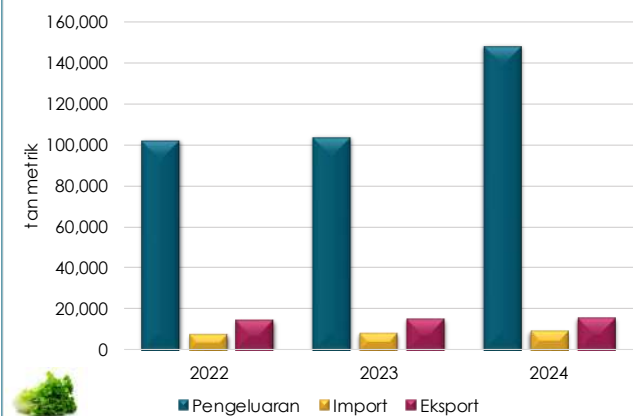
Carta 21: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kacang Panjang, 2022-2024



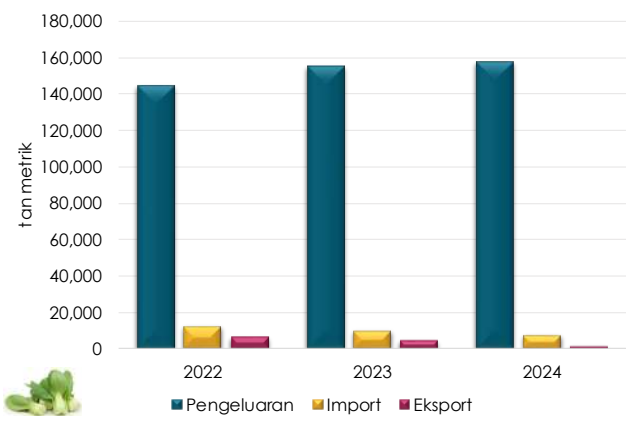
Carta 22: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kobis Bulat, 2022-2024



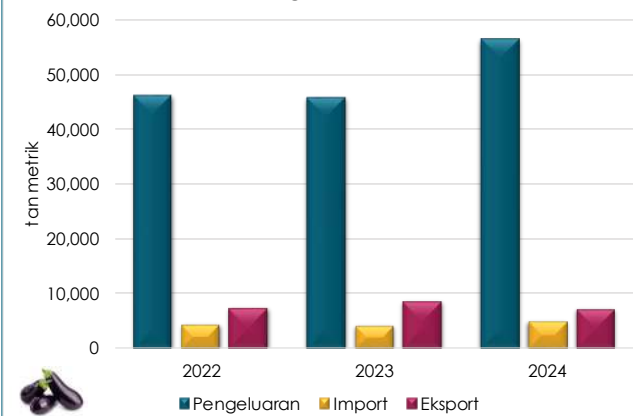
Carta 23: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Salad, 2022-2024



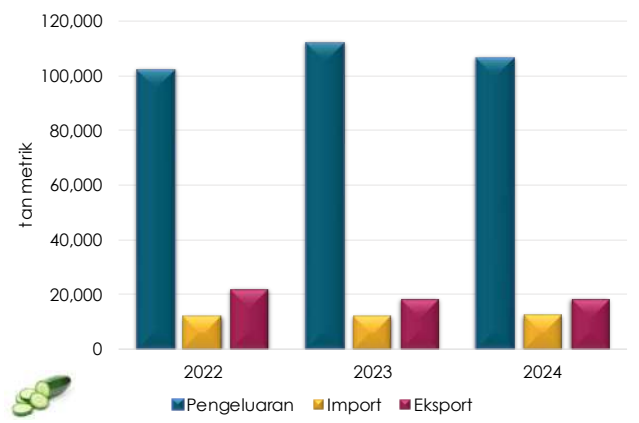
Carta 24: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sawi, 2022-2024



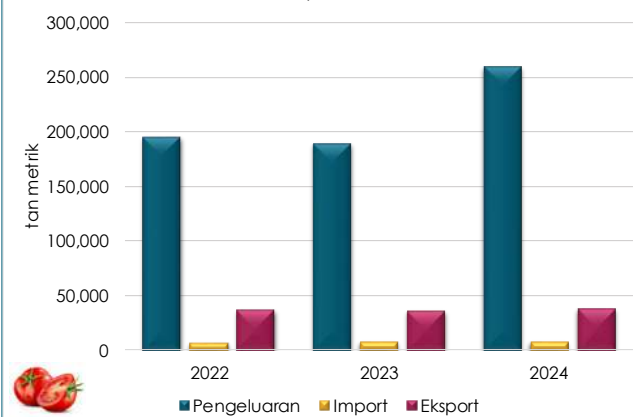
Carta 25: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Terung, 2022-2024



Carta 26: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Timun, 2022-2024



Carta 27: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tomato, 2022-2024



Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Tiga daripada enam tanaman lain terpilih merekodkan peningkatan pengeluaran pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Ubi keledek mencatatkan peningkatan pengeluaran sebanyak 17.6 ribu tan metrik, limau nipis/ kasturi (5.0 ribu tan metrik) dan halia (0.5 ribu tan metrik).

Eksport cendawan dan limau nipis/ kasturi mencatatkan peningkatan pada 2024 berbanding 2023. Eksport cendawan meningkat kepada 5.9 ribu tan metrik (2023: 5.6 ribu tan metrik), manakala limau nipis/ kasturi meningkat kepada 2.3 ribu tan metrik (2023: 1.9 ribu tan metrik). Sebaliknya, empat tanaman terpilih yang lain merekodkan penurunan eksport dalam tempoh yang sama.

Lima daripada enam tanaman lain terpilih mencatatkan peningkatan import pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Halia mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi dengan 7.6 ribu tan metrik. Import halia menyumbang 84.8 peratus daripada jumlah bekalan domestik.

Ketersediaan bekalan ubi keledek bagi setiap penduduk adalah yang tertinggi di antara item tanaman lain terpilih dengan PCC 2.1 kg/tahun. Sebaliknya, PCC tebu adalah terendah iaitu 0.003 kg/tahun.

Ubi keledek mencatatkan peningkatan pengeluaran sebanyak 17.6 ribu tan metrik.



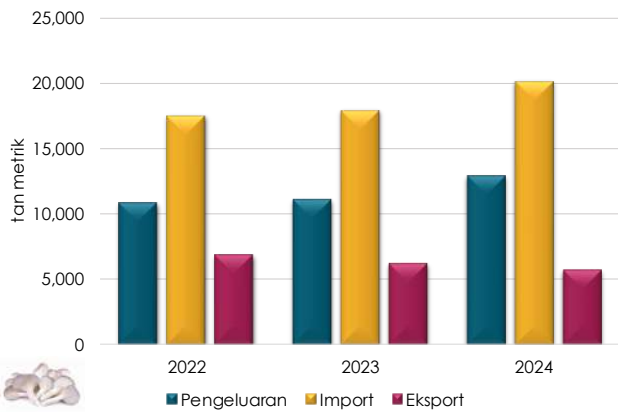
Paparan 5: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Cendawan	2024	8,445.3	5,921.9	21,154.1	0.7
	2023	12,787.9	5,628.8	20,074.0	0.8
Halia	2024	11,256.4	1,771.1	62,922.3	2.0
	2023	10,784.7	2,275.3	55,354.8	1.8
Limau nipis/ kasturi	2024	22,639.6	2,278.5	13,208.7	1.0
	2023	17,646.3	1,927.0	12,797.4	0.8
Tebu	2024	17,954.6	8,071.3	109.2	0.003
	2023	20,364.2	8,093.4	306.6	0.004
Ubi kayu	2024	41,341.2	750.8	6,148.9	0.1
	2023	45,266.1	1,176.6	887.8 ^r	0.1
Ubi keledek	2024	50,583.3	1,290.3	24,720.9	2.1
	2023	32,983.8	1,925.4	21,833.5	1.5

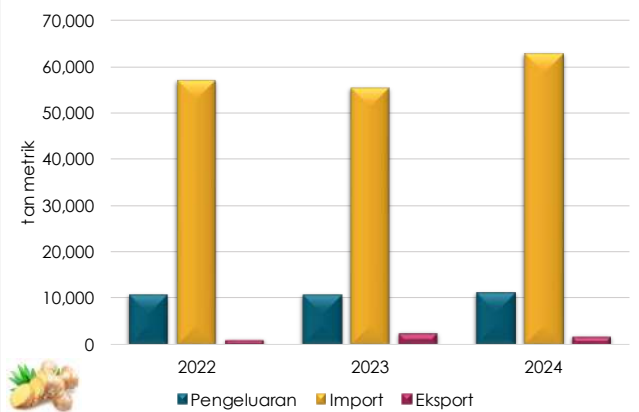
Nota: r = pindaan

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

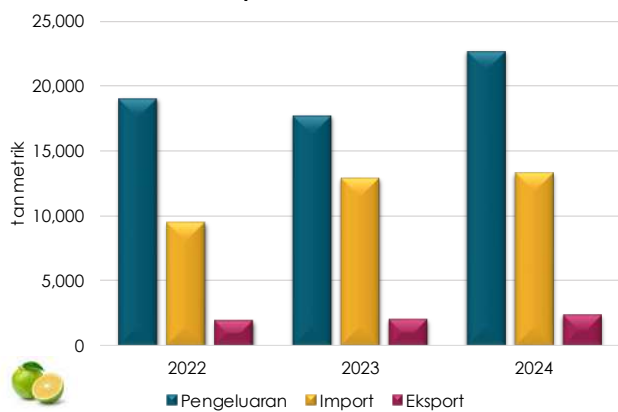
Carta 28: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cendawan, 2022-2024



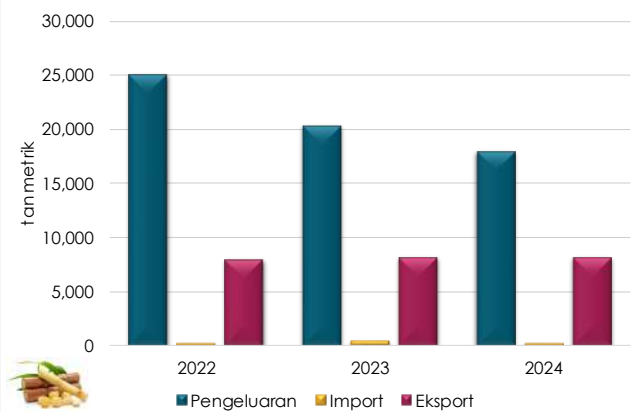
Carta 29: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Halia, 2022-2024



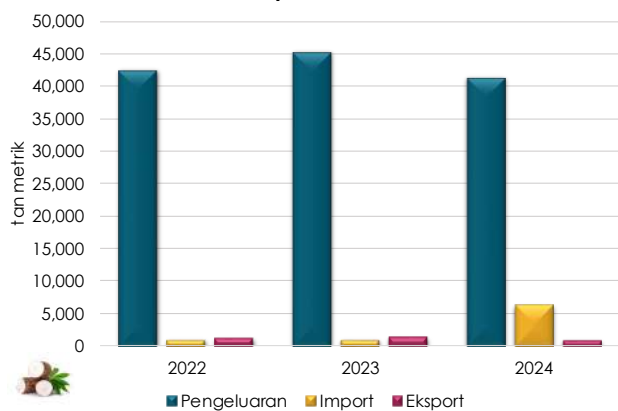
Carta 30: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Limau Nipis/ Kasturi, 2022-2024



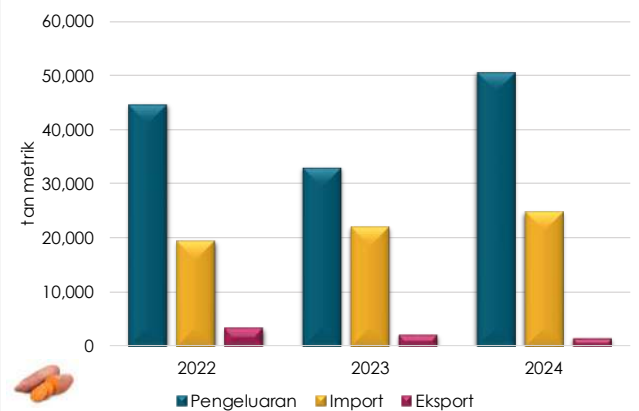
Carta 31: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tebu, 2022-2024



Carta 32: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Kayu, 2022-2024



Carta 33: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ubi Keledek, 2022-2024



Ternakan Terpilih

Pengeluaran daging ayam mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu sebanyak 266.0 ribu tan metrik kepada 1,830.6 ribu tan metrik berbanding 1,564.6 ribu tan metrik pada 2023. Sementara itu, pengeluaran telur ayam/ itik menurun sebanyak 52.2 ribu tan metrik kepada 953.6 ribu tan metrik berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

Eksport daging ayam meningkat sebanyak 9.2 ribu tan metrik kepada 76.7 ribu tan metrik berbanding 67.5 ribu tan metrik pada tahun sebelumnya. Tiga daripada tujuh item ternakan terpilih merekodkan penurunan eksport pada 2024 berbanding tahun sebelumnya iaitu daging babi (0.2 ribu tan metrik), daging lembu/ kerbau (0.3 ribu tan metrik) dan daging itik (0.7 ribu tan metrik).

Import daging ayam kekal tertinggi pada 2024 berbanding item ternakan terpilih yang lain mencecah 217.2 ribu tan metrik. Ini diikuti dengan daging lembu/ kerbau dengan

210.4 ribu tan metrik, lebih tinggi daripada pengeluaran tempatan iaitu sebanyak 168.0 ribu tan metrik. Namun, bagi peningkatan kuantiti import, daging kambing/ bebiri mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi iaitu 46.2 ribu tan metrik (9.4%) berbanding 36.9 ribu tan metrik pada 2023.

Daging ayam mencatatkan PCC tertinggi iaitu 54.9 kg/tahun pada 2024 berbanding produk ternakan terpilih yang lain. Ini diikuti oleh telur ayam/ itik iaitu 24.2 kg/tahun. Manakala, PCC terendah pada tahun 2024 direkodkan oleh daging itik, iaitu 1.4 kg/tahun.

Pengeluaran daging ayam mencatatkan peningkatan tertinggi pada 2024 iaitu sebanyak 266.0 ribu tan metrik.

Paparan 6: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024

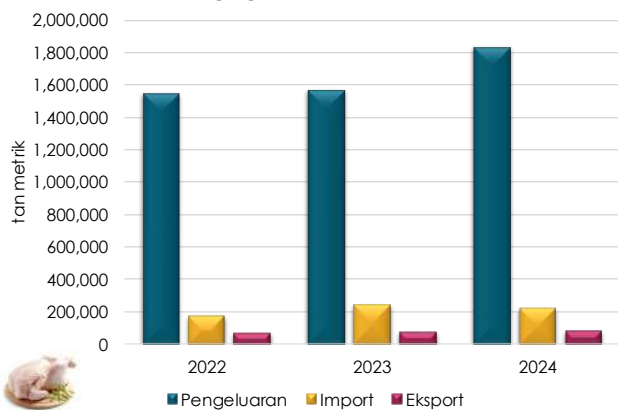
Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Daging ayam	2024	1,830,579.8	76,714.7	217,173.8	54.9
	2023	1,564,606.2	67,510.4	237,421.0	49.3
Daging babi	2024	136,506.3	326.4	65,218.4	15.9
	2023	147,419.3	501.7	64,771.9	17.0
Daging itik	2024	66,399.8	15,300.8	25.5	1.4
	2023	67,335.1	15,986.7 ^r	82.4 ^r	1.5
Daging kambing/ bebiri	2024	4,269.4	313.1	46,208.4	1.5
	2023	4,368.4	89.3	36,852.8	1.2
Daging lembu/ kerbau	2024	42,426.3	837.8	210,393.9	6.8
	2023	38,667.2	1,107.8	205,246.9	6.7
Susu segar	2024	42,468.6	15,662.7	36,868.8	1.9
	2023	40,111.9	14,071.9	33,980.0 ^r	1.8
Telur ayam/ itik	2024	953,643.5	62,405.1	27.5	24.2
	2023	1,005,861.5	61,430.6	239.1	26.2

Nota:

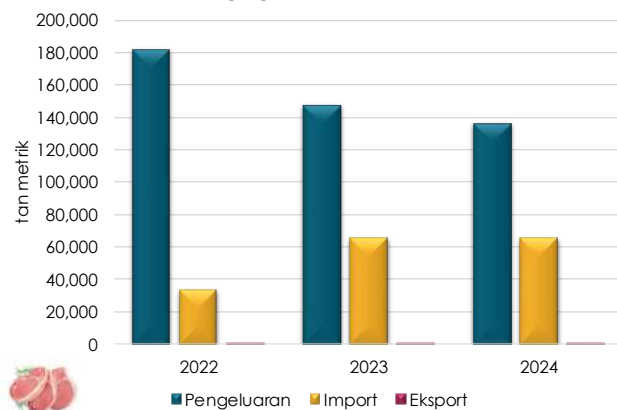
1. Kadar tukaran telur ayam 1 biji = 60 gram.
2. Kadar tukaran telur itik 1 biji = 75 gram.
3. PCC untuk susu segar dalam liter/tahun.
4. r = pindaan

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

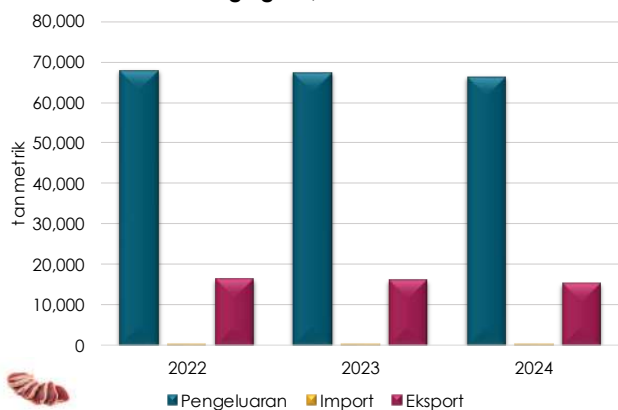
Carta 34: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Ayam, 2022-2024



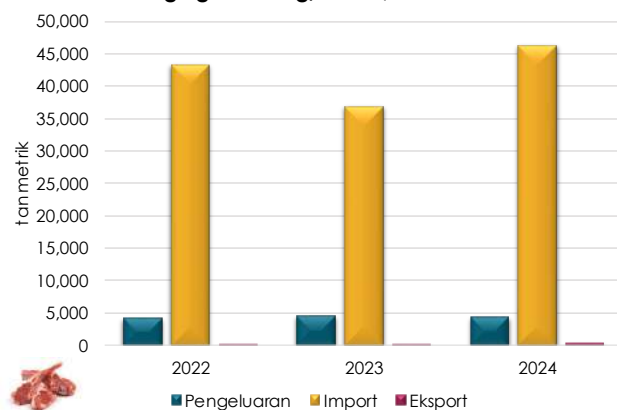
Carta 35: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Babi, 2022-2024



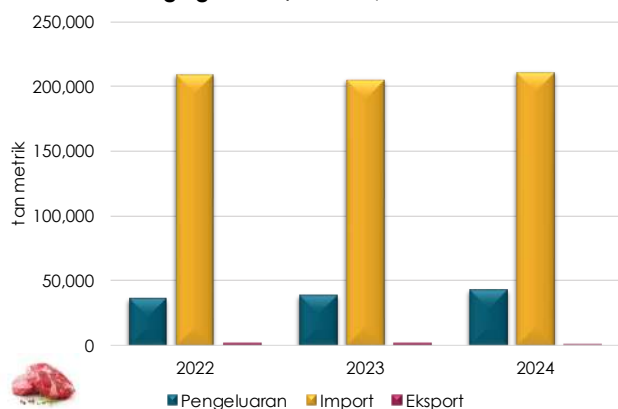
Carta 36: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Itik, 2022-2024



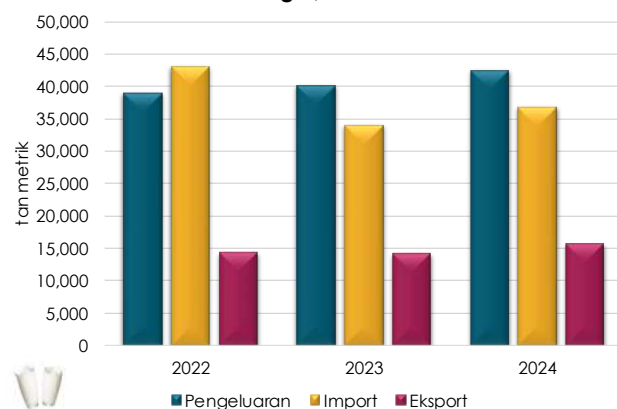
Carta 37: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Kambing/ Bebiri, 2022-2024



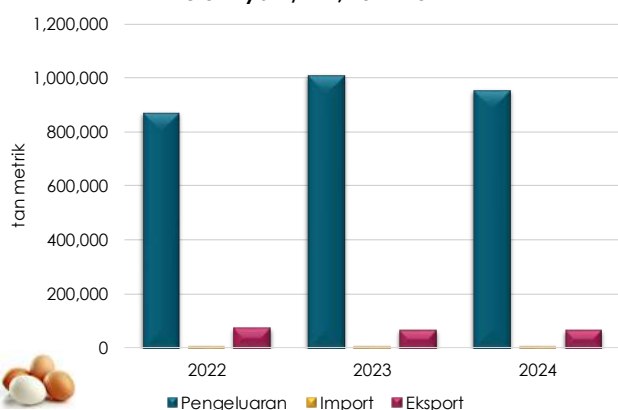
Carta 38: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Daging Lembu/ Kerbau, 2022-2024



Carta 39: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Susu Segar, 2022-2024



Carta 40: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Telur Ayam/ Itik, 2022-2024



Perikanan Terpilih

Pengeluaran udang adalah tertinggi di antara item perikanan terpilih pada 2024 iaitu 164.1 ribu tan metrik, meningkat 8.5 peratus berbanding 2023. Pengeluaran cencaru mencatatkan penurunan ketara iaitu 7.6 ribu tan metrik kepada 29.1 ribu tan metrik berbanding 36.7 ribu tan metrik pada 2023.

Eksport sotong adalah yang tertinggi iaitu 37.6 ribu tan metrik, diikuti oleh udang (28.3 ribu tan metrik) dan siakap (12.8 ribu tan metrik). Eksport ikan merah menurun dengan sebanyak 0.7 ribu tan metrik (91.1%) daripada 0.8 ribu tan metrik kepada 0.07 ribu tan metrik pada 2024.

Sotong kekal import tertinggi dengan 57.1 ribu tan metrik, menurun 4.3 ribu tan metrik berbanding 2023.

PCC bagi mackerel dan udang adalah tertinggi di antara item perikanan terpilih iaitu masing-masing 5.1 dan 4.5 kg/tahun. PCC yang terendah pula adalah 0.4 kg/tahun yang dicatatkan oleh ketam, pari dan ikan merah.

Pengeluaran udang adalah tertinggi di antara item perikanan terpilih pada 2024 iaitu 164.1 ribu tan metrik.



Paparan 7: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Bawal	2024	24,401.6	193.6	7,063.7	0.9
	2023	18,466.3	1,313.2	10,679.3	0.8
Cencaru	2024	29,125.3	177.9	940.7	0.9
	2023	36,695.0	564.1	1,327.4	1.1
Keli	2024	45,018.6	1,004.0	4,754.6	1.4
	2023	42,092.9	1,145.3	621.9	1.2
Kerisi	2024	41,609.9	56.4	96.3	1.2
	2023	43,286.1	275.0	241.1	1.3
Ketam	2024	17,280.6	4,814.2	4,723.1	0.4
	2023	14,345.8	6,047.2	4,997.2	0.3
Mackerel	2024	142,015.8	14,532.4	50,385.7	5.1
	2023	142,347.6	5,906.5	54,063.0	5.6
Ikan merah	2024	13,701.8	70.5	219.5	0.4
	2023	14,037.2	788.4	1,790.3	0.5
Pari	2024	12,992.3	107.0	1,889.8	0.4
	2023	11,317.8	295.7	2,490.8	0.4
Patin	2024	20,944.1	-	-	0.6
	2023	18,812.9	-	5.0	0.6
Selayang	2024	94,234.3	660.6	15,799.0	3.1
	2023	75,596.0	811.4	15,934.9	2.6

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 7: Pengeluaran, Eksport, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024 (samb.)

Item	Tahun	Pengeluaran (tan metrik)	Eksport (tan metrik)	Import (tan metrik)	PCC (kg/tahun)
Siakap	2024	65,317.6	12,775.2	543.0	1.6
	2023	58,390.3	10,400.2	1,349.3	1.5
Sotong	2024	58,624.2	37,623.4	57,062.7	2.3
	2023	58,385.4	40,866.1	61,375.5	2.4
Tilapia	2024	30,950.3	468.5	1,092.1	0.9
	2023	33,002.8	859.8	1,535.9	1.0
Tuna	2024	72,388.1	6,734.1	1,215.7	1.9
	2023	69,335.5 ^r	6,954.4	1,529.0	1.9
Udang	2024	164,141.7	28,346.1	39,174.9	4.5
	2023	151,318.9	31,823.9	41,898.0	4.2

Nota: Spesies mackerel:

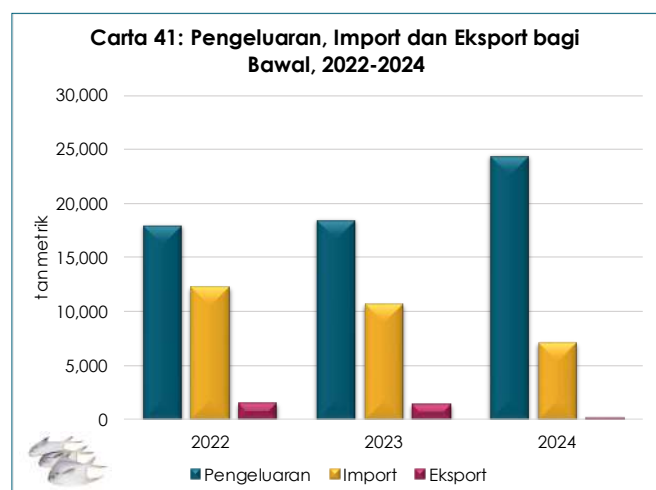
- Temenong/ Pelaling
- Tenggiri
- Kembong

Spesies tuna:

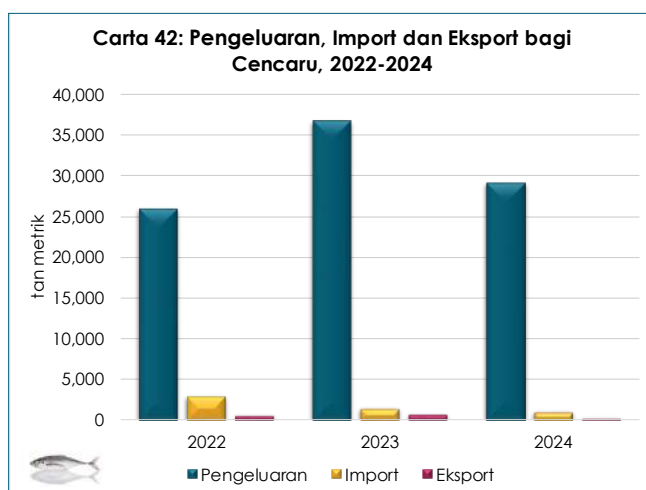
- Aya/ kayu/ tongkol/ peluru
- Tuna Oceanik (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna dan Bigeye Tuna)
- Tuna Like (Layaran, Mersuji dan Todak)

r = pindaan

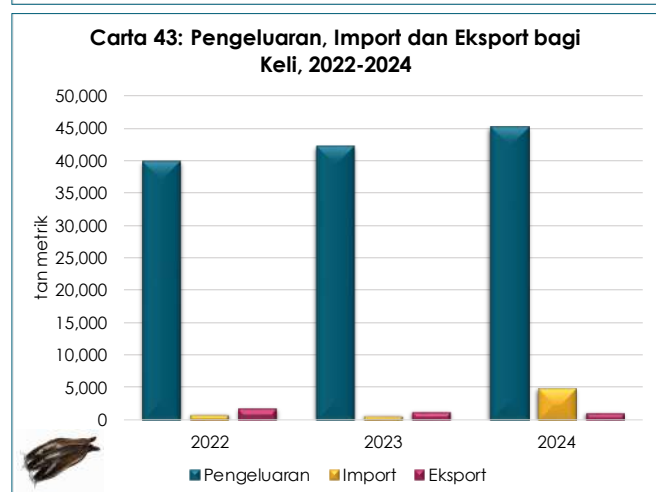
Carta 41: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Bawal, 2022-2024



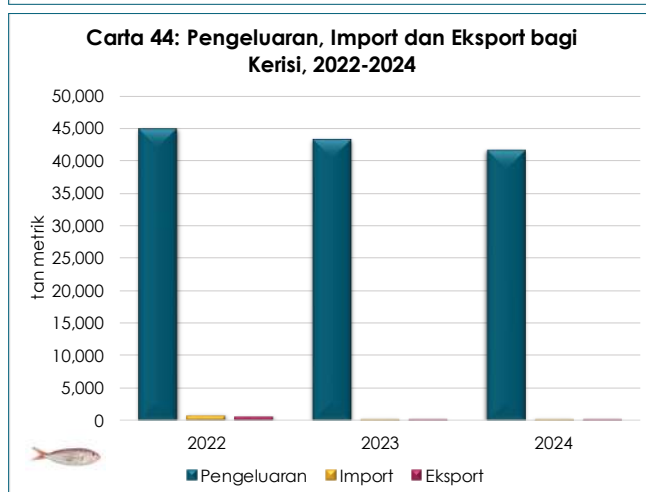
Carta 42: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Cencaru, 2022-2024



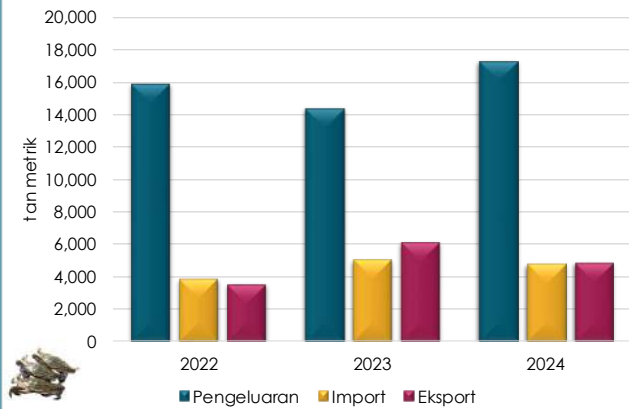
Carta 43: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Keli, 2022-2024



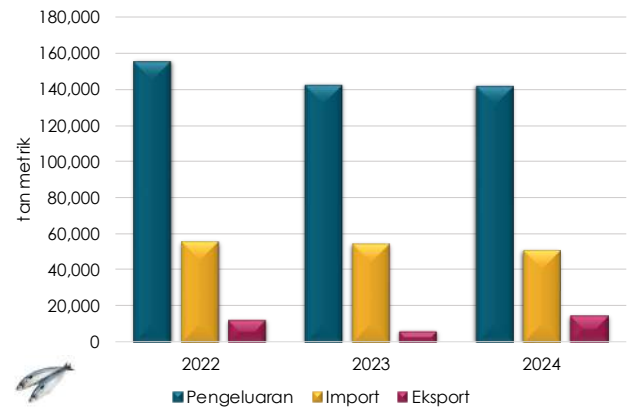
Carta 44: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Kerisi, 2022-2024



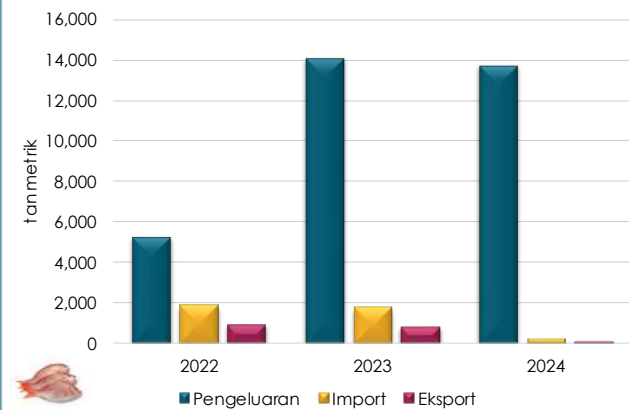
Carta 45: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ketam, 2022-2024



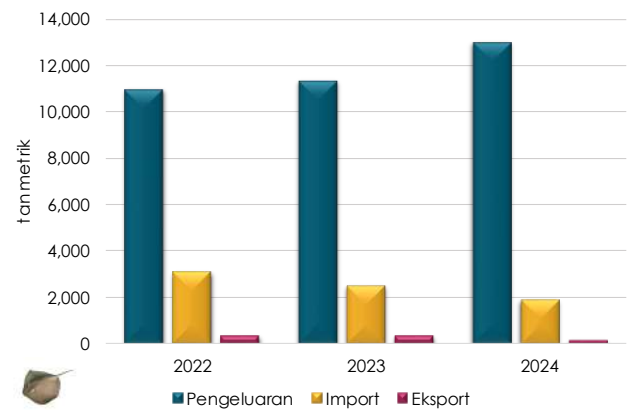
Carta 46: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Mackerel, 2022-2024



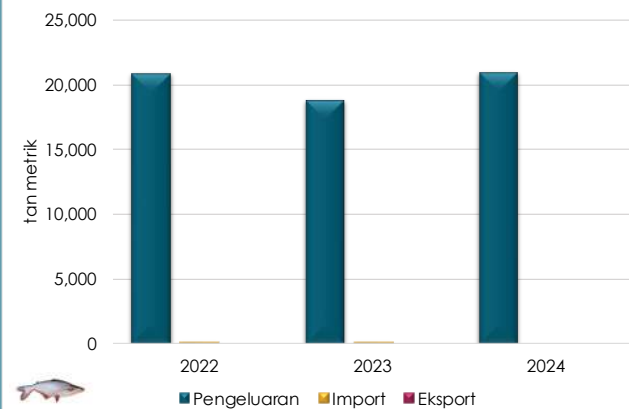
Carta 47: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Ikan Merah, 2022-2024



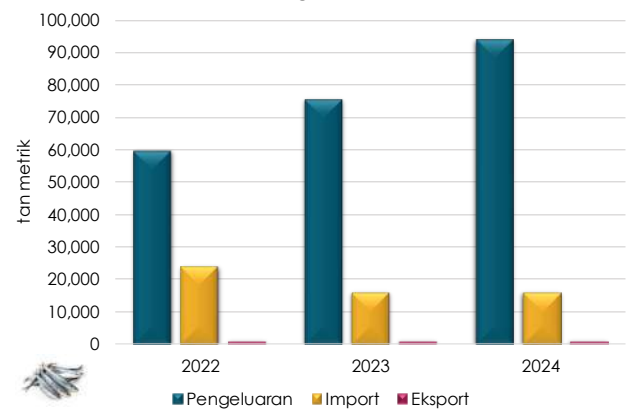
Carta 48: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Pari, 2022-2024



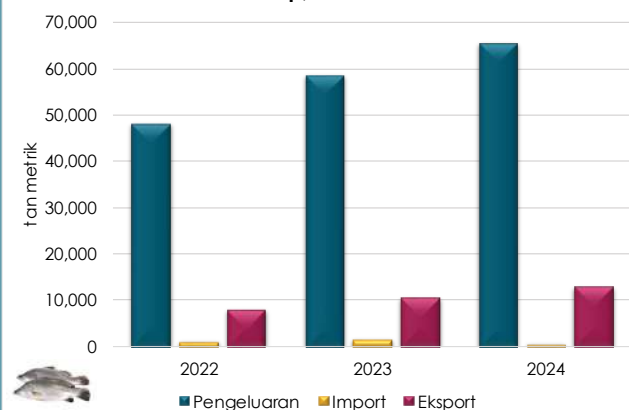
Carta 49: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Patin, 2022-2024



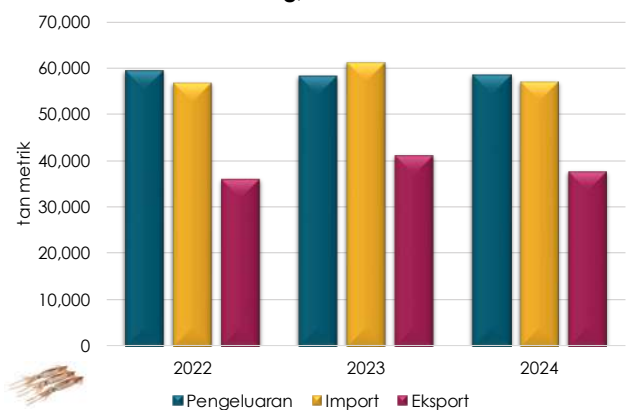
Carta 50: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Selayang, 2022-2024



Carta 51: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Siakap, 2022-2024

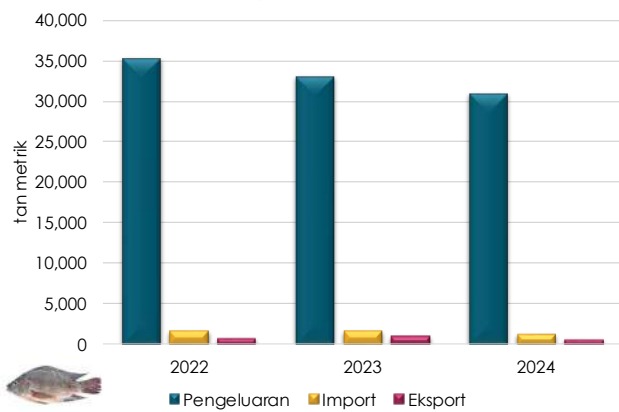


Carta 52: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Sotong, 2022-2024

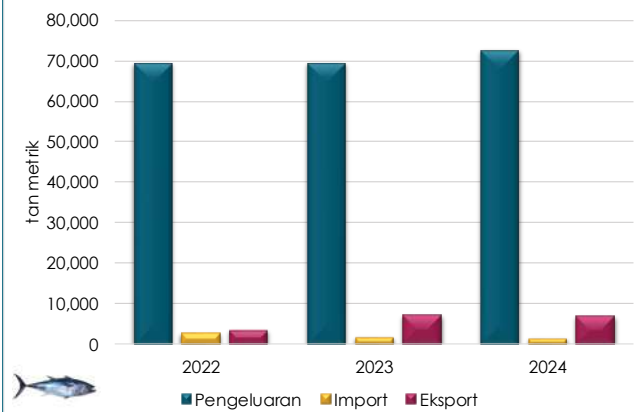


RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

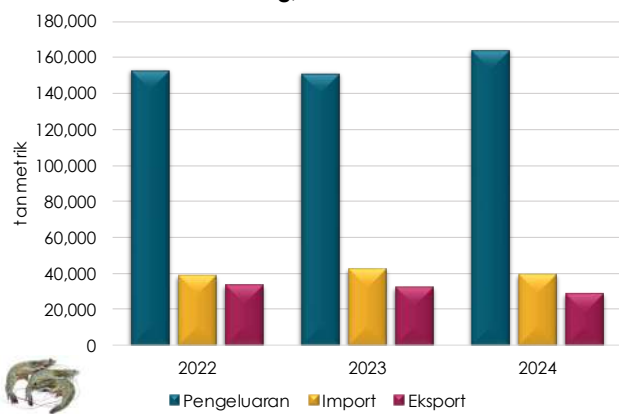
Carta 53: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tilapia, 2022-2024



Carta 54: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Tuna, 2022-2024



Carta 55: Pengeluaran, Import dan Eksport bagi Udang, 2022-2024



Beras

Pengeluaran padi pada 2024 adalah 2.1 juta tan metrik menunjukkan penurunan 5.3 peratus berbanding 2023. Sementara itu, pengeluaran beras juga menurun 5.0 peratus kepada 1.4 juta tan metrik. Import beras meningkat 17.0 peratus kepada 1.5 juta tan metrik. Penggunaan per kapita beras pada 2024 adalah 75.7 kg/tahun.

Paparan 8: Pengeluaran, Import dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2020-2024



	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Pengeluaran padi* ('000 tan metrik)	2,356	2,442	2,282	2,175	2,059
Beras					
Pengeluaran ('000 tan metrik)	1,571 ^r	1,635 ^r	1,515 ^r	1,439	1,362
Import ('000 tan metrik)	1,110	1,062	1,113	1,282	1,500
Penggunaan per kapita (kg/tahun)**	78.0 ^r	82.5 ^r	80.0 ^r	76.7	75.7

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

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

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan
Keterjaminan Makanan

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

Sembilan daripada 16 buah-buahan terpilih merekodkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2024. SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus menunjukkan bahawa pengeluaran tempatan adalah mencukupi untuk memenuhi keperluan domestik. Betik mencatatkan SSR tertinggi dengan 142.4 peratus, diikuti belimbing (124.1%)

dan tembikai (123.1%). SSR langsung menurun kepada 77.2 peratus pada 2024 berbanding 135.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Kebergantungan negara kepada import mangga bagi memenuhi keperluan domestik kekal tinggi pada 2024 dengan IDR melebihi 100.0 peratus. Tiga buah-buahan terpilih mencatatkan IDR di bawah 1.0 peratus iaitu belimbing (0.001%), cempedak/ nangka (0.6%) dan nanas (0.2%).

Paparan 9: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Belimbing	120.1	120.0	124.1	0.003	0.002	0.001
Betik	142.3	131.8	142.4	1.3	2.5	2.8
Buah naga	109.7	107.2	102.9	11.3	8.9	15.8
Cempedak/ nangka	114.2	109.4	110.1	0.1	1.7	0.6
Durian	108.9	104.0	103.7	1.6	3.3	1.9
Jagung manis	108.6	110.2	113.9	4.7	4.0	4.0
Jambu batu	98.0	101.8	100.9	13.1	7.9	7.7
Kelapa	71.6	70.4	69.4	29.9	30.5	31.5
Langsat	101.2	135.3	77.2	4.9	42.9	24.6
Limau besar/ bali	108.0	106.5	99.1	21.7	13.4	12.4
Mangga	32.0	19.0	20.6	79.7	103.4	116.7
Manggis	90.5	94.7	96.0	17.9	13.5	12.1
Nanas	102.5	102.7	102.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Pisang	99.3	96.9	97.3	5.9	10.0	9.5
Rambutan	96.6	100.0	99.4	5.2	3.4	3.2
Tembikai	127.7	128.3	123.1	6.7	9.3	12.4

Sayur-sayuran Terpilih

Lapan daripada 11 sayur-sayuran terpilih pada 2024 mencatatkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus. SSR tertinggi adalah kacang buncis iaitu 122.7 peratus (2023: 124.7%). Cili mencatatkan SSR terendah iaitu 35.8 peratus (2023: 38.2%).

Kadar kebergantungan import (IDR) untuk cili dan kobis bulat bagi memenuhi keperluan negara kekal tinggi pada 2024 apabila mencatatkan IDR melebihi 50.0 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, bendi mencatatkan IDR terendah pada 2024 iaitu 1.3 peratus, menurun 0.3 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 1.6 %).



Paparan 10: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Bayam	109.6	107.8	107.1	1.7	2.0	2.2
Bendi	103.4	103.8	104.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Cili	31.2	38.2	35.8	72.4	65.4	66.7
Kacang buncis	124.1	124.7	122.8	6.6	8.9	6.2
Kacang panjang	106.6	107.8	107.1	2.6	3.7	3.4
Kobis bulat	45.6	41.0	41.7	55.5	60.5	59.6
Salad	107.3	107.2	104.2	7.4	7.9	6.4
Sawi	95.9	96.8	96.4	8.0	5.9	4.2
Terung	106.6	111.0	104.1	9.9	9.5	8.9
Timun	110.6	106.1	105.7	13.1	11.3	12.2
Tomato	118.0	117.3	113.0	3.5	4.3	3.1

Tanaman Lain Terpilih

Kadar sara diri tebu menunjukkan trend menaik sebanyak 17.8 peratus dan kekal tertinggi di antara tanaman lain terpilih. Tebu mencatatkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2024 iaitu 179.7 peratus berbanding 161.9 peratus pada 2023.

Cendawan merekodkan IDR tertinggi direkodkan iaitu 89.3 peratus. Manakala, IDR terendah direkodkan oleh tebu iaitu 1.1 peratus.



Paparan 11: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Cendawan	48.4	47.0	35.7	78.6	73.7	89.3
Halia	15.9	16.9	15.5	85.6	86.7	86.9
Limau nipis/ kasturi	71.5	61.9	67.4	35.5	44.9	39.3
Tebu	144.6	161.9	179.7	0.7	2.4	1.1
Ubi kayu	100.5	100.6	88.5	2.0	2.0	13.2
Ubi keledak	73.5	62.4	68.3	31.6	41.3	33.4

Ternakan Terpilih

Daging itik dan telur ayam/ itik merekodkan SSR melebihi 100.0 peratus pada 2024. Sementara itu, SSR daging kambing/ bebiri adalah terendah dengan 8.5 peratus pada 2024 dengan penurunan 2.1 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 10.6%).

Malaysia masih bergantung kepada import daging kambing/ bebiri, daging lembu/ kerbau dan susu segar dalam memenuhi keperluan domestik negara. Daging kambing/ bebiri mencatatkan IDR tertinggi pada 2024 (92.1%), diikuti daging lembu/ kerbau (83.5%) dan susu segar (57.9%).

Paparan 12: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Daging ayam	93.5	90.2	92.9	10.4	13.7	11.0
Daging babi	84.6	69.6	67.8	15.6	30.6	32.4
Daging itik	130.9	130.9	129.9	0.21	0.16	0.05
Daging kambing/ bebiri	8.7	10.6	8.5	91.5	89.6	92.1
Daging lembu/ kerbau	14.7	15.9	16.8	85.6	84.5	83.5
Susu segar	57.3	66.8	66.7	63.6	56.6	57.9
Telur ayam/ itik	108.9	106.5	107.0	0.013	0.025	0.003


Perikanan Terpilih

Empat daripada 15 perikanan terpilih merekodkan SSR 100.0 peratus dan lebih pada 2024 iaitu siakap (123.0%), tuna (108.3%), ketam (100.5%) dan patin (100.0%). Sementara itu, SSR terendah dicatatkan oleh sotong dengan 75.1 peratus pada 2024 dengan peningkatan 1.1 mata peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2023: 74.0%).

Sotong mencatatkan IDR tertinggi iaitu 73.1 peratus pada 2024, menurun daripada 77.8 peratus pada 2023. IDR bagi kerisi adalah terendah dengan 0.2 peratus.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Paparan 13: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) dan Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Bawal	62.3	66.3	78.0	42.6	38.4	22.6
Cencaru	91.6	98.0	97.4	10.0	3.5	3.1
Keli	102.2	101.3	92.3	2.1	1.5	9.7
Kerisi	99.3	100.1	99.9	1.8	0.6	0.2
Ketam	97.8	107.9	100.5	23.5	37.6	27.5
Mackerel	78.2	74.7	79.8	27.9	28.4	28.3
Ikan merah	83.9	93.3	98.9	30.1	11.9	1.6
Pari	79.7	83.8	87.9	22.4	18.4	12.8
Patin	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.03	0.03	-
Selayang	72.1	83.3	86.2	28.8	17.6	14.4
Siakap	116.5	118.3	123.0	2.4	2.7	1.0
Sotong	73.8	74.0	75.1	70.6	77.8	73.1
Tilapia	97.3	98.0	98.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
Tuna	100.9	108.5	108.3	3.8	2.4	1.8
Udang	96.5	93.8	93.8	24.3	26.0	22.4

Beras

Beras mencatatkan kadar sara diri 52.9 peratus pada 2024 berbanding 56.2 peratus pada 2023.



Paparan 14: Kadar Sara Diri (SSR) bagi Beras, Malaysia, 2020-2024



Tahun

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

SSR (%)

62.1

60.9

57.9

56.2

52.9

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan

C. IMPORT BARANGAN MAKANAN TERPILIH

Walaupun Malaysia mempunyai hasil pengeluaran pertanian sendiri, negara masih bergantung kepada import untuk memenuhi keperluan makanan domestik. Antara produk makanan yang sepenuhnya diimport ialah bawang besar, bawang putih, susu tepung bayi & kanak-kanak serta epal. Malaysia mula menghasilkan bawang kecil pada 2024 namun dalam jumlah yang terhad, menyebabkan sebahagian besar keperluan masih perlu diimport.

Penggunaan per kapita yang tertinggi pada 2024 direkodkan oleh bawang besar sebanyak 14.8 kg/tahun, diikuti oleh bawang putih (6.6 kg/tahun), epal (3.0 kg/tahun) dan bawang kecil (2.4 kg/tahun).

Jumlah import bawang besar adalah yang tertinggi pada 2024 dengan 505.1 ribu tan metrik dengan nilai RM1.24 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh produk tenusu (357.6 ribu tan metrik) dan bawang putih (226.1 ribu tan metrik).

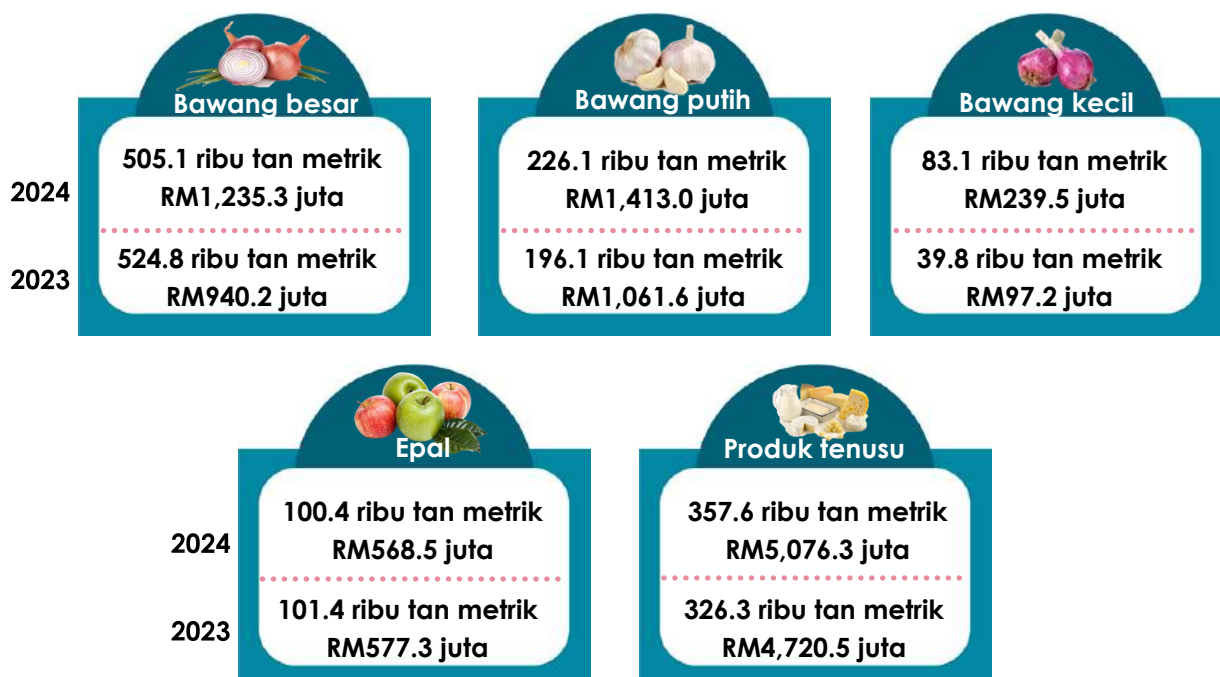
Paparan 15: Kadar Kebergantungan Import (IDR) dan Penggunaan Per Kapita (PCC) Barangan Makanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2024

					
	Epal	Bawang besar	Bawang kecil	Bawang putih	Susu tepung bayi & kanak-kanak
IDR (%)	100.0	100.0	99.99	100.0	100.0
PCC (kg/tahun)	3.0	14.8	2.4	6.6	22.1*

Nota:

1. Pengiraan PCC adalah menggunakan proksi perbelanjaan isi rumah Malaysia
2. *Merujuk kepada penduduk Malaysia berumur 6 tahun dan ke bawah

Paparan 16: Import Barangan Makanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

A. PRODUCTION, IMPORT, EXPORT AND PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION (PCC) FOR SELECTED AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

A total of 60 selected agricultural items with six new items namely dragon fruit, pomelo, french bean, mushroom, pomfret and red snapper were covered in this publication. Thirty six items recorded an increase in production in 2024. Meanwhile, imports of 27 selected agricultural items and exports of 20 agricultural items recorded an increase over the previous year.

Selected Fruits

The production of nine selected fruits increased in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Coconut remained the highest production with 673.6 thousand tonnes in 2024. The highest increase in production was recorded by pineapple with 76.0 thousand tonnes, followed by coconut with 47.0 thousand tonnes.

Exports of watermelon was the highest in 2024 with 48.4 thousand tonnes, 28.9 per cent of total local production. This total exports increased by 9.9 per cent as compared to 2023.

Meanwhile, coconut recorded the highest imports in 2024 with 305.4 thousand tonnes, increased by 12.4 per cent as compared to 2023. This was followed by mango which recorded a total import of 48.3 thousand tonnes in 2024 (2023: 50.0 thousand tonnes).

Coconut was the most available fruit to consume by the population in 2024 with 26.8 kg/year. This was followed by durian 15.6 kg/year and pineapple 11.3 kg/year.

Watermelon recorded the highest export with 48.4 thousand tonnes in 2024.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 3: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Starfruit	2024	7,388.5	1,433.9	0.1	0.2
	2023	6,351.1 ^r	1,057.0	0.1	0.2
Papaya	2024	46,975.5	14,918.6	930.6	0.9
	2023	54,766.7 ^r	14,272.1	1,057.4	1.2
Dragon fruit	2024	26,997.8	4,901.0	4,133.0	0.8
	2023	36,155.9	5,415.7	2,994.5	1.0
Jackfruit	2024	64,050.6	6,226.2	347.8	1.6
	2023	60,216.6 ^r	6,087.6	924.8	1.5
Durian	2024	568,806.8	30,809.8	10,563.3	15.6
	2023	592,052.6	41,633.0 ^r	18,928.2	16.5
Sweet corn	2024	58,649.9	9,187.0	2,041.5	1.3
	2023	63,508.0	8,224.3	2,322.0	1.5
Guava	2024	48,155.9	4,109.7	3,676.7	1.3
	2023	44,674.3 ^r	4,245.3	3,454.0	1.2
Coconut	2024	673,553.4	8,217.1	305,385.1	26.8
	2023	626,557.3 ^r	8,497.6	271,733.2	25.0
Langsat	2024	8,415.0	200.6	2,686.1	0.3
	2023	9,566.7	5,527.8	3,031.6	0.2
Pomelo	2024	23,552.5	2,738.8	2,956.3	0.6
	2023	17,051.8	3,186.6	2,144.9	0.4
Mango	2024	8,628.2	15,618.8	48,838.0	1.2
	2023	9,213.5	10,864.4	50,047.2	1.4
Mangosteen	2024	30,230.9	2,568.6	3,823.8	0.9
	2023	22,073.2	1,907.7	3,134.0	0.7
Pineapple	2024	516,870.3	11,632.7	880.1	11.3
	2023	440,848.5	12,801.4	1,003.0	9.8
Banana	2024	335,444.0	23,712.1	32,862.1	9.5
	2023	343,203.2	24,466.4	35,456.7	10.0
Rambutan	2024	56,333.3	1,496.7	1,817.8	1.5
	2023	52,551.7	1,806.2	1,783.4	1.4
Watermelon	2024	167,611.1	48,444.8	16,937.2	3.8
	2023	150,243.3	44,078.5	10,907.8	3.3

Note: r = revised



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 1: Production, Import and Export for Starfruit, 2022-2024

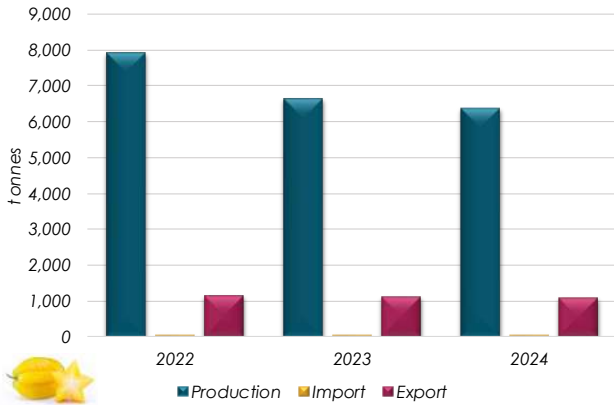


Chart 2: Production, Import and Export for Papaya, 2022-2024

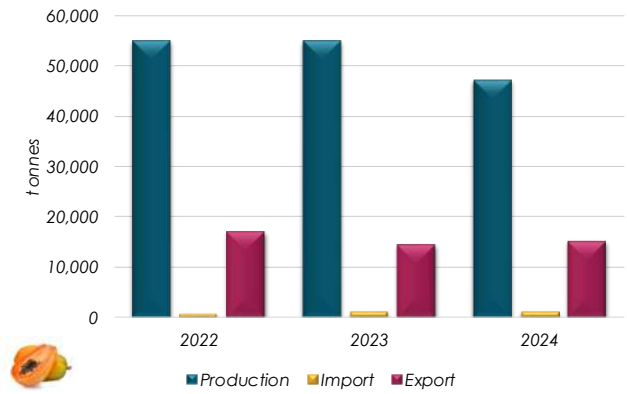


Chart 3: Production, Import and Export for Dragon Fruit, 2022-2024

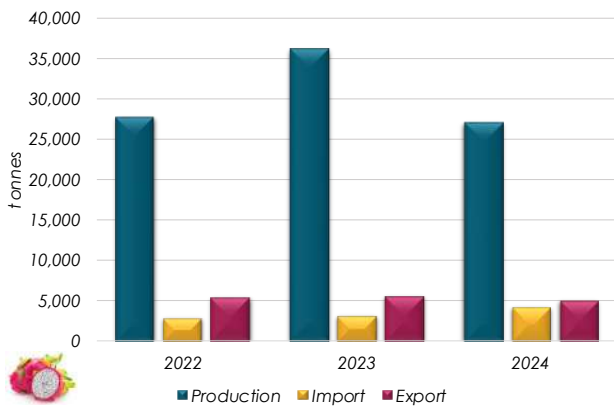


Chart 4: Production, Import and Export for Jackfruit, 2022-2024

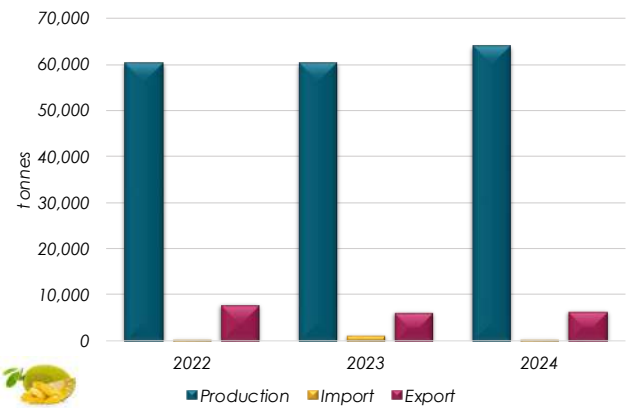


Chart 5: Production, Import and Export for Durian, 2022-2024

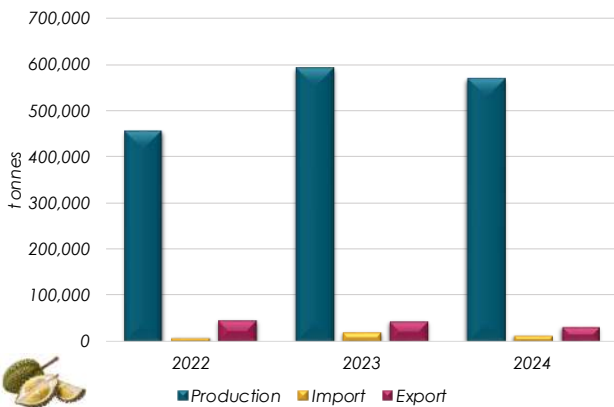


Chart 6: Production, Import and Export for Sweet Corn, 2022-2024

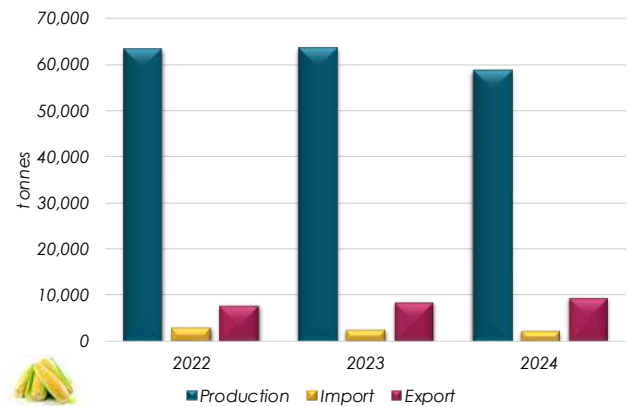


Chart 7: Production, Import and Export for Guava, 2022-2024

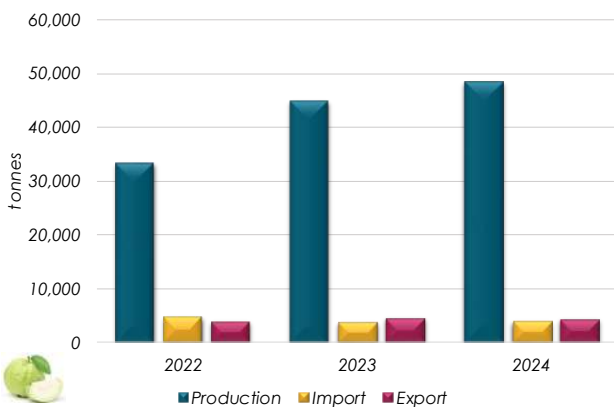
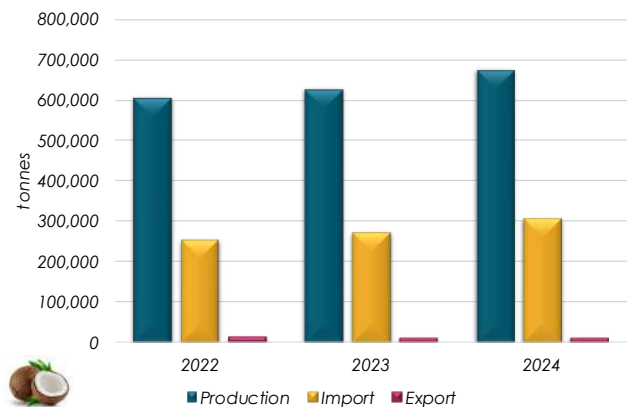
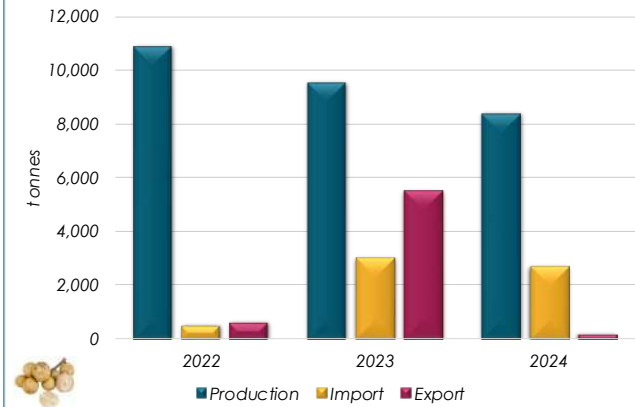


Chart 8: Production, Import and Export for Coconut, 2022-2024

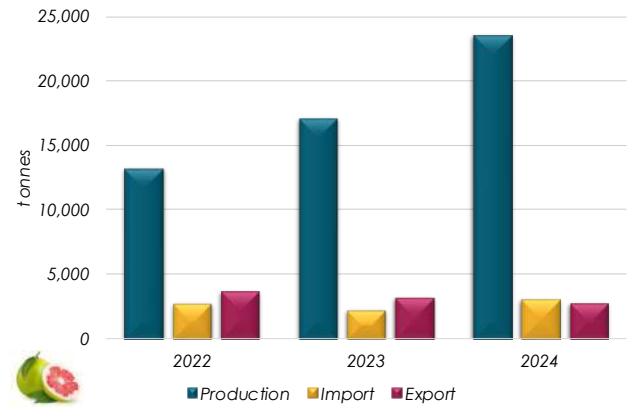


SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

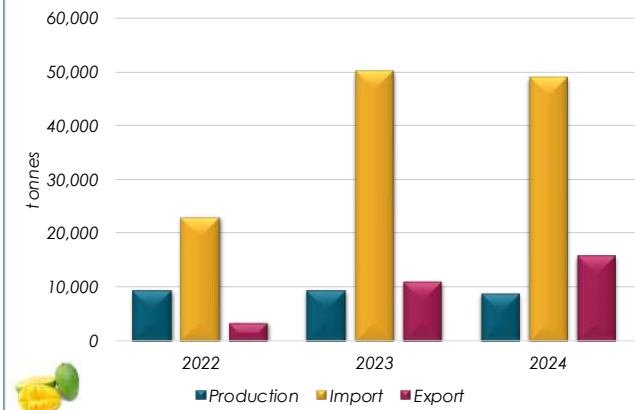
**Chart 9: Production, Import and Export for
Langsat, 2022-2024**



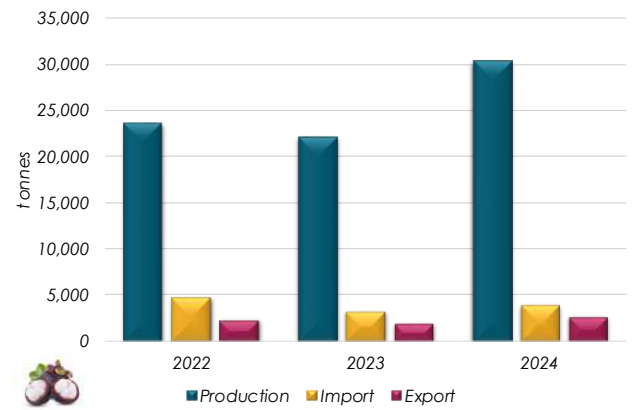
**Chart 10: Production, Import and Export for
Pomelo, 2022-2024**



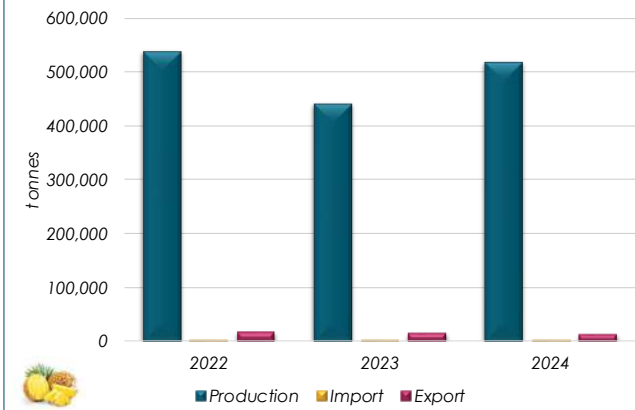
**Chart 11: Production, Import and Export for
Mango, 2022-2024**



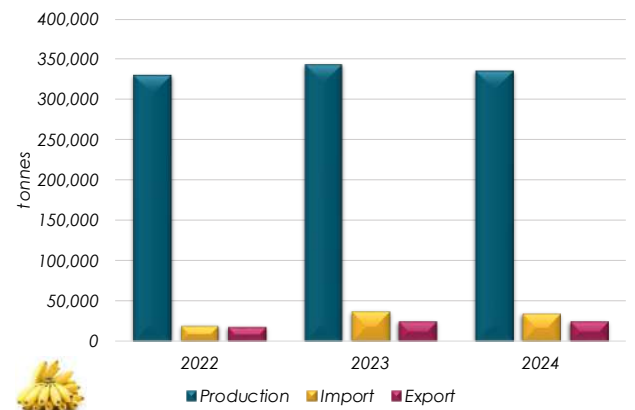
**Chart 12: Production, Import and Export for
Mangosteen, 2022-2024**



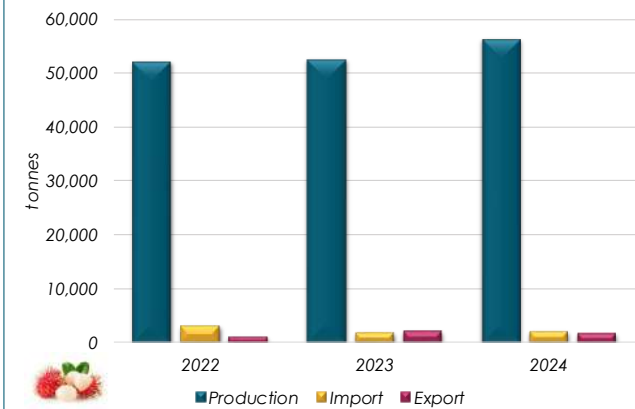
**Chart 13: Production, Import and Export for
Pineapple, 2022-2024**



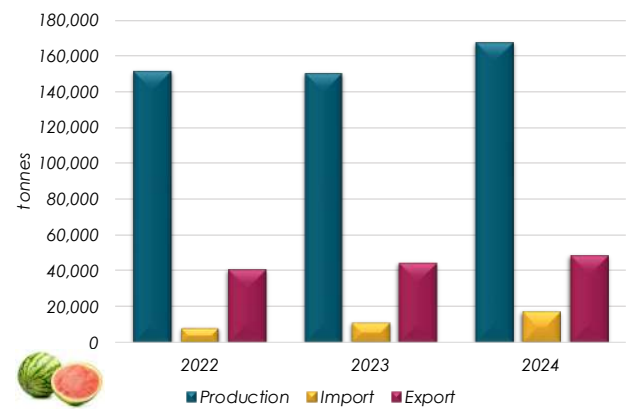
**Chart 14: Production, Import and Export for
Banana, 2022-2024**



**Chart 15: Production, Import and Export for
Rambutan, 2022-2024**



**Chart 16: Production, Import and Export for
Watermelon, 2022-2024**



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

The highest production of selected vegetables in 2024 was recorded by tomato, reaching 259.2 thousand tonnes, an increase of 37.2 per cent (70.3 thousand tonnes) as compared to 2023. Lettuce had the highest growth in term of production in 2024 as compared to 2023, increasing by 43.1 per cent (44.7 thousand tonnes). Nonetheless, french bean production remained at its lowest level among selected vegetables, with a total of 14.9 thousand tonnes.

Tomato registered the highest increase in export quantity in 2024, with a total of 2.1 thousand tonnes (6.0%) as compared to 2023. On the other hand, exports of mustard showed a decline by 3.2 thousand tonnes (-74.0%).

Eight selected vegetables showed an increase in imports as compared to 2023 namely brinjal increased by 22.3 per cent, lettuce (18.2%), chilli (18.2%), spinach (12.0%), round cabbage (6.8%), cucumber (2.8%), tomato (1.8%) and long bean (0.3%). Round cabbage recorded the highest import among these selected vegetables, reaching 171.5 thousand tonnes, with an increase of 6.8 per cent (11.0 thousand tonnes) in 2024.

The highest PCC of selected vegetables was round cabbage with 8.0 kg/year, increased by 0.5 kg as compared to 2023. This was followed by tomato and mustard with 5.9 and 4.7 kg/year, respectively. The lowest PCC in 2024 was french bean with 0.4 kg/year however, it increased by 0.1 kg/year as compared to the previous year (2023: 0.3 kg/year).

Tomato recorded the highest production in 2024, reaching a total of 259.2 thousand tonnes, increased 37.2 per cent.



Exhibit 4: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Spinach	2024	85,155.4	7,370.1	1,739.2	2.3
	2023	82,993.6	7,556.1	1,553.2	2.2
Lady's finger	2024	70,202.6	3,944.1	847.0	1.8
	2023	65,697.9	3,413.6	993.1	1.7
Chilli	2024	45,058.2	3,198.4	83,853.0	2.7
	2023	41,358.6	3,896.6	70,922.4	2.3
French bean	2024	14,880.4	3,513.0	754.2	0.4
	2023	11,739.6	3,163.8	840.9	0.3
Long bean	2024	62,894.3	6,156.5	1,976.7	1.7
	2023	57,445.3	6,112.8	1,971.7	1.5
Round cabbage	2024	119,803.4	3,731.5	171,544.2	8.0
	2023	108,748.6	3,825.3	160,563.7	7.5

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 4: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024 (cont.)

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Lettuce	2024	148,196.5	15,091.8	9,073.1	4.2
	2023	103,542.1	14,571.2	7,633.9	2.9
Mustard	2024	157,360.6	1,107.7	6,903.5	4.7
	2023	154,810.9	4,262.8	9,357.8	4.7
Brinjal	2024	56,468.9	7,034.4	4,804.3	1.6
	2023	45,776.5	8,445.3	3,926.8	1.2
Cucumber	2024	106,784.6	18,122.3	12,351.5	2.9
	2023	112,344.8	18,428.7	12,015.3	3.1
Tomato	2024	259,178.9	36,855.9	7,021.8	5.9
	2023	188,842.2	34,754.0	6,899.1	4.2

Chart 17: Production, Import and Export for Spinach, 2022-2024

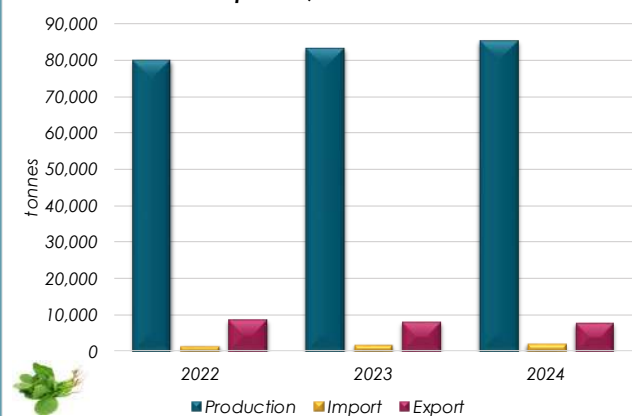


Chart 18: Production, Import and Export for Lady's Finger, 2022-2024

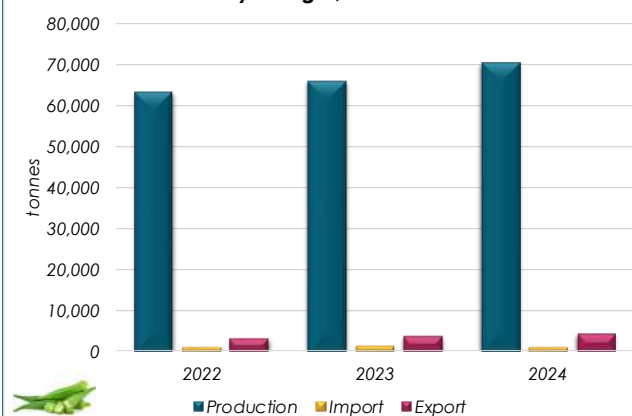


Chart 19: Production, Import and Export for Chilli, 2022-2024

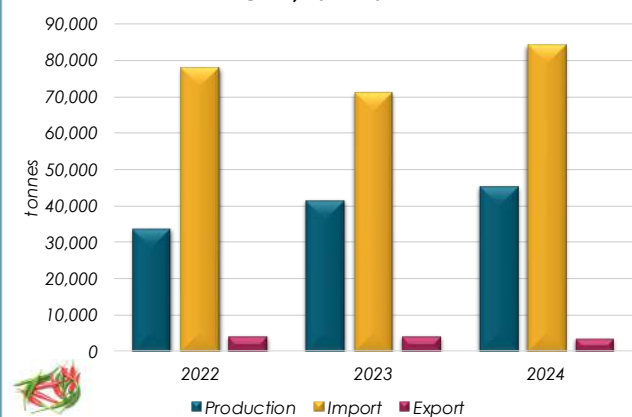
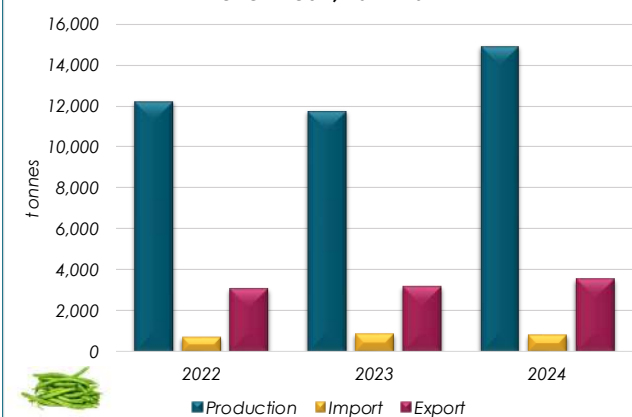


Chart 20: Production, Import and Export for French Bean, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 21: Production, Import and Export for Long Bean, 2022-2024

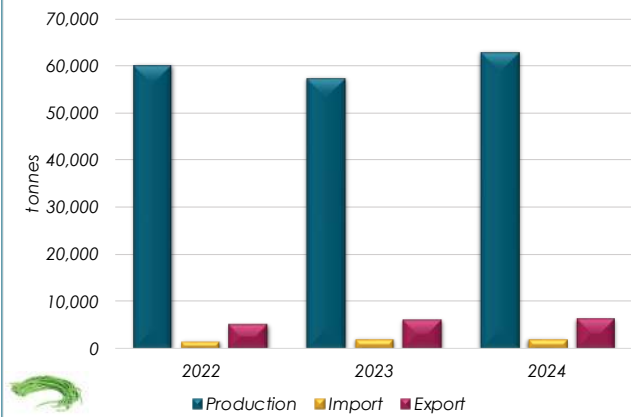


Chart 22: Production, Import and Export for Round Cabbage, 2022-2024

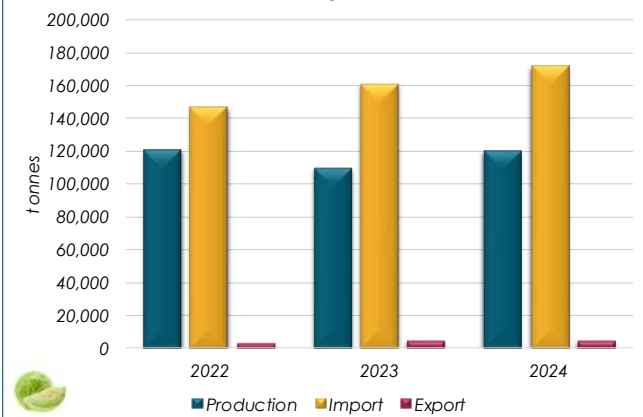


Chart 23: Production, Import and Export for Lettuce, 2022-2024

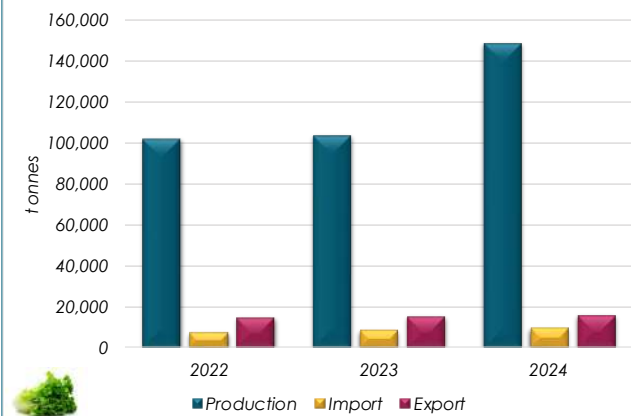


Chart 24: Production, Import and Export for Mustard, 2022-2024

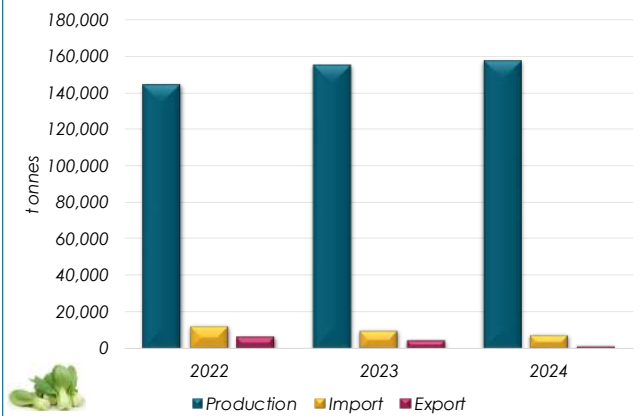


Chart 25: Production, Import and Export for Brinjal, 2022-2024

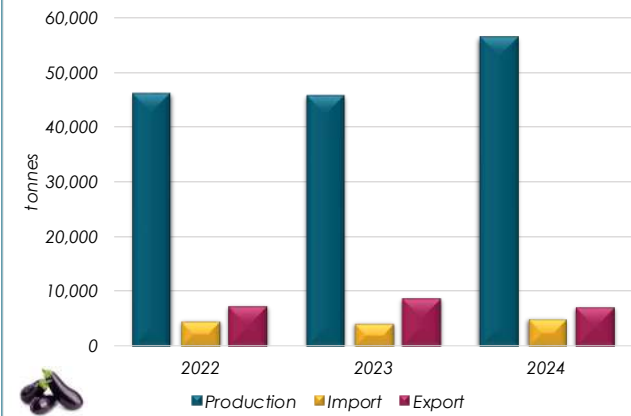


Chart 26: Production, Import and Export for Cucumber, 2022-2024

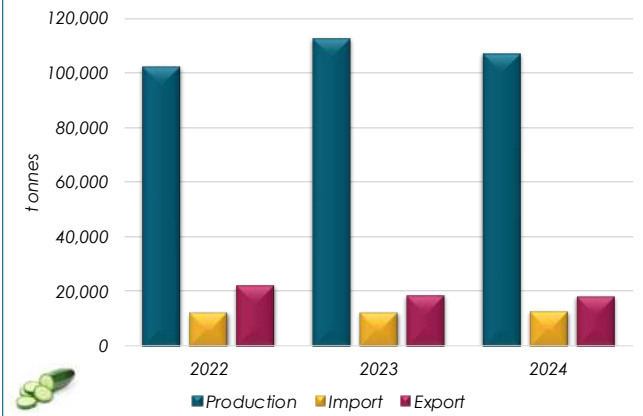
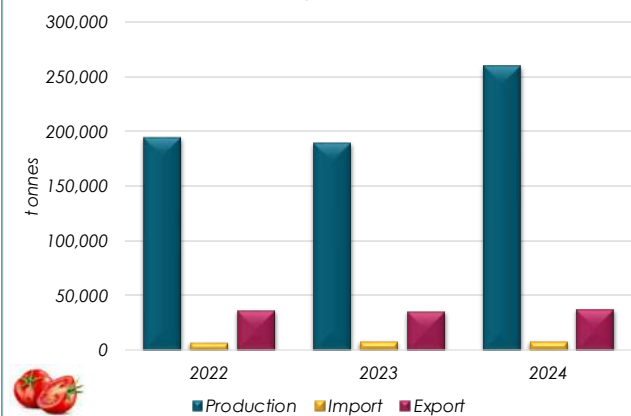


Chart 27: Production, Import and Export for Tomato, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Other Selected Crops

Three out of six other selected crops recorded an increase in production in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Sweet potato recorded an increase in production by 17.6 thousand tonnes, lime (5.0 thousand tonnes) and ginger (0.5 thousand tonnes).

Exports of mushroom and lime showed an increase in 2024 as compared to 2023. Mushroom exports rose to 5.9 thousand tonnes (2023: 5.6 thousand tonnes), while lime exports increased to 2.3 thousand tonnes (2023: 1.9 thousand tonnes). Conversely, four other selected crops recorded a decline in exports during the same period.

Five out of six other selected crops recorded an increase in imports in 2024 as compared to the previous year. Ginger recorded the highest increase with 7.6 thousand tonnes. The imports of ginger contributed 84.8 per cent of the total domestic supply.

The availability of sweet potatoes per capita was the highest among other selected crops, with PCC of 2.1 kg/year. On the contrary, sugarcane recorded the lowest PCC at 0.003 kg/year.

Sweet potato recorded an increase in production with 17.6 thousand tonnes.



Exhibit 5: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Mushroom	2024	8,445.3	5,921.9	21,154.1	0.7
	2023	12,787.9	5,628.8	20,074.0	0.8
Ginger	2024	11,256.4	1,771.1	62,922.3	2.0
	2023	10,784.7	2,275.3	55,354.8	1.8
Lime	2024	22,639.6	2,278.5	13,208.7	1.0
	2023	17,646.3	1,927.0	12,797.4	0.8
Sugarcane	2024	17,954.6	8,071.3	109.2	0.003
	2023	20,364.2	8,093.4	306.6	0.004
Cassava	2024	41,341.2	750.8	6,148.9	0.1
	2023	45,266.1	1,176.6	887.8 ^r	0.1
Sweet potato	2024	50,583.3	1,290.3	24,720.9	2.1
	2023	32,983.8	1,925.4	21,833.5	1.5

Note: r = revised

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 28: Production, Import and Export for Mushroom, 2022-2024

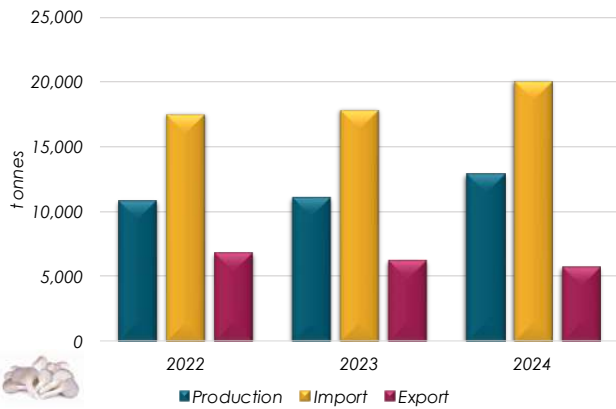


Chart 29: Production, Import and Export for Ginger, 2022-2024

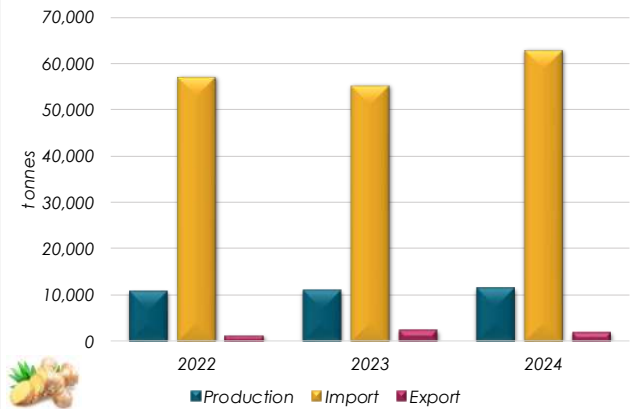


Chart 30: Production, Import and Export for Lime, 2022-2024

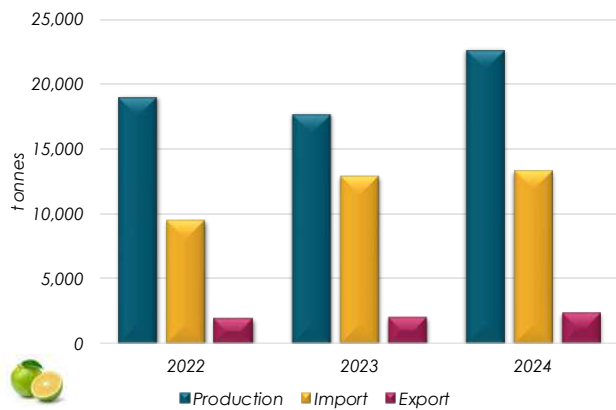


Chart 31: Production, Import and Export for Sugarcane, 2022-2024

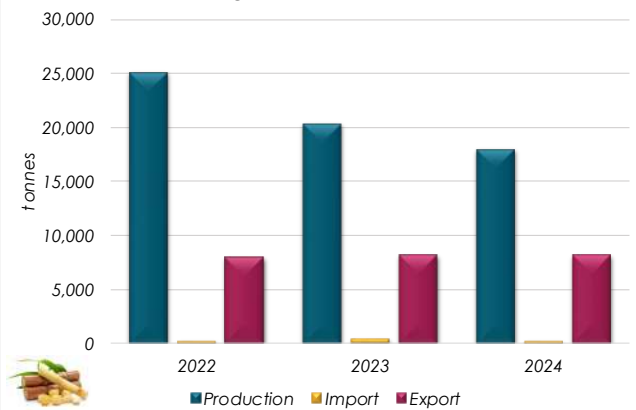


Chart 32: Production, Import and Export for Cassava, 2022-2024

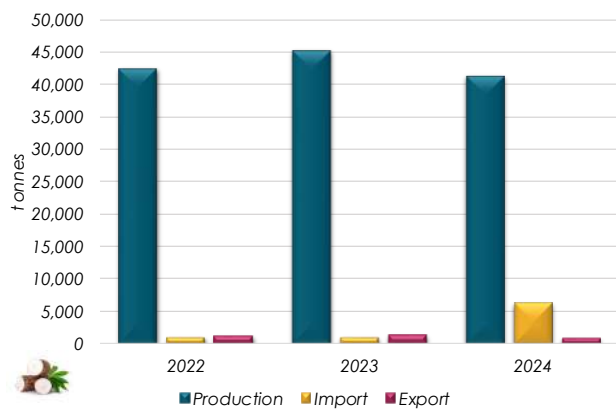
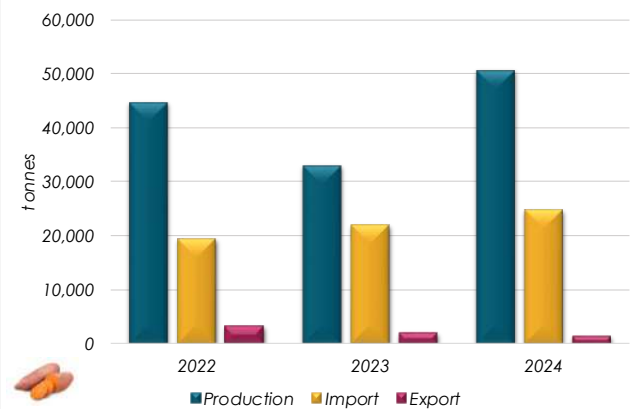


Chart 33: Production, Import and Export for Sweet Potato, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Livestock

Production of chicken meat experienced the highest increase in 2024 by 266.0 thousand tonnes to 1,830.6 thousand tonnes as compared to 1,564.6 thousand tonnes in 2023. Meanwhile, chicken/duck egg production decreased by 52.2 thousand tonnes to 953.6 thousand tonnes as compared to the previous year.

Exports of chicken meat increased by 9.2 thousand tonnes to 76.7 thousand tonnes as compared to 67.5 thousand tonnes in the previous year. Three of the seven selected livestock items recorded a decline in exports in 2024 as compared to the previous year, namely pork (0.2 thousand tonnes), beef (0.3 thousand tonnes) and duck meat (0.7 thousand tonnes).

Chicken meat imports remained the highest in 2024 among the selected livestock items at 217.2 thousand tonnes. This was followed by beef at 210.4 thousand tonnes, which exceeded local production of 168.0 thousand tonnes. However, in terms of the increase in

import quantity, mutton recorded the highest growth, rising to 46.2 thousand tonnes (9.4%) as compared to 36.9 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Chicken meat recorded the highest PCC at 54.9 kg/year in 2024 as compared to other selected livestock products. This was followed by chicken/ duck eggs at 24.2 kg/year. Meanwhile, the lowest PCC in 2024 was recorded by duck meat at 1.4 kg/year.

Production of chicken meat experienced the highest increase in 2024 by 266.0 thousand tonnes.

Exhibit 6: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Chicken meat	2024	1,830,579.8	76,714.7	217,173.8	54.9
	2023	1,564,606.2	67,510.4	237,421.0	49.3
Pork	2024	136,506.3	326.4	65,218.4	15.9
	2023	147,419.3	501.7	64,771.9	17.0
Duck meat	2024	66,399.8	15,300.8	25.5	1.4
	2023	67,335.1	15,986.7 ^r	82.4 ^r	1.5
Mutton	2024	4,269.4	313.1	46,208.4	1.5
	2023	4,368.4	89.3	36,852.8	1.2
Beef	2024	42,426.3	837.8	210,393.9	6.8
	2023	38,667.2	1,107.8	205,246.9	6.7
Fresh milk	2024	42,468.6	15,662.7	36,868.8	1.9
	2023	40,111.9	14,071.9	33,980.0 ^r	1.8
Chicken/ duck egg	2024	953,643.5	62,405.1	27.5	24.2
	2023	1,005,861.5	61,430.6	239.1	26.2

Notes:

1. Conversion rate of chicken egg, 1 piece = 60 grams.
2. Conversion rate of duck egg, 1 piece = 75 grams.
3. PCC for fresh milk in litre/year.
4. ^r = revised

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 34: Production, Import and Export for Chicken Meat, 2022-2024

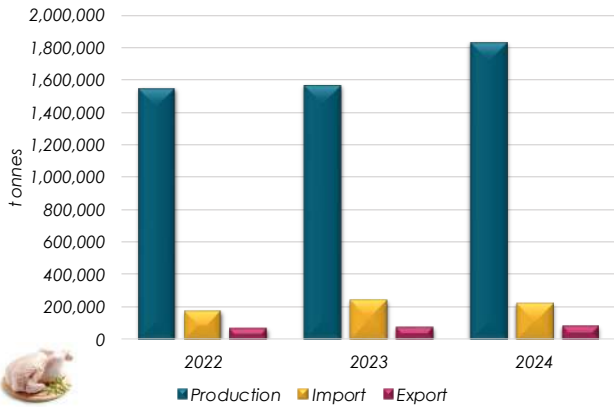


Chart 35: Production, Import and Export for Pork, 2022-2024

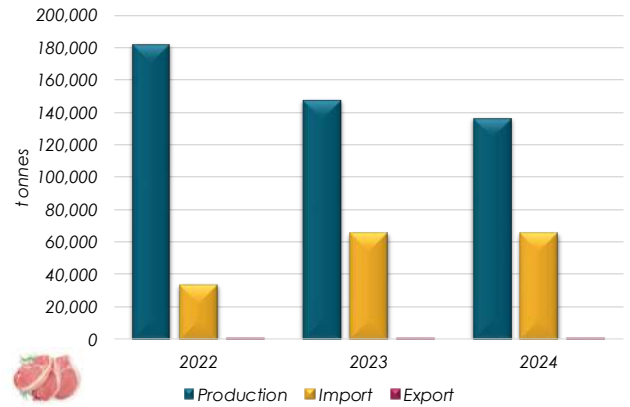


Chart 36: Production, Import and Export for Duck Meat, 2022-2024

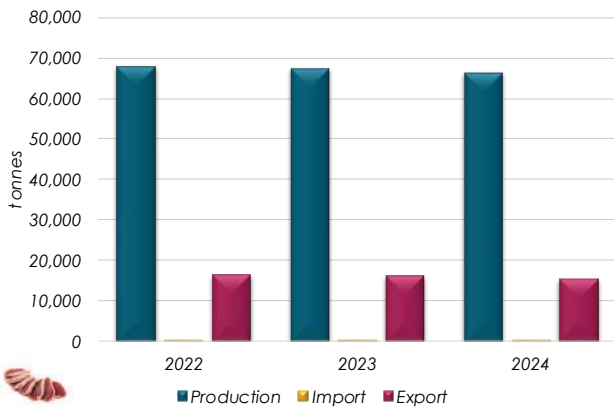


Chart 37: Production, Import and Export for Mutton, 2022-2024

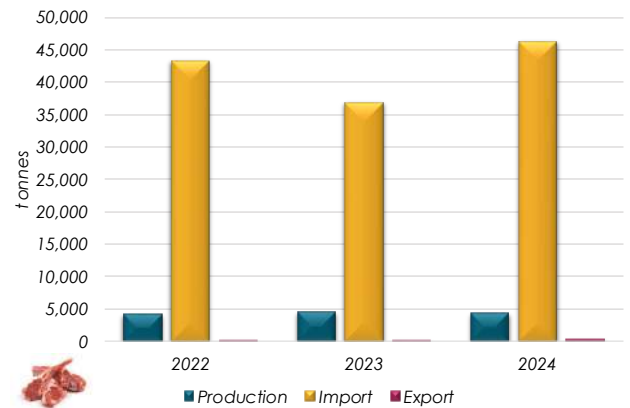


Chart 38: Production, Import and Export for Beef, 2022-2024

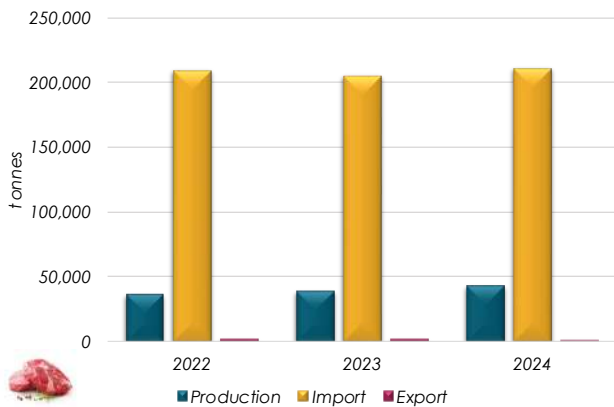


Chart 39: Production, Import and Export for Fresh Milk, 2022-2024

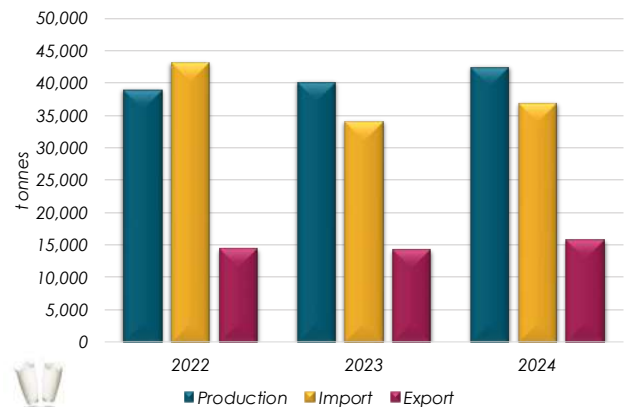
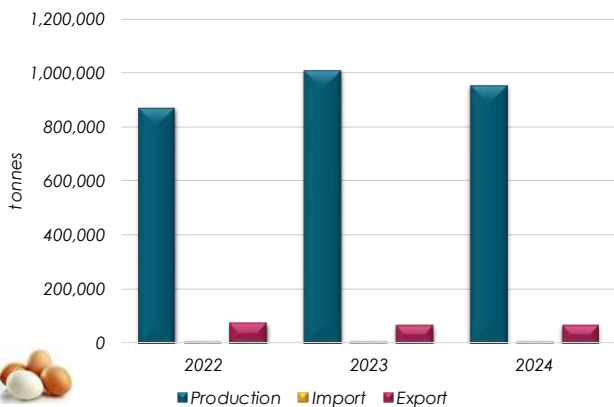


Chart 40: Production, Import and Export for Chicken/ Duck Egg, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Fisheries

The production of shrimp was the highest among selected fisheries items in 2024 at 164.1 thousand tonnes, up by 8.5 per cent as compared to 2023. Production of torpedo scad declined by 7.6 thousand tonnes to 29.1 thousand tonnes as compared to 36.7 thousand tonnes in 2023.

Exports of cuttlefish was the highest at 37.6 thousand tonnes, followed by shrimp (28.3 thousand tonnes) and seabass (12.8 thousand tonnes). Exports of red snapper dropped by 91.1 per cent from 0.8 thousand tonnes to 0.07 thousand tonnes in 2024.

The cuttlefish remained the highest imports with a quantity of 57.1 thousand tonnes, declined 4.3 thousand tonnes as compared to 2023.

The PCC for mackerel and shrimp were among the highest selected fishery items at 5.1 and 4.5 kg/year respectively. The lowest PCC was 0.4 kg/year, recorded for crab, stingray and red snapper.

The production of shrimp was the highest among selected fisheries items in 2024 at 164.1 thousand tonnes.



Exhibit 7: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Pomfret	2024	24,401.6	193.6	7,063.7	0.9
	2023	18,466.3	1,313.2	10,679.3	0.8
Torpedo scad	2024	29,125.3	177.9	940.7	0.9
	2023	36,695.0	564.1	1,327.4	1.1
Freshwater catfish	2024	45,018.6	1,004.0	4,754.6	1.4
	2023	42,092.9	1,145.3	621.9	1.2
Threadfin bream	2024	41,609.9	56.4	96.3	1.2
	2023	43,286.1	275.0	241.1	1.3
Crab	2024	17,280.6	4,814.2	4,723.1	0.4
	2023	14,345.8	6,047.2	4,997.2	0.3
Mackerel	2024	142,015.8	14,532.4	50,385.7	5.1
	2023	142,347.6	5,906.5	54,063.0	5.6
Red snapper	2024	13,701.8	70.5	219.5	0.4
	2023	14,037.2	788.4	1,790.3	0.5
Stingray	2024	12,992.3	107.0	1,889.8	0.4
	2023	11,317.8	295.7	2,490.8	0.4
River catfish	2024	20,944.1	-	-	0.6
	2023	18,812.9	-	5.0	0.6
Sardine	2024	94,234.3	660.6	15,799.0	3.1
	2023	75,596.0	811.4	15,934.9	2.6

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 7: Production, Export, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024 (cont.)

Item	Year	Production (tonnes)	Export (tonnes)	Import (tonnes)	PCC (kg/year)
Seabass	2024	65,317.6	12,775.2	543.0	1.6
	2023	58,390.3	10,400.2	1,349.3	1.5
Cuttlefish	2024	58,624.2	37,623.4	57,062.7	2.3
	2023	58,385.4	40,866.1	61,375.5	2.4
Tilapia	2024	30,950.3	468.5	1,092.1	0.9
	2023	33,002.8	859.8	1,535.9	1.0
Tuna	2024	72,388.1	6,734.1	1,215.7	1.9
	2023	69,335.5 ^r	6,954.4	1,529.0	1.9
Shrimp	2024	164,141.7	28,346.1	39,174.9	4.5
	2023	151,318.9	31,823.9	41,898.0	4.2

Notes: Species mackerel:
i. Temenong/ Pelaling
ii. Tenggiri
iii. Kembong

Species tuna:
i. Aya/ kayu/ tongkol/ peluru
ii. Tuna Oceanic (Bluefin Tuna, Albacore, Yellowfin Tuna and Bigeye Tuna)
iii. Tuna Like (Layaran, Mersuji and Todak)

r-revised

Chart 41: Production, Import and Export for Pomfrets, 2022-2024

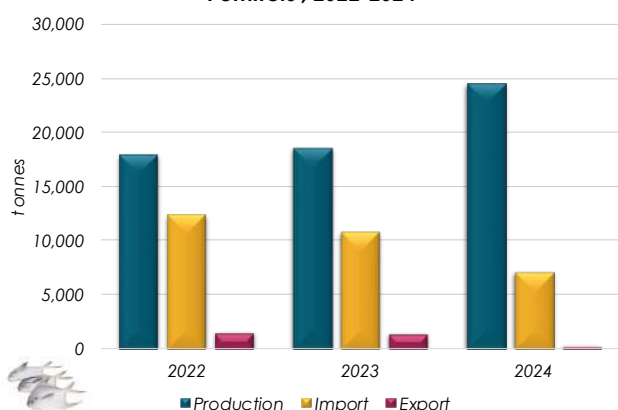


Chart 42: Production, Import and Export for Torpedo Scad, 2022-2024

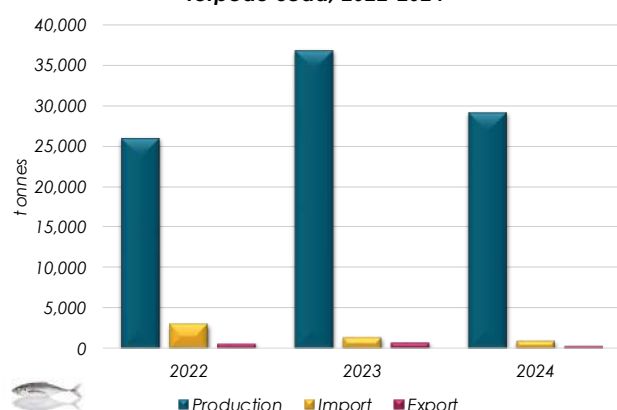


Chart 43: Production, Import and Export for Freshwater Catfish, 2022-2024

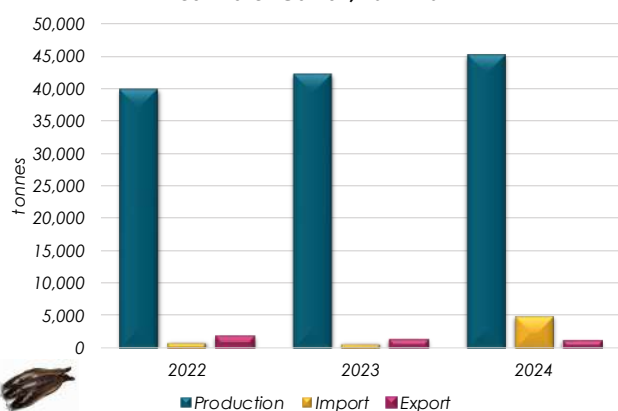
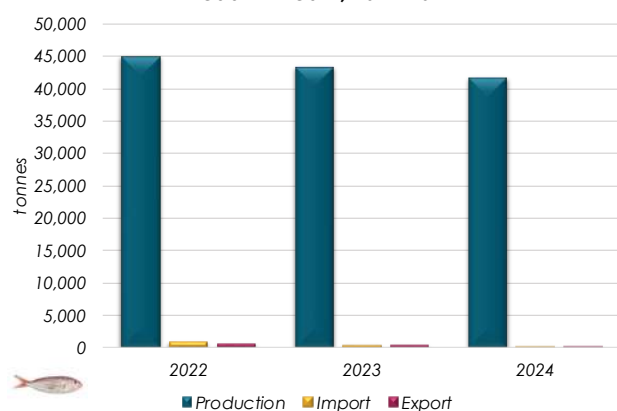


Chart 44: Production, Import and Export for Threadfin Bream, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 45: Production, Import and Export for Crab, 2022-2024

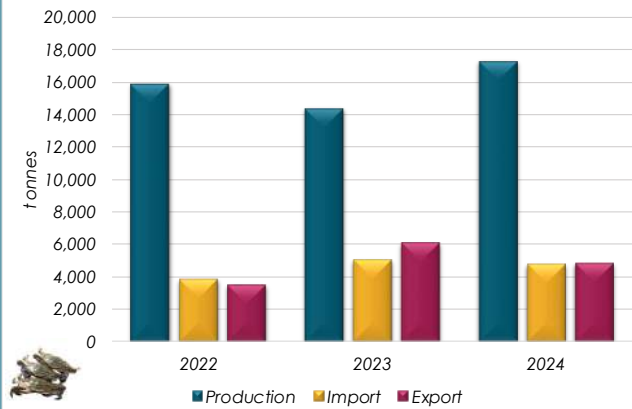


Chart 46: Production, Import and Export for Mackerel, 2022-2024

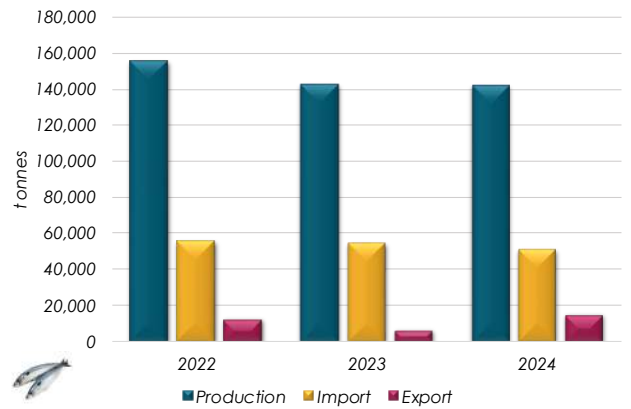


Chart 47: Production, Import and Export for Red Snapper, 2022-2024

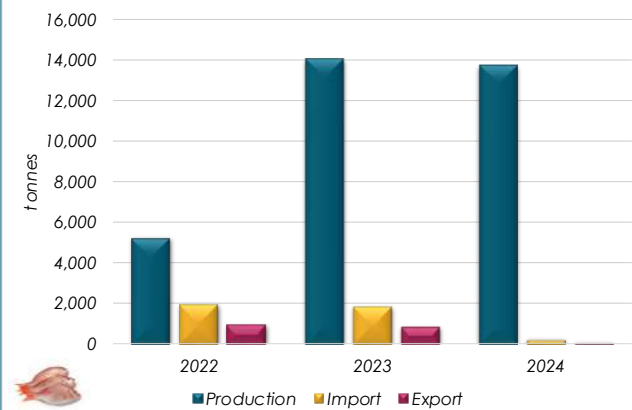


Chart 48: Production, Import and Export for Stingray, 2022-2024

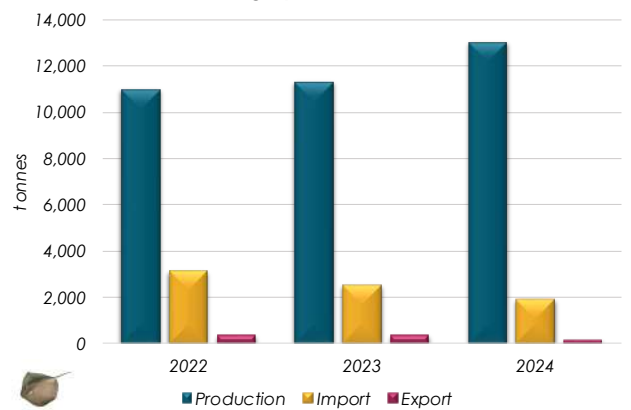


Chart 49: Production, Import and Export for River Catfish, 2022-2024

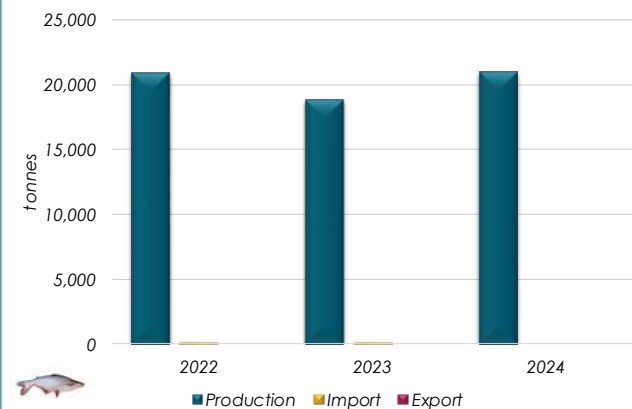


Chart 50: Production, Import and Export for Sardine, 2022-2024

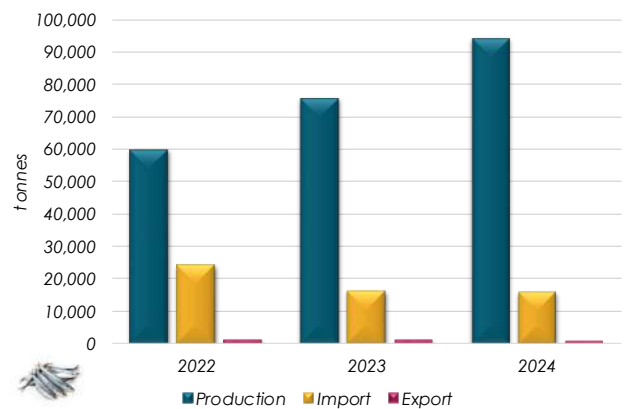


Chart 51: Production, Import and Export for Seabass, 2022-2024

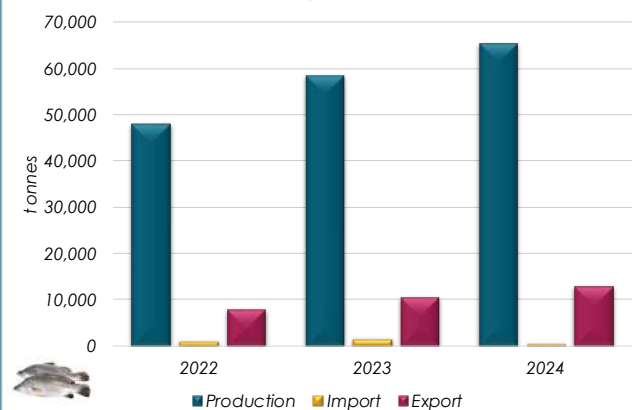
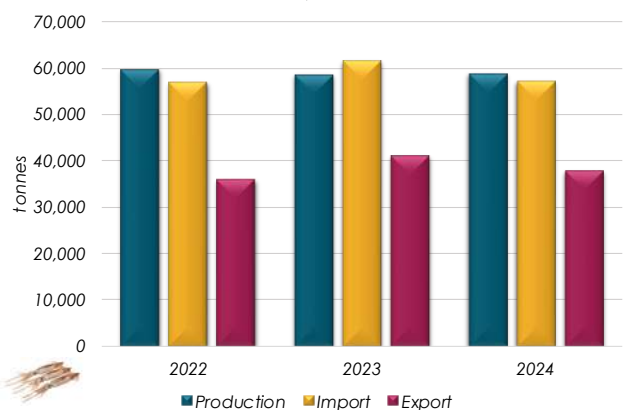


Chart 52: Production, Import and Export for Cuttlefish, 2022-2024



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chart 53: Production, Import and Export for Tilapia, 2022-2024

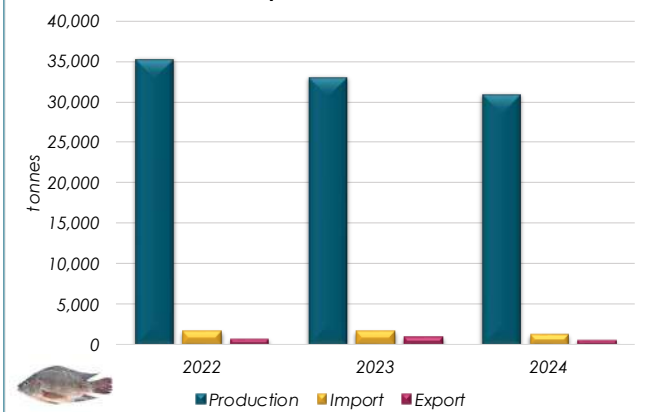


Chart 54: Production, Import and Export for Tuna, 2022-2024

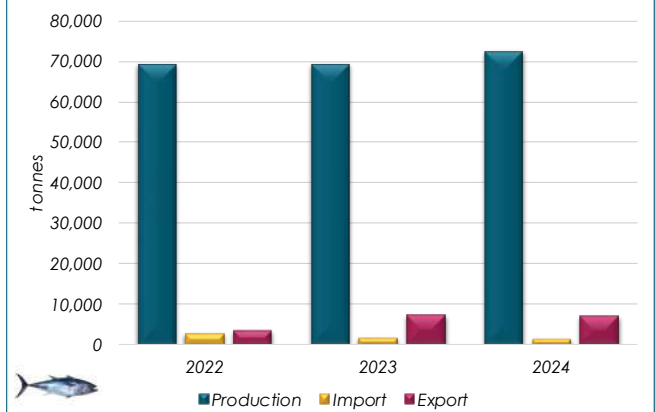
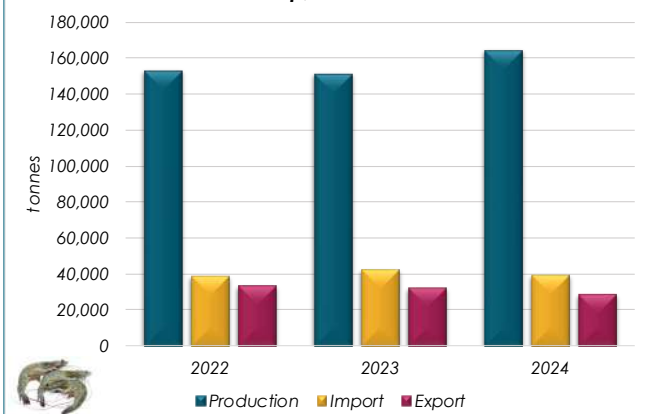


Chart 55: Production, Import and Export for Shrimp, 2022-2024



Rice

Production of paddy in 2024 was 2.1 million tonnes showed a decrease of 5.3 per cent as compared to 2023. Meanwhile, production of rice also decrease 5.0 per cent to 1.4 million tonnes. The import of rice increased 17.0 per cent to 1.5 million tonnes. Per capita consumption of rice in 2024 was 75.7 kg/year.

Exhibit 8: Production, Import and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) for Rice, Malaysia, 2020-2024

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Paddy production* ('000 tonnes)	2,356	2,442	2,282	2,175	2,059
Rice					
Production ('000 tonnes)	1,571 ^r	1,635 ^r	1,515 ^r	1,439	1,362
Import ('000 tonnes)	1,110	1,062	1,113	1,282	1,500
Per capita consumption (kg/year)**	78.0 ^r	82.5 ^r	80.0 ^r	76.7	75.7

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
r revised

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

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

Selected Fruits

Nine out of 16 selected fruits recorded SSR more than 100.0 per cent in 2024. SSR that exceeds 100.0 per cent indicates that the production is sufficient to meet domestic needs. Papaya recorded the highest SSR of 142.4 per cent, followed by starfruit (124.1%) and

watermelon (123.1%). The SSR for langsung declined to 77.2 per cent in 2024 as compared to 135.3 per cent in the previous year.

The country's dependency on imports of mango to meet domestic demand remained high in 2024 with its IDR over 100.0 per cent. Three selected fruits recorded an IDR below 1.0 per cent, namely starfruit (0.001%), jackfruit (0.6%) and pineapple (0.2%).

Exhibit 9: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Starfruit	120.1	120.0	124.1	0.003	0.002	0.001
Papaya	142.3	131.8	142.4	1.3	2.5	2.8
Dragon fruit	109.7	107.2	102.9	11.3	8.9	15.8
Jackfruit	114.2	109.4	110.1	0.1	1.7	0.6
Durian	108.9	104.0	103.7	1.6	3.3	1.9
Sweet corn	108.6	110.2	113.9	4.7	4.0	4.0
Guava	98.0	101.8	100.9	13.1	7.9	7.7
Coconut	71.6	70.4	69.4	29.9	30.5	31.5
Langsat	101.2	135.3	77.2	4.9	42.9	24.6
Pomelo	108.0	106.5	99.1	21.7	13.4	12.4
Mango	32.0	19.0	20.6	79.7	103.4	116.7
Mangosteen	90.5	94.7	96.0	17.9	13.5	12.1
Pineapple	102.5	102.7	102.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Banana	99.3	96.9	97.3	5.9	10.0	9.5
Rambutan	96.6	100.0	99.4	5.2	3.4	3.2
Watermelon	127.7	128.3	123.1	6.7	9.3	12.4

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Selected Vegetables

Eight out of 11 selected vegetables recorded SSR of above 100.0 per cent in 2024. The highest SSR was french bean at 122.7 per cent (2023: 124.7%). Chilli recorded the lowest SSR at 35.8 per cent (2023: 38.2%).

The import dependency ratio (IDR) for chilli and round cabbage to meet the country's needs remained high in 2024, each recorded an IDR of more than 50.0 per cent. However, lady's finger recorded the lowest IDR in 2024 at 1.3 per cent, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points compared to the previous year (2023: 1.6%).



Exhibit 10: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Spinach	109.6	107.8	107.1	1.7	2.0	2.2
Lady's finger	103.4	103.8	104.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Chilli	31.2	38.2	35.8	72.4	65.4	66.7
French bean	124.1	124.7	122.8	6.6	8.9	6.2
Long bean	106.6	107.8	107.1	2.6	3.7	3.4
Round cabbage	45.6	41.0	41.7	55.5	60.5	59.6
Lettuce	107.3	107.2	104.2	7.4	7.9	6.4
Mustard	95.9	96.8	96.4	8.0	5.9	4.2
Brinjal	106.6	111.0	104.1	9.9	9.5	8.9
Cucumber	110.6	106.1	105.7	13.1	11.3	12.2
Tomato	118.0	117.3	113.0	3.5	4.3	3.1

Other Selected Crops

The self sufficiency ratio of sugarcane showed an upward trend of 17.8 per cent and remained the highest among other selected crops. Sugarcane recorded SSR at 179.7 per cent as compared to 161.9 per cent in 2023.

Mushroom recorded the highest IDR at 89.3 per cent. While the lowest IDR was recorded by sugarcane at 1.1 per cent.



Exhibit 11: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Mushroom	48.4	47.0	35.7	78.6	73.7	89.3
Ginger	15.9	16.9	15.5	85.6	86.7	86.9
Lime	71.5	61.9	67.4	35.5	44.9	39.3
Sugarcane	144.6	161.9	179.7	0.7	2.4	1.1
Cassava	100.5	100.6	88.5	2.0	2.0	13.2
Sweet potato	73.5	62.4	68.3	31.6	41.3	33.4

Selected Livestock

Duck meat and chicken/ duck egg recorded SSR more than 100.0 per cent in 2024. Meanwhile, mutton had the lowest SSR at 8.5 per cent in 2024 with a decreased of 2.1 percentage points as compared to the previous year (2023: 10.6%).

Malaysia still depends on imports of mutton, beef and fresh milk to meet the country's domestic needs. Mutton had the highest IDR in 2024 (92.1%), followed by beef (83.5%) and fresh milk (57.9%).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 12: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Chicken meat	93.5	90.2	92.9	10.4	13.7	11.0
Pork	84.6	69.6	67.8	15.6	30.6	32.4
Duck meat	130.9	130.9	129.9	0.21	0.16	0.05
Mutton	8.7	10.6	8.5	91.5	89.6	92.1
Beef	14.7	15.9	16.8	85.6	84.5	83.5
Fresh milk	57.3	66.8	66.7	63.6	56.6	57.9
Chicken/ duck egg	108.9	106.5	107.0	0.013	0.025	0.003



Selected Fisheries

Four out of 15 selected fisheries recorded SSR of 100.0 per cent and above in 2024, namely seabass (123.0%), tuna (108.3%), crab (100.5%) and river catfish (100.0%). Meanwhile, the lowest SSR was recorded by cuttlefish at 75.1 per cent in 2024 with an increase of 1.1 percentage points as compared to the previous year (2023: 74.0%).

Cuttlefish recorded the highest IDR at 73.1 per cent in 2024, a decrease from 77.8 per cent in 2023. The IDR of threadfin bream was the lowest at 0.2 per cent.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Exhibit 13: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) and Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Item	SSR (%)			IDR (%)		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Pomfret	62.3	66.3	78.0	42.6	38.4	22.6
Torpedo scad	91.6	98.0	97.4	10.0	3.5	3.1
Freshwater catfish	102.2	101.3	92.3	2.1	1.5	9.7
Threadfin bream	99.3	100.1	99.9	1.8	0.6	0.2
Crab	97.8	107.9	100.5	23.5	37.6	27.5
Mackerel	78.2	74.7	79.8	27.9	28.4	28.3
Red snapper	83.9	93.3	98.9	30.1	11.9	1.6
Stingray	79.7	83.8	87.9	22.4	18.4	12.8
River catfish	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.03	0.03	-
Sardine	72.1	83.3	86.2	28.8	17.6	14.4
Seabass	116.5	118.3	123.0	2.4	2.7	1.0
Cuttlefish	73.8	74.0	75.1	70.6	77.8	73.1
Tilapia	97.3	98.0	98.0	4.3	4.6	3.5
Tuna	100.9	108.5	108.3	3.8	2.4	1.8
Shrimp	96.5	93.8	93.8	24.3	26.0	22.4

Rice

Rice recorded self-sufficiency ratio at 52.9 per cent in 2024 as compared to 56.2 per cent in 2023.



Exhibit 14: Self-sufficiency Ratio (SSR) for Rice, Malaysia, 2020-2024

	Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	SSR (%)	62.1	60.9	57.9	56.2	52.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

C. IMPORTS OF SELECTED FOOD

Although Malaysia has its own agricultural production, the country still depends on imports to meet domestic food needs. Among the food products that are fully imported are onion, garlic, infant & children's milk powder and apple. Malaysia began producing shallot in 2024 but in limited quantities, which meant that the majority of demand still had to be met through imports.

The highest per capita consumption in 2024 was recorded by onion at 14.8 kg/year, followed by garlic (6.6 kg/year), apple (3.0 kg/year) and shallot (2.4 kg/year).

Total imports of onion was the highest in 2024 with 505.1 thousand tonnes value at RM1.24 billion. This was followed by dairy products (357.6 thousand tonnes) and garlic (226.1 thousand tonnes).

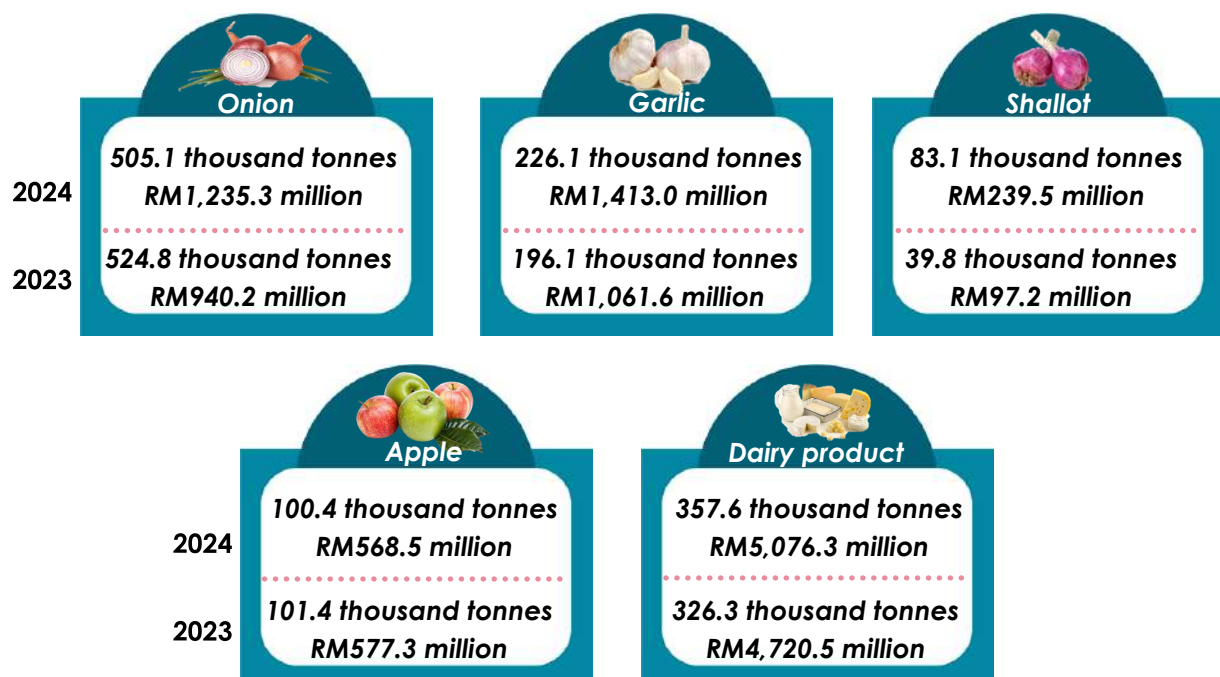
Exhibit 15: Import Dependency Ratio (IDR) and Per Capita Consumption (PCC) of Selected Food Products, Malaysia, 2024

					
	Apple	Onion	Shallot	Garlic	Infant & toddler powdered milk
IDR (%)	100.0	100.0	99.99	100.0	100.0
PCC (kg/year)	3.0	14.8	2.4	6.6	22.1*

Notes:

1. The calculation of PCC is using the Malaysian household expenditure as a proxy
2. *Refers to Malaysian population with an aged 6 years and below

Exhibit 16: Imports of Selected Food Products, Malaysia, 2023 and 2024



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank



JADUAL ***TABLES***

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2020-2024

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) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/day) (g/day)	Self-sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)
Belimbing Starfruit	2020	9,295.8	0.7	9,296.4	1,373.2	-	-	-	-	7,923.2	9,296.4	0.2	0.7	117.3	0.008
	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 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
Betik Papaya	2020	61,775.7	307.4	62,083.2	22,487.2	-	2,375.8	-	-	37,220.2	62,083.2	1.1	3.1	156.0	0.8
	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	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
Buah naga Dragon fruit	2020	8,562.6	2,454.6	11,017.3	3,886.8	-	-	-	-	7,130.4	11,017.3	0.2	0.6	120.1	34.4
	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
Cempedak/ nangka Jackfruit	2020	60,093.5	227.4	60,320.9	5,649.8	-	3,280.3	-	-	51,390.8	60,320.9	1.6	4.3	109.9	0.4
	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 ¹	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
Durian	2020	390,635.4	4,901.9	395,537.4	24,098.9	-	-	11,143.2	-	360,295.3	395,537.4	11.1	30.4	105.2	1.3
	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 ¹	-	-	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	30,809.8	-	-	16,456.8	-	532,103.6	579,370.2	15.6	42.8	103.7	1.9
Epal Apple	2020	-	105,736.5	105,736.5	-	-	-	-	-	105,736.5	105,736.5	3.3	8.9	-	100.0
	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

Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024(samb.)
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar keberangtungan 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
		(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)
Jagung manis sweet corn	2020	68,207.4	3,287.9	71,495.3	6,882.6	-	-	-	8,152.2	56,460.5	71,495.3	1.7	4.8	105.6	5.1
	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
Jambu batu Guava	2020	37,881.2	4,146.1	42,027.4	2,916.2	-	-	-	2,561.2	36,550.0	42,027.4	1.1	3.1	96.9	10.6
	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 ¹	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
Kelapa Coconut	2020	560,984.3	286,031.2	847,015.5	4,659.2	280.5	-	21,058.9	30,308.9	790,708.0	847,015.5	24.4	66.8	66.6	34.0
	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 ¹	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
Langsat	2020	17,469.7	1,161.9	18,631.6	540.8	-	1,085.4	-	-	17,005.3	18,631.6	0.5	1.4	96.6	6.4
	2021	15,207.1	1,042.8	16,249.9	2,363.4	-	833.2	-	-	13,053.4	16,249.9	0.4	1.1	109.5	7.5
	2022	10,904.9	533.3	11,438.2	657.5	-	646.8	-	-	10,133.8	11,438.2	0.3	0.8	101.2	4.9
	2023	9,566.7	3,031.6	12,598.4	5,527.8	-	424.2	-	-	6,646.3	12,598.4	0.2	0.5	135.3	42.9
	2024	8,415.0	2,686.1	11,101.1	200.6	-	654.0	-	-	10,246.4	11,101.1	0.3	0.8	77.2	24.6
Limau besar/ bali Pomelo	2020	16,040.2	1,737.4	17,777.5	3,061.8	-	2,245.6	-	-	12,470.1	17,777.5	0.4	1.1	109.0	11.8
	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
Mangga Mango	2020	12,834.4	54,878.1	67,712.5	4,076.0	-	3,690.9	-	181.9	59,763.7	67,712.5	1.8	5.0	20.2	86.2
	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

Jadual 1 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Buah-buahan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 1 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fruits, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (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) (kg/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/hari) (g/day)	Self- sufficiency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	Import dependency ratio (peratus) (per cent)	
Manggis Mangosteen	2020	23,296.6	4,029.8	27,326.4	2,309.9	-	1,501.0	-	-	23,515.5	27,326.4	0.7	2.0	93.1	16.1	
	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	
Nanas Pineapple	2020	323,420.5	1,587.1	325,007.5	15,960.6	-	15,452.3	-	58,050.0	235,544.5	325,007.5	7.3	19.9	104.7	0.5	
	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	
Pisang Banana	2020	313,811.3	27,898.0	341,709.3	28,059.3	-	14,741.6	-	4,297.9	294,610.5	341,709.3	9.1	24.9	100.1	8.9	
	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	
Rambutan	2020	49,957.6	1,714.3	51,671.9	767.7	-	-	1,527.1	2,545.2	46,831.8	51,671.9	1.4	4.0	98.1	3.4	
	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	
Tembikai Watermelon	2020	157,054.0	7,394.1	164,448.1	45,324.3	-	7,147.4	-	-	111,976.4	164,448.1	3.5	9.5	131.8	6.2	
	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	

Nota/ Note :
Tembakai adalah termasuk tembikai wangi dan tembikai susu
Watermelon included rock melon and honeydew

Jadual 2 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Table 2 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2020-2024

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)
Bayam Spinach	2020	74,250.8	891.3	75,142.2	8,826.8	-	-	1,810.4	-	64,505.0	75,142.2	2.0	5.4	112.0	1.3
	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
Bendi Lady's finger	2020	57,860.6	411.0	58,271.6	1,647.7	17.0	4,529.9	-	-	52,077.0	58,271.6	1.6	4.4	102.2	0.7
	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
Cili Chilli	2020	30,190.9	66,294.9	96,485.8	3,052.5	211.3	-	4,671.7	21,272.2	67,278.0	96,485.8	2.1	5.7	32.3	71.0
	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
Kacang buncis French bean	2020	10,451.2	347.5	10,798.7	3,703.7	-	-	-	-	7,095.0	10,798.7	0.2	0.6	147.3	4.9
	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
Kacang panjang Long bean	2020	52,638.3	900.1	53,538.5	4,417.1	216.1	-	1,341.0	-	47,564.2	53,538.5	1.5	4.0	107.2	1.8
	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
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	2020	80,641.2	136,747.9	217,389.1	2,293.6	-	-	12,045.3	-	203,050.2	217,389.1	6.3	17.1	37.5	63.6
	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

Jadual 2 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Sayur-sayuran Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 2 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Vegetables, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (cont'd)

Item	Tahun Year	Pembekalan Supply			Penggunaan Utilization							Penggunaan per kapita Per capita consumption		Kadar sara diri	Kadar bergantungan 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	2020	54,583.7	7,425.9	62,009.6	14,129.4	-	-	-	-	47,880.1	62,009.6	1.5	4.0	114.0	15.5
	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
Sawi Mustard	2020	143,286.3	10,209.3	153,495.6	6,613.1	-	-	3,672.1	-	143,210.4	153,495.6	4.4	12.1	97.6	7.0
	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
Terung Brinjal	2020	39,785.7	2,524.9	42,310.5	6,875.2	-	-	885.9	-	34,549.4	42,310.5	1.1	2.9	112.3	7.1
	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
Timun Cucumber	2020	101,482.0	8,752.8	110,234.8	19,709.7	-	-	2,245.0	45.3	88,234.8	110,234.8	2.7	7.5	112.1	9.7
	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
Tomato	2020	192,129.5	1,590.0	193,719.5	38,391.0	-	10,873.0	9,029.9	9,029.9	135,425.6	193,719.5	4.2	11.4	123.7	1.0
	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

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

Jadual 3 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Table 3 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2020-2024

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)
Cendawan Mushroom	2020	7,619.6	12,494.3	20,113.9	4,251.0	-	-	-	-	15,862.8	20,113.9	0.5	1.3	48.0	78.8
	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
Halia Ginger	2020	11,751.2	50,586.8	62,338.0	305.9	-	4,962.6	-	-	57,069.6	62,338.0	1.8	4.8	18.9	81.5
	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
Limau nipis/ kasturi Lime	2020	17,734.7	3,279.2	21,013.9	1,537.7	-	-	584.3	-	18,891.9	21,013.9	0.6	1.6	91.1	16.8
	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
Tebu Sugarcane	2020	23,519.4	153.4	23,672.8	8,760.1	-	-	-	14,763.6	149.1	23,672.8	0.005	0.013	157.7	1.0
	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
Ubi kayu Cassava	2020	37,513.7	1,110.1	38,623.9	517.8	-	2,286.4	-	32,009.1	3,810.6	38,623.9	0.1	0.3	98.4	2.9
	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

Jadual 3 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Tanaman Lain Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 3 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Other Selected Crops, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (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)
Ubi keledek Sweet potato	2020	54,750.4	19,017.9	73,768.3	1,391.4	-	3,618.8	-	-	68,758.0	73,768.3	2.1	5.8	75.6	26.3
	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
Bawang besar Onion	2020	-	435,972.2	435,972.2	-	-	-	-	-	435,972.2	435,972.2	13.4	36.8	-	100.0
	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
Bawang kecil Shallot	2020	-	40,601.7	40,601.7	-	-	-	-	-	40,601.7	40,601.7	1.3	3.4	-	100.0
	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	99.99
Bawang putih Garlic	2020	-	112,687.5	112,687.5	-	-	-	-	-	112,687.5	112,687.5	3.5	9.5	-	100.0
	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

Jadual 4 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024
Table 4 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2020-2024

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)		
Daging ayam Chicken meat	2020	1,628,609.3	68,243.9	1,696,853.3	95,107.3	n.a.	-	-	81,496.4	1,520,249.6	1,696,853.3	46.9	128.4	101.7	4.3	
	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	
Daging babi * Pork	2020	220,586.4	13,439.3	234,025.6	1,589.5	n.a.	-	-	5,056.4	227,379.8	234,025.6	19.2	52.6	94.9	5.8	
	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	
Daging itik Duck meat	2020	74,160.9	0.1	74,161.0	14,929.6	n.a.	-	-	3,014.9	56,216.6	74,161.0	1.7	4.7	125.2	0.0002	
	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	0.0190	
	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	0.2102	
	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	0.1603	
	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	0.0500	
Daging kambing/ bebiri Mutton	2020	3,916.8	37,785.9	41,702.7	9.4	n.a.	-	-	-	41,693.3	41,702.7	1.3	3.5	9.4	90.6	
	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	
Daging lembu/ kerbau Beef	2020	41,378.8	153,290.6	194,669.4	512.7	n.a.	-	-	14,888.4	179,268.3	194,669.4	5.5	15.1	21.3	79.0	
	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	
Susu segar Fresh milk	2020	41,778.0	35,607.5	77,385.5	12,296.8	n.a.	-	-	-	65,088.7	77,385.5	2.0	5.5	64.2	54.7	
	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	

Jadual 4 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Ternakan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 4 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Livestock, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (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/year)	Kuantiti sehari Quantity per day (g/day)			
Telur ayam/ itik Chicken/ duck egg	2020	795,461.4	25.9	795,487.3	98,020.3	-	-	-	52,460.5	645,006.4	795,487.3	19.9	54.5	114.1	0.004	
	2021	839,699.8	-	839,699.8	105,382.3	-	-	-	55,232.3	679,085.2	839,699.8	20.8	57.1	114.4	-	
	2022	869,392.1	105.2	869,497.3	71,248.9	-	-	-	60,040.9	738,207.5	869,497.3	22.6	61.9	108.9	0.013	
	2023	1,005,861.5	239.1	1,006,100.6	61,430.6	-	-	-	71,054.1	873,615.9	1,006,100.6	26.2	71.7	106.5	0.025	
	2024	953,643.5	27.5	953,671.0	62,405.1	-	-	-	67,037.3	824,228.6	953,671.0	24.2	66.3	107.0	0.003	

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, 2020-2024
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2020-2024

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>	2020	16,917.8	8,859.2	25,777.0	932.6	-	-	-	-	24,844.5	25,777.0	0.8	2.1	68.1	35.7
	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
Cencaru <i>Torpedo scad</i>	2020	26,471.4	1,091.7	27,563.1	185.7	-	-	-	-	27,377.4	27,563.1	0.8	2.3	96.7	4.0
	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
Keli <i>Freshwater catfish</i>	2020	29,012.8	1,578.0	30,590.8	1,252.1	-	-	-	-	29,338.6	30,590.8	0.9	2.5	98.9	5.4
	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
Kerisi <i>Threadfin bream</i>	2020	43,694.7	78.4	43,773.1	98.9	-	-	-	-	43,674.2	43,773.1	1.3	3.7	100.0	0.2
	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
Ketam <i>Crab</i>	2020	14,326.6	4,993.4	19,320.0	4,121.8	-	-	-	3,747.7	11,450.5	19,320.0	0.4	1.0	94.3	32.9
	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
Mackerel	2020	168,227.5	28,444.2	196,671.7	5,836.8	-	-	-	4,155.2	186,679.7	196,671.7	5.8	15.8	88.2	14.9
	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

Jadual 5 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (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	Benih	Makanan ternakan	Kerugian	Prosesan	Makanan	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)
Ikan Merah Red Snapper	2020	7,256.5	1,330.9	8,587.4	997.6	-	-	-	-	7,589.8	8,587.4	0.2	0.6	95.6	17.5
	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
Pari Stingray	2020	9,822.8	2,672.9	12,495.8	308.4	-	-	-	-	12,187.4	12,495.8	0.4	1.0	80.6	21.9
	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
Patin River catfish	2020	18,227.3	-	18,227.3	60.3	-	-	-	-	18,167.0	18,227.3	0.6	1.5	100.3	-
	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	-
Selayang Sardine	2020	79,067.7	19,328.3	98,396.0	397.5	-	-	-	2,420.6	95,577.9	98,396.0	2.9	8.1	80.7	19.7
	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
Siakap Seabass	2020	26,355.8	1,868.1	28,223.9	3,995.6	-	-	-	-	24,228.4	28,223.9	0.7	2.0	108.8	7.7
	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
Sotong Cuttlefish	2020	62,582.9	33,775.4	96,358.3	31,602.3	-	-	-	175.2	64,580.8	96,358.3	2.0	5.5	96.6	52.2
	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

Jadual 5 : Akaun Pembekalan dan Penggunaan bagi Perikanan Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)
Table 5 : Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Fisheries, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (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)
Tilapia	2020	33,917.6	468.2	34,385.8	439.0	-	-	-	-	33,946.8	34,385.8	1.0	2.9	99.9	1.4
	2021	38,543.9	959.8	39,503.7	575.5	-	-	-	-	38,928.1	39,503.7	1.2	3.3	99.0	2.5
	2022	35,292.4	1,555.3	36,847.7	560.0	-	-	-	-	36,287.8	36,847.7	1.1	3.0	97.3	4.3
	2023	33,002.8	1,535.9	34,538.8	859.8	-	-	-	-	33,679.0	34,538.8	1.0	2.8	98.0	4.6
	2024	30,950.3	1,092.1	32,042.3	468.5	-	-	-	-	31,573.9	32,042.3	0.9	2.5	98.0	3.5
Tuna	2020	84,481.0	1,827.4	86,308.5	8,134.9	-	-	-	1,520.7	76,652.9	86,308.5	2.4	6.5	108.1	2.3
	2021	66,510.1	3,911.0	70,421.1	3,102.0	-	-	-	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	3,200.4	-	-	-	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	6,954.4	-	-	-	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	6,734.1	-	-	-	1,303.0	65,566.7	73,603.8	1.9	5.3	108.3	1.8
Udang Shrimp	2020	156,237.3	26,853.2	183,090.5	29,408.3	-	-	-	21,263.9	132,418.3	183,090.5	4.1	11.2	101.7	17.5
	2021	173,593.1	33,451.5	207,044.6	34,159.6	-	-	-	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	32,906.6	-	-	-	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	31,823.9	-	-	-	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	28,346.1	-	-	-	22,339.7	152,630.8	203,316.6	4.5	12.3	93.8	22.4

Jadual 6 : Penggunaan Per Kapita bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2024

Table 6 : Per Capita Consumption of Selected Agricultural Item by State, Malaysia, 2024

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item	(kg/tahun / kg/year)								
Malaysia	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Melaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	
Durian	15.6	10.6	4.8	5.1	7.4	6.5	4.6	13.0	7.0
Mangga Mango	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3
Nanas Pineapple	11.3	15.7	14.7	9.5	16.0	6.4	11.4	11.7	13.3
Cili* Chilli*	2.7	3.4	3.3	1.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	1.8	3.0
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	8.0	6.7	7.7	8.8	7.8	6.0	6.8	5.1	8.9
Timun Cucumber	2.9	2.1	3.0	3.6	3.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.8
Tomato	5.9	5.2	7.3	4.2	7.2	5.1	6.1	5.2	6.5
Sawi Mustard	4.7	4.2	6.6	5.2	5.8	3.1	4.8	5.1	5.6

Nota/ Notes :

*Termasuk cili padi
Included hot chilli

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Penggunaan Per Kapita 2024 dikira menggunakan proksi data Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022.

Per Capita Consumption 2024 is calculated based on proxy of Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities (HIES/BA) Survey 2022 data.

Jadual 6 : Penggunaan Per Kapita bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2024 (samb.)
Table 6 : Per Capita Consumption of Selected Agricultural Item by State, Malaysia, 2024 (cont'd)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item	(kg/tahun / kg/year)									
	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Sabah	Sarawak	W.P. Kuala Lumpur	W.P. Labuan	W.P. Putrajaya		
Durian	4.2	12.5	5.0	3.9	6.7	130.8	1.3	5.8		
Mangga Mango	2.9	1.5	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.05	0.9		
Nanas Pineapple	13.7	7.0	22.6	6.2	16.4	10.3	6.3	9.6		
Cili* Chilli*	3.3	2.7	4.0	1.5	1.0	3.5	0.9	3.0		
Kobis bulat Round cabbage	9.9	7.4	9.0	11.7	8.4	7.9	8.2	6.4		
Timun Cucumber	2.3	3.3	5.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.2		
Tomato	6.9	8.8	3.6	2.3	9.8	2.2	9.2	7.9		
Sawi Mustard	6.3	4.0	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.1		

Nota/ Notes:

* Termasuk cili padi
Included hot chilli

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Penggunaan Per Kapita 2024 dikira menggunakan proksi data Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022.
Per Capita Consumption 2024 is calculated based on proxy of Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities (HIES/BA) Survey 2022 data.

Jadual 7 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024

Table 7 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2022-2024

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item			Unit	2022	2023	2024
Beras SST 5% Rice SST 5%			10 kg	26.87	29.15	31.50
Kelapa (dikupas) Coconut (peeled)	:	Besar/ Big	biji/ each	2.65	2.50	2.90
		Sedang/ Medium	biji/ each	2.35	2.30	2.45
		Kecil/ Small	biji/ each	2.00	2.00	2.10
Nanas Pineapple			kg	4.49	4.92	5.26
Buah Naga Dragon Fruit			kg	10.50	10.45	10.20
Limau Besar/ Bali Pomelo			kg	8.65	9.60	11.40
Pisang Banana	:	Pisang Emas	kg	4.83	5.45	5.74
		Pisang Berangan	kg	5.23	6.13	6.24
Tembikai Watermelon	:	Berbiji/ Seeds	kg	3.95	4.20	4.40
		Tanpa Biji/ Seedless	kg	3.80	4.00	4.05
Tembikai Susu Honey dew			kg	5.36	6.00	6.00
Mangga (Chukonan) Mango (Chukonan)			kg	6.30	7.10	9.55
Rambutan Rambutan			kg	8.91	9.46	8.75
Durian Durian	:	Durian Kampung	kg	11.70	11.85	12.20
Manggis Mangosteen			kg	9.05	9.20	8.80
Cempedak Jackfruit	:	Kampung	kg	7.55	8.80	8.30
		King	kg	7.50	10.25	9.05
Nangka Jackfruit	:	Klon/ Kahwin	kg	5.75	5.35	5.25
		Mantin (J32)	kg	4.25	-	-
		Mastura (J37)	kg	4.25	5.40	-
		Tekam Yellow (J33)	kg	6.40	6.65	6.20
Jambu Batu Guava	:	Berbiji/ Seeds	kg	6.48	6.79	6.99
Jagung Manis Sweet Corn			tongkol/ cob	1.55	1.50	1.65
Betik Papaya			kg	4.24	4.90	4.94
Belimbing Starfruit	:	B10	kg	6.50	7.20	7.10
		B17	kg	6.80	-	-
Langsat Langsat			kg	8.75	9.90	9.05
Epal Apple	:	Merah/ Red , Gala	biji/ each	1.36	1.47	1.52
		Hijau/ Green	biji/ each	1.27	1.33	1.46
		Fuji	biji/ each	2.05	2.23	2.37
Kobis Bulat Round Cabbage	:	Tempatan/ Local	kg	5.00	4.80	5.13
		China	kg	5.49	5.26	5.07

Jadual 7 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2022-2024 (samb.)

Table 7 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2022-2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item	Unit	2022	2023	2024
Tomato Tomato	kg	6.28	7.22	6.51
Cili : Cili Merah/ Red Chilli (Kulai)	kg	18.44	17.40	17.87
Chilli : Cili Merah/ Red Chilli (Minyak)	kg	16.78	15.79	15.89
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli (Minyak)	kg	16.78	15.79	15.69
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli	kg	15.18	14.38	14.88
Cili Hijau/ Green Chilli (Kulai)	kg	14.54	13.95	14.55
Cili padi/ Bird's eye Chilli (import)	kg	2.98	2.91	3.14
Cili padi/ Bird's eye Chilli (Tempatan/ Local)	kg	8.42	7.80	7.76
Cendawan Mushroom	kg	4.79	5.05	4.98
Timun Cucumber	kg	4.10	4.16	4.31
Sawi : Biasa	kg	6.16	5.86	6.17
Mustard				
Terung Brinjal	kg	8.55	8.26	8.47
Kacang Buncis French Bean	kg	11.86	11.60	11.80
Kacang Panjang Long Beans	kg	7.82	7.80	8.12
Bendi Lady's Fingers	kg	9.04	8.87	8.89
Bayam Spinach	kg	5.66	5.75	5.81
Salad Lettuce	kg	8.69	8.92	9.81
Ubi Kayu Cassava	kg	3.65	3.50	4.00
Ubi Keledek Sweet Potato	kg	5.30	-	-
Halia : Tempatan/ Local	kg	12.03	13.64	16.36
Ginger : Import	kg	8.21	12.52	12.38
Limau Nipis Lime	kg	7.86	8.50	8.40
Limau Kasturi Lime	kg	7.61	8.60	8.08
Bawang Besar : Holland	kg	4.91	5.93	6.07
Onion : India	kg	4.71	4.68	6.92
Bawang Kecil : Merah India/ Red India	kg	8.87	8.61	9.74
Shallot : Merah Kecil/ Shallot	kg	8.11	8.28	9.52
Bawang Putih Garlic	kg	9.36	10.44	12.72

Jadual 7 : Harga Purata bagi Item Pertanian Terpilih, Malaysia, 2020-2024 (samb.)

Table 7 : Average Price of Selected Agricultural Item, Malaysia, 2022-2024 (cont'd)

(RM)

Item Pertanian Terpilih Selected Agricultural Item		Unit	2022	2023	2024
Daging Lembu :	Tempatan/ Local	kg	36.97	37.90	37.84
<i>Beef</i>	Australia	kg	31.81	33.11	31.96
Daging Kambing/ Bebiri :	Peha, Tempatan	kg	42.55	43.49	42.20
<i>Mutton</i>					
Daging Babi :	Isi & Lemak	kg	28.15	36.36	37.24
<i>Pork</i>	Peha	kg	22.40	29.62	31.29
Daging Ayam		kg	9.82	10.28	10.36
<i>Chicken Meat</i>					
Daging Itik		kg	17.54	20.83	19.62
<i>Duck Meat</i>					
Telur :	Gred/ Grade A	10 biji/ each	4.57	4.70	4.63
<i>Egg</i>	Gred/ Grade B	10 biji/ each	4.36	4.53	4.49
	Gred/ Grade C	10 biji/ each	4.17	4.33	4.22
Susu Segar, UHT		liter/ litre	7.51	8.09	8.22
<i>Fresh Milk, UHT</i>					
Udang :	3-6 cm	kg	19.34	19.83	20.80
<i>Shrimp</i>	8-12 cm	kg	34.14	34.00	32.45
	13-15 cm	kg	45.02	44.52	38.50
Tuna :	Tongkol Hitam/ Longtail Tuna, Black	kg	13.59	13.82	13.26
<i>Tuna</i>	Tongkol Putih/ Longtail Tuna, White	kg	12.64	12.79	12.31
Mackerel :	Kembong/ Indian Mackerel	kg	16.75	16.99	16.33
	Pelaling/ Indian Mackerel	kg	14.11	15.32	13.78
	Tenggiri, Batang/ Narrow-barred Spanish Mackerel	kg	35.32	37.03	35.57
	Tenggiri, Papan/ Spotted Spanish Mackerel	kg	29.66	31.81	31.00
Ketam		kg	32.69	33.43	32.95
<i>Crab</i>					
Sotong (10-12 sm)		kg	30.83	31.23	30.89
<i>Cuttlefish (10-12 cm)</i>					
Tilapia :	Hitam/ Black	kg	9.89	9.76	10.08
<i>Tilapia</i>	Merah/ Red	kg	15.96	16.86	16.88
Selayang		kg	12.03	12.19	11.65
<i>Sardine</i>					
Cencaru		kg	11.08	11.41	10.85
<i>Torpedo Scad</i>					
Merah		kg	37.44	38.88	37.44
<i>Snapper (fish)</i>					
Bawal :	Hitam/ Black	kg	28.86	29.78	27.23
<i>Pomfret</i>	Putih/ White	kg	38.16	41.27	38.68
Keli :	6-8 ekor sekilogram	kg	9.07	10.26	10.19
<i>Freshwater Catfish</i>	4-6 ekor sekilogram	kg	11.50	12.12	10.82
Pari		kg	25.04	25.64	25.73
<i>Stingray</i>					

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 8 : Bilangan Penduduk mengikut Negeri, Malaysia, 2022-2024*Table 8 : Number of Populations by State, Malaysia, 2022-2024*

Negeri State	2022	2023	2024
	('000)		
Malaysia	32,698.1	33,401.8	34,052.1
Johor	4,028.3	4,107.2	4,184.4
Kedah	2,163.1	2,189.3	2,217.1
Kelantan	1,830.6	1,859.8	1,887.9
Melaka	1,008.6	1,028.3	1,046.7
Negeri Sembilan	1,207.9	1,224.9	1,239.5
Pahang	1,614.3	1,643.2	1,667.7
Pulau Pinang	1,740.9	1,772.6	1,800.5
Perak	2,514.4	2,541.2	2,569.4
Perlis	289.8	293.1	296.8
Selangor	7,050.3	7,209.7	7,362.7
Terengganu	1,186.6	1,210.0	1,231.5
Sabah	3,414.9	3,596.7	3,742.0
Sarawak	2,473.5	2,502.3	2,517.5
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	1,961.2	2,005.7	2,067.5
W.P. Labuan	96.9	99.0	100.8
W.P. Putrajaya	117.0	118.8	120.3

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



NOTA
TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL
NOTES

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank

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 60 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.
- 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/ kasturi	-	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 70 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.

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

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

- 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 2021 hingga 2022 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) is a 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 was included in 2011 publication while fisheries in 2012. For this publication, 60 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 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 direct impact on consumers. In addition, the selection of items is also based on the food group items that are mostly spent from a finding of the Household Expenditure Survey.
- 2.4 The coverage of commodities depends on the availability and stability of data for production, imports & exports data.

3. Source of data

- 3.1 Data on production for selected crops, livestock and fisheries commodities obtained from:
 - Department of Agriculture Malaysia;
 - Department of Veterinary Services; and
 - Department of Fisheries Malaysia.
- 3.2 Data imports and exports are obtained from the information system of the Royal Malaysian Customs Department and are being 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.
- 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 are used 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.
- 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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 stock¹** 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

= Total net supply - (Seed + Feed + Loss + Processing)

Total net supply

= (Production + Import $\pm$ Stocks) - 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 70 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.

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.

5.5 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.

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

PENERBITAN INI BOLEH JUGA DIPEROLEHI DI JABATAN PERANGKAAAN NEGERI SEPerti BERIKUT
THIS PUBLICATION IS ALSO AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS:

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Johor,
Tingkat 14, Menara Tabung Haji,
Jalan Air Molek,
80000 Johor Bahru, Johor.
Tel : 07 - 225 3700
Faks : 07 - 224 9972
E-mel : jpjohor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kedah,
Aras 1, Zon C, Wisma Persekutuan,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,
Bandar Muadzam Shah,
06550 Anak Bukit, Alor Setar, Kedah
Tel : 04 - 700 1240
Faks : 04 - 733 8412
E-mel : jpkedah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Kelantan,
Tingkat 8, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Bayam,
15514 Kota Bharu, Kelantan.
Tel : 09 - 7419449
Faks : 09 - 7482142
E-mel : jpkelantan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Melaka,
Aras 7 & 8, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan MITC, Hang Tuah Jaya,
75450 Ayer Keroh, Melaka.
Tel : 06 - 252 2725
Faks : 06 - 252 2711
E-mel : jpmelaka@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sembilan,
Tingkat 12, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Dato' Abdul Kadir,
70000 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan.
Tel : 06 - 765 5000
Faks : 06 - 765 5002
E-mel : jpnsembilan@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pahang,
Tingkat 7, Bangunan Persekutuan,
Jalan Gambut,
25000 Kuantan, Pahang.
Tel : 09 - 516 3931/7
Faks : 09 - 514 4636
E-mel : jppahang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Pulau Pinang,
Tingkat 6, Bangunan Persekutuan,
10400, Jalan Anson,
Pulau Pinang.
Tel : 04 - 226 6244
Faks : 04 - 229 9499
E-mel : jpppinang@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perak,
Tingkat 3, Blok A, Bangunan Persekutuan Ipoh,
Jalan Dato' Seri Ahmad Said (Greentown)
30450 Ipoh, Perak
Tel : 05 - 255 4963
Faks : 05 - 255 1073
E-mel : jpperak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Perlis,
Tingkat 1, Bangunan Perodua Kangar,
No. 2, Persiaran Jubli Perak,
01000 Kangar,
Perlis
Tel : 04 - 976 7381
Faks : 04 - 976 8950
E-mel : jpperlis@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Selangor,
Tingkat 9, Bangunan Darul Ehsan,
Jalan Indah, Seksyen 14,
40000 Shah Alam, Selangor
Tel : 03 - 5515 0200
Faks : 03 - 5518 0408
E-mel : jpselangor@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Terengganu,
Tingkat 9, Wisma Persekutuan,
Jalan Sultan Ismail,
20200 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.
Tel : 09 - 622 3062
Faks : 09 - 622 9659
E-mel : jpterengganu@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sabah,
Tingkat 1-3, Blok C, Kompleks Pentadbiran
Kerajaan Persekutuan Sabah, Jalan UMS,
Beg Berkunci No. 2046, 88999 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Tel : 088 - 484 602
Faks : 088 - 484 659
E-mel : jpsabah@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Negeri Sarawak,
Tingkat 7 & 8, Bangunan Tun Datuk Patinggi
Tuanku Haji Bujang, Jalan Simpang Tiga,
93514 Kuching, Sarawak.
Tel : 082 - 240 287
Faks : 082 - 242 609
E-mel : jpsarawak@stats.gov.my

Pengarah,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia Wilayah Persekutuan,
Tingkat 14 & 15, Wisma Sime Darby,
Jalan Raja Laut, 50350 Kuala Lumpur.
Tel : 03 - 2267 2400
Faks : 03 - 2274 5075
E-mel : jpwpl@stats.gov.my

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong
This page is deliberately left blank