



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

B//23

BANCI EKONOMI ECONOMIC CENSUS 2023



STATISTIK HALAL
HALAL STATISTICS

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



**KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA**

BANCI EKONOMI *ECONOMIC CENSUS*

2023

STATISTIK HALAL *HALAL STATISTICS*

Pemakluman

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 198 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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

Announcement

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life.' Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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

**JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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Penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023 Statistik Halal memaparkan statistik utama bagi tahun rujukan 2022. Ia merangkumi aktiviti ekonomi dalam sektor Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian. Statistik ini diperoleh daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 yang meliputi semua pertubuhan yang dikelaskan di bawah Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, selaras dengan International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. Banci terdahulu dijalankan pada tahun 2016 bagi tahun rujukan 2015.

Statistik utama yang berkaitan dengan bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantara, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah, dan nilai harta tetap dilaporkan dalam penerbitan ini. Data tersebut boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik, pihak swasta serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sorotan utama statistik halal, diikuti dengan bahagian kedua yang mengandungi ringkasan penemuan berkaitan Statistik Halal. Seterusnya, bahagian ketiga mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci. Manakala bahagian keempat merangkumi aspek teknikal termasuk skop dan liputan, konsep dan definisi serta penjelasan berkaitan pemboleh ubah utama.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang telah membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan untuk penambahbaikan laporan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
Ogos 2025



PREFACE

The Economic Census 2023 Halal Statistics presents the principal statistics for the reference year 2022. It covers economic activities in the Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture sectors. These statistics were obtained from the Economic Census 2023, which includes all establishments classified under the Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Version 1.0, following the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Revision 4, 2008. The previous census was conducted in 2016, for the reference year of 2015.

Principal statistics related to the number of establishments, value of gross output, value of intermediate input, value added, number of persons engaged, salaries & wages and value of fixed assets are reported in this publication. The data can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and policy formulations, economic analysis, projections and business development planning.

The publication is divided into four parts. The first part presents the main highlights of Halal Statistics, followed by the second part, which provides a summary of the findings related to Halal Statistics. The third part contains detailed statistical tables, while the fourth part covers technical aspects, including scope and coverage, concepts and definitions, as well as explanations of the key variables.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all parties who have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Every feedback and suggestion towards improving future reports is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
August 2025

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The background image is a stylized, painterly illustration of a port scene at sunset. A large cargo ship is docked at a pier, with a large gantry crane positioned over its deck. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of orange, pink, and purple. The water in the foreground reflects the warm light of the setting sun. In the lower left, a smaller tugboat is visible. The overall mood is serene and industrial.

SOROTAN UTAMA *MAIN HIGHLIGHTS*

STATISTIK UTAMA HALAL

BILANGAN
PERTUBUHAN
BERSTATUS HALAL



2022: 12,424
2015: 6,130

BILANGAN
PEKERJA



2022: 610,672 orang
2015: 342,893 orang

NILAI OUTPUT
KASAR



2022: RM417.2 bilion
2015: RM207.4 bilion

GAJI & UPAH



2022: RM25.1 bilion
2015: RM10.2 bilion

NILAI INPUT
PERANTARAAN



2022: RM319.0 bilion
2015: RM65.3 bilion

BILANGAN
PERTUBUHAN
WANITA



2022: 1,285
2015: 660

NILAI DITAMBAH



2022: RM98.2 bilion
2015: RM42.1 bilion

PERUSAHAAN
MIKRO, KECIL &
SEDERHANA



2022: 7,748 pertubuhan

NILAI HARTA
TETAP



2022: RM105.9 bilion
2015: RM60.5 bilion

Nota:

Liputan BE 2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

Sumber: Banci Ekonomi 2023, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF HALAL

NUMBER OF
HALAL
ESTABLISHMENTS



2022: 12,424
2015: 6,130

NUMBER OF
PERSON
ENGAGED



2022: 610,672 persons
2015: 342,893 persons

VALUE OF
GROSS OUTPUT



2022: RM417.2 billion
2015: RM207.4 billion

SALARIES &
WAGES



2022: RM25.1 billion
2015: RM10.2 billion

VALUE OF
INTERMEDIATE
INPUT



2022: RM319.0 billion
2015: RM65.3 billion

NUMBER OF
WOMAN-OWNED
ESTABLISHMENTS



2022: 1,285
2015: 660

VALUE ADDED



2022: RM98.2 billion
2015: RM42.1 billion

MICRO, SMALL &
MEDIUM
ENTERPRISES



2022: 7,748 establishments

VALUE OF FIXED
ASSETS



2022: RM105.9 billion
2015: RM60.5 billion

Nota:

The coverage of BE2023 included the Agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include Agriculture sector

Source: 2023 Economic Census, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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STATISTIK HALAL

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

BANCI EKONOMI 2023

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1. PENGENALAN

Tahun 2022 adalah tahun yang penuh dengan cabaran dan ketidaktentuan, dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti kenaikan inflasi, konflik geopolitik, kenaikan kadar faedah dan ketidaktentuan pasaran kewangan. Walaupun menghadapi ketidaktentuan global, Malaysia mencatat prestasi ekonomi yang kukuh pada tahun 2022 dengan kadar pertumbuhan sebanyak 8.9 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh permintaan domestik yang kukuh, prestasi eksport yang memberangsangkan serta dasar kerajaan yang menyokong. Namun begitu, negara terus berdepan pelbagai cabaran seperti inflasi, gangguan rantai bekalan dan ketidakstabilan pasaran, yang memerlukan campur tangan dasar yang strategik dan dirancang dengan teliti.

Seiring dengan peredaran masa, kerajaan giat merangka pelaksanaan dasar dan program ke arah pembangunan sosioekonomi negara yang mampan serta mengadakan pelbagai inisiatif dan program bagi membangunkan serta mempromosi pensijilan halal di Malaysia. Pensijilan Halal di Malaysia bermula seawal tahun 1965 yang dimulakan oleh Jabatan Agama Islam Selangor (JAIS) sebelum Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) mengeluarkan surat pertama pengesahan halal pada tahun 1974 bagi produk makanan dan minuman yang mematuhi syarak. Seterusnya pada tahun 1994, Kerajaan memutuskan agar pengesahan dan pensijilan Halal di Malaysia diberikan dalam bentuk sijil berserta logo yang seragam oleh JAKIM. Dalam usaha meletakkan Malaysia kearah negara yang paling berdaya saing menerajui industri halal global, *Halal Development Cooperation* (HDC) juga telah ditubuhkan pada 2006 dibawah Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri (MITI). Dasar Halal Negara 2025-2035 pula dibangunkan sebagai strategi jangka panjang pembangunan halal negara. Malaysia sebagai hab Halal Global telah menyumbang sebanyak RM61.8 bilion produk halal iaitu lebih kurang 4.1% daripada jumlah eksport negara sebagai strategi jangka panjang.

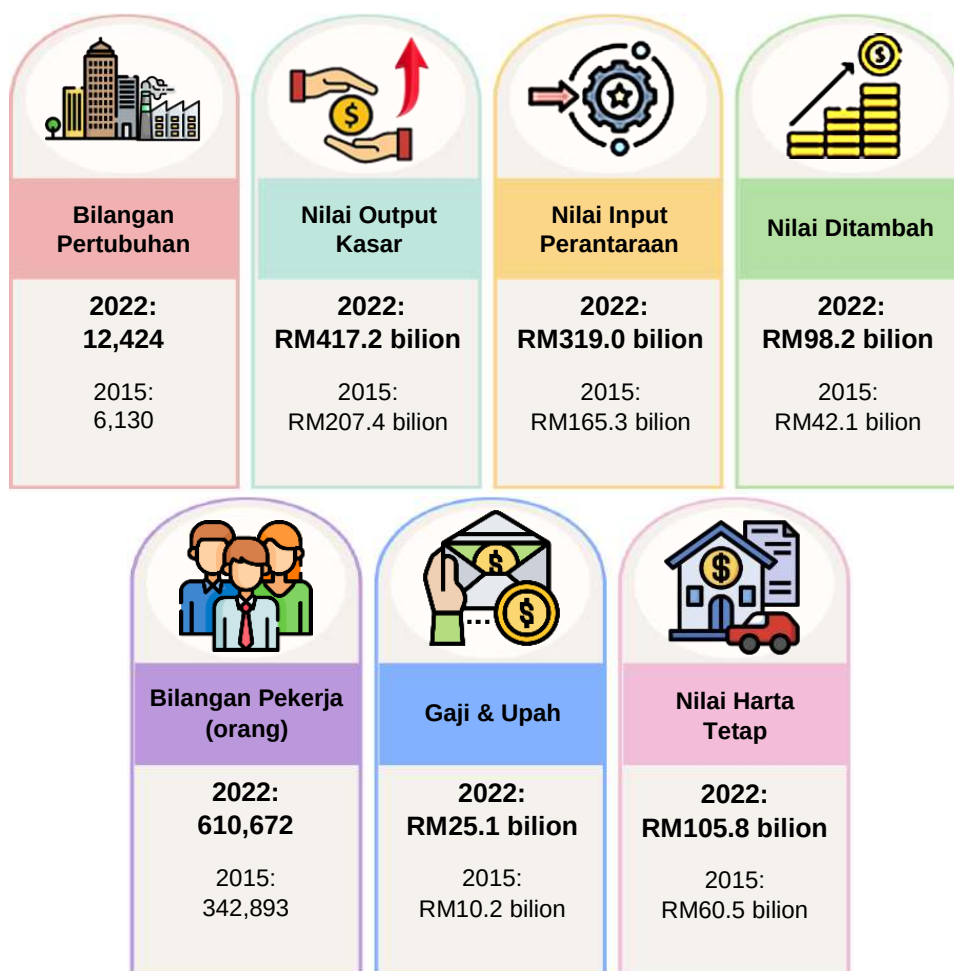
DOSM telah melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2023 bertujuan untuk mendapatkan maklumat yang lebih terperinci mengenai prestasi dan struktur ekonomi, sekaligus meningkatkan pemahaman tentang keadaan ekonomi negara. Data yang dikumpul menjadi asas penting kepada kerajaan, penggubal dasar dan penyelidik untuk membuat keputusan berasaskan maklumat dan membangunkan strategi yang berkesan untuk pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Antara maklumat yang dikumpul dalam banci ini merangkumi profil pertumbuhan yang mematuhi periktirafan halal di Malaysia atau antarabangsa.

2. STATISTIK HALAL

Penerbitan ini membentangkan penemuan Statistik Halal Malaysia berdasarkan maklumat Banci Ekonomi 2023. Statistik utama seperti bilangan pertubuhan, nilai output kasar, nilai input perantaraan, nilai ditambah, bilangan pekerja, gaji & upah yang dibayar, nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki, pemilikan wanita dan eksport produk halal serta pengkelasan barangan turut dipaparkan di dalam laporan ini. Statistik Halal 2022 merangkumi tiga sektor utama iaitu Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian.

Berdasarkan dapatan Banci Ekonomi 2023, terdapat 12,424 pertubuhan berstatus halal. Nilai output kasar dan nilai input perantaraan masing-masing merekodkan RM417.2 bilion dan RM319.0 bilion. Nilai ditambah pula merekodkan RM98.2 bilion. Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam pertubuhan berstatus halal adalah 610,672 orang dengan gaji & upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM25.1 bilion. Nilai harta tetap pertubuhan berstatus halal pula merekodkan RM105.8 bilion.

Paparan 1: Perangkaan Utama Statistik Halal Malaysia, 2015 dan 2022



Nota:

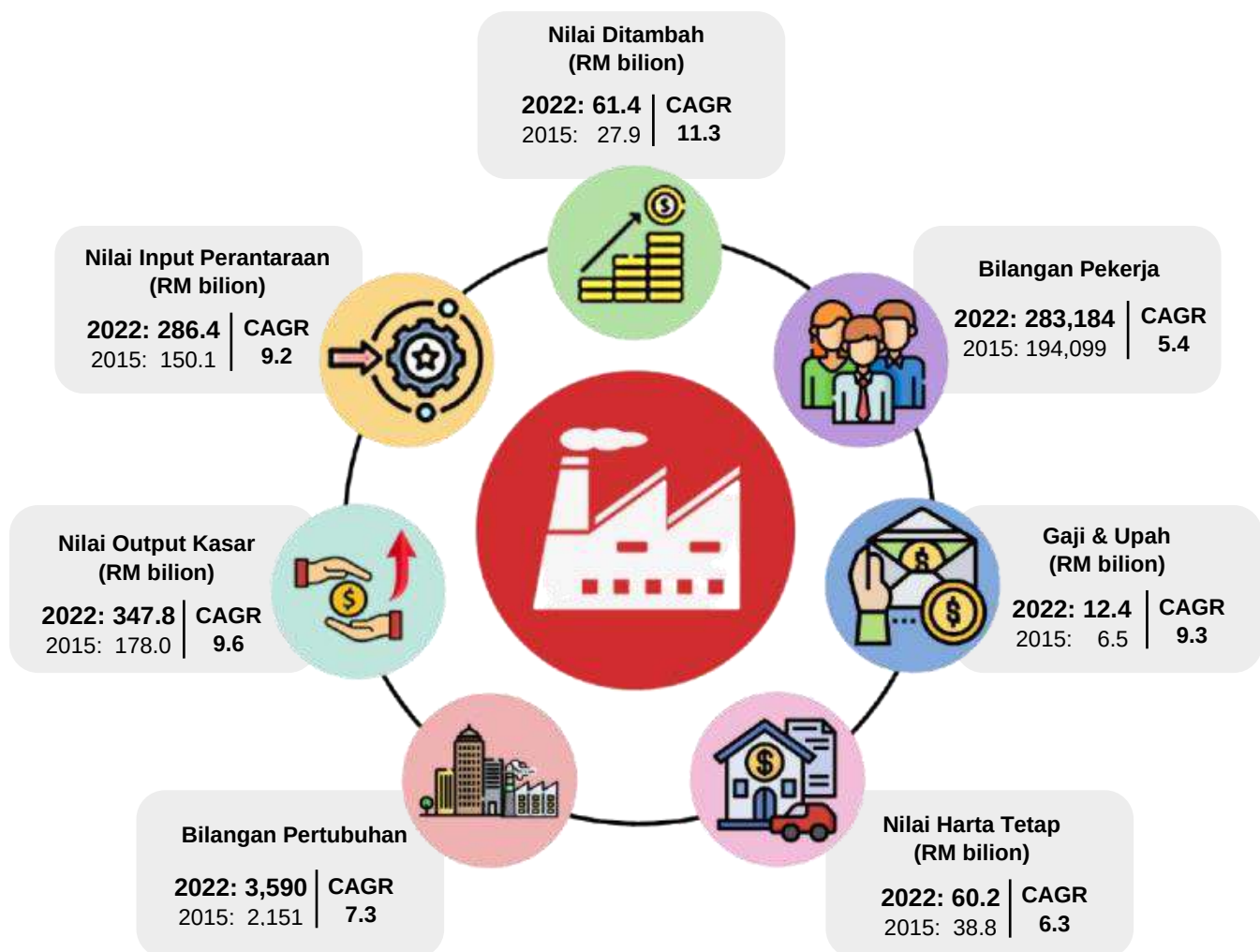
Liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

2.1 STATISTIK HALAL SEKTOR PEMBUATAN

Pada tahun 2022, sebanyak 3,590 pertubuhan berstatus halal telah beroperasi dalam sektor Pembuatan berbanding 2,151 (tahun 2015) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 7.3 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, nilai output kasar sebanyak RM347.8 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM178.0 bilion pada tahun 2015 dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 9.6 peratus menghasilkan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM61.4 bilion pada tahun 2022.

Sektor ini juga mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bilangan pekerja sebanyak 5.4 peratus iaitu 283,184 orang pada 2022 berbanding 194,099 orang pada 2015. Sementara itu, jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar dalam sektor ini adalah RM12.4 bilion berbanding RM6.5 bilion pada 2015.

Paparan 2: Perangkaan Utama Statistik Halal Sektor Pembuatan, 2015 dan 2022

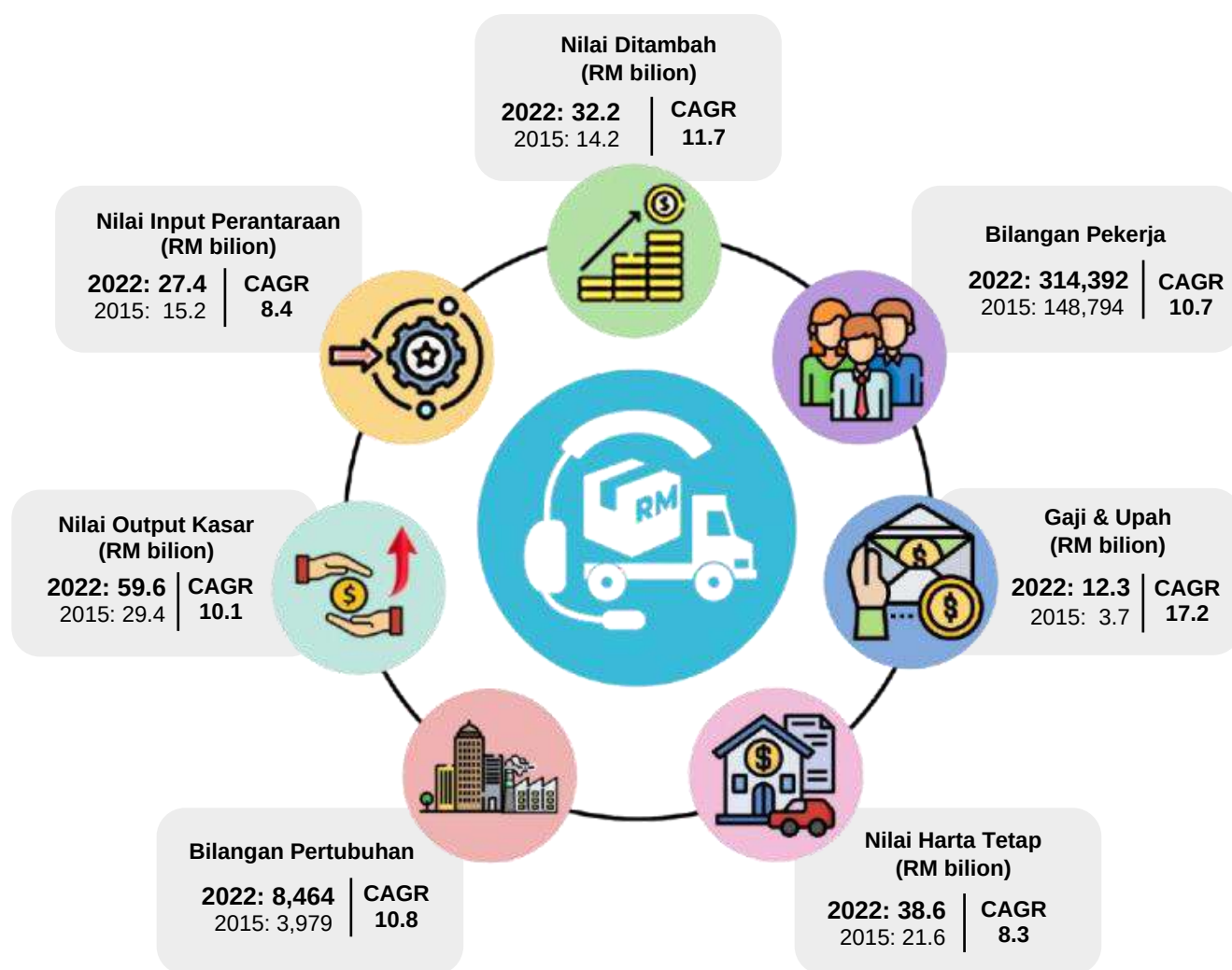


2.2 STATISTIK HALAL SEKTOR PERKHIDMATAN

Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan jumlah pertubuhan berstatus halal sebanyak 8,464 pertubuhan pada 2022 berbanding 3,979 pertubuhan pada 2015 yang menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 10.8 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, nilai output kasar mencatatkan kenaikan sehingga RM59.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM29.4 bilion (2015) dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 10.1 peratus. Nilai ditambah adalah RM32.2 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM14.2 bilion (2015) dengan kadar pertumbuhan 11.7 peratus.

Sektor ini juga mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bilangan pekerja sebanyak 10.7 peratus (2022: 314,392) berbanding 148,794 pekerja pada tahun 2015. Sementara itu, jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar pada tahun 2022 adalah RM12.3 bilion berbanding RM3.7 bilion pada tahun 2015.

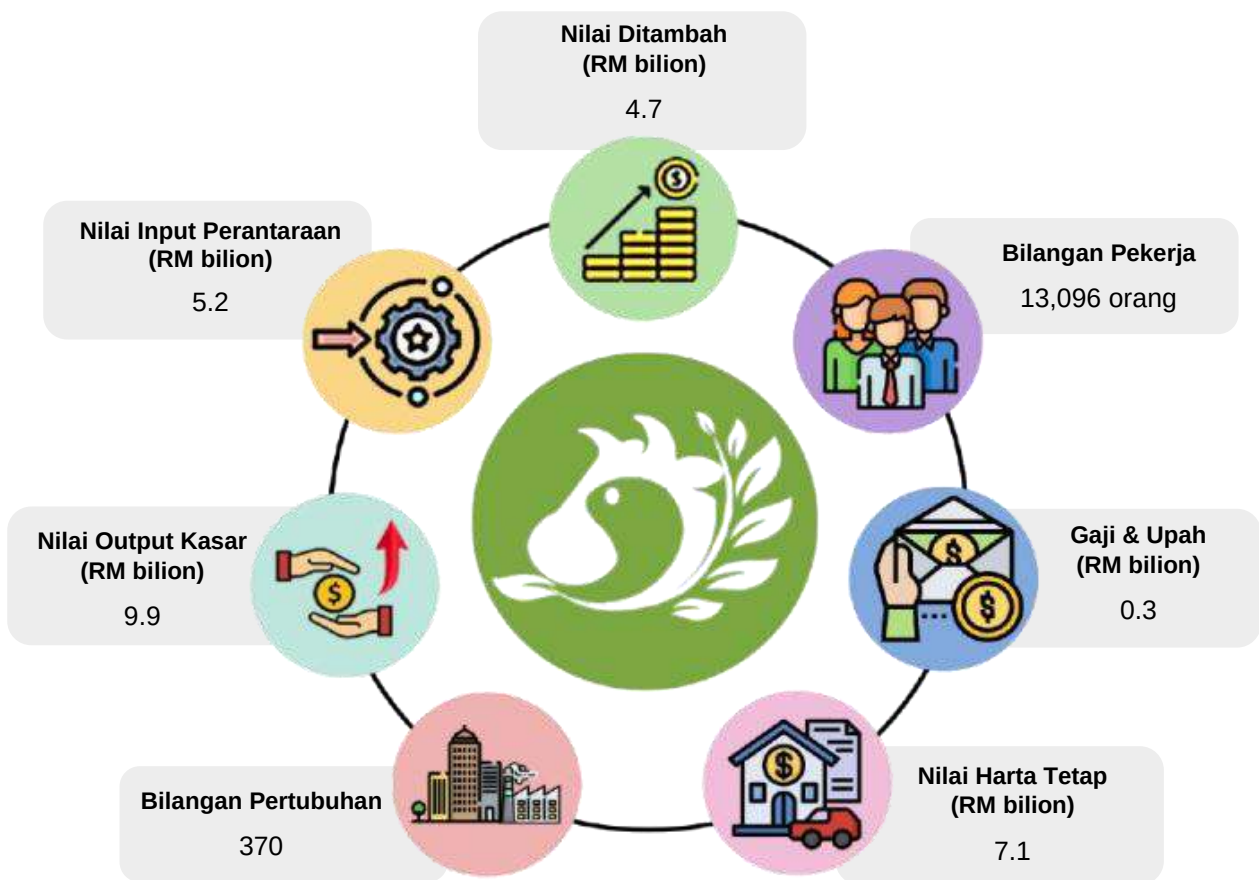
Paparan 3: Perangkaan Utama Statistik Halal Sektor Perkhidmatan, 2015 dan 2022



2.3 STATISTIK HALAL SEKTOR PERTANIAN

Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus halal dalam sektor Pertanian pada 2022 adalah 370 pertubuhan. Nilai output kasar dan nilai ditambah masing-masing mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM9.9 bilion dan RM4.7 bilion. Dari segi bilangan pekerja, seramai 13,096 orang telah direkodkan pada 2022 dengan jumlah gaji & upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM345.2 juta.

Paparan 4: Perangkaan Utama Statistik Halal Sektor Pertanian, 2022



3. BILANGAN PERTUBUHAN BERSTATUS HALAL MENGIKUT NEGERI DAN SEKTOR

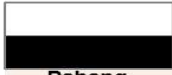
Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi berstatus halal adalah di Selangor sebanyak 3,404 pertubuhan. Ini diikuti Johor (1,417 pertubuhan), W.P Kuala Lumpur (1,126 pertubuhan) dan Perak (1,039 pertubuhan). Bilangan pertubuhan bagi negeri lain adalah seperti di **Paparan 5**.

Selangor merekodkan bilangan pertubuhan halal tertinggi dalam sektor Pembuatan pada tahun 2022 dengan 825 pertubuhan (23.0%), diikuti oleh Johor (588 pertubuhan, 16.4%), Perak (379 pertubuhan, 10.6%) dan Pulau Pinang (358 pertubuhan, 10.0%). Secara keseluruhan, empat negeri ini menyumbang 60.0 peratus daripada jumlah pertubuhan halal sektor Pembuatan.

Bagi sektor Perkhidmatan pula, Selangor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 2,533 pertubuhan dengan 29.9 peratus daripada jumlah pertubuhan berstatus halal. Dua negeri yang turut menyumbang ialah W.P. Kuala Lumpur sebanyak 1,057 pertubuhan (12.5%), dan Johor sebanyak 754 pertubuhan (8.9%).

Manakala bagi sektor Pertanian, Johor mencatatkan bilangan pertubuhan tertinggi pada tahun 2022 sebanyak 75 pertubuhan atau 20.3 peratus daripada jumlah pertubuhan berstatus halal. Dua negeri lain yang turut menyumbang ialah Sabah (63 pertubuhan, 17.0%) dan Selangor (46 pertubuhan, 12.4%).

Paparan 5: Bilangan Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Negeri, 2015 dan 2022

Jumlah							
Malaysia							
	2022: 12,424 2015: 6,130	2022: 3,590 2015: 2,152	2022: 8,464 2015: 3,979	2022: 370			
	2022: 588 2015: 398	2022: 754 2015: 432	2022: 75		2022: 270 2015: 126	2022: 340 2015: 170	2022: 21
	2022: 114 2015: 64	2022: 271 2015: 93	2022: 9		2022: 147 2015: 94	2022: 322 2015: 130	2022: 18
	2022: 110 2015: 78	2022: 317 2015: 133	2022: 13		2022: 164 2015: 65	2022: 469 2015: 141	2022: 27
	2022: 379 2015: 233	2022: 620 2015: 307	2022: 40		2022: 24 2015: 6	2022: 16 2015: 13	2022: ***
	2022: 358 2015: 230	2022: 613 2015: 260	2022: 8		2022: 201 2015: 83	2022: 352 2015: 181	2022: 63
	2022: 230 2015: 85	2022: 535 2015: 231	2022: 40		2022: 825 2015: 549	2022: 2,533 2015: 1,039	2022: 46
	2022: 99 2015: 35	2022: 200 2015: 64	2022: 7		2022: 69 2015: 102	2022: 1,057 2015: 760	2022: -
	2022: 12 2015: 3	2022: 20 2015: 5	2022: 2		2022: - 2015: -	2022: 45 2015: 20	2022: -

Nota:

Liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala

BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

***kurang daripada tiga pertubuhan



sektor Pembuatan



sektor Perkhidmatan



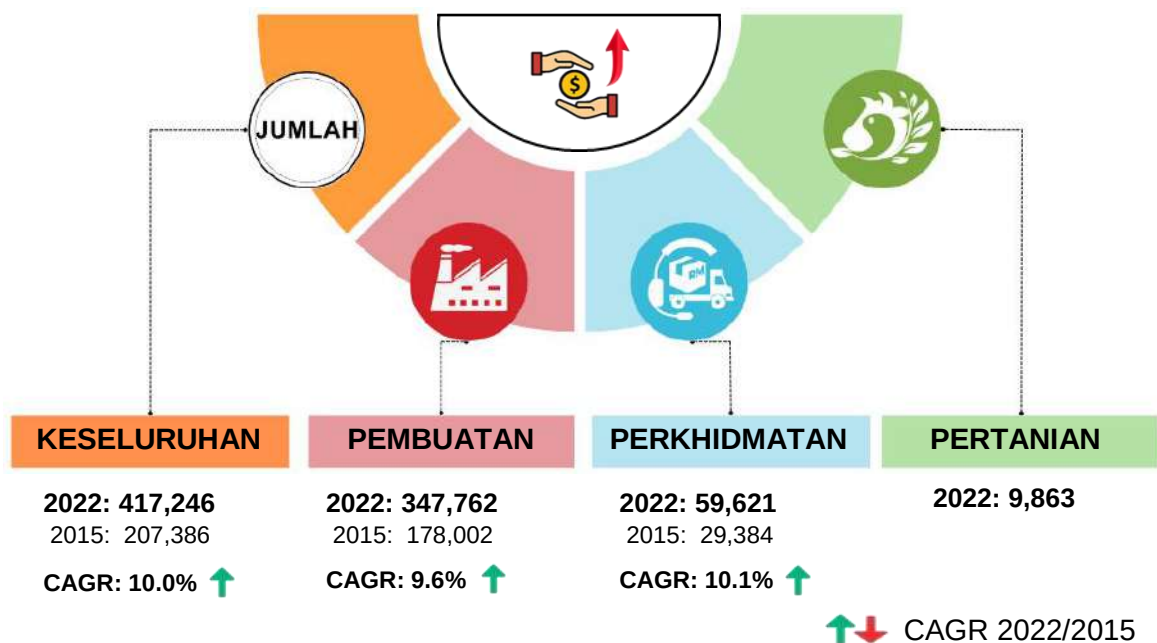
sektor Pertanian

- tiada pertubuhan direkodkan

4. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR MENGIKUT SEKTOR DAN NEGERI

Secara keseluruhannya, nilai output kasar pertubuhan berstatus halal di Malaysia pada tahun 2022 sebanyak RM417.2 bilion berbanding RM207.4 bilion pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang utama kepada nilai output kasar adalah sektor Pembuatan iaitu RM347.8 bilion dengan peningkatan 9.6 peratus antara 2015 dan 2022. Manakala sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang sebanyak RM59.6 bilion dengan peningkatan 10.1 peratus. Nilai output kasar bagi sektor Pertanian pula mencatatkan sebanyak RM9.9 bilion pada tahun 2022.

Paparan 6: Nilai Output Kasar Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Subsektor, 2015 dan 2022 (RM juta)



Nota:

Liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

Selangor kekal sebagai penyumbang utama nilai output kasar bagi sektor Pembuatan pada tahun 2022 sebanyak RM99.6 bilion (28.7%). Ini diikuti oleh Johor dan Pulau Pinang dengan sumbangan kepada nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM98.6 bilion (28.4%) dan RM42.5 bilion (12.2%). Nilai sumbangan ketiga-tiga negeri ini adalah RM240.8 bilion (69.2%).

Bagi sektor Perkhidmatan pula, Selangor menyumbang nilai output kasar tertinggi dalam pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai RM22.5 bilion atau 37.7 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Johor dan W.P Kuala Lumpur dengan nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM13.6 bilion (22.9%) dan RM5.2 bilion (8.7%). Peratusan nilai output kasar ketiga-tiga negeri ini adalah RM41.3 bilion (69.2%).

Manakala bagi sektor Pertanian, Perak merupakan penyumbang utama nilai output kasar pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai RM2.1 bilion atau 21.4 peratus. Ini diikuti oleh Sabah dan Johor dengan sumbangan kepada nilai output kasar masing-masing sebanyak RM1.5 bilion (15.6%) dan RM1.4 bilion (13.8%). Nilai output kasar ketiga-tiga negeri ini adalah RM5.0 bilion (50.8%). Sementara itu, sumbangan bagi negeri-negeri lain adalah seperti di **Paparan 7**.

Paparan 7: Nilai Output Kasar Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Sektor dan Negeri, 2022 (RM juta)

							
 Johor	98.6	13.6	1.4	 Kedah	7.4	0.9	0.6
 Kelantan	2.5	0.8	0.4	 Melaka	9.9	1.2	0.2
 Negeri Sembilan	8.8	1.3	0.2	 Pahang	9.1	1.3	0.6
 Perak	16.6	4.8	2.1	 Perlis	0.5	0.3	0.0
 Pulau Pinang	42.5	3.0	0.0	 Sabah	19.6	1.5	1.5
 Sarawak	17.5	2.0	1.3	 Selangor	99.6	22.5	1.1
 Terengganu	11.0	1.1	0.6	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.4	5.2	-
 W.P. Labuan	1.9	0.2	0.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	-	0.1	-

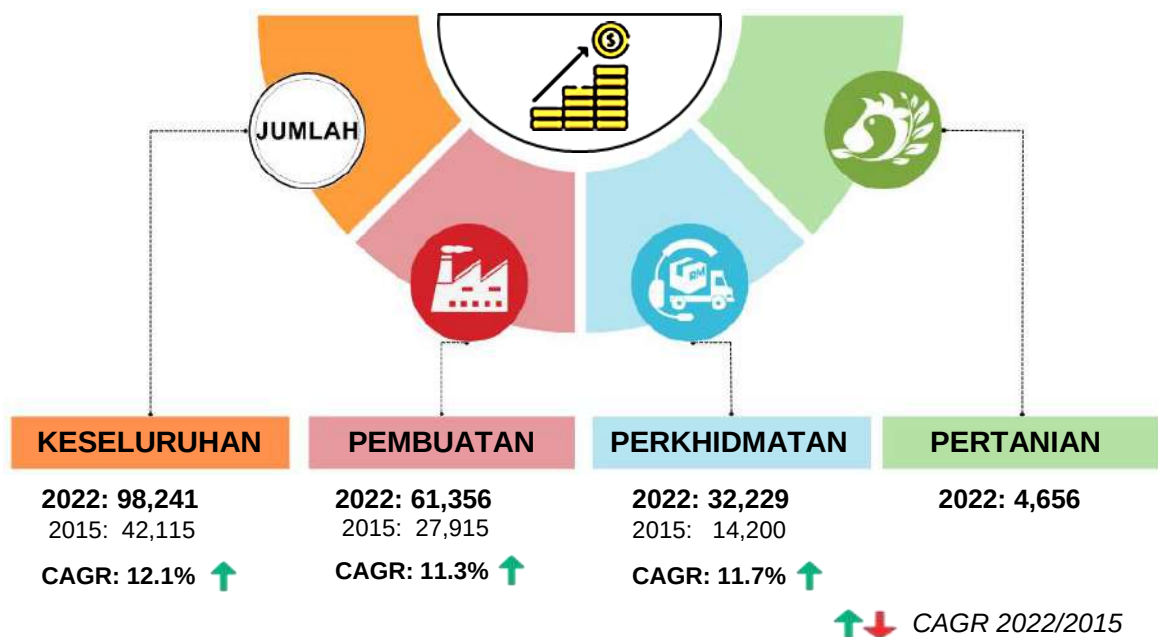
Nota:

-  sektor Pembuatan
-  sektor Perkhidmatan
-  sektor Pertanian

5. NILAI DITAMBAH MENGIKUT SEKTOR DAN NEGERI

Nilai ditambah pada tahun 2022 adalah sebanyak RM98.2 bilion berbanding RM42.1 bilion pada tahun 2015. Penyumbang tertinggi adalah sektor Pembuatan dengan nilai RM61.4 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, RM32.2 bilion dan sektor Pertanian, RM4.7 bilion pada tahun 2022.

Paparan 8: Nilai Ditambah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022 (RM juta)



Nota:
liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

Prestasi nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan Selangor, Johor dan Pulau Pinang sebagai penyumbang utama sektor Pembuatan. Selangor mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM20.5 bilion dengan sumbangan sebanyak 33.4 peratus diikuti Johor (RM14.2 bilion, 23.1%) dan Pulau Pinang (RM4.5 bilion, 7.4%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada sektor Pembuatan secara kolektif ialah RM39.1 bilion (63.9%).

Nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan tiga negeri iaitu Selangor, Johor dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur sebagai penyumbang utama bagi sektor Perkhidmatan. Selangor mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM11.6 bilion dengan sumbangan sebanyak 36.1 peratus, diikuti Johor (RM7.1 bilion, 22.1%) dan W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM3.1 bilion, 9.5 %). Jumlah nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada sektor Perkhidmatan ialah RM21.8 billion (67.8%).

Manakala bagi sektor Pertanian pula, penyumbang utama nilai ditambah mengikut negeri pada tahun 2022 ialah Johor, Sabah dan Perak. Johor mencatatkan nilai ditambah tertinggi iaitu RM835.6 juta dengan sumbangan sebanyak 17.9 peratus, diikuti Sabah (RM705.6 juta, 15.2%) dan Perak (RM680.6 juta, 14.6%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah bagi ketiga-tiga negeri ini kepada sektor Pertanian secara kolektif ialah RM2,221.8 juta (47.7%). Sumbangan nilai ditambah mengikut negeri adalah seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 9**.

Paparan 9: Nilai Ditambah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Sektor dan Negeri, 2022 (RM juta)

							
 Johor	14.2	7.1	0.8	 Kedah	2.0	0.6	0.2
 Kelantan	0.6	0.5	0.3	 Melaka	1.7	0.7	0.0
 Negeri Sembilan	1.7	0.8	0.1	 Pahang	2.6	0.7	0.3
 Perak	3.4	2.9	0.7	 Perlis	0.1	0.1	0.0
 Pulau Pinang	4.5	1.5	0.0	 Sabah	2.5	0.8	0.7
 Sarawak	2.3	1.2	0.6	 Selangor	20.5	11.6	0.5
 Terengganu	3.8	0.5	0.5	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.6	3.1	-
 W.P. Labuan	0.9	0.5	0.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	-	0.1	-

Nota:

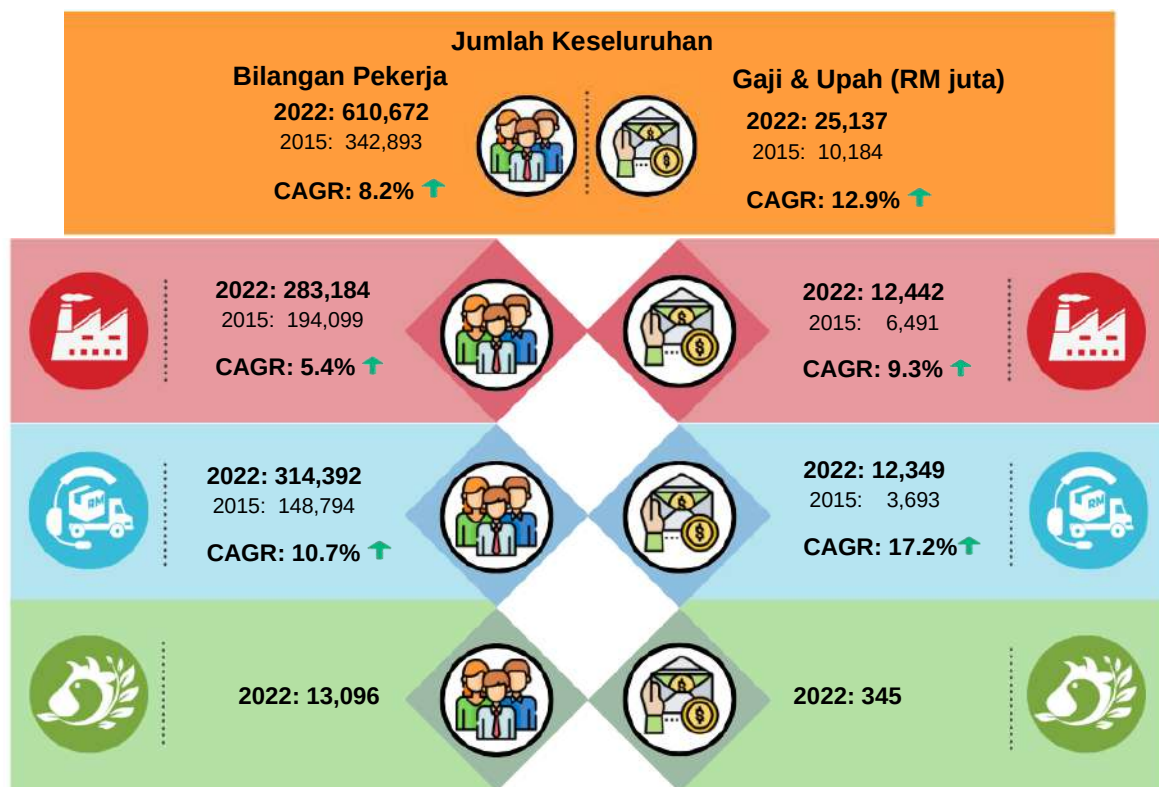
-  sektor Pembuatan
-  sektor Perkhidmatan
-  sektor Pertanian

6. BILANGAN PEKERJA DAN GAJI & UPAH MENGIKUT SEKTOR

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan pekerja pertubuhan berstatus halal seramai 610,672 orang. Sektor Perkhidmatan mempunyai bilangan pekerja tertinggi iaitu 314,392 orang diikuti sektor Pembuatan seramai 283,184 orang dan sektor Pertanian 13,096 orang.

Jumlah gaji & upah yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2022 adalah RM25.1 bilion berbanding RM10.2 bilion pada tahun 2015. Sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan nilai gaji & upah tertinggi iaitu RM12.4 bilion (2015: RM6.5 bilion) diikuti sektor Perkhidmatan, RM12.3 bilion (2015: RM3.7 bilion) dan sektor Pertanian, RM0.3 bilion. Secara purata, setiap pekerja menerima RM3,430 sebulan pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM2,470 pada tahun 2015 (**Paparan 10**).

Paparan 10: Bilangan pekerja dan Gaji & Upah (RM juta) Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Mengikut Sektor, 2015 dan 2022



↑↓ CAGR 2022/2015

Nota:

Liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

- sektor Pembuatan
- sektor Perkhidmatan
- sektor Pertanian

Bilangan pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa adalah 584,620 orang dengan peratus 95.7 peratus. Seramai 14,221 pekerja (2.3%) adalah pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji manakala pekerja bergaji sambilan seramai 11,831 orang (1.9%) (Paparan 11).

Paparan 11: Bilangan Pekerja Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2015 dan 2022

	JUMLAH			
Pemilik Yang Bekerja, Rakan Niaga Yang Aktif Dan Pekerja Keluarga Tidak Bergaji	2022: 14,221 2015: 1,339	2022: 2,551 2015: 800	2022: 11,540 2015: 539	2022: 130 2015: -
Pekerja Sepenuh Masa	2022: 584,620 2015: 311,014	2022: 278,760 2015: 191,852	2022: 293,899 2015: 119,162	2022: 11,961 2015: -
Pekerja Sambilan	2022: 11,831 2015: 30,540	2022: 1,873 2015: 1,447	2022: 8,953 2015: 29,093	2022: 1,005 2015: -
JUMLAH	2022: 610,672 2015: 342,893	2022: 283,184 2015: 194,099	2022: 314,392 2015: 148,794	2022: 13,096 2015: -

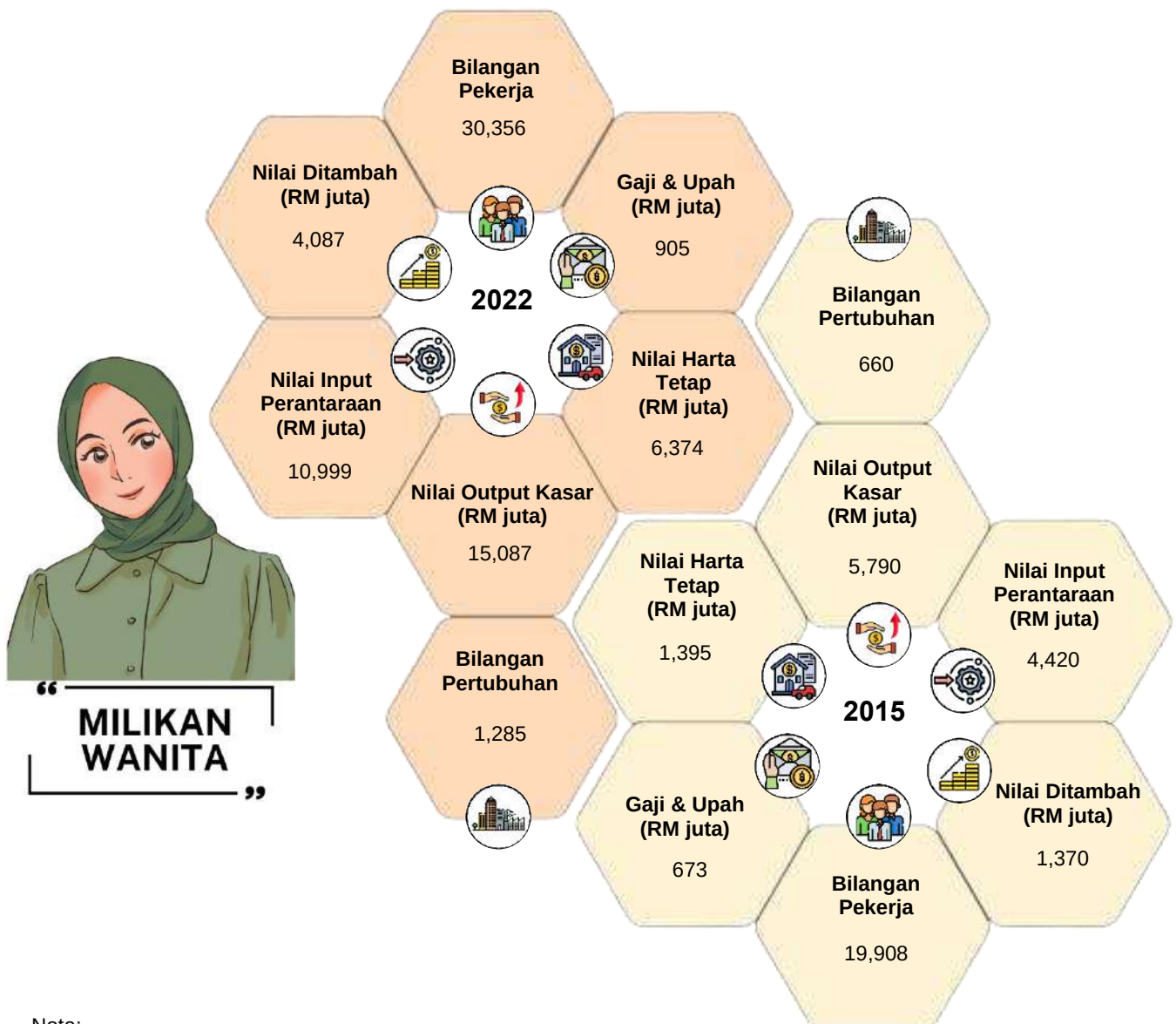
Nota:

-  sektor Pembuatan
-  sektor Perkhidmatan
-  sektor Pertanian

7. PERTUBUHAN MILIKAN WANITA

Pertubuhan berstatus halal milikan wanita adalah sebanyak 1,285 pertubuhan iaitu 10.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan pertubuhan berstatus halal. Nilai output kasar dan nilai input perantaraan yang dijana masing-masing berjumlah RM15.1 bilion (3.6%) dan RM11.0 bilion (3.4%). Nilai ditambah meningkat kepada RM4.1 bilion pada 2022 berbanding RM1.4 bilion pada 2015. Bilangan pekerja yang terlibat dalam pertubuhan berstatus halal milikan wanita adalah 30,356 orang (5.0%) dengan gaji & upah yang dibayar sebanyak RM0.9 bilion (3.6%). Nilai harta tetap yang direkodkan adalah RM6.4 bilion atau 6.0 peratus seperti di **Paparan 12**.

Paparan 12: Statistik Utama bagi Pertubuhan Milikan Wanita Sektor Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian Berstatus Halal, 2015 dan 2022



Nota:
liputan BE2023 meliputi sektor Pertanian manakala BE2016 tidak meliputi sektor Pertanian

8. PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA (PMKS)

Pada tahun 2022, terdapat 7,748 pertubuhan PMKS berstatus halal iaitu 62.4 peratus daripada keseluruhan pertubuhan berstatus halal. Daripada jumlah tersebut, 4,371 pertubuhan (56.4%) terlibat dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, diikuti 3,092 pertubuhan (39.9%) dalam sektor Pembuatan. Selebihnya, 285 pertubuhan (3.7%) terlibat dalam sektor Pertanian. Pertubuhan PMKS menjana output kasar bernilai RM86.7 bilion dan nilai ditambah RM22.8 bilion. Selain itu, bilangan pekerja pertubuhan PMKS adalah sebanyak 241,080 orang dengan nilai gaji & upah RM8.2 bilion. Manakala, nilai harta tetap yang dicatatkan RM24.0 bilion.

Paparan 13: Statistik Utama Bagi Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil & Sederhana (PMKS) Sektor Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian Berstatus Halal, 2022

		JUMLAH			
	Bilangan Pertubuhan	7,748	3,092	4,371	285
	Nilai Output Kasar (RM juta)	86,781	62,751	14,222	9,808
	Nilai Input Perantaraan (RM juta)	63,961	51,313	7,478	5,171
	Nilai Ditambah (RM juta)	22,820	11,438	6,745	4,638
	Bilangan Pekerja	241,080	99,400	128,798	12,882
	Gaji & Upah (RM juta)	8,178	3,040	4,797	341
	Nilai Harta Tetap (RM juta)	23,960	8,723	8,208	7,029

Nota:

-  sektor Pembuatan
-  sektor Perkhidmatan
-  sektor Pertanian



MALAYSIA SEBAGAI KUASA EKONOMI HALAL GLOBAL: MENEROKA PRESTASI EKSPORT PRODUK HALAL

Bahagian Perangkaan
Perdagangan Antarabangsa,
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Malaysia bukan sekadar dikenali sebagai pengeluar produk halal. Negara ini turut menerajui perubahan industri halal global dengan menetapkan piawaian pensijilan yang diiktiraf di peringkat antarabangsa. Pensijilan Halal Malaysia yang dikawal selia oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM) kini menjadi rujukan utama dalam memastikan pematuhan Syariah. Garis panduan yang ketat dan menyeluruh ini bukan sahaja memelihara kesucian prinsip halal, malah turut memperkukuh keyakinan pengguna global terhadap produk yang membawa logo Halal Malaysia.

Kredibiliti piawaian Halal Malaysia telah mendorong pertumbuhan pesat sektor teras industri halal di samping merangsang kemunculan segmen baharu yang lebih progresif. Melalui pendekatan inovatif dan pemerkasaan menyeluruh terhadap ekosistem industri, Malaysia berjaya menarik pelaburan berkualiti tinggi, memperluas

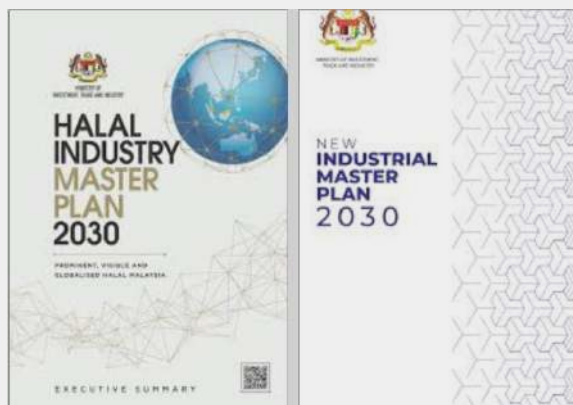
jaringan pasaran, serta mengukuhkan kedudukan sebagai pusat halal terunggul di peringkat serantau dan global. Malaysia kini bukan sahaja menjadi peneraju dalam eksport produk halal malah turut menjadi model rujukan dalam pembangunan industri halal yang kompetitif, mampan dan berintegriti.



Pengiktirafan piawaian Halal Malaysia oleh lebih 40 negara telah mengukuhkan kedudukan negara sebagai penentu aras standard halal di peringkat global. Bagi memastikan kesinambungan prestasi cemerlang ini,

Kerajaan Malaysia melalui Kementerian Perdagangan Antarabangsa dan Industri (MITI) telah melancarkan Pelan Induk Industri Halal Malaysia 2030 (HIMP 2030) pada 23 Mac 2023. HIMP 2030 yang dirangka bersama Perbadanan Pembangunan Halal (HDC) bertujuan memperkukuh ekosistem halal negara merangkumi aspek rantai bekalan, inovasi produk, pemantapan pensijilan serta peluasan pasaran global.

Selari dengan aspirasi HIMP 2030, kerajaan turut menggubal Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030 (NIMP 2030) yang berfokus kepada transformasi industri negara melalui peningkatan kapasiti pengeluaran berteknologi tinggi, penerapan prinsip kelestarian alam sekitar (ESG) dan pemerkasaan perusahaan tempatan dalam rantai bekalan global. NIMP 2030 berfungsi sebagai pelengkap kepada HIMP 2030 dalam memperkukuh keupayaan sektor halal Malaysia untuk bersaing di peringkat antarabangsa.



Negara-negara ekonomi utama seperti Jepun, Korea Selatan dan China telah menjadikan piawaian Halal Malaysia sebagai rujukan dalam membina rangka kerja halal domestik mereka, khususnya dalam memenuhi permintaan pasaran halal global yang semakin berkembang. Keupayaan Malaysia mengintegrasikan kehendak

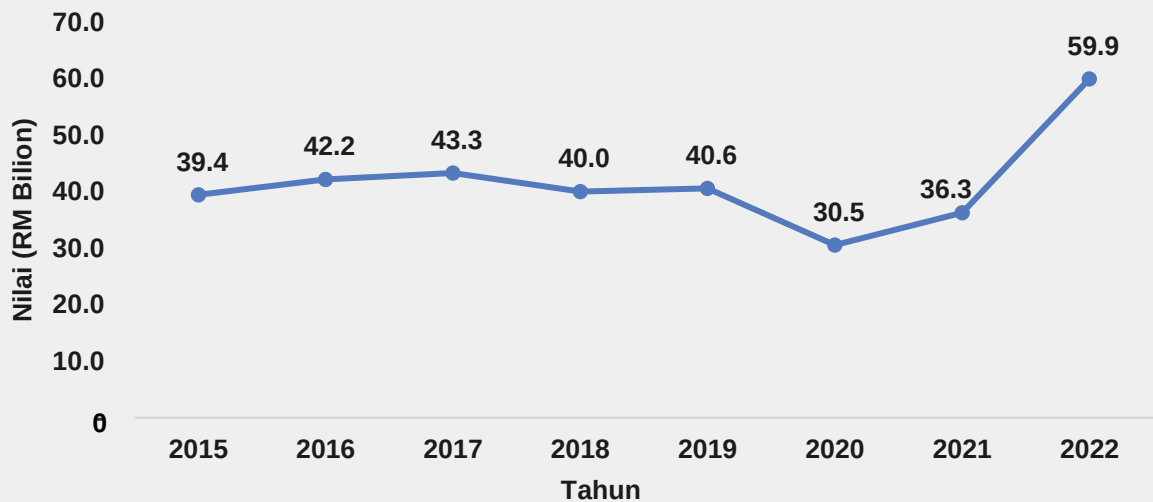
Syariah dengan keperluan industri moden telah menjadikan Pensijilan Halal Malaysia sebagai penanda aras utama di peringkat global.

Gabungan hala tuju strategik menerusi HIMP 2030 dan NIMP 2030 menjadi landasan utama bagi Malaysia dalam mengukuhkan kedudukan sebagai peneraju eksport halal dunia. Dasar yang mantap, infrastruktur halal yang komprehensif, serta kolaborasi erat antara sektor awam dan swasta terus memperkukuh kedudukan negara. Malaysia kini berada pada posisi yang kukuh untuk merealisasikan aspirasi sebagai hab halal global yang inovatif, kompetitif dan diyakini.

Perkembangan Eksport Produk Halal Malaysia

Nilai eksport produk Halal Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan memberangsangkan dalam tempoh lapan tahun, apabila meningkat daripada RM39.4 bilion pada 2015 kepada RM59.9 bilion pada 2022. Trend peningkatan ini menggambarkan keyakinan berterusan pasaran global terhadap standard Halal Malaysia yang diiktiraf dunia, disokong oleh strategi penembusan pasaran yang lebih dinamik. Malaysia bukan sahaja berjaya mengekalkan kedudukannya sebagai pengeksport utama malah terus memperkukuh peranannya sebagai peneraju dalam membentuk hala tuju industri Halal global.

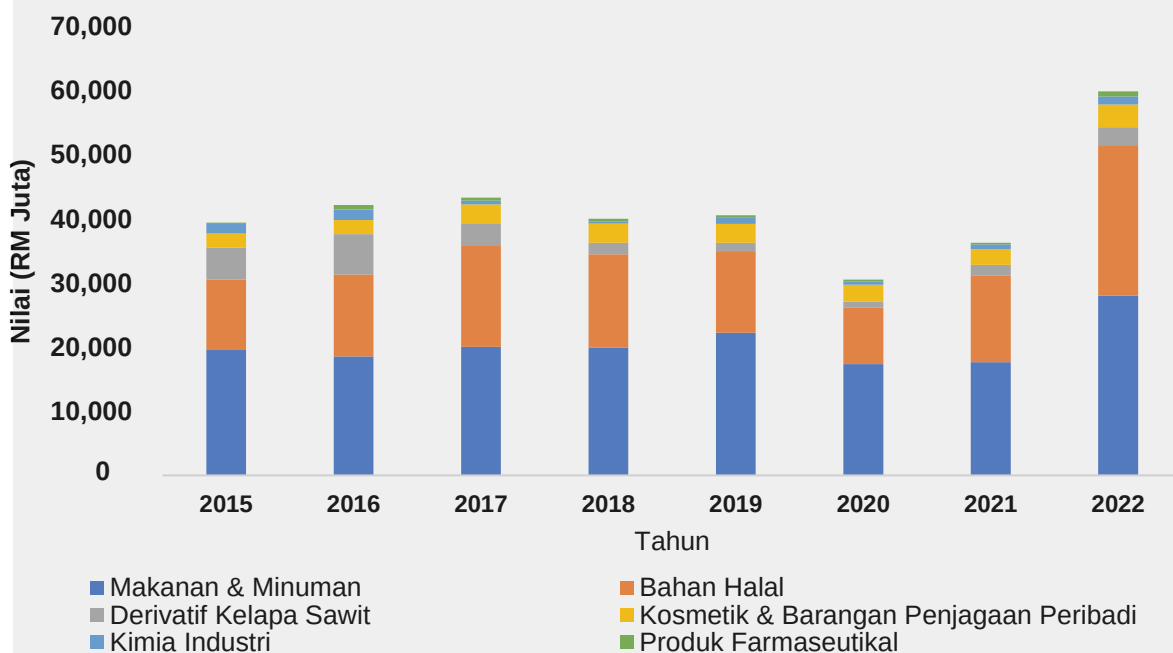
Carta 1: Jumlah Eksport Porduk Halal Malaysia, 2015 hingga 2022



Pada tahun 2022, nilai eksport barangan Halal bagi kebanyakan pengkelasan barangan telah menunjukkan peningkatan ketara berbanding 2015. Peningkatan tertinggi dicatatkan oleh produk Farmaseutikal dengan kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

21.6%, diikuti oleh Bahan Halal (10.8%) serta Kosmetik dan Barangan Penjagaan Peribadi (6.9%). Walau bagaimanapun, derivatif Kelapa Sawit (-8.3%) dan Kimia Industri (-2.4%) mencatatkan penurunan dalam tempoh yang sama.

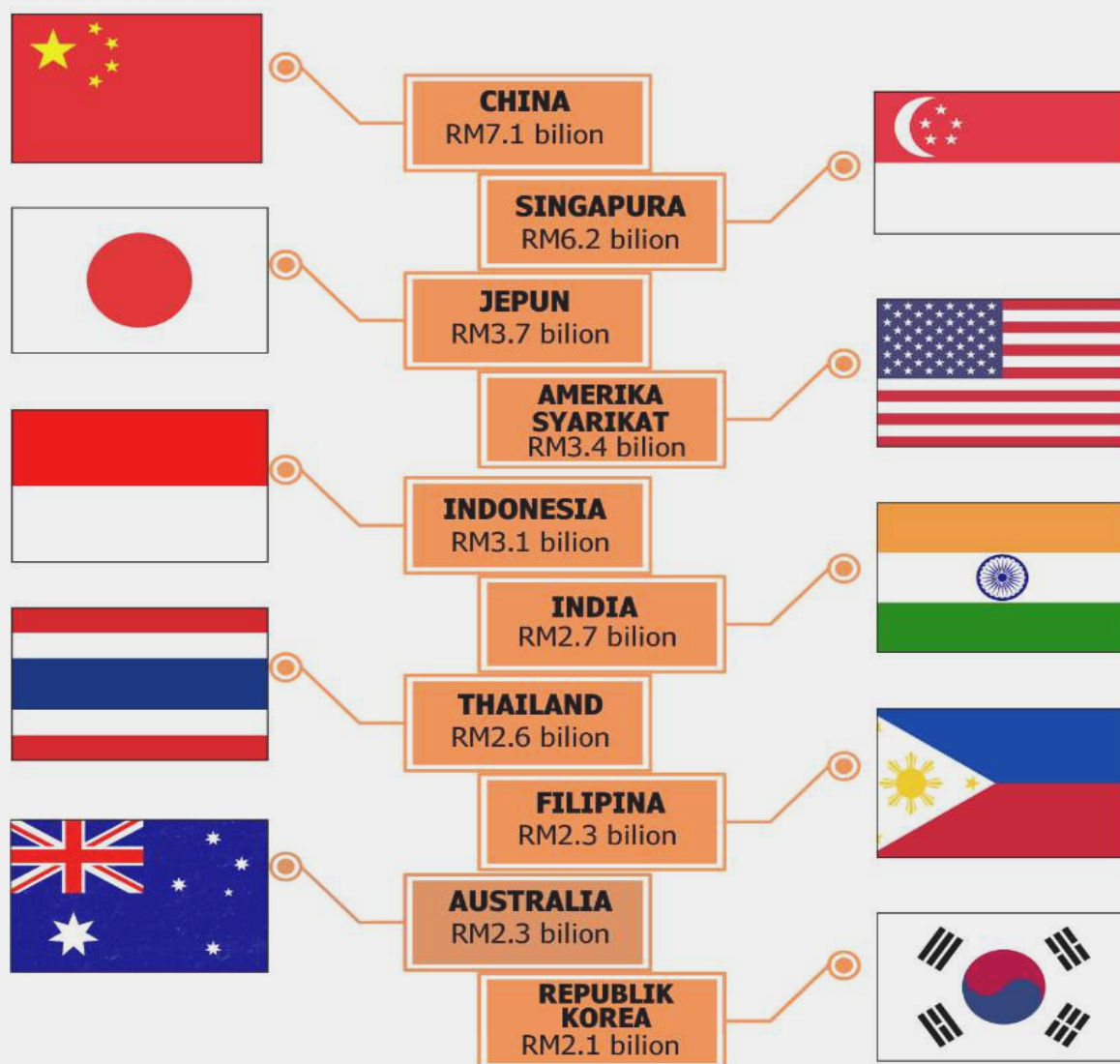
Carta 2: Eksport Produk Halal Mengikut Pengkelasan Barangan, 2015 hingga 2022



Destinasi Utama Eksport Produk Halal Malaysia, 2022

Destinasi utama eksport produk halal yang berjumlah RM59.9 bilion ialah China dengan RM 7.1 bilion (11.9%). Ini diikuti oleh Singapura dengan RM 6.2 bilion (10.4%) dan Jepun dengan RM 3.7 bilion (6.1%).

Paparan 3: 10 Destinasi Utama Eksport Produk Halal, 2022



Eksport Produk Halal Mengikut Kumpulan Negara, 2022

Eksport produk halal Malaysia dianalisis berdasarkan destinasi pasaran mengikut kumpulan negara utama. Secara keseluruhan, eksport ini terbahagi kepada tiga blok pasaran

utama, iaitu negara ASEAN, negara anggota Pertubuhan Kerjasama Islam (OIC) dan negara-negara Timur Tengah. Negara-negara ASEAN mencatatkan prestasi eksport yang paling memberangsangkan, dengan nilai eksport mencecah RM17.2 bilion (28.7%) menjadikannya penyumbang

utama kepada keseluruhan nilai eksport produk halal. Sementara itu, negara-negara OIC turut menunjukkan sumbangan yang ketara dengan nilai eksport berjumlah RM12.7 bilion (21.2%), mencerminkan kepentingan pasaran ini sebagai rakan dagang strategik bagi produk halal Malaysia. Negara-negara Timur Tengah pula memperlihatkan penglibatan aktif dalam perdagangan produk halal, dengan jumlah eksport bernilai RM6.2 bilion (10.4%), sekali gus menunjukkan potensi pertumbuhan pasaran halal di rantau tersebut.

Kesimpulan

Prestasi eksport produk Halal Malaysia bagi tempoh 2017 hingga 2022 membuktikan keupayaan negara memacu pertumbuhan industri Halal secara mampan dan berdaya saing di peringkat antarabangsa. Sektor makanan dan minuman kekal sebagai

tunjang utama, di samping pertumbuhan memberangsangkan dalam sektor bahan Halal, derivatif kelapa sawit, kosmetik, kimia industri dan farmaseutikal. Malaysia terus mengekalkan momentum eksport meskipun berdepan cabaran ekonomi global, hasil kekuatan ekosistem Halal yang berteraskan pensijilan bertaraf dunia, keupayaan industri dan strategi pasaran yang menyeluruh.

Dengan pelaksanaan Pelan Induk Industri Halal Malaysia 2030 (HIMP 2030), negara kini berada pada landasan kukuh untuk memperteguh kedudukan sebagai kuasa ekonomi Halal global. Berpandukan parameter Halal yang mantap, strategi inovatif serta sokongan padu daripada pihak industri dan kerajaan, Malaysia diyakini mampu memacu transformasi industri Halal ke tahap lebih tinggi dan menjadi nadi utama dalam ekonomi Halal dunia.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Year 2022 was marked by significant challenges and uncertainties, influenced by several global factors including rising inflation, geopolitical conflicts, higher interest rates and volatility in financial markets. Despite the global uncertainty, Malaysia recorded a strong economic performance in 2022, achieving a growth rate of 8.9 per cent. This growth was driven by robust domestic demand, encouraging export performance and supportive government policies. However, the country continued to face various challenges such as inflation, supply chain disruptions and market instability factors that necessitate strategic and well-planned policy interventions.

Over time, apart from the implementation of policies and programs towards sustainable national socioeconomic development, the Government has proactively introduced various initiatives and programs to develop and promote halal certification in Malaysia. In terms of chronology, the Halal Certification initiative in Malaysia began as early as 1965 with the Selangor Islamic Religious Department (JAIS), prior to the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM) issuing halal confirmation letters in 1974 for food and beverage products that complied with Shariah requirements. In 1994, the Malaysian Government formalised halal verification and certification through the issuance of standardised certificates and logos by JAKIM. In the effort to position Malaysia as the most competitive country leading the global halal industry, the Halal Development Corporation (HDC) was also established in 2006 under the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI). The National Halal Policy 2025-2035 has been developed as a long-term strategy for the country's halal development. Malaysia as a Global Halal Hub, contributed RM61.8 billion in halal products, which is approximately 4.1% of the country's total exports as part of a long-term strategy.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) conducted the Economic Census 2023 aimed to collect more detailed information on economic performance and structure. The data gathered serves as a crucial foundation for government bodies, policymakers and researchers to make informed decisions and formulate effective strategies for national economic growth. Among the information collected in this census includes the profile of establishments that comply with halal certifications in Malaysia or internationally.

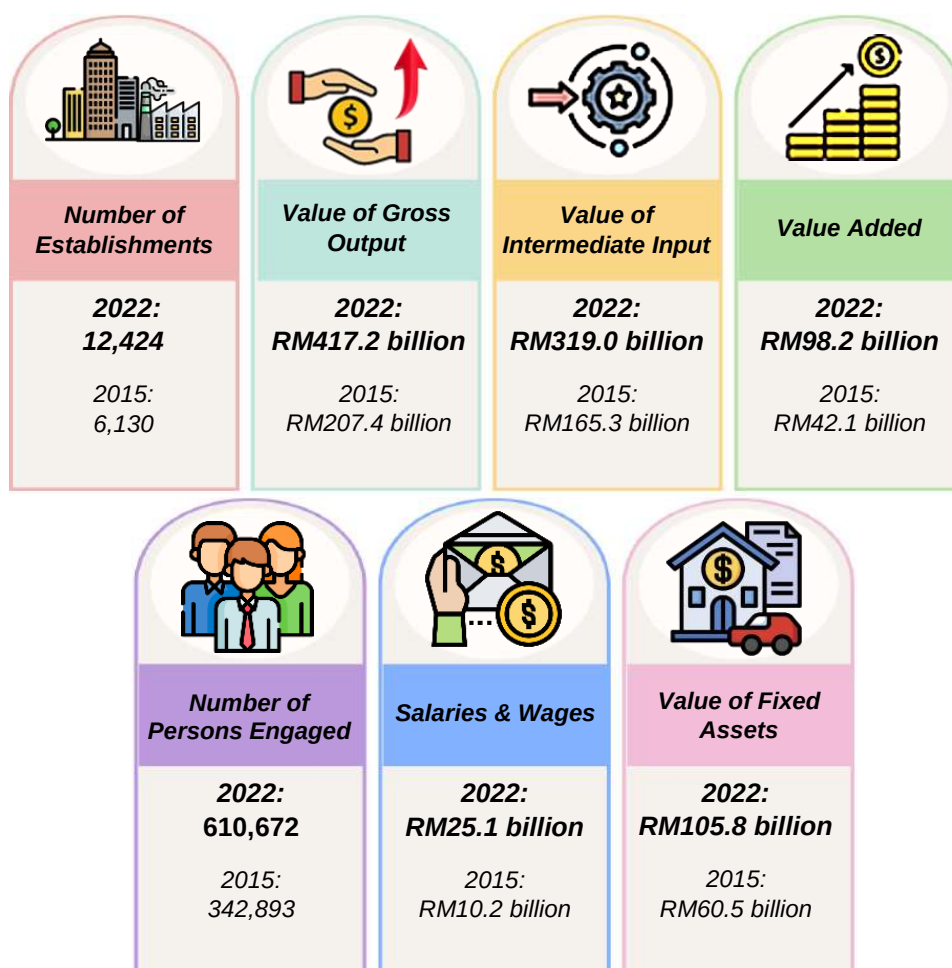


2. HALAL STATISTICS

The publication presents the findings of Malaysia's Halal Statistics derived from the Economic Census 2023. The report features key indicators such as number of establishments, gross output value, intermediate input value, value added, number of employees, salaries & wages paid, value of fixed assets, women ownership, halal product exports and product classification were also presented in this report. The Halal Statistics 2022 report encompasses three main economic sectors which are Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture.

Based on the findings of Economic Census 2023, there were 12,424 halal establishments. The gross output value was RM417.2 billion, with intermediate inputs totalled RM319.0 billion. The value added amounting to RM98.2 billion. A total of 610,672 persons were employed in halal establishments, with total salaries & wages paid amounting to RM25.1 billion. The total value of fixed assets was recorded at RM105.8 billion.

Exhibit 1: Principal Halal Statistics, 2015 and 2022



Notes:

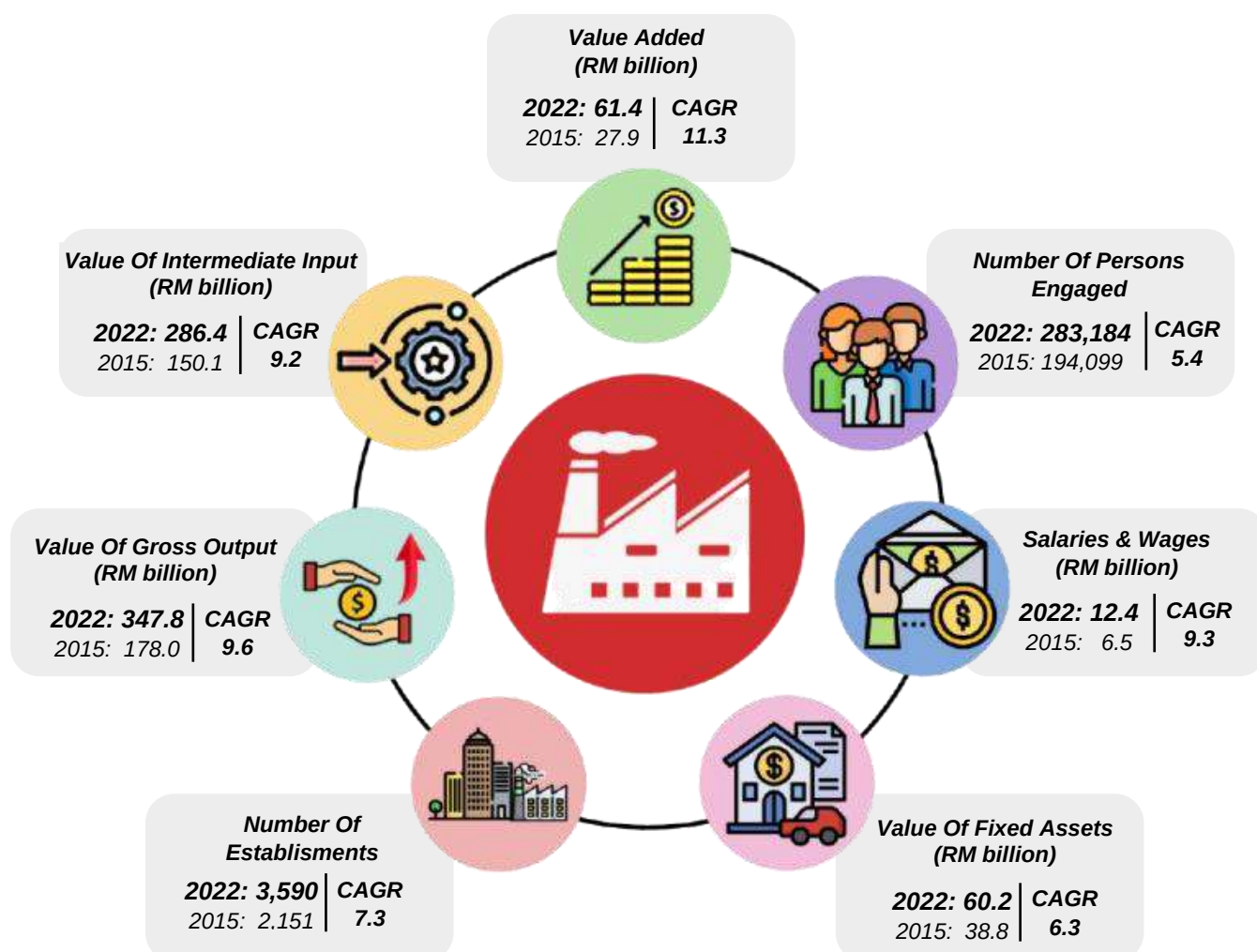
The coverage of BE2023 included the Agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include Agriculture sector

2.1 HALAL STATISTICS IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

In 2022, there were 3,590 halal establishments in Manufacturing sector as compared to 2,151 (year 2015), with an annual growth rate of 7.3 per cent. During the same period, a gross output value of RM347.8 billion in 2022, compared to RM178.0 billion in 2015, with an annual growth rate of 9.6 per cent, generating a value added of RM61.4 billion in 2022.

This sector also registered an average annual growth rate of 5.4 per cent in employment, reaching 283,184 workers in 2022 compared to 194,099 in 2015. Meanwhile, total salaries & wages paid amounting to RM12.4 billion in 2022, up from RM6.5 billion in 2015.

Exhibit 2: Principal Halal Statistics in the Manufacturing Sector, 2015 and 2022

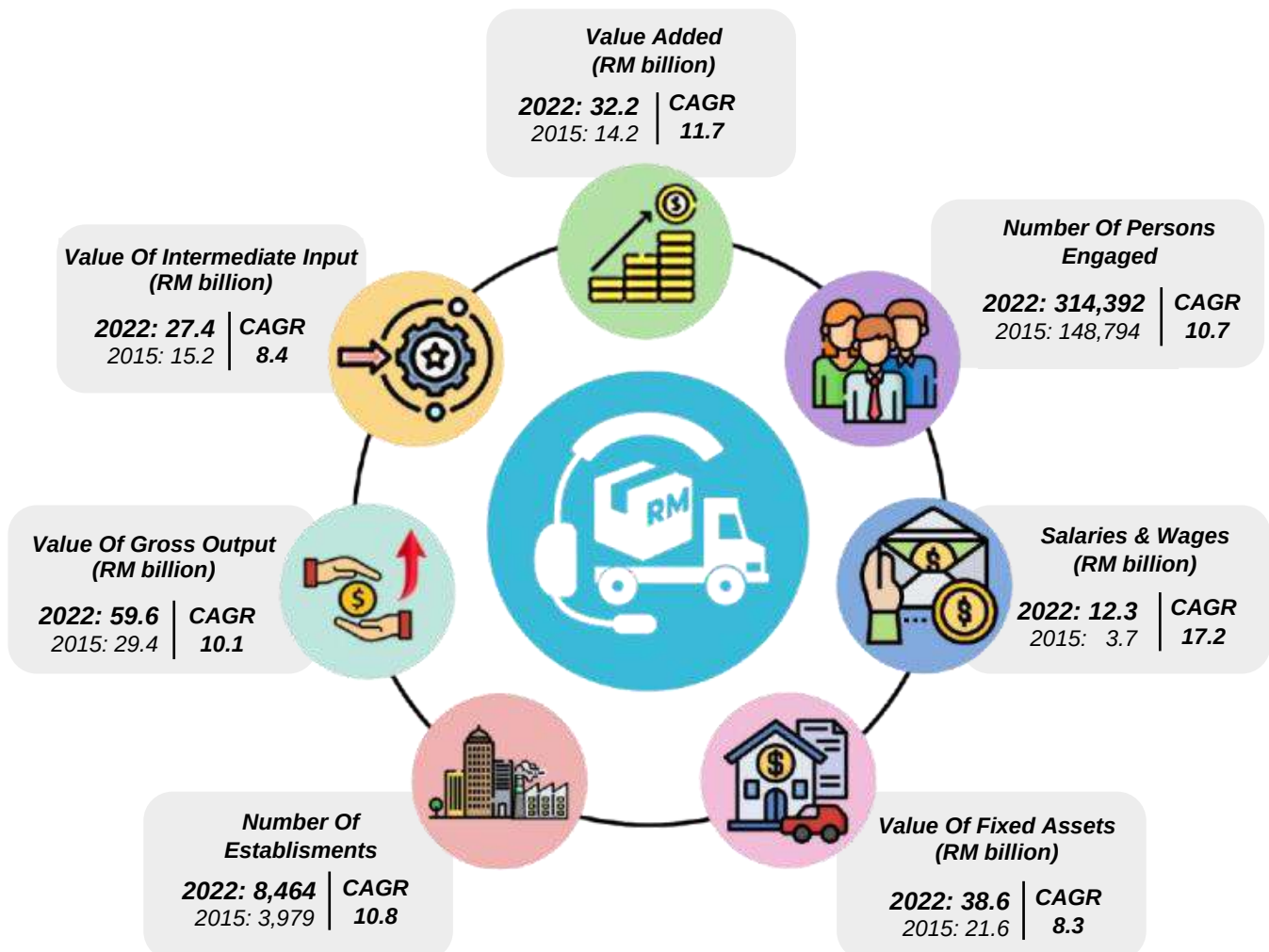


2.2 HALAL STATISTICS IN THE SERVICES SECTOR

The Services sector recorded a total of 8,464 halal establishments in 2022, as compared to 3,979 establishments in 2015, reflecting an annual growth rate of 10.8 per cent. During the same period, the gross output value increased from RM29.4 billion in 2015 to RM59.6 billion in 2022, with an annual growth rate of 10.1 per cent. The value added amounted to RM32.2 billion in 2022 compared to RM14.2 billion (2015), with an annual growth rate of 11.7 per cent.

This sector also recorded an annual employment growth rate of 10.7 per cent, reaching 314,392 workers in 2022 compared to 148,794 in 2015. Meanwhile, the total salaries & wages paid in 2022 amounted to RM12.3 billion, increased from RM3.7 billion in 2015.

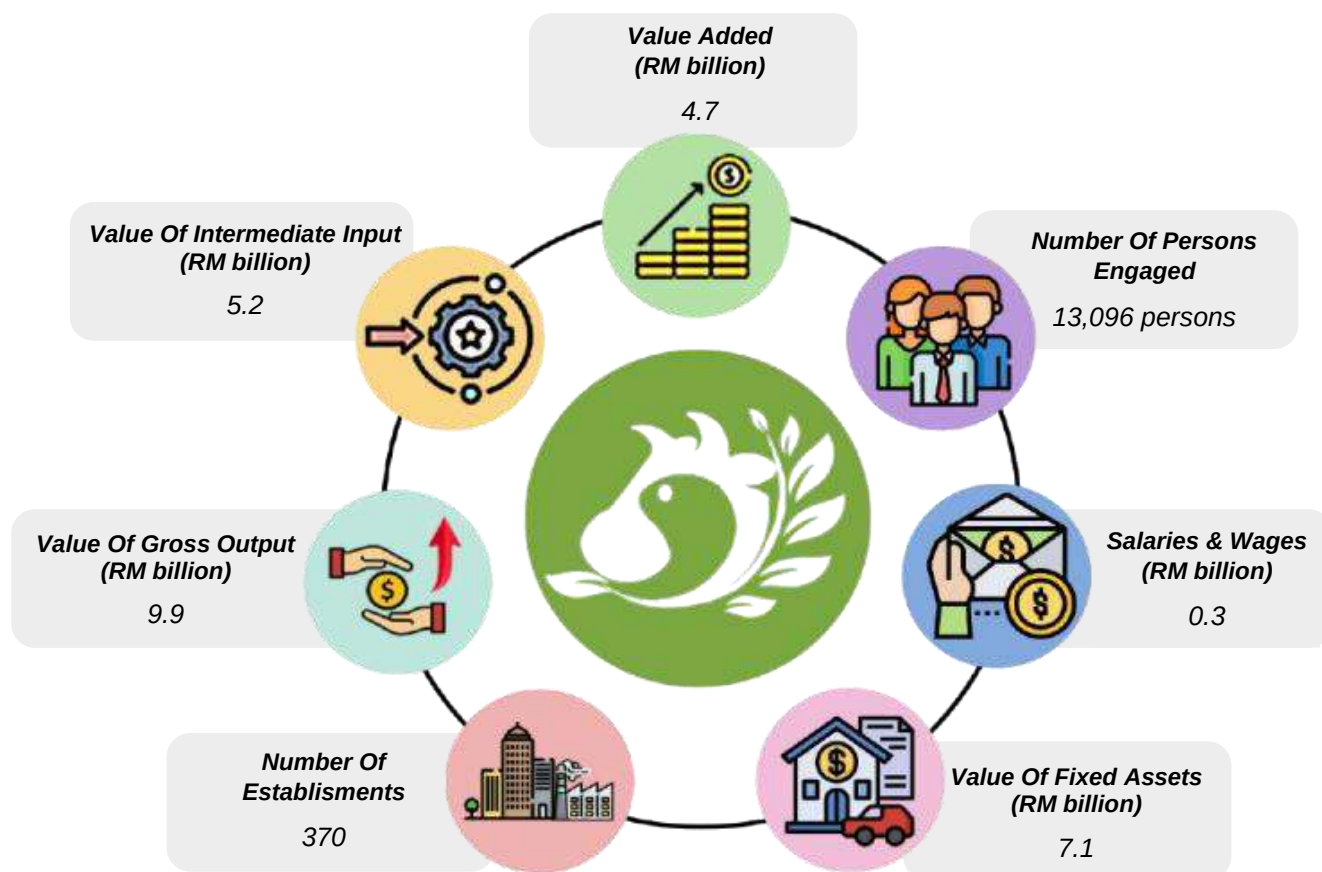
Exhibit 3: Principal Halal Statistics in the Services Sector, 2015 and 2022



2.3 HALAL STATISTICS IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

In 2022, the number of halal establishments in Agriculture sector was 370 establishments. The gross output and value added were RM9.9 billion and RM4.7 billion respectively. In terms of employment, a total of 13,096 persons were recorded in 2022, with total salaries & wages amounting to RM345.2 million.

Exhibit 4: Principal Halal Statistics in the Agriculture Sector, 2022



3. NUMBER OF HALAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY STATE AND SECTOR

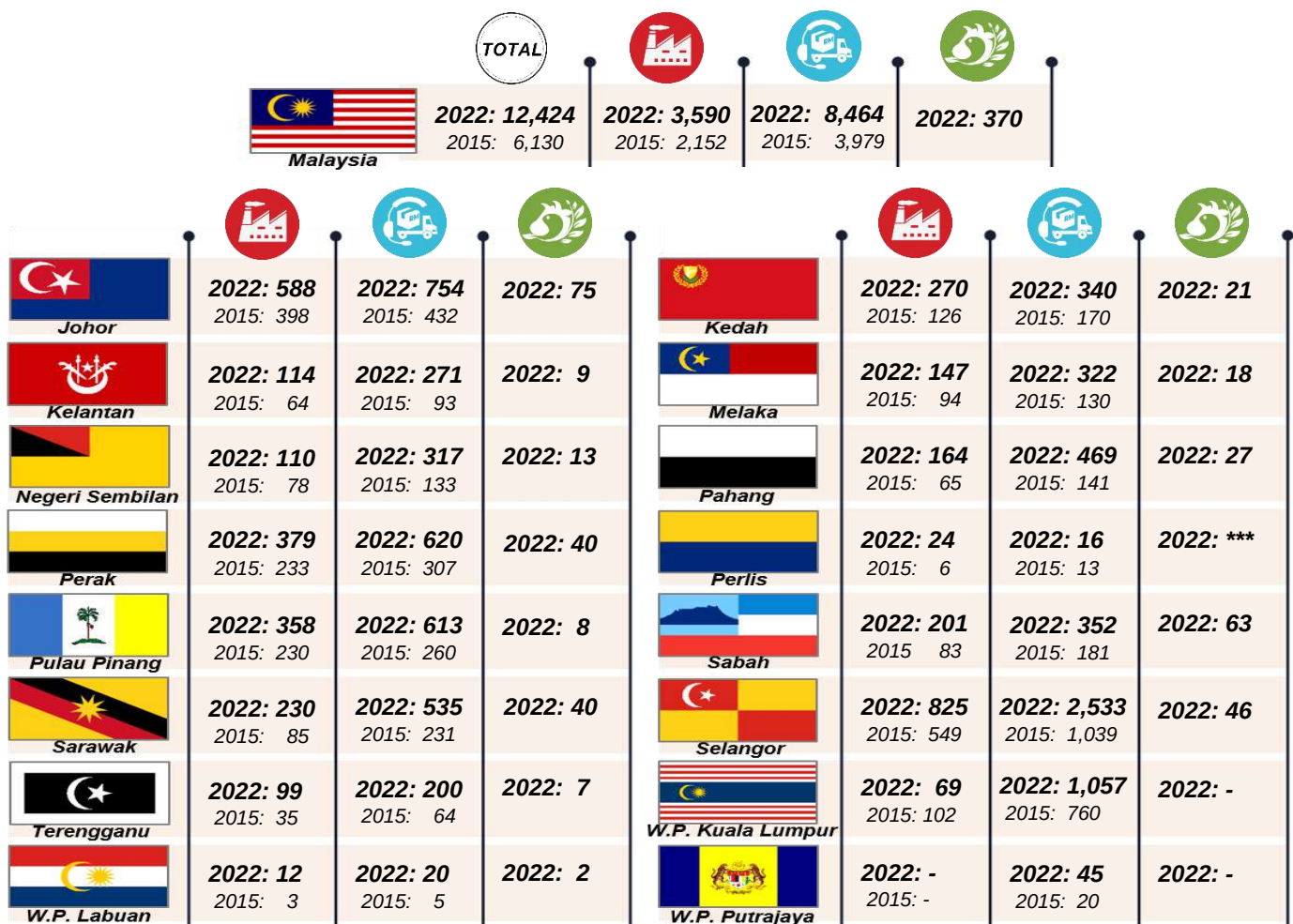
In 2022, Selangor recorded the highest number of halal establishments with 3,404 establishments. This was followed by Johor (1,417 establishments) the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur (1,126 establishments) and Perak (1,039 establishments). The number of establishments in other states is presented in **Exhibit 5**.

Selangor recorded the top state with the highest number of halal establishments for Manufacturing sector in 2022, contributing of 825 establishments (23.0%) followed by Johor (588 establishments, 16.4%), Perak (379 establishments, 10.6%) and Penang (358 establishments, 10.0%). These top four states contributed 60.0 per cent to the total number of halal establishments in the Manufacturing sector.

In the Services sector, Selangor recorded the highest number of establishments in 2022, with a total of 2,533 establishments, representing 29.9 per cent of all halal-certified establishments. Two other major contributors were the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, with 1,057 establishments (12.5%) and Johor with 754 establishments (8.9%).

Meanwhile, in the Agriculture sector, Johor recorded the highest number of establishments in 2022, with 75 establishments, representing 20.3 per cent of all halal-certified establishments. Two other states that also contributed were Sabah, with 63 establishments (17.0%) and Selangor, with 46 establishments (12.4%).

Exhibit 5: Number of Halal Establishments by State, 2015 and 2022



Notes:

The coverage of BE2023 includes the Agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include Agriculture sector

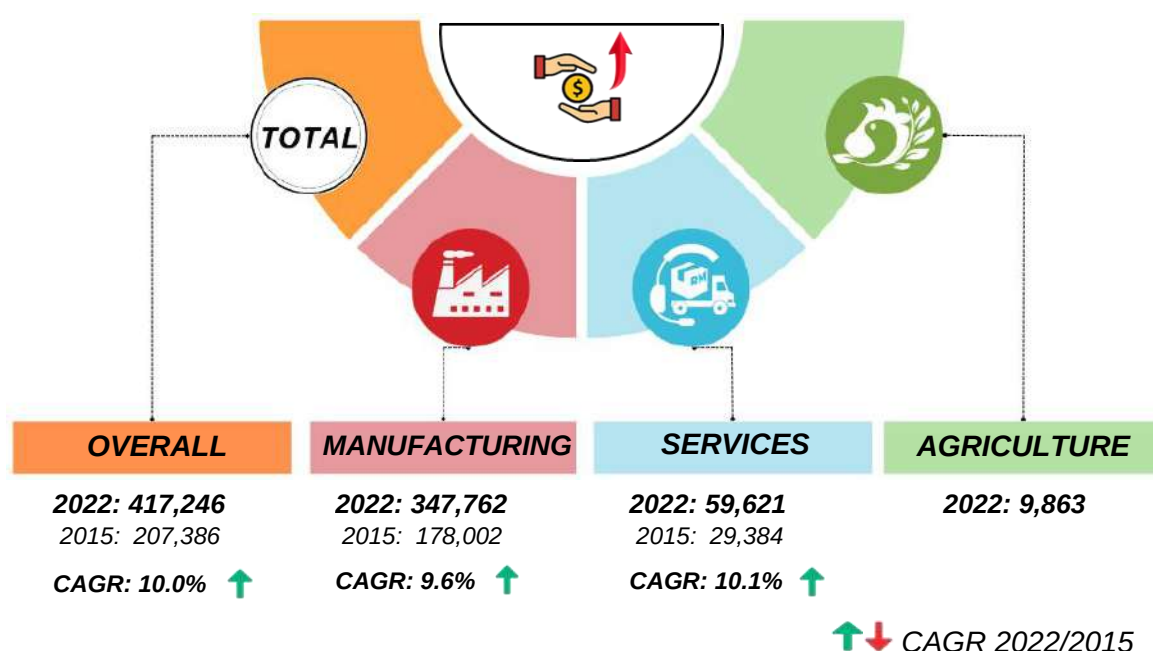
***less than three establishment

-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector
- no establishment reported

4. VALUE OF GROSS OUTPUT BY SECTOR AND STATE

Overall, the gross output of halal establishments in Malaysia reached RM417.2 billion in 2022, as compared to RM207.4 billion in 2015. The main contributor to the gross output value was the Manufacturing sector, RM347.8 billion, with an annual growth rate at 9.6 per cent annually. Meanwhile, the Services sector contributed RM59.6 billion with an annual growth rate at 10.1 per cent annually. The gross output value for Agriculture sector was RM9.9 billion in 2022.

Exhibit 6: Gross Output of the Halal Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022 (RM million)



Notes:

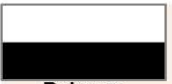
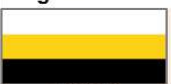
The coverage of BE2023 included the agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include agriculture

Selangor remained the leading contributor to the gross output value of the Manufacturing sector in 2022 recording RM99.6 billion (28.7%). This was followed by Johor and Penang, with contributions of RM98.6 billion (28.4%) and RM42.5 billion (12.2%), respectively. The total gross output value contribution of these three states amounted to RM240.8 billion (69.2%).

Selangor contributed the highest gross output value in the Services sector in 2022, recording RM22.5 billion or 37.7 per cent. This was followed by Johor and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, which recorded RM13.6 billion (22.9%) and RM5.2 billion (8.7%), respectively. The total percentage for these three states amounted at RM41.3 billion (69.2%).

Meanwhile, in the Agriculture sector, Perak was the leading contributor to the gross output value recording RM2.1 billion or 21.4 per cent. This was followed by Sabah and Johor with contributions of RM1.5 billion (15.6%) and RM1.4 billion (13.8%), respectively. The combined total of these three states amounted to RM5.0 billion (50.8%). The contributions from other states are presented in **Exhibit 7**.

**Exhibit 7: Gross Output of the Halal Establishments by Sector and State, 2022
(RM million)**

							
 Johor	98.6	13.6	1.4	 Kedah	7.4	0.9	0.6
 Kelantan	2.5	0.8	0.4	 Melaka	9.9	1.2	0.2
 Negeri Sembilan	8.8	1.3	0.2	 Pahang	9.1	1.3	0.6
 Perak	16.6	4.8	2.1	 Perlis	0.5	0.3	0.0
 Pulau Pinang	42.5	3.0	0.0	 Sabah	19.6	1.5	1.5
 Sarawak	17.5	2.0	1.3	 Selangor	99.6	22.5	1.1
 Terengganu	11.0	1.1	0.6	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	2.4	5.2	-
 W.P. Labuan	1.9	0.2	0.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	-	0.1	-

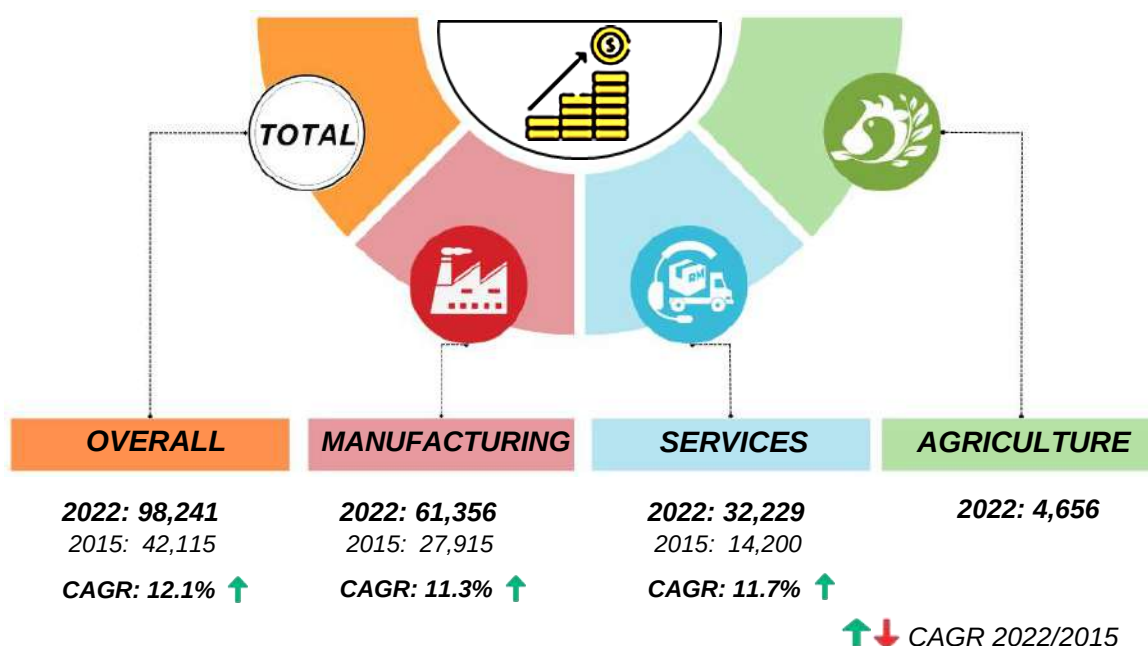
Note:

-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector

5. VALUE ADDED BY SECTOR AND STATE

The value added in 2022 amounted to RM98.2 billion compared to RM42.1 billion in 2015. The highest contributor was the Manufacturing sector with a value of RM61.4 billion, followed by the Services sector with RM32.2 billion and the Agriculture sector contributed RM4.7 billion in 2022.

Exhibit 8: Value Added of the Halal Establishments by Sector, 2015 and 2022 (RM million)



Notes:

The coverage of BE2023 included the agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include agriculture sector

Value added by state in 2022 indicates that Selangor, Johor and Penang were the main contributors to the Manufacturing's sector. Selangor recorded the highest value added at RM20.5 billion, representing 33.4 per cent of the sector's total followed by Johor (RM14.2 billion, 23.1%) and Penang (RM4.5 billion, 7.4%). Collectively, these three states contributed RM39.1 billion (63.9%) to Manufacturing sector.

The value added by state in 2022 shows that Selangor, Johor and the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur were the main contributors to the Services sector. Selangor recorded the highest value added at RM11.6 billion accounting for 36.1 per cent followed by the Johor (RM7.1 billion, 22.1%) and Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur (RM3.1 billion, 9.5%). Collectively, these three states contributed RM21.8 billion (67.8%) of the Services sector's total value added.

Meanwhile in the Agriculture sector, value added performance by state indicates that Johor, Sabah and Perak were the main contributors in 2022. Johor recorded the highest value added at RM835.6 million, representing 17.9 per cent, followed by Sabah (RM705.6 million, 15.2%) and Perak (RM680.6 million, 14.6%). Collectively, these three states contributed RM2,221.8 million (47.7%) of the Agriculture sector's total value added. The value added by state is presented in **Exhibit 9**.

Exhibit 9: Value Added of the Halal Establishments by Sector and State, 2022
(RM million)

							
 Johor	14.2	7.1	0.8	 Kedah	2.0	0.6	0.2
 Kelantan	0.6	0.5	0.3	 Melaka	1.7	0.7	0.0
 Negeri Sembilan	1.7	0.8	0.1	 Pahang	2.6	0.7	0.3
 Perak	3.4	2.9	0.7	 Perlis	0.1	0.1	0.0
 Pulau Pinang	4.5	1.5	0.0	 Sabah	2.5	0.8	0.7
 Sarawak	2.3	1.2	0.6	 Selangor	20.5	11.6	0.5
 Terengganu	3.8	0.5	0.5	 W.P. Kuala Lumpur	0.6	3.1	-
 W.P. Labuan	0.9	0.5	0.0	 W.P. Putrajaya	-	0.1	-

Note:

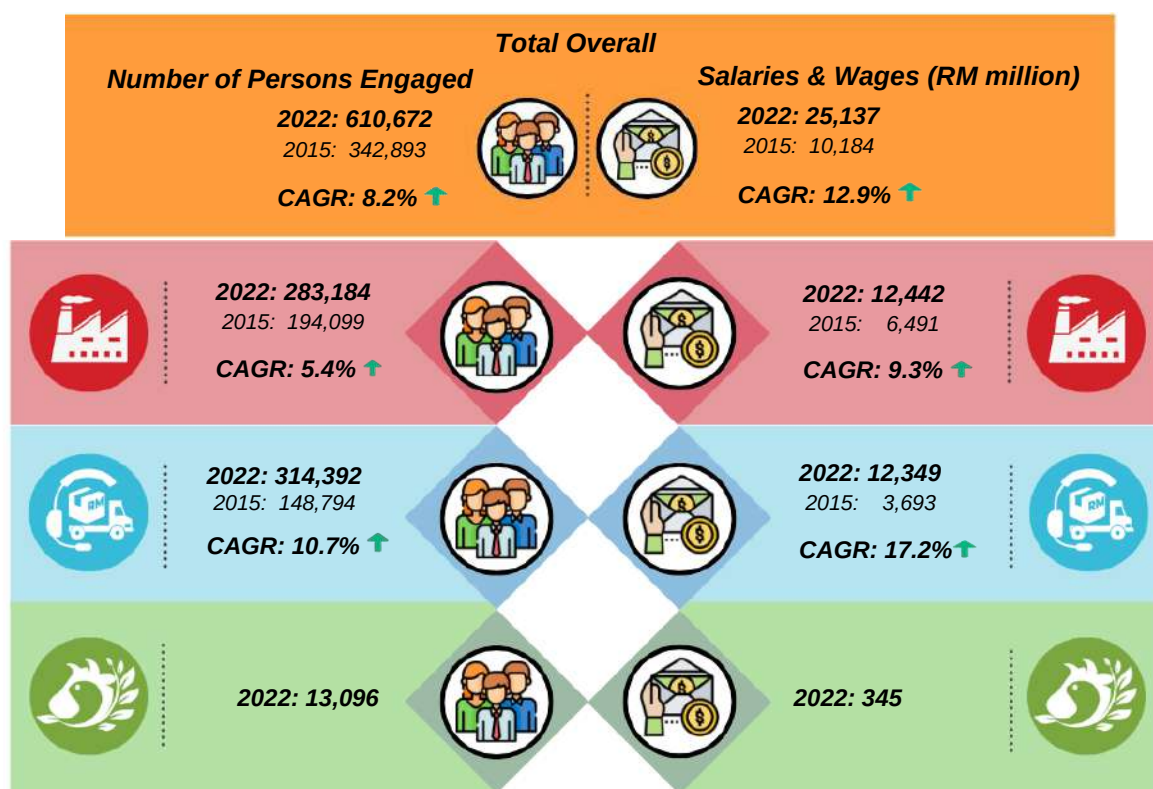
-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector

6. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED and SALARIES & WAGES

Total number of employees stood at 610,672 in 2022. The Services sector employed the highest number of workers, with 314,392 persons, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 283,184 and the Agriculture sector with 13,096 employees.

Total amount of salaries & wages recorded in 2022 was RM25.1 billion, compared to RM10.2 billion in 2015. The Manufactures sector accounted for the largest share, at RM12.4 billion (2015: RM6.5 billion), followed by the Services sector with RM12.3 billion (2015: RM3.7 billion) and the Agriculture sector with RM0.3 billion. On average, each employee received a monthly salaries & wages of RM3,430 in 2022, compared to RM2,470 in 2015 (**Exhibit 10**).

Exhibit 10: Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages in Halal Establishments (RM million) by Sector, 2015 and 2022



↑ ↓ CAGR 2022/2015

Notes:

The coverage of BE2023 includes the Agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include Agriculture sector.

-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector

The number of full-time paid workers is 584,620 people with a contribution percentage of 95.7 per cent. A total of 14,221 employees (2.3%) are working proprietors and unpaid family workers while 11,831 are part-time workers (1.9%) (**Exhibit 11**).

Exhibit 11: Number of Persons Engaged in Halal Establishments by Worker Category, 2015 and 2022

	 TOTAL			
 Working Proprietors, Active Business Partners and Unpaid Family Workers	2022: 14,221 2015: 1,339	2022: 2,551 2015: 800	2022: 11,540 2015: 539	2022: 130 2015: -
 Full-Time Paid Employees	2022: 584,620 2015: 311,014	2022: 278,760 2015: 191,852	2022: 293,899 2015: 119,162	2022: 11,961 2015: -
 Paid Employees (Part-Time)	2022: 11,831 2015: 30,540	2022: 1,873 2015: 1,447	2022: 8,953 2015: 29,093	2022: 1,005 2015: -
 TOTAL	2022: 610,672 2015: 342,893	2022: 283,184 2015: 194,099	2022: 314,392 2015: 148,794	2022: 13,096 2015: -

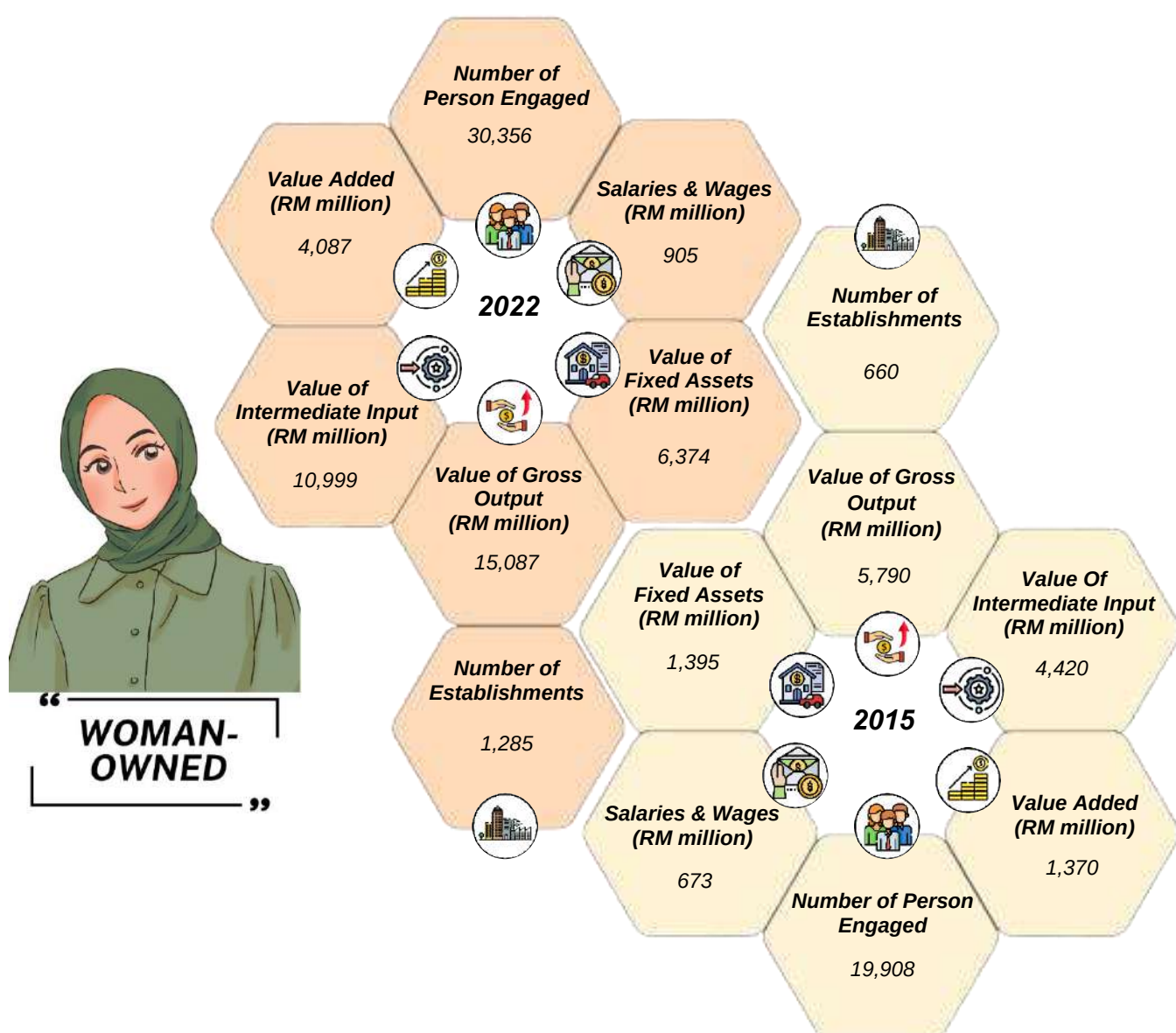
Note:

-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector

7. WOMEN-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 1,285 halal women-owned establishments, accounting for 10.3 per cent of the total number of halal establishments. These establishments generated a gross output value and intermediate input of RM15.1 billion (3.6%) and RM11.0 billion (3.4%) respectively. The value added increased to RM4.1 billion in 2022, compared to RM1.4 billion in 2015. A total of 30,356 employees (5.0%) were engaged in these women-owned establishments, with total salaries & wages amounting to RM0.9 billion (3.6%). Additionally, the fixed assets owned by women-led establishments were recorded at RM6.4 billion, representing 6.0 per cent of the total. (**Exhibit 12**)

Exhibit 12: Principal Women-Owned Halal Establishments Statistics in the Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture Sectors, 2015 and 2022



Notes:

The coverage of BE2023 included the agriculture sector, whereas BE2016 did not include agriculture

8. HALAL MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs)

In 2022, there were 7,748 halal MSMEs establishments, representing 62.4 per cent of all halal establishments in the Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture sectors in Malaysia. Of this total, 4,371 establishments contributing 56.4% were involved in the Services sector, followed by 3,092 establishments (contributing 39.9%) in the Manufacturing sector. The remaining 285 establishments (contributing 3.7%) were involved in the Agriculture sector. These MSMEs establishments in the Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture sectors generated a gross output value of RM86.7 billion and a value added of RM22.8 billion. In addition, MSMEs establishments employed 241,080 persons. As for salaries & wages and the value of fixed assets recorded RM8.2 billion and RM24.0 billion, respectively.

Exhibit 13: Key Statistics of Halal Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in the Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture Sectors, 2022

	TOTAL			
 Number of Establishments	7,748	3,092	4,371	285
 Value of Gross Output (RM million)	86,781	62,751	14,222	9,808
 Value of Intermediate Input (RM million)	63,961	51,313	7,478	5,171
 Value Added (RM million)	22,820	11,438	6,745	4,638
 Number of Person Engaged	241,080	99,400	128,798	12,882
 Salaries & Wages (RM million)	8,178	3,040	4,797	341
 Value of Fixed Assets (RM million)	23,960	8,723	8,208	7,029

Note:

-  Manufacturing sector
-  Services sector
-  Agriculture sector



MALAYSIA'S ROLE AS A GLOBAL HALAL ECONOMIC POWER: EXPLORING HALAL PRODUCT EXPORT PERFORMANCE

International Trade Statistics
Division, Department of Statistics
Malaysia

Malaysia is not merely recognised as a producer of halal products, the nation also leads the transformation of the global halal industry by setting internationally recognised certification standards. The Malaysian Halal Certification, regulated by the Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM), has become a primary reference in ensuring Shariah compliance. These stringent and comprehensive guidelines not only safeguard the sanctity of halal principles but also strengthen global consumer confidence in products bearing the Malaysian Halal logo.

The credibility of Malaysia's halal standards has spurred rapid growth in the core sectors of the halal industry, while also driving the emergence of more progressive new segments. Through innovative approaches and comprehensive empowerment of the industry ecosystem, Malaysia has successfully attracted high-quality

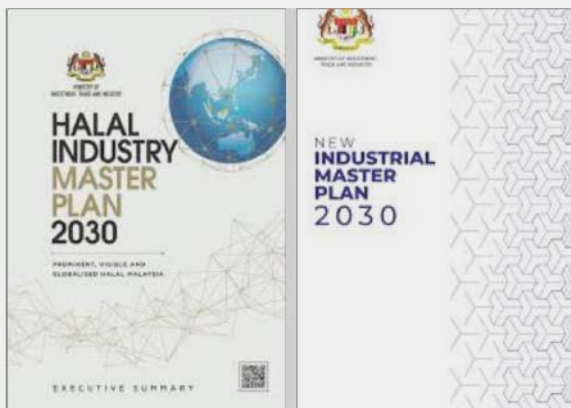
investments, expanded market networks and solidified its position as a premier halal hub at both regional and global levels. Today, Malaysia is not only a leader in halal product exports but also a model reference for the development of a competitive, sustainable and high-integrity halal industry.



The recognition of Malaysian halal standards by more than 40 countries has further strengthened the nation's role as a global benchmark setter for halal standards. To ensure the continuity of this outstanding performance, the Government of Malaysia, through the Ministry of

International Trade and Industry (MITI), launched the Halal Industry Master Plan 2030 (HIMP 2030) on 23 March 2023. Developed in collaboration with the Halal Development Corporation (HDC), HIMP 2030 aims to enhance the national halal ecosystem, covering supply chain aspects, product innovation, certification strengthening and global market expansion.

Aligned with the aspirations of HIMP 2030, the government has also formulated the New Industrial Master



Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030), which focuses on transforming the nation's industrial landscape through the adoption of high-tech production capacity, integration of environmental sustainability (ESG) principles and the empowerment of local enterprises within the global supply chain. NIMP 2030 complements HIMP 2030 by further enhancing the competitiveness of Malaysia's halal sector at the international level.

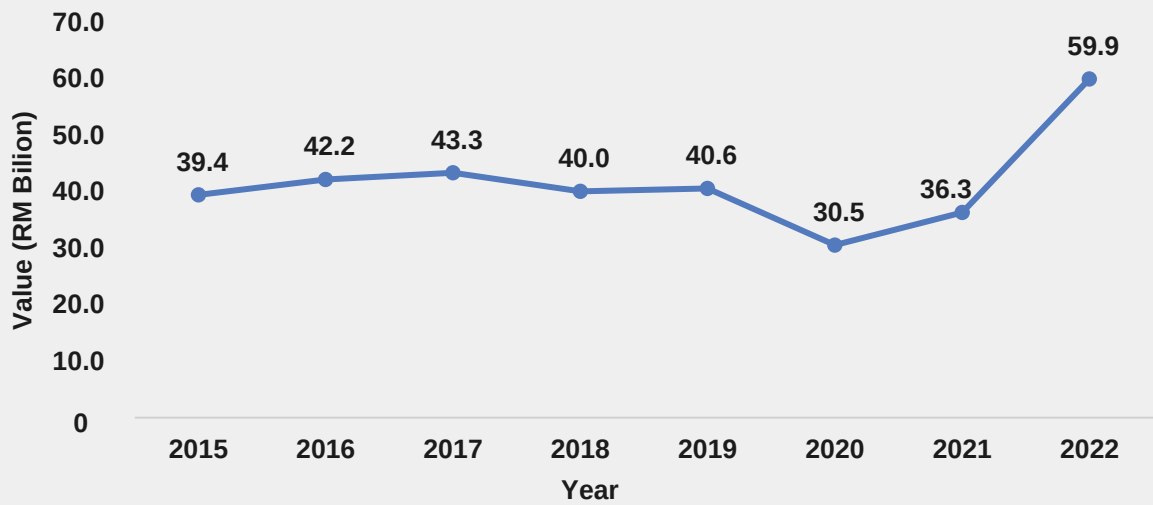
Major economies such as Japan, South Korea and China have adopted Malaysian halal standards as a reference in establishing their domestic halal frameworks, particularly to meet the growing demand of the expanding global halal market. Malaysia's ability to integrate Shariah requirements with modern industry needs has positioned the Malaysian Halal Certification as a leading global benchmark.

The strategic synergy between HIMP 2030 and NIMP 2030 serves as the cornerstone for Malaysia to strengthen its position as the world's leading halal exporter. Robust policies, a comprehensive halal infrastructure and close collaboration between the public and private sectors continue to reinforce the nation's standing. Malaysia is now well-positioned to realise its aspiration of becoming an innovative, competitive and trusted global halal hub.

Growth of Malaysia's Halal Product Exports

Malaysia's halal product exports recorded remarkable growth over the past eight years, rising from RM39.4 billion in 2015 to RM59.9 billion in 2022. This upward trend reflects the global market's sustained confidence in Malaysia's internationally recognised halal standards, supported by more dynamic market penetration strategies. Malaysia has not only maintained its position as a leading exporter but has also strengthened its role as a key driver in shaping the direction of the global halal industry.

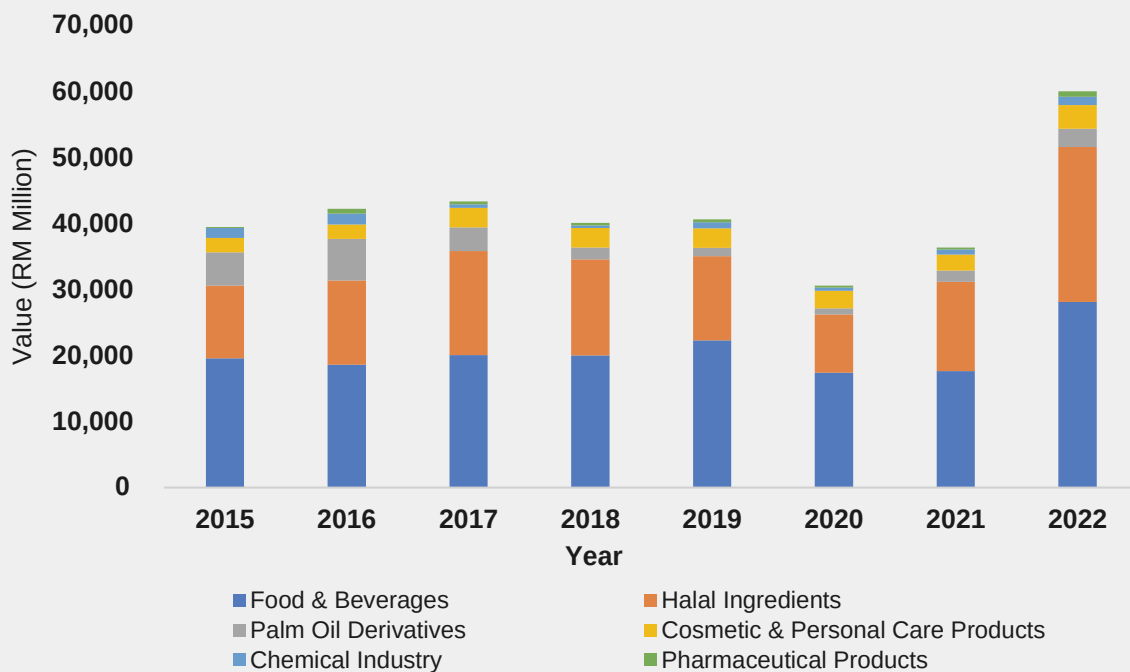
Chart 1: Malaysia's Halal Product Exports, 2015 to 2022



In 2022, the value of halal product exports for most product classifications recorded a significant increase compared to 2015. The highest growth was registered by Pharmaceutical products, with an annual growth rate of

21.6%, followed by Halal Ingredients (10.8%) and Cosmetics & Personal Care products (6.9%). However, Palm Oil Derivatives (-8.3%) and Industrial Chemicals (-2.4%) recorded declines over the same period.

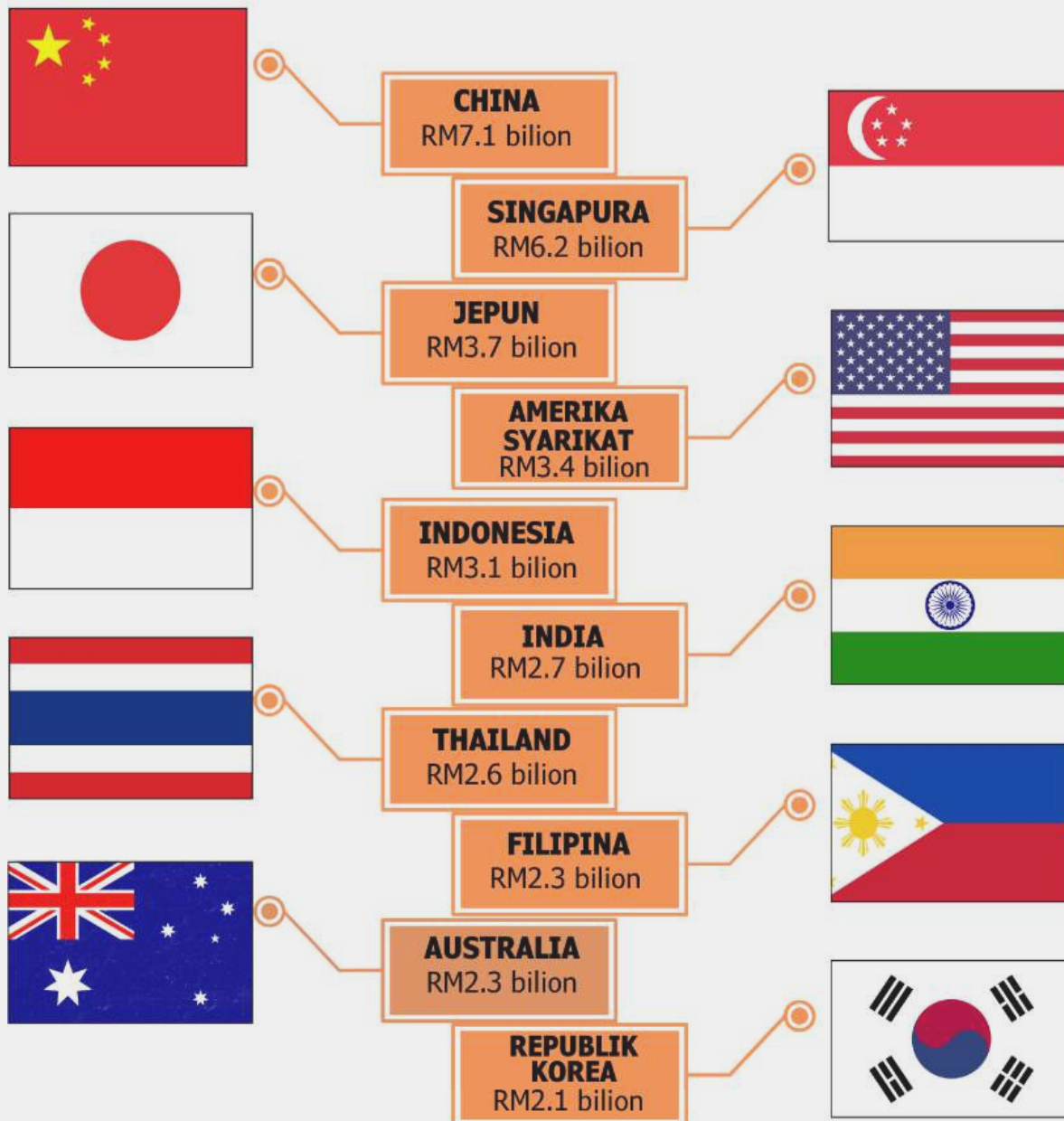
Chart 2: Exports Halal Products by Commodity Classification, 2015 to 2022



Top Destinations for Halal Products Export Malaysia, 2022

Destinasi utama eksport produk halal yang berjumlah RM59.9 bilion ialah China dengan RM 7.1 bilion (11.9%). Ini diikuti oleh Singapura dengan RM 6.2 bilion (10.4%) dan Jepun dengan RM 3.7 bilion (6.1%).

Exhibit 1: Top 10 Destinations for Halal Products Export, 2022



Halal Product Exports by Country Group, 2022

Malaysia's halal product exports are analysed based on market destinations grouped into key country categories. Overall, these exports are divided into three main groups: ASEAN countries,

member states of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) and Middle Eastern countries. ASEAN countries recorded the most impressive export performance with values reaching RM17.2 billion (28.7%), making them the largest contributor to the total value of halal product exports. Meanwhile, OIC countries also made a significant

contribution with exports amounting to RM12.7 billion (21.2%), underscoring the importance of this market as a strategic trading partner for Malaysia's halal products. Middle Eastern countries, on the other hand, demonstrated active participation in the halal trade with total exports valued at RM6.2 billion (10.4%), highlighting the growth potential of the halal market in that region.

Conclusion

Malaysia's halal product export performance between 2017 and 2022 demonstrates the nation's capability to drive sustainable and competitive growth in the global halal industry. The food and beverage sector remains the

backbone of the industry, complemented by notable growth in halal ingredients, palm oil derivatives, cosmetics, industrial chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Despite global economic challenges, Malaysia has maintained strong export momentum, supported by a robust halal ecosystem built upon world-class certification, industrial capabilities and comprehensive market strategies. With the implementation of HIMP 2030 and the complementary support of NIMP 2030, Malaysia is firmly positioned to strengthen its role as a global halal economic powerhouse—driving innovation, sustaining competitiveness, and leading the global halal economy into the future.

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The background image is a painting of a port scene at sunset or sunrise. A large cargo ship is the central focus, with its white hull and yellow accents. A large crane is visible on the left, and other smaller ships are in the water. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of orange, pink, and blue. The water reflects the colors of the sky and the ships.

JADUAL STATISTIK *STATISTICS TABLES*

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Jadual 1 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian, 2010, 2015 Dan 2022
Table 1 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments by Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture Sector and Sub-Sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-Sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
					(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian <i>Total of Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture</i>		2022	1,018,814	12,424	417,245,821	319,005,064	98,240,757	610,672	25,136,599	105,862,470
		2015	866,323	6,130	207,386,091	165,271,253	42,114,837	342,893	10,184,131	60,481,793
		2010	616,056	3,327	135,353,419	111,635,892	23,929,990	198,665	4,824,197	30,157,384
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		2022	54,505	3,590	347,762,248	286,406,520	61,355,728	283,184	12,442,157	60,206,901
		2015	49,101	2,151	178,001,869	150,087,166	27,914,702	194,099	6,490,735	38,848,328
		2010	39,669	1,202	122,589,773	105,474,629	17,115,144	139,121	3,732,837	25,106,626
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>		2022	951,311	8,464	59,620,857	27,391,865	32,228,992	314,392	12,349,273	38,599,059
		2015	817,222	3,979	29,384,222	15,184,087	14,200,135	148,794	3,693,396	21,633,465
		2010	576,387	2,125	12,763,646	6,161,263	6,814,846	59,544	1,091,360	5,050,758
Perdagangan edaran <i>Distributive trade</i>		2022	475,566	6,430	26,796,554	10,239,537	16,557,017	205,637	8,515,006	13,365,770
		2015	418,569	934	10,280,034	4,107,592	6,172,442	17,528	672,771	4,676,881
		2010	295,431	367	7,937,381	3,105,768	4,831,613	13,025	360,212	3,414,306
Makanan dan minuman <i>Food and beverage</i>		2022	136,453	1,316	12,871,004	6,907,167	5,963,837	51,513	1,613,525	3,526,490
		2015	167,490	2,605	8,823,140	5,440,586	3,382,554	69,474	1,105,295	2,232,265
		2010	130,570	1,679	3,284,102	1,986,893	1,297,209	36,863	462,042	769,754
Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>		2022	14,962	342	5,398,489	2,400,557	2,997,932	32,439	962,510	12,723,985
		2015	4,377	263	4,171,968	1,825,857	2,346,111	35,990	870,429	10,072,345
		2010	3,129	21	207,483	99,208	108,275	3,164	45,549	331,384
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan <i>Transportation & storage</i>		2022	48,793	138	5,074,011	2,838,563	2,235,448	12,804	739,293	4,838,401
		2015	54,190	33	3,166,412	2,206,390	960,022	10,241	454,626	2,328,804
		2010	40,599	6	170,112	95,955	74,157	1,199	51,809	273,124
Kewangan, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Financial, real estate and business services</i>		2022	145,473	47	320,901	139,457	181,444	510	31,076	879,630
		2015	93,877	57	319,177	90,503	228,673	2,279	130,021	652,531
		2010	46,292	1	10,793	4,074	6,719	20	1,432	1,619
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>		2022	130,064	191	9,159,897	4,866,583	4,293,314	11,489	487,862	3,264,782
		2015	78,719	87	2,623,491	1,513,158	1,110,333	13,282	460,253	1,670,638
		2010	60,366	51	1,153,775	869,365	496,873	5,273	170,316	260,571
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>		2022	12,998	370	9,862,715	5,206,679	4,656,037	13,096	345,170	7,056,510
		2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 2 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS mengikut Sektor dan Subsektor Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian, 2022
Table 2 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs by Sector and Sub-sector of Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan keseluruhan Number of establishments	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir number or persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
				(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Pembuatan, Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian <i>Total of Manufacturing, Services and Agriculture</i>		1,014,164	7,748	86,781,465	63,961,334	22,820,131	241,080	8,178,206	23,960,368
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		51,481	3,092	62,751,284	51,313,229	11,438,055	99,400	3,040,238	8,723,044
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>		951,311	4,371	14,222,121	7,477,567	6,744,554	128,798	4,796,804	8,208,297
	Perdagangan Edaran <i>Distributive Trade</i>	475,566	2,840	4,445,338	1,612,756	2,832,582	100,047	4,042,151	1,326,770
	Makanan dan Minuman <i>Food and Beverages</i>	136,453	1,097	1,057,302	577,164	480,138	8,219	165,657	105,699
	Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>	14,962	220	1,270,133	550,819	719,313	14,374	387,872	4,907,797
	Kewangan, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <i>Financial, Real Estate and Business Services</i>	145,473	46	162,818	90,518	72,300	434	22,267	594,757
	Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan <i>Transportation & Storage</i>	48,793	85	778,991	470,635	308,357	2,959	111,065	367,057
	Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other Services</i>	130,064	83	6,507,538	4,175,675	2,331,863	2,765	67,792	906,216
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>		11,372	285	9,808,059	5,170,537	4,637,522	12,882	341,164	7,029,027

Jadual 3 : Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal mengikut Sektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022

Table 3 : Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & Wages of Halal Establishments, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor <i>Sector</i>	Tahun <i>Year</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>
		Pertubuhan berstatus Halal <i>Halal status establishments</i>			Pertubuhan berstatus Halal <i>Halal status establishments</i>
		Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2022	610,672	378,484	232,188	25,136,599
	2015	342,893	213,657	129,236	10,184,131
	2010	197,013	123,907	73,106	4,773,051
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2022	283,184	183,946	99,238	12,442,157
	2015	194,099	127,658	66,441	6,490,735
	2010	139,121	92,071	47,050	3,732,837
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	2022	314,392	186,143	128,249	12,349,273
	2015	148,794	85,999	62,795	3,693,396
	2010	57,892	31,836	26,056	1,040,215
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2022	13,096	8,395	4,701	345,170
	2015	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-

Jadual 4 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Subsektor, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
Table 4 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Manufacturing Sector by Sub-Sector, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi Kind of Economy Activity	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
				(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total		2022	3,590	347,762,248	286,406,520	61,355,728	283,184	12,442,157	60,206,901
		2015	2,151	178,001,869	150,087,166	27,914,702	194,099	6,490,735	38,848,328
		2010	1,202	122,589,773	105,474,629	17,115,144	139,121	3,732,837	25,106,626
Pembuatan Manufacturing	Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran dan haiwan dan prosesan makan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2022	2,738	192,416,471	161,123,569	31,292,901	171,992	6,612,978	30,914,508
		2015	115	80,326,013	73,717,142	6,608,870	20,687	938,170	6,390,232
		2010	88	55,737,989	51,744,354	3,993,635	12,100	393,778	3,459,671
	Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	2022	159	10,197,376	7,433,626	2,763,750	11,911	479,318	1,838,444
		2015	1,737	52,863,458	41,050,007	11,813,451	129,263	3,769,267	15,756,759
		2010	917	33,193,065	26,904,733	6,288,333	92,305	2,097,281	9,639,528
	Tekstil, pakaian dan produk kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	2022	64	469,153	353,637	115,516	2,479	55,288	86,145
		2015	5	19,165	8,167	10,997	64	1,858	7,661
		2010	3	4,950	3,571	1,380	54	853	745
	Produk kayu, perabot, produk kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	2022	81	5,271,311	4,290,335	980,976	5,870	255,153	1,689,365
		2015	9	1,008,289	735,631	272,658	1,986	60,311	315,442
		2010	6	888,200	756,178	132,022	2,232	43,480	283,443
	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2022	363	102,180,833	82,114,794	20,066,039	56,262	3,284,004	19,931,126
		2015	247	41,840,152	33,019,153	8,820,999	37,925	1,605,437	15,827,219
		2010	164	30,869,951	24,602,206	6,267,745	28,456	1,097,636	11,300,025
	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam fabrikasi Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2022	79	6,406,297	5,176,266	1,230,031	6,753	350,199	1,691,674
		2015	19	1,029,082	844,340	184,742	1,365	54,091	262,654
		2010	14	968,822	769,933	198,889	1,297	46,859	220,631
	Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronics and optical products	2022	64	25,111,022	22,210,025	2,900,996	21,670	1,128,941	2,726,328
		2015	13	844,325	675,224	169,102	2,169	46,959	244,338
		2010	8	879,641	677,537	202,104	2,217	41,295	170,465
	Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	2022	42	5,709,785	3,704,267	2,005,518	6,247	276,275	1,329,312
		2015	6	71,386	37,502	33,884	640	14,642	44,025
		2010	2	47,154	16,117	31,037	460	11,655	32,118

Jadual 5 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Pembuatan Mengikut Subsektor, 2022
Table 5 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs in Manufacturing Sector by Sub-Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi Kind of Economy Activity	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total		3,092	62,751,284	51,313,229	11,438,055	99,400	3,040,238	8,723,044
Pembuatan Manufacturing	Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran dan haiwan dan prosesan makan Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	2,428	44,642,435	37,093,677	7,548,758	70,867	2,018,527	5,840,063
	Minuman dan produk tembakau Beverages and tobacco products	133	1,790,546	1,237,311	553,235	4,617	133,919	356,907
	Tekstil, pakaian dan produk kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	62	261,550	194,298	67,252	1,360	30,103	69,125
	Produk kayu, perabot, produk kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	73	1,165,315	718,778	446,537	3,127	92,572	269,193
	Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	253	11,425,848	9,648,068	1,777,780	13,267	507,604	1,355,931
	Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam fabrikasi Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	64	2,077,892	1,498,734	579,158	2,602	114,959	534,761
	Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronics and optical products	44	857,653	546,680	310,973	1,978	80,076	102,024
	Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	35	530,045	375,683	154,362	1,582	62,479	195,040

Jadual 6 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Subsektor, 2022
Table 6 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Services Sector by Sub-Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-sector	Aktiviti Activiti	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
				(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>			8,464	59,620,857	27,391,865	32,228,992	314,392	12,349,273	38,599,059
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Perdagangan Borong & Runcit <i>Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>	Perdagangan Borong & Runcit <i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	6,430	26,796,554	10,239,537	16,557,017	205,637	8,515,006	13,365,770
	Makanan dan Minuman <i>Food and Beverages</i>	Restoran dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan bergerak <i>Restaurants and mobile food service activities</i>	973	2,402,728	1,411,440	991,287	13,849	335,355	364,915
		Katering dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan lain <i>Event catering and other food service activities</i>	198	905,588	336,115	569,473	4,524	120,501	124,172
		Aktiviti perkhidmatan minuman <i>Beverage serving activities</i>	145	9,562,688	5,159,611	4,403,077	33,140	1,157,669	3,037,404
	Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>	Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>	342	5,398,489	2,400,557	2,997,932	32,439	962,510	12,723,985
	Pengangkutan dan Penyimpanan <i>Transportation and Storage</i>	Pengangkutan dan Penyimpanan <i>Transportation and Storage</i>	138	5,074,011	2,838,563	2,235,448	12,804	739,293	4,838,401
	Kewangan, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <i>Financial, Real Estate and Business Services</i>	Kewangan, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <i>Financial, Real Estate and Business Services</i>	47	320,901	139,457	181,444	510	31,076	879,630
	Perkhidmatan Lain <i>Other Services</i>	Perkhidmatan Lain <i>Other Services</i>	191	9,159,897	4,866,583	4,293,314	11,489	487,862	3,264,782

Jadual 7 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Subsektor, 2022
Table 7 : Principals Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs in Services Sector by Sub-Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-sector	Aktiviti Activiti	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
				(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>			4,371	14,222,121	7,477,567	6,744,554	128,798	4,796,804	8,208,297
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	Perdagangan Borong & Runcit <i>Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>	Perdagangan Borong & Runcit <i>Wholesale & retail trade</i>	2,840	4,445,338	1,612,756	2,832,582	100,047	4,042,151	1,326,770
	Makanan dan Minuman <i>Food and Beverages</i>	Restoran dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan bergerak <i>Restaurants and mobile food service activities</i>	822	864,011	482,883	381,128	6,279	128,734	88,982
		Katering dan aktiviti perkhidmatan makanan lain <i>Event catering and other food service activities</i>	164	118,521	56,862	61,659	1,210	23,647	4,807
		Aktiviti perkhidmatan minuman <i>Beverage serving activities</i>	111	74,771	37,419	37,351	730	13,276	11,910
	Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>	Penginapan <i>Accommodation</i>	220	1,270,133	550,819	719,313	14,374	387,872	4,907,797
	Pengangkutan dan Penyimpanan <i>Transportation and Storage</i>	Pengangkutan dan Penyimpanan <i>Transportation and Storage</i>	85	778,991	470,635	308,357	2,959	111,065	367,057
	Kewangan, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <i>Financial, Real Estate and Business Services</i>	Kewangan, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <i>Financial, Real Estate and Business Services</i>	46	162,818	90,518	72,300	434	22,267	594,757
	Perkhidmatan Lain <i>Other Services</i>	Perkhidmatan Lain <i>Other Services</i>	83	6,507,538	4,175,675	2,331,863	2,765	67,792	906,216

Jadual 8 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pertanian mengikut Subsektor, 2022
Table 8 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Agriculture Sector by Sub-sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year (RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>		370	9,862,715	5,206,679	4,656,037	13,096	345,170	7,056,510
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	Perikanan <i>Fisheries</i>	30	180,193	144,564	35,630	428	21,484	121,715
	Tanaman <i>Crops</i>	158	4,881,768	1,435,010	3,446,759	8,881	191,860	5,284,325
	Ternakan <i>Livestock</i>	182	4,800,754	3,627,106	1,173,648	3,787	131,826	1,650,470

Jadual 9 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Pertanian mengikut Subsektor, 2022
Table 9 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs in Agriculture Sector by Sub-Sector, 2022

Sektor Sector	Subsektor Sub-sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total		285	9,808,059	5,170,537	4,637,522	12,882	341,164	7,029,027
Pertanian Agriculture	Perikanan Fisheries	21	178,770	144,157	34,613	422	21,169	121,436
	Tanaman Crops	119	4,876,933	1,432,798	3,444,135	8,827	190,911	5,266,462
	Ternakan Livestock	145	4,752,357	3,593,583	1,158,774	3,633	129,083	1,641,129

Jadual 10 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Negeri, 2022
Table 10 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Manufacturing Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	3,590	347,762,248	286,406,520	61,355,728	283,184	12,442,157	60,206,901
Johor	588	98,599,844	84,440,318	14,159,526	54,822	2,700,383	20,807,365
Kedah	270	7,358,249	5,322,715	2,035,533	14,645	569,955	2,358,769
Kelantan	114	2,462,686	1,890,441	572,245	5,865	180,562	992,178
Melaka	147	9,908,523	8,249,425	1,659,098	15,847	635,764	2,452,950
Negeri Sembilan	110	8,775,689	7,060,141	1,715,548	8,232	384,039	1,705,423
Pahang	164	9,066,300	6,484,147	2,582,153	5,263	331,867	1,059,395
Pulau Pinang	358	42,529,749	38,019,387	4,510,362	31,921	1,382,997	3,641,849
Perak	379	16,574,700	13,151,405	3,423,295	20,829	717,733	2,989,353
Perlis	24	497,427	397,952	99,475	417	8,551	13,482
Selangor	825	99,644,335	79,177,997	20,466,337	92,038	4,134,554	16,314,625
Terengganu	99	11,015,929	7,188,488	3,827,441	3,036	227,053	1,195,672
Sabah	201	19,602,180	17,133,702	2,468,479	11,375	313,413	1,718,448
Sarawak	230	17,514,954	15,167,935	2,347,019	12,806	530,116	2,959,741
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	69	2,350,447	1,717,209	633,239	5,443	217,155	1,007,793
Labuan	12	1,861,235	1,005,258	855,977	645	108,013	989,857
Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 11 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Pembuatan mengikut Negeri, 2022

Table 11 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs in Manufacturing Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	3,092	62,751,284	51,313,229	11,438,055	99,400	3,040,238	8,723,044
Johor	448	12,269,235	10,041,782	2,227,453	15,504	446,300	1,379,158
Kedah	251	3,147,760	2,635,801	511,959	6,286	160,008	659,908
Kelantan	107	250,119	203,850	46,268	1,885	38,112	60,739
Melaka	127	807,158	563,080	244,078	2,816	72,914	290,446
Negeri Sembilan	89	685,620	504,118	181,502	2,179	57,655	126,381
Pahang	148	1,643,290	1,511,762	131,527	1,943	56,639	78,519
Pulau Pinang	312	3,749,796	2,952,351	797,445	10,590	352,928	723,441
Perak	343	4,367,011	3,497,427	869,584	9,582	286,559	1,192,988
Perlis	24	497,427	397,952	99,475	417	8,551	13,482
Selangor	699	18,580,399	14,898,111	3,682,288	30,998	1,085,898	2,523,920
Terengganu	87	169,134	123,738	45,396	1,126	25,833	48,995
Sabah	176	10,310,604	8,647,272	1,663,331	7,167	185,535	874,397
Sarawak	211	5,582,494	4,830,545	751,949	6,368	180,030	627,121
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	59	585,137	412,851	172,286	2,342	77,116	116,426
Labuan	11	106,101	92,589	13,513	197	6,159	7,121
Putrajaya							

Jadual 12 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Negeri bagi Pertubuhan, 2022

Table 12 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Services Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	8,464	59,620,857	27,391,865	32,228,992	314,392	12,349,273	38,599,059
Johor	754	13,626,502	6,491,917	7,134,585	68,829	3,085,303	6,339,582
Kedah	340	944,811	372,824	571,987	4,818	156,230	1,280,292
Kelantan	271	777,851	314,247	463,603	5,029	221,262	647,201
Melaka	322	1,212,312	468,585	743,727	6,579	236,813	1,137,195
Negeri Sembilan	317	1,256,751	493,648	763,104	6,815	297,848	1,545,078
Pahang	469	1,253,837	505,613	748,224	42,545	1,879,449	1,198,126
Pulau Pinang	613	2,965,647	1,449,485	1,516,162	11,646	567,221	2,317,329
Perak	620	4,780,549	1,912,124	2,868,425	15,794	596,307	3,422,279
Perlis	16	295,688	244,252	51,435	2,101	107,108	145,421
Selangor	2,533	22,485,191	10,837,136	11,648,055	79,883	2,857,536	12,227,112
Terengganu	200	1,056,981	510,773	546,208	11,824	380,586	871,378
Sabah	352	1,492,541	703,700	788,841	12,318	351,861	1,440,870
Sarawak	535	2,012,685	825,822	1,186,863	20,363	597,979	1,628,781
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	1,057	5,172,167	2,112,581	3,059,587	23,784	952,417	4,138,389
Labuan	20	181,904	100,365	81,539	1,485	47,089	68,902
Putrajaya	45	105,440	48,793	56,647	579	14,263	191,123

Jadual 13 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan mengikut Negeri, 2022

Table 13 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSMEs in Services Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	4,371	14,222,121	7,477,567	6,744,554	128,798	4,796,804	8,208,297
Johor	316	6,210,691	3,949,128	2,261,563	25,447	1,007,122	650,530
Kedah	152	376,023	131,692	244,331	2,011	57,136	426,514
Kelantan	142	136,824	56,017	80,808	1,712	69,027	214,989
Melaka	199	267,431	122,741	144,690	2,563	67,021	347,745
Negeri Sembilan	141	141,935	61,897	80,038	2,143	55,393	178,677
Pahang	230	355,571	159,790	195,781	32,415	1,418,560	528,695
Pulau Pinang	388	656,374	310,710	345,664	5,338	245,067	768,488
Perak	341	886,208	458,442	427,765	6,473	204,252	1,244,639
Perlis	9	25,043	11,103	13,940	245	7,543	12,182
Selangor	1,308	2,899,144	1,272,393	1,626,751	14,810	542,606	1,628,247
Terengganu	120	180,865	71,668	109,197	10,285	334,752	179,305
Sabah	212	291,718	116,401	175,316	3,649	119,893	478,086
Sarawak	304	690,899	283,839	407,060	13,799	356,380	556,893
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	474	1,031,689	437,579	594,110	7,240	298,664	981,794
Labuan	9	17,718	7,321	10,397	277	4,276	7,097
Putrajaya	26	53,989	26,846	27,143	391	9,113	4,415

Jadual 14 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pertanian mengikut Negeri, 2022
Table 14 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Agriculture Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	370	9,862,715	5,206,679	4,656,037	13,096	345,170	7,056,510
Johor	75	1,363,385	527,756	835,629	1,701	46,650	1,634,474
Kedah	21	564,854	392,382	172,472	781	17,943	303,774
Kelantan	9	376,839	94,633	282,207	101	1,346	14,755
Melaka	18	165,635	149,012	16,623	320	10,968	54,480
Negeri Sembilan	13	152,854	82,053	70,801	402	10,680	134,993
Pahang	27	611,678	290,793	320,885	792	19,806	357,981
Pulau Pinang	8	19,623	15,802	3,821	42	1,187	10,358
Perak	40	2,113,460	1,432,910	680,550	878	28,084	404,261
Perlis	1	2,498	1,769	729	10	226	459
Selangor	46	1,086,058	600,650	485,408	1,202	35,665	1,173,715
Terengganu	7	616,307	158,818	457,489	561	13,589	182,586
Sabah	63	1,536,296	830,659	705,637	2,925	73,759	1,093,930
Sarawak	40	1,252,727	629,214	623,513	3,376	85,193	1,690,704
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labuan	2	502	230	272	5	74	39
Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 15 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Pertanian Mengikut Negeri, 2022

Table 15 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSME in Agriculture Sector by State, 2022

Negeri State	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	285	9,808,059	5,170,537	4,637,522	12,882	341,164	7,029,027
Johor	59	1,334,456	509,985	824,471	1,664	45,979	1,629,862
Kedah	18	564,020	391,917	172,103	775	17,831	302,989
Kelantan	4	376,347	94,468	281,879	78	1,110	14,542
Melaka	10	164,932	148,740	16,191	304	10,777	53,835
Negeri Sembilan	11	152,647	82,006	70,641	400	10,659	134,985
Pahang	18	604,989	285,700	319,289	771	19,552	354,828
Pulau Pinang	4	15,227	11,484	3,742	21	589	2,642
Perak	27	2,110,604	1,431,524	679,080	838	27,463	401,619
Perlis	1	2,498	1,769	729	10	226	459
Selangor	35	1,082,977	599,211	483,766	1,182	35,060	1,172,089
Terengganu	5	616,078	158,780	457,298	553	13,398	182,525
Sabah	59	1,535,386	829,845	705,542	2,917	73,453	1,088,328
Sarawak	34	1,247,899	625,108	622,791	3,369	85,067	1,690,324
Wilayah Persekutuan Federal Territory of							
Kuala Lumpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labuan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 16 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pembuatan Mengikut Taraf Sah, 2022

Table 16 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Manufacturing Sector by Legal Status, 2022

Taraf sah pertubuhan <i>Legal status of establishments</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal <i>Number of Halal status establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3,590	347,762,248	286,406,520	61,355,728	283,184	12,442,157	60,206,901
Hak Milik Perseorangan <i>Individual Proprietorship</i>	827	635,650	463,512	172,139	5,879	100,520	97,403
Perkongsian <i>Partnership</i>	268	440,122	340,280	99,842	3,518	69,386	77,449
Syarikat Sendirian Berhad <i>Private Limited Company</i>	2,467	336,140,523	276,907,471	59,233,052	266,826	11,860,521	58,616,396
Syarikat Awam Berhad <i>Public Limited Company</i>	21	10,403,386	8,638,134	1,765,252	6,515	403,609	1,403,644
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	7	142,566	57,123	85,443	446	8,121	12,009

Jadual 17 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan Mengikut Taraf Sah, 2022
Table 17 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Services Sector by Legal Status, 2022

Taraf sah pertubuhan <i>Legal status of establishments</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal <i>Number of Halal status establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	8,464	59,620,857	27,391,865	32,228,992	314,392	12,349,273	38,599,059
Hak Milik Perseorangan <i>Individual Proprietorship</i>	1,096	992,431	467,968	524,463	23,217	785,325	2,909,973
Perkongsian <i>Partnership</i>	294	956,696	382,063	574,633	2,749	86,912	242,400
Syarikat Sendirian Berhad <i>Private Limited Company</i>	6,885	52,011,026	23,830,714	28,180,313	271,551	10,504,467	30,459,813
Syarikat Awam Berhad <i>Public Limited Company</i>	156	5,635,710	2,699,562	2,936,148	16,565	961,587	4,964,145
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	33	24,994	11,558	13,436	310	10,983	22,729

Jadual 18 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pertanian Mengikut Taraf Sah, 2022
Table 18 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Agriculture Sector by Legal Status, 2022

Taraf sah pertubuhan <i>Legal status of establishments</i>	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal <i>Number of Halal status establishments</i>	Nilai output kasar <i>Value of gross output</i>	Nilai input perantaraan <i>Value of intermediate input</i>	Nilai ditambah <i>Value added</i>	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir <i>Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period</i>	Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun <i>Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year</i>
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	370	9,862,715	5,206,679	4,656,037	13,096	345,170	7,056,510
Hak Milik Perseorangan <i>Individual Proprietorship</i>	58	63,326	38,525	24,801	238	3,979	11,635
Perkongsian <i>Partnership</i>	25	79,380	46,449	32,931	248	5,575	21,905
Syarikat Sendirian Berhad <i>Private Limited Company</i>	232	7,404,933	4,235,794	3,169,139	9,570	262,020	4,043,549
Syarikat Awam Berhad <i>Public Limited Company</i>	48	2,270,518	872,075	1,398,443	3,008	72,471	2,960,340
Lain-lain <i>Others</i>	7	44,558	13,836	30,722	32	1,124	19,081

Jadual 19 : Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Sektor Pembuatan Mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022
 Table 19 : Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & wages in of Halal Establishments in Manufacturing Sectors by Category of Workers, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of Employment	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(RM Juta) (RM Million)					
Jumlah Total	283,184	183,946	99,238	12,442	8,718	3,724
Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers	2,551	1,384	1,167	-	-	-
Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa Full-time paid employees	278,760	181,770	96,990	12,423	8,709	3,714
Pengurus Manager	14,521	9,887	4,634	2,679	2,034	645
Profesional Professionals	13,712	8,201	5,511	1,289	844	445
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	24,039	20,360	3,679	1,500	1,300	200
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	18,806	4,450	14,356	649	169	480
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Services and Sales Workers	8,349	4,447	3,902	301	169	132
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	14,163	9,318	4,845	467	355	112
Operator Mesin dan Loji dan Pemasang Plant and machine Operators and Assemblers	159,781	107,351	52,430	4,908	3,389	1,520
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	25,389	17,756	7,633	630	449	181
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	1,873	792	1,081	19	10	9

Jadual 20 : Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Sektor Perkhidmatan Mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022

Table 20 : Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & wages of Halal Establishments in Services Sectors by Category of Workers, 2022

Kategori pekerja Category of Employment	Bilangan pekerja Number of persons engaged			Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid		
	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Lelaki Male	Perempuan Female
	(RM Juta) (RM Million)					
Jumlah Total	314,392	186,143	128,249	12,349	7,351	4,998
Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers	11,540	8,580	2,960	-	-	-
Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa Full-time paid employees	293,899	173,926	119,972	12,079	7,296	4,783
Pengurus Manager	18,690	10,435	8,255	2,025	1,257	768
Profesional Professionals	12,709	8,380	4,329	1,030	669	361
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu Technicians and Associate Professionals	22,031	15,121	6,910	1,286	904	382
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian Clerical Support Workers	39,903	20,023	19,880	1,872	981	891
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan Services and Sales Workers	102,418	52,108	50,310	3,198	1,672	1,526
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan Craft and Related Trades Workers	6,565	4,807	1,758	214	163	50
Operator Mesin dan Loji dan Pemasang Plant and machine Operators and Assemblers	10,914	8,152	2,761	364	257	107
Pekerja Asas Elementary Occupations	80,668	54,899	25,769	2,091	1,394	697
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) Paid employees (part-time)	8,953	3,636	5,317	271	55	216

Jadual 21 : Bilangan Pekerja dan Gaji & Upah Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Sektor Pertanian Mengikut Kategori Pekerja, 2022
Table 21 : Number of Persons Engaged and Salaries & wages of Halal Establishments in Agriculture Sectors by Category of Workers, 2022

Kategori pekerja <i>Category of Employment</i>	Bilangan pekerja <i>Number of persons engaged</i>			Gaji & upah yang dibayar <i>Salaries & wages paid</i>		
	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>	Jumlah <i>Total</i>	Lelaki <i>Male</i>	Perempuan <i>Female</i>
						(RM Juta) (RM Million)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	13,096	8,395	4,701	345	238	107
Pemilik yang bekerja, rakan niaga yang aktif dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji <i>Working proprietors, active business partners and unpaid family workers</i>	130	101	29	-	-	-
Pekerja bergaji sepenuh masa <i>Full-time paid employees</i>	11,961	7,642	4,319	328	224	104
Pengurus <i>Manager</i>	761	612	149	63	51	13
Profesional <i>Professionals</i>	467	337	130	27	20	7
Juruteknik dan Profesional Bersekutu <i>Technicians and Associate Professionals</i>	798	656	142	32	26	6
Pekerja Sokongan Perkeranian <i>Clerical Support Workers</i>	1,562	509	1,053	51	17	33
Pekerja Perkhidmatan dan Jualan <i>Services and Sales Workers</i>	669	520	149	21	17	4
Pekerja Kemahiran dan Pekerja Pertukangan yang berkaitan <i>Craft and Related Trades Workers</i>	214	210	4	5	5	0
Operator Mesin dan Loji dan Pemasang <i>Plant and machine Operators and Assemblers</i>	434	376	58	9	8	1
Pekerja Asas <i>Elementary Occupations</i>	7,056	4,422	2,634	120	81	39
Pekerja bergaji (sambilan) <i>Paid employees (part-time)</i>	1,005	652	353	17	14	3

Jadual 22 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pembuatan Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022

Table 22 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Manufacturing Sector by Ownership, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	54,505	3,590	347,762,248	286,406,520	61,355,728	283,184	12,442,157	60,206,901
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	53,515	3,472	266,824,169	216,839,375	49,984,795	247,915	9,973,667	43,781,560
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	944	112	70,612,521	60,044,674	10,567,847	32,906	2,169,394	15,421,016
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	46	6	10,325,558	9,522,472	803,086	2,363	299,095	1,004,325

Jadual 23 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Pembuatan Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022

Table 23 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSME in Manufacturing Sector by Ownership, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	51,481	3,092	62,751,284	51,313,229	11,438,055	99,400	3,040,238	8,723,044
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	51455	3,090	62,725,453	51,296,678	11,428,775	99,298	3,038,019	8,714,106
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	5	1	22,396	15,005	7,391	65	915	8,417
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	21	1	3,435	1,546	1,890	37	1,304	520

Jadual 24 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022

Table 24 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Services Sector by Ownership, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	8,464	59,620,857	27,391,865	32,228,992	314,392	12,349,273	38,599,059
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	7,347	51,042,763	22,622,846	28,419,917	274,089	11,170,014	36,437,387
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	1,109	8,509,615	4,741,887	3,767,728	40,104	1,171,876	2,129,073
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	8	68,478	27,131	41,347	199	7,383	32,599

Jadual 25 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS dalam Sektor Perkhidmatan Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022

Table 25 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSME in Services Sector, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	4,371	14,222,121	7,477,567	6,744,554	128,798	4,796,804	8,208,297
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	3,460	975,696	529,302	446,394	121,286	4,627,197	109,191
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	904	64,890	26,346	38,544	7,426	166,459	31,549
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	7	13,181,535	6,921,919	6,259,616	86	3,148	8,067,557

Jadual 26 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal dalam Sektor Pertanian Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022
Table 26 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Agriculture Sector by Ownership, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah Total	12,998	370	9,862,715	5,206,679	4,656,037	13,096	345,170	7,056,510
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	12,940	363	9,732,604	5,163,722	4,568,882	12,906	339,564	6,992,657
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	58	7	130,111	42,957	87,154	190	5,605	63,853
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 27 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS Sektor Pertanian Mengikut Hak Milik, 2022
Table 27 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSME in Agriculture Sector by Ownership, 2022

Hak milik Ownership	Bilangan pertubuhan berstatus Halal Number of Halal status establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output (RM'000)	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input (RM'000)	Nilai ditambah Value added (RM'000)	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid (RM'000)	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year (RM'000)
Jumlah Total	285	9,808,059	5,170,537	4,637,522	12,882	341,164	7,029,027
Residen Malaysia Malaysian residents	279	9,678,135	5,127,627	4,550,508	12,693	335,616	6,966,073
Bukan residen Malaysia Non-Malaysian residents	6	129,924	42,911	87,014	189	5,548	62,954
Hak milik bersama Joint ownership	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Jadual 28 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal Milikan Wanita, 2010, 2015 dan 2022
 Table 28 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments in Women-Owned Establishments, 2010, 2015 and 2022

Sektor Sector	Tahun Year	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
			(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah pertubuhan milikan wanita berstatus Halal Total number of women-owned establishments with Halal status	2022	1,285	15,086,750	10,999,397	4,087,353	30,356	905,342	6,373,533
	2015	660	5,789,918	4,419,520	1,370,399	19,908	672,597	1,394,574
	2010	238	1,874,076	1,592,146	290,557	6,855	110,692	557,401
Pembuatan Manufacturing	2022	805	11,833,523	9,534,814	2,298,709	17,884	565,217	2,645,118
	2015	318	4,861,791	3,920,965	940,827	13,355	475,012	1,297,966
	2010	165	1,797,950	1,538,665	259,285	5,698	94,496	539,347
Perkhidmatan Services	2022	445	2,897,825	1,279,690	1,618,135	12,414	338,964	3,631,806
	2015	342	928,127	498,555	429,572	6,553	197,585	96,608
	2010	73	76,126	53,481	31,272	1,157	16,196	18,054
Pertanian Agriculture	2022	35	355,401	184,892	170,509	58	1,162	96,608
	2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nota: Tidak termasuk Syarikat Awam Berhad, Syarikat Koperasi, Perbadanan Awam dan Pertubuhan Persendirian yang tidak mencari keuntungan.
 Note: Excludes Public Limited Company, Co-operative, Public Corporations and Private Non-Profit making organisation

Jadual 29 : Statistik Utama Pertubuhan Berstatus Halal PMKS Milikan Wanita, 2022
Table 29 : Principal Statistics of Halal Establishments MSME in Women-Owned Establishments, 2022

Sektor Sector	Bilangan pertubuhan Number of establishments	Nilai output kasar Value of gross output	Nilai input perantaraan Value of intermediate input	Nilai ditambah Value added	Bilangan pekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh gaji akhir Number of persons engaged during December or the last pay period	Gaji & upah yang dibayar Salaries & wages paid	Nilai harta tetap yang dimiliki pada akhir tahun Values of fixed assets owned as at the end of the year
		(RM'000)	(RM'000)	(RM'000)		(RM'000)	(RM'000)
Jumlah pertubuhan milikan wanita berstatus Halal <i>Total number of women-owned establishments with Halal status</i>	1,131	4,090,645	2,780,664	1,309,981	18,088	457,504	2,139,034
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	788	2,885,380	2,211,267	674,112	13,323	345,293	686,127
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	323	852,903	386,285	466,618	4,341	100,847	1,363,055
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	20	352,362	183,111	169,251	424	11,365	89,853

Nota: Tidak termasuk Syarikat Awam Berhad, Syarikat Koperasi, Perbadanan Awam dan Pertubuhan Persendirian yang tidak mencari keuntungan.
Note: Excludes Public Limited Company, Co-operative, Public Corporations and Private Non-Profit making organisation

Jadual 30 : Eksport Produk Halal Mengikut Pengkelasan Barangan Malaysia, 2022
Table 30 : Export of Halal Products by Goods Classification Malaysia, 2022

Pengkelasan barangan <i>Goods classification</i>	Nilai eksport barangan Halal keseluruhan <i>Export value of total Halal goods</i>	Nilai eksport barangan Halal <i>Halal goods export value</i>	Sumbangan eksport barangan Halal <i>Halal goods export share</i>
	<i>(RM juta)</i> (RM million)	<i>(RM juta)</i> (RM million)	<i>Peratus (%)</i> Percentage (%)
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	118,574	59,946	50.6
Makanan & minuman <i>Food & beverages</i>	43,557	28,072	46.8
Bahan Halal <i>Halal ingredients</i>	48,851	23,447	39.1
Kosmetik dan barangan penjagaan peribadi <i>Cosmetic and personal care products</i>	6,198	3,541	5.9
Derivatif kelapa sawit <i>Palm oil derivatives</i>	8,116	2,792	4.7
Kimia industri <i>Chemical industry</i>	9,233	1,277	2.1
Produk Farmaseutikal <i>Pharmaceutical products</i>	2,618	817	1.4

Jadual 31 : 10 Destinasi Tertinggi Eksport Produk Halal, 2022
Table 31 : Top 10 Exports Destination for Halal Products, 2022

Negara dituju Country of destinations	Nilai eksport keseluruhan Total export value (RM juta) (RM million)	Nilai eksport Halal Halal export value (RM juta) (RM million)	Sumbangan eksport Halal Halal export share Peratus (%) Percentage (%)
Jumlah Total	1,550,009	59,946	
China China	210,554	7,108	3.4
Singapura Singapore	232,484	6,243	2.7
Jepun Japan	98,658	3,652	3.7
Amerika Syarikat United States	167,208	3,421	2.0
Indonesia Indonesia	55,736	3,059	5.5
India India	54,762	2,676	4.9
Thailand Thailand	65,774	2,636	4.0
Filipina Philippines	28,235	2,301	8.2
Australia Australia	48,091	2,269	4.7
Republik Korea Korea, Republic of	54,906	2,134	3.9

The background image is a stylized, painterly illustration of a port scene at sunset. A large cargo ship with a white hull and a blue upper section is docked at a pier. A large crane is visible on the left side of the ship. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of orange, pink, and purple. The water in the foreground is dark and reflects the colors of the sky and the ship. The overall mood is serene and industrial.

NOTA TEKNIKAL *TECHNICAL NOTES*

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1. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Penerbitan ini menggunakan data daripada Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022). Banci mengumpul maklumat daripada pertubuhan berdaftar dalam sektor Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Klasifikasi industri merujuk kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang selaras dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Rev. 4, *United Nations*. Liputan bagi keseluruhan sektor merangkumi 1,174 kategori industri seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Jadual 1.

Jadual 1: Bilangan industri mengikut sektor

Sektor	Bilangan industri
Pertanian*	142
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	56
Pembuatan	259
Pembinaan	72
Perkhidmatan	645
Jumlah	1,174

Nota*: Usahawan dalam sektor Pertanian yang hanya berdaftar dengan agensi-agensi kerajaan yang berkaitan bagi maksud menerima bantuan TIDAK diliputi kecuali pengusaha kelapa sawit

2. SUMBER RANGKA STATISTIK

Sumber utama rangka statistik pertubuhan adalah daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register* (MSBR). MSBR adalah senarai pertubuhan/ perusahaan yang beroperasi di Malaysia yang merangkumi Daftar Syarikat (ROC), Daftar Perniagaan (ROB) dan Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (LLP) yang berdaftar dengan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM) serta pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan pihak berkuasa tempatan (PBT) dan badan profesional. Senarai di MSBR dikemaskini secara berkala berdasarkan survei dan bancian yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) dan sumber data pentadbiran daripada pelbagai agensi. Sumber utama data pentadbiran adalah daripada SSM.

Selain itu, DOSM juga bekerjasama untuk mendapatkan maklumat terkini daripada agensi lain seperti Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP), Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN), Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO), PBT dan badan profesional. Rangka dikemaskini untuk mengambil kira pertubuhan baru dan sebarang perubahan yang berlaku kepada pertubuhan tersebut seperti tutup, tidak beroperasi, perubahan jenis aktiviti dan lokasi/ alamat pos untuk memastikan maklumat yang terdapat dalam rangka adalah yang paling terkini.

3. JENIS AKTIVITI PERNIAGAAN

Jenis aktiviti perniagaan merujuk kepada aktiviti utama dan sekunder. Aktiviti utama merujuk kepada aktiviti yang mana pertubuhan menumpukan sebahagian besar sumbernya atau memberi sumbangan besar dari segi pendapatan. Aktiviti sekunder didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti sampingan kepada aktiviti utama. Klasifikasi industri bagi pertubuhan adalah berasaskan kepada aktiviti utama dan mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Versi 1.0 yang diselaraskan dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities* (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations dan pengubahsuaian mengikut keperluan tempatan.

4. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Industri tersebut dikategorikan kepada lima (5) sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Definisi sektor adalah seperti berikut:

4.1 Pertanian

Pertanian merangkumi aktiviti penanaman, pemeliharaan dan penternakan haiwan dan pengeluaran produk haiwan, penebangan kayu balak dan tanaman lain serta perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur termasuk penggunaan sumber semulajadi tumbuh-tumbuhan dan haiwan. Terdapat empat subsektor; tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan & pembalakan dan perikanan.

4.1.1 **Tanaman** merujuk kepada penanaman dan pengeluaran produk tanaman termasuk pertanian organik. Tanaman juga meliputi penanaman tanaman tidak kekal dan kekal merangkumi penanaman tumbuh-tumbuhan untuk tujuan pengeluaran benih;

4.1.2 **Ternakan** merujuk kepada binatang atau unggas yang dipelihara untuk tujuan komersil dan pembiakbakaan. Pengeluaran ternakan termasuk penternakan (ladang) dan pembiakan semua haiwan serta pengeluaran daripada hasil ternakan seperti telur, susu, madu dan sebagainya;

4.1.3 **Perhutanan dan pembalakan** termasuk pengeluaran kayu balak untuk industri berasaskan kayu, meliputi pengestrakan dan pengumpulan produk hutan bukan kayu yang tumbuh liar. Selain pengeluaran kayu balak, aktiviti perhutanan yang menghasilkan produk melalui proses minima seperti kayu api, kayu arang, raja kayu dan kayu balak yang digunakan dalam bentuk yang belum diproses. Aktiviti ini boleh dijalankan dalam hutan asli dan ladang hutan. Ia juga termasuk sebahagian daripada aktiviti operasi perhutanan berdasarkan bayaran atau secara kontrak; dan

4.1.4 **Perikanan** termasuk perikanan tangkapan dan akuakultur meliputi penggunaan sumber perikanan daripada laut, air payau atau air tawar dengan tujuan menangkap dan mengumpul ikan, krustasia, moluska dan organisma & produk laut lain. Akuakultur ialah proses pengeluaran yang melibatkan pengkulturan (termasuk tuaian) organisma akuatik menggunakan teknik yang direka bentuk untuk meningkatkan pengeluaran organisma tersebut melebihi kapasiti persekitaran semulajadi.

4.2 **Perlombongan & pengkuarian**

Perlombongan & pengkuarian termasuk pengekstrakan mineral yang terjadi secara semulajadi seperti pepejal (batu arang dan bijih), cecair (petroleum) atau gas (gas asli). Pengekstrakan boleh dijalankan melalui pelbagai kaedah seperti perlombongan bawah tanah atau dedah, pengoperasian telaga, perlombongan dasar laut dan lain-lain. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor perlombongan mineral & pengkuarian tidak diliputi dalam penerbitan ini.

4.3 **Pembuatan**

Perubahan fizikal atau kimia ke atas bahan atau komponen menjadi produk baru sama ada kerja itu dilakukan oleh jentera pacuan kuasa atau yang dijalankan dengan tangan, sama ada dilaksanakan di kilang atau di rumah pekerja dan sama ada barang keluaran dijual secara borong atau runcit.

Pengelasan lapan (8) subsektor mengikut 24 bahagian adalah seperti berikut:

Bahagian	Keterangan
Produk makanan	
10	Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan pemprosesan makanan
Makanan dan produk tembakau	
11	Pembuatan minuman
12	Pembuatan produk tembakau
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	
13	Pembuatan tekstil
14	Pembuatan pakaian
15	Pembuatan produk kulit dan barangan berkaitan
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	
16	Pembuatan kayu dan produk kayu dan gabus, kecuali perabot; Pembuatan bagi artikel jerami dan bahan-bahan anyaman
17	Pembuatan kertas dan produk kertas
18	Percetakan dan penerbitan semula media rakaman
31	Pembuatan perabot
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	
19	Pembuatan kok dan produk petroleum bertapi

20	Pembuatan kimia dan produk kimia
21	Pembuatan produk farmaseutikal asas, kimia perubatan dan botani
22	Pembuatan produk getah dan plastik
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka	
23	Pembuatan produk galian bukan logam lain
24	Pembuatan logam asas
25	Pembuatan produk logam, kecuali mesin dan kelengkapan
Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	
26	Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik dan optikal
27	Pembuatan kelengkapan elektrik
28	Pembuatan jentera dan peralatan t.t.t.l.
Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	
29	Pembuatan kenderaan bermotor, treler dan semi treler
30	Pembuatan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain
32	Pembuatan lain
33	Pembaikan dan pemasangan mesin dan kelengkapan

4.4 Pembinaan

Pembinaan baru, pengubahsuaian, pembaikan dan perobohan. Pemasangan sebarang jenis jentera atau peralatan yang dipasang ketika pembinaan asal adalah diambil kira, demikian juga bagi pemasangan jentera atau peralatan selepas pembinaan asal tetapi memerlukan perubahan struktur bagi pemasangannya.

4.5 Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan berkaitan Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendinginan udara; Bekalan air; pembetulan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan; Perdagangan borong dan runcit; Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan; Penginapan; Makanan dan minuman; Maklumat dan komunikasi; Kewangan; Hartanah; Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal; Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan; Pendidikan swasta; Kesihatan swasta dan kerja sosial; Kesenian, hiburan dan rekreasi; dan Perkhidmatan persendirian dan lain-lain aktiviti.

4.5.1 Bekalan elektrik, gas, wap dan pendingin udara adalah ditakrifkan sebagai aktiviti pembekalan tenaga elektrik, gas asli, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya melalui satu infrastruktur (rangkaian) tetap bagi talian, saluran utama dan paip. Dimensi rangkaian ini tidak dapat ditentukan; juga termasuk pengagihan elektrik, gas, wap, air panas dan seumpamanya di kawasan perindustrian atau bangunan tempat kediaman. Oleh itu, seksyen ini termasuk operasi utiliti elektrik dan gas yang menjana, mengawal dan mengagih tenaga elektrik atau gas. Juga termasuk bekalan wap dan pendinginan udara;

- 4.5.2 Bekalan air; pembedungan, pengurusan sisa dan aktiviti pemulihan meliputi aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan pengurusan sisa termasuk pungutan, perawatan & pelupusan seperti sisa terjadual, sisa pepejal & air sisa daripada perindustrian dan isi rumah, termasuk juga pemulihan bahan & tapak yang tercemar. Hasil sisa daripada proses perawatan boleh dilupus atau menjadi input kepada proses pengeluaran yang lain. Aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan perawatan dan bekalan air juga dimasukkan dalam sektor ini;
- 4.5.3 Perdagangan borong dan runcit merangkumi perdagangan borong dan perdagangan runcit, dan kenderaan bermotor;
- 4.5.4 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan meliputi pertubuhan yang menyediakan perkhidmatan darat, pengangkutan muatan melalui jalan raya, pengangkutan darat lain, pengangkutan air, penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan seperti pengoperasian terminal, tempat letak kereta, pengoperasian lebuh raya, pengoperasian pelabuhan, pengendalian kargo/ pemunggahan, agensi perkapalan & penghantaran serta lain-lain aktiviti sokongan perkhidmatan pengangkutan;
- 4.5.5 Perkhidmatan penginapan merujuk kepada penyediaan tempat penginapan jangka pendek berbayar, sama ada dibuka kepada orang awam atau terhad kepada ahli sebuah pertubuhan tertentu. Ianya tidak termasuk penyewaan tempat tinggal berperabot jangka panjang yang dikelaskan dalam Hartanah;
- 4.5.6 Makanan dan minuman termasuk perkhidmatan makanan & minuman yang menyediakan hidangan atau minuman lengkap untuk penggunaan segera, sama ada di restoran tradisional, restoran layan diri atau bawa pulang, yang didirikan secara kekal atau sementara dengan atau tiada kemudahan tempat duduk;
- 4.5.7 Maklumat & komunikasi terdiri daripada aktiviti penerbitan, penerbitan wayang gambar, video & program televisyen, rakaman bunyi & penerbitan muzik, pemrograman & penyiaran, perkhidmatan telekomunikasi pengaturcaraan komputer, perundingan & aktiviti yang berkaitan dan perkhidmatan maklumat;
- 4.5.8 Kewangan adalah meliputi aktiviti perantaraan kewangan; aktiviti perkhidmatan kewangan lain dan aktiviti sokongan kepada perkhidmatan kewangan; aktiviti insurans/ takaful, insurans/ takaful semula dan tabungan pencen & hemat; dan aktiviti sokongan kepada insurans/ takaful dan tabungan pencen;

- 4.5.9 Hartanah termasuk tindakan seperti pemberi pajak, ejen dan/ atau broker di dalam satu atau lebih daripada yang berikut: penjualan atau pembelian hartanah, penyewaan hartanah, penyediaan perkhidmatan hartanah lain seperti penilaian hartanah, pengurusan hartanah atau bertindak sebagai ejen hartanah eskrow. Aktiviti dalam bahagian ini mungkin dijalankan di atas hartanah milikan sendiri atau pajakan dan mungkin berlaku atas dasar bayaran atau kontrak. Termasuk juga pembangunan struktur, berserta mengekalkan hak milik atau pajakan bagi struktur tersebut;
- 4.5.10 Profesional, saintifik & teknikal termasuk aktiviti professional khusus, saintifik & teknikal yang memerlukan tahap latihan yang tinggi dan menjadikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus tersedia kepada pengguna. Aktiviti yang dijalankan termasuk aktiviti guaman & perakaunan, aktiviti ibu pejabat, aktiviti perundingan pengurusan, aktiviti arkitek & kejuruteraan, ujian & analisis teknikal, penyelidikan & pembangunan saintifik, pengiklanan & penyelidikan pasaran, profesional lain, aktiviti saintifik & teknikal dan veterinar;
- 4.5.11 Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan termasuk pelbagai aktiviti yang menyokong operasi am perniagaan meliputi aktiviti sewaan & pajakan, aktiviti pekerjaan, agensi pengembaraan, operator pelancongan & aktiviti perkhidmatan penempahan lain, aktiviti keselamatan & penyiasatan, aktiviti perkhidmatan bangunan & lanskap dan aktiviti pengurusan pejabat, sokongan pejabat & perniagaan lain;
- 4.5.12 Pendidikan swasta merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berdaftar dengan Kementerian Pendidikan Malaysia dan Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi yang menyediakan perkhidmatan pelajaran akademik, pendidikan pra sekolah & pendidikan rendah, pendidikan menengah, pendidikan tinggi, pendidikan lain dan perkhidmatan sokongan lain;
- 4.5.13 Kesihatan swasta dan kerja sosial meliputi aktiviti hospital, aktiviti amalan perubatan & pergigian, aktiviti kesihatan dan kemanusiaan lain, aktiviti rumah penjagaan dan aktiviti kerja sosial tanpa penginapan;
- 4.5.14 Kesenian, hiburan & rekreasi termasuk pelbagai aktiviti bagi memenuhi minat orang awam dalam aktiviti kebudayaan, hiburan dan rekreasi meliputi persembahan secara langsung, operasi muzium, perjudian, sukan dan aktiviti rekreasi; dan

- 4.5.15 Perkhidmatan persendirian dan lain-lain aktiviti termasuk aktiviti keahlian organisasi, aktiviti organisasi keahlian perniagaan, majikan dan profesional, aktiviti kesatuan buruh, aktiviti keahlian organisasi lain, pembaikan komputer & barangan persendirian dan isi rumah dan aktiviti perkhidmatan seperti basuhan dan cucian kering tekstil dan produk berbulu; dandanan rambut dan penjagaan kecantikan lain; dan pengebumian dan aktiviti perkhidmatan lain.

5. TAHUN BANCİ

Tahun banci adalah merujuk kepada tahun pelaksanaan banci.

6. TAHUN RUJUKAN

Tahun rujukan bagi banci ini adalah tahun takwim 2022. Pertubuhan yang mempunyai tahun kewangan yang berbeza daripada tahun takwim diminta menyediakan laporan mengikut tahun perakaunan atau kewangan yang meliputi sekurang-kurangnya enam (6) bulan dalam tahun rujukan.

7. KAEDAH PENGUMPULAN

Bancian ini secara umumnya dijalankan dengan menggunakan tiga (3) kaedah pengumpulan data seperti berikut:

7.1 Kaedah atas talian melalui portal e-BE

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang telah menggunakan kaedah ini bagi survei rutin terdahulu.

7.2 Kaedah kutipan data melalui e-mel, pos, faks dan telefon

Kaedah ini menyasarkan responden yang pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin terdahulu. Responden diberi tempoh satu bulan untuk melengkapkan dan mengembalikan borang soal selidik tersebut kepada DOSM.

7.3 Kaedah kutipan data secara bersemuka

Kerja luar operasi di lapangan dijalankan untuk mendapatkan maklum balas daripada pertubuhan yang belum memberi jawapan dari kedua-dua kaedah di atas dan kaedah ini menyasarkan pertubuhan yang tidak pernah terlibat dengan survei rutin DOSM.

8. UNIT PELAPOR

Unit pelapor bagi Banci Ekonomi 2023 adalah pertubuhan. Sesebuah pertubuhan secara ideal ditakrifkan sebagai “satu unit ekonomi yang bergiat di bawah satu hak milik atau penguasaan tunggal, iaitu di bawah satu entiti yang sah. Ia menjalankan satu jenis subsektor ekonomi utama di satu tempat/ lokasi fizikal”. Setiap pertubuhan diberikan klasifikasi industri berdasarkan aktiviti utamanya dan bukannya mengikut aktiviti syarikat induk.

Setiap cawangan daripada organisasi yang mempunyai beberapa cawangan di lokasi yang berbeza dari segi konsep dianggap sebagai pertubuhan yang berlainan. Pertubuhan berkenaan diminta memberikan penyata yang berasingan bagi setiap kegiatannya dari segi nilai. Walau bagaimanapun, dari segi praktis akaun biasanya disediakan secara berpusat kerana kesukaran untuk memperoleh data yang berasingan bagi setiap unit atau cawangan, entiti atau “enterprise” ini akan dianggap sebagai satu unit pelapor dan dibenarkan mengemukakan soal selidik yang menggabungkan semua unit atau cawangannya.

9. TARAF SAH

Taraf sah sesebuah pertubuhan telah ditakrifkan seperti berikut:

9.1 Hak milik perseorangan

Merujuk kepada perniagaan yang dimiliki dan dijalankan oleh orang perseorangan semata-mata untuk mendapatkan keuntungan sendiri. Pemilik mempunyai hak mutlak atas segala urusan pertubuhannya.

9.2 Perkongsian

Merujuk kepada sekumpulan individu yang telah bersetuju mengikat kontrak dan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk memperoleh keuntungan. Perniagaan tersebut diuruskan oleh kesemua mereka atau salah seorang daripada mereka yang bertindak mewakili semua pihak. Perkongsian perniagaan ini hendaklah mengandungi sekurang-kurangnya dua orang ahli dan tidak melebihi had maksimum dua puluh orang.

9.3 Perkongsian liabiliti terhad

Merujuk kepada perniagaan entiti yang dikawal selia di bawah Akta Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad 2012. Ia memberi perlindungan liabiliti terhad kepada rakan-rakan kongsinya sama seperti liabiliti terhad yang dinikmati oleh pemegang saham sesebuah syarikat. Ia juga memberi fleksibiliti peraturan perniagaan dalaman melalui pengaturan perkongsian yang serupa dengan sesebuah perkongsian konvensional; dan

9.4 Syarikat sendirian berhad

Merupakan syarikat persendirian yang ditubuhkan bagi tujuan menjalankan perniagaan dengan matlamat untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham dipegang secara tertutup oleh pemegang-pemegang saham yang mempunyai kawalan terhadap operasi syarikat.

Ciri-ciri:

- Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- Dimiliki oleh 2 - 50 orang pemegang saham;
- Pemilik syarikat mempunyai liabiliti terhad;
- Pemegang saham yang memiliki 51 peratus atau lebih daripada jumlah saham syarikat berhak untuk mengawal syarikat tersebut. Saham syarikat boleh dijual beli tetapi tidak dilakukan di pasaran terbuka;
- Penjualan saham mesti dengan persetujuan pemegang saham yang lain;
- Tidak disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia; dan
- Jangka hayat perniagaan adalah panjang dan boleh dikenali perkataan Sendirian Berhad (Sdn. Bhd.) pada akhir nama syarikat.

9.5 Syarikat awam berhad

Syarikat awam berhad merupakan perniagaan yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad, oleh sekurang kurangnya dua orang untuk menjalankan perniagaan dengan tujuan untuk mencari keuntungan. Saham syarikat awam berhad ini dipegang secara terbuka dan bagi sesebuah syarikat yang disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia, sahamnya boleh bertukar milik secara bebas;

Ciri-ciri:

- Dikawal di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965 dan merupakan entiti yang sah terpisah daripada pemilik;
- Dimiliki oleh pemegang-pemegang saham dan tiada had bagi pemilik saham berkenaan;
- Pengurusan dan kawalan syarikat adalah di bawah tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah yang dilantik oleh pemegang saham; dan
- Disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia.

9.6 Syarikat koperasi

Koperasi adalah organisasi yang ditubuhkan untuk faedah bersama ahli dan didaftarkan di bawah Akta Koperasi 1993. Kumpulan wang yang ada adalah milik bersama untuk memenuhi keperluan ahli-ahlinya.

9.7 Perbadangan awam

Merupakan sebuah perbadanan yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Khas Parlimen atau Dewan Perundangan Negeri.

9.8 Pertubuhan persendirian tidak mencari keuntungan

Merujuk kepada syarikat tanpa saham yang ditubuhkan dengan tanggungan berhad. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terdiri daripada pertubuhan kebajikan, keagamaan, pendidikan, kesihatan, kebudayaan, rekreasi dan pertubuhan yang memberikan perkhidmatan sosial dan kemasyarakatan kepada isi rumah. Perkhidmatan diberikan secara percuma atau pada harga yang tidak melebihi kos perkhidmatan (subsidi). Sebarang keuntungan yang diperoleh dilabur semula ke dalam pertubuhan berkenaan.

10. STRUKTUR HAK MILIK

Hak milik sesebuah pertubuhan dikelaskan mengikut taraf residen pemilik/pemilik-pemilik modal berbayar yang terbesar (melebihi 50%) dan bukannya mengikut taraf kewarganegaraan mereka. Dalam kes di mana setiap pihak (Residen Malaysia dan Bukan Residen Malaysia) memegang bilangan saham yang sama banyak dalam perniagaan berkenaan, maka pertubuhan tersebut telah dikelaskan di bawah “Hak Milik Bersama”.

Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di Malaysia untuk jangka masa sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun. Cawangan dan anak syarikat asing yang didaftarkan/ diperbadankan di Malaysia adalah dianggap sebagai Residen Malaysia.

Bukan Residen Malaysia ialah individu, syarikat atau organisasi lain yang lazimnya terletak di negara selain Malaysia. Cawangan dan anak syarikat milik Residen Malaysia di luar negara juga dianggap sebagai Bukan Residen Malaysia.

11. NILAI OUTPUT KASAR

- 11.1 Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji Nilai output kasar Pertanian (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan dan pembalakan, dan perikanan) dikirakan daripada item-item berikut:

Jualan daripada hasil Pertanian

+	Stok hasil pertanian (akhir)
+	Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (akhir).
+	Jualan daripada hasil pertanian.
+	Pendapatan daripada kerja pertanian yang dibuat untuk pihak lain.
+	Pendapatan daripada hasil pertanian yang diproses.
+	Nilai jualan daripada barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa proses selanjutnya.
+	Pendapatan lain yang berkaitan dengan pertanian.
+	Pendapatan daripada pertanian lain.
+	Kawasan perhutanan dikontrakkan kepada kontraktor (Perhutanan dan pembalakan sahaja).
+	Royalti, hakcipta, pelesenan dan yuran francais.
+	Pendapatan sewa diterima
+	Pendapatan daripada agro pelancongan (Tanaman/ Ternakan/ Perikanan).
+	Nilai jualan barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya.
+	Semua pendapatan lain: Output.
+	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan: Dalaman.
-	Pendapatan daripada sewa: Tanah.
-	Stok hasil pertanian (awal).
-	Barangan dalam proses dan stok barangan siap (pembuatan sendiri) (awal).
-	Kos barangan/ bahan/ produk berkaitan dengan aktiviti pertanian yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya.
-	Kos barangan/ bahan/ yang dijual (barangan/ bahan bukan pertanian) yang dibeli untuk dijual semula tanpa melalui proses selanjutnya.

11.2 Nilai output kasar Pembuatan ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan elemen berikut:

Nilai jualan mineral/ produk kuari/ produk pembuatan dan nilai kerja pembinaan:

+	Nilai barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti dibeli
-	Kos barangan yang dijual dalam keadaan yang sama seperti yang dibeli
+	Perbelanjaan modal ke atas binaan sendiri
+	Pendapatan daripada perkhidmatan perindustrian yang diberikan kepada pihak lain
+	Pendapatan daripada kerja perindustrian yang dilaksanakan
+	Penerimaan bayaran daripada skrap, tenaga elektrik, produk sisa, dll. yang dijual kepada orang lain
+	Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
+	Semua nilai output lain (seperti penerimaan perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian, misalnya bayaran pengurusan, sewa harta, dll.)
+	Stok akhir barangan siap
-	Stok awal barangan siap

+	Stok akhir barangan sedang diproses
-	Stok awal barangan sedang diproses
+	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

11.3 Nilai output kasar Perkhidmatan ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan perkara berikut:

+	Nilai jualan barangan yang dibeli untuk dijual semua
+	Perkhidmatan pengurusan
+	Komisen dan pembrokeran yang diterima
+	Yuran yang diterima daripada keahlian
+	Pendapatan daripada sewa yang diterima kecuali tanah
+	Pendapatan operasi lain
+	Cukai perkhidmatan dan caj perkhidmatan
-	Nilai barang yang dibeli untuk dijual semula dalam keadaan sama seperti dibeli
+	Stok akhir
-	Stok awal
+	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (Dalam)

12. NILAI INPUT PERANTARAAN

12.1 Nilai input perantaraan Pertanian (tanaman, ternakan, perhutanan dan pembalakan dan perikanan) ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Kos bahan langsung yang digunakan dalam aktiviti Pertanian

+	Jumlah bayaran ke atas kerja-kerja pertanian yang dibuat oleh pihak lain
+	Kos biji/ benih tanaman jangka pendek/ anak ternakan bukan baka
+	Perbelanjaan untuk aktiviti pertanian lain
+	Bahan dan bekas pembungkus yang digunakan
+	Bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan
+	Alat tulis dan bekalan pejabat yang digunakan
+	Air yang dibeli
+	Tenaga elektrik yang dibeli
+	Bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
+	Bayaran pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan semasa yang dibuat oleh pihak lain bagi harta tetap pertubuhan ini
+	Pengangkutan barangan (pengangkutan keluar)
+	Perbelanjaan perjalanan
+	Bayaran perakaunan, kesetiausahaan dan audit
+	Perbelanjaan pengiklanan dan promosi
+	Bayaran guaman
+	Bayaran perkhidmatan profesional lain
+	Bayaran pengurusan
+	Komisen dan bayaran agensi

+	Bayaran telekomunikasi
+	Bayaran pos (termasuk perkhidmatan kurier)
+	Caj bank
+	Premium insurans dibayar ke atas bangunan, jentera, alat pengangkutan dan barangan
+	Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan keselamatan
+	Bayaran pemprosesan data dan lain-lain perkhidmatan yang berkaitan dengan teknologi maklumat
+	Bayaran sewa (tidak termasuk bagi sewa untuk penggunaan tanah)
+	Perbelanjaan ke atas agro pelancongan
+	Bayaran royalti: Organisasi bukan kerajaan/ tajaan korporat
+	Cukai Barang dan Perkhidmatan pada pembelian bersih yang tidak boleh dituntut sebagai cukai input
+	Bayaran kepada pengarah tidak bekerja kerana kehadiran mereka dalam mesyuarat Lembaga Pengarah
+	Perbelanjaan lain: Input
+	Nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan
+	Kos latihan kepada pekerja

12.2 Nilai input perantaraan Pembuatan ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan

+	Kos kerja perindustrian (memproses) yang dilakukan oleh orang lain
+	Tenaga elektrik dan air yang dibeli
+	Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan
+	Kos bahan yang digunakan bagi pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan harta tetap (termasuk pembayaran kepada pihak lain ke atas kerja ini)
+	Pembayaran terhadap perkhidmatan bukan perindustrian seperti tol, feri, pandu arah kapal, penundaan kapal serta fi dan caj pelabuhan (termasuk bayaran bagi pengangkutan keluar barangan, perjalanan, pengurusan, bayaran perundangan, teknologi maklumat, pengiklanan, bank, pos, telekomunikasi, dll)
+	Semua kos input lain (termasuk kos latihan dan nilai pakaian percuma yang disediakan kepada pekerja)

12.3 Nilai input perantaraan Perkhidmatan ditakrifkan dengan memasukkan unsur berikut:

Nilai bahan dan bekalan yang digunakan

+	Premium insurans
+	Royalti dan bayaran paten
+	Caj bank
+	Pembelian elektrik dan air
+	Nilai bahan pembakar, pelincir dan gas yang digunakan

+	Perbelanjaan penyelidikan dan pembangunan
+	Perbelanjaan pematuhan alam sekitar
+	Perbelanjaan operasi lain

13. NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan di antara nilai output kasar dengan nilai input perantaraan. Ini hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

14. BILANGAN PEKERJA

Statistik tenaga buruh menggunakan pelbagai istilah untuk menerangkan pasaran buruh, bergantung kepada definisi, skop dan liputan statistik yang diterbitkan.

Istilah bilangan penduduk bekerja di dalam statistik yang diterbitkan oleh DOSM melalui Survei Tenaga Buruh (STB) merujuk kepada bilangan penduduk yang berumur antara 15 hingga 64 tahun yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya sejam semasa minggu rujukan untuk mendapatkan upah, keuntungan atau keuntungan keluarga (sebagai majikan, pekerja, bekerja sendiri atau pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji).

Manakala statistik bilangan Jawatan Diisi di dalam Statistik Guna Tenaga pula merujuk kepada bilangan pekerja yang bekerja pada akhir setiap bulan, termasuk pekerja sepenuh masa dan pekerja separuh masa; pekerja tetap, sementara atau bermusim; pekerja bergaji bulanan dan pekerja yang dibayar gaji berdasarkan jam bekerja; pekerja yang sedang bercuti jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit atau cuti rehat; dan pekerja yang baru diambil bagi mengisi kekosongan pada suku tahun berkenaan. Statistik ini tidak meliputi pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga; pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji; pekerja yang terlibat dalam mogok sepanjang bulan berkenaan; pekerja yang bercuti tanpa gaji sepanjang bulan berkenaan; dan pekerja yang dibekalkan oleh agensi lain seperti subkontraktor dan perunding.

Sementara itu, bilangan pekerja formal di dalam Statistik Upah Pekerja Suku Tahunan pula merujuk kepada bilangan individu yang bekerja di bawah kontrak perkhidmatan atau latihan perintisan bermajikan dan menerima ganjaran untuk kerja yang diselesaikan. Walau bagaimanapun, pekerja formal tidak merangkumi individu di bawah pekerjaan bukan standard, termasuk individu bekerja sendiri, pekerja gig, pekerja akaun sendiri, pekerja keluarga tanpa gaji, dan sebagainya.

Bagi penerbitan Banci Ekonomi 2023, bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja untuk pertubuhan yang dibanci pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir tahun rujukan.

14.1 Pemilik yang bekerja dan pekerja berkeluarga tidak bergaji

Bilangan pekerja merujuk kepada bilangan orang yang bekerja pada bulan Disember atau pada tempoh pembayaran gaji terakhir bagi tahun rujukan. Bilangan orang yang bekerja dikategorikan seperti berikut:

i. Pemilik yang bekerja dan rakan niaga yang aktif.

Kategori ini merujuk kepada semua pemilik perseorangan dan rakan niaga, sambilan atau sepenuh masa, yang bekerja dengan aktif dalam sesebuah pertubuhan itu. Justeru, ia tidak termasuk rakan niaga yang tidak aktif; dan

ii. Pekerja keluarga tidak bergaji

Kategori ini meliputi semua ahli isi rumah kepada pemilik pertubuhan yang melaksanakan kerja tertentu (sepenuh masa atau sambilan) dan bekerja sekurang-kurangnya satu pertiga daripada waktu bekerja biasa yang diamalkan oleh pertubuhan berkenaan tanpa mendapat bayaran secara tetap, sama ada dalam bentuk wang tunai atau harta benda bagi kerja yang dilakukan. Biasanya pekerja berkenaan mendapat makanan, tempat tinggal dan bantuan lain sebagai sebahagian daripada ahli isi rumah pemilik tersebut dan terus mendapatnya sama ada ia bekerja atau tidak dalam pertubuhan itu.

14.2 Pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa)

Merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji (sepenuh masa) yang bekerja sekurang-kurangnya enam jam sehari dan/ atau 20 hari sebulan. Semua pekerja ini harus dikelaskan mengikuti Piawaian Pengkelasan Pekerjaan Malaysia (MASCO) 2020 seperti berikut:

i. Pengurus, profesional dan penyelidik meliputi:**a. Pengurus**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menggubal, menganalisa, merumus, mengarah dan memberi nasihat tentang dasar kerajaan dan membuat, meminda dan memansuhkan undang-undang, kaedah dan peraturan awam, dan mewakili serta bertindak bagi pihak kerajaan dan memantau pentafsiran dan pelaksanaan dasar dan undang-undang kerajaan atau

menjalankan tugas yang seumpamanya bagi pihak pertubuhan berkepentingan khas atau mengatur, memimpin, mengawal dan menyelaraskan dasar dan aktiviti perusahaan, organisasi, jabatan atau seksyen dalamnya; dan

b. Profesional

Merujuk kepada mereka yang bertanggung jawab untuk meningkatkan ilmu pengetahuan sedia ada, mengaplikasikan konsep dan teori saintifik atau artistik, mengajar tentang perkara

tersebut dengan cara bersistematik atau terlibat dalam apa-apa gabungan tiga aktiviti di atas.

ii. **Juruteknik dan profesional bersekutu**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang melakukan tugas teknikal dan tugas yang berkaitan dengan penyelidikan dan pengaplikasian konsep sains atau seni dan kaedah operasi dan peraturan kerajaan atau perniagaan.

iii. **Perkeranian, pekerja perkhidmatan & jualan, kemahiran khas, operator mesin & loji dan pekerjaan yang berkaitan:**

a. **Pekerja sokongan perkeranian**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang merekod, mengurus, menyimpan dan mendapatkan maklumat yang berkaitan dan menjalankan tugas-tugas perkeranian berhubung dengan operasi pentadbiran, pengendalian wang, urusan perjalanan, permintaan maklumat dan janji temu;

b. **Pekerja perkhidmatan dan jualan**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menyediakan perkhidmatan peribadi berkaitan dengan perjalanan, pengemasan, katering, penjagaan diri atau perlindungan dari kebakaran dan undang-undang yang berkaitan atau menunjuk cara dan menjual barangan di kedai borong atau runcit dan pertubuhan seumpamanya termasuk di gerai dan pasar;

c. **Pekerja mahir pertanian, perhutanan, penternakan dan perikanan**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menanam dan menuai tanaman lading atau pokok dan pokok renek dan mengumpulkan buah-buahan, herba dan tanaman liar; menternak, menjaga atau memburu haiwan dan mengeluarkan pelbagai produk ternakan; menanam, memulihara dan mendapatkan hasil hutan; membiak baka atau menangkap ikan; dan memelihara atau mengumpulkan pelbagai hidupan akuatik lain;

d. **Pekerja kemahiran dan pekerja pertukangan yang berkaitan**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang mengaplikasikan pengetahuan dan kemahiran khusus dalam bidang perlombongan dan pembinaan, penempatan logam dan mendirikan struktur logam; membuat, melaraskan, menyelenggara dan membaik pulih jentera, kelengkapan atau peralatan; menjalankan kerja pencetakan; dan mengeluarkan atau memproses barang makanan, tekstil atau kayu, logam dan barangan lain termasuk barang kraftangan; dan

e. **Operator mesin & loji, dan pemasang**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang mengendalikan dan mengawasi jentera dan kelengkapan perindustrian dan pertanian; memandu dan mengendalikan kereta api, kenderaan bermotor, jentera dan

kelengkapan bergerak; atau memasang bahagian komponen produk mengikut spesifikasi dan prosedur yang ketat.

iv. **Pekerja asas**

Merujuk kepada mereka yang menjalankan tugas yang mudah, rutin dan tidak sistematik yang biasanya memerlukan penggunaan perkakas tangan atau dengan sokongan mesin yang mudah dan memerlukan tenaga fizikal yang banyak.

14.3 **Pekerja bergaji (sambilan)**

Merujuk kepada semua pekerja bergaji (sambilan) yang bekerja kurang daripada enam jam sehari dan/ atau kurang daripada 20 hari sebulan.

15. NILAI HARTA TETAP

Harta tetap meliputi semua barangan, baharu atau terpakai, ketara atau tidak ketara yang mempunyai hayat produktif lebih daripada setahun. Ini termasuk tanah, bangunan dan struktur, alat pengangkutan, komputer dan peralatan periferal, perisian komputer, peralatan mesin dan lain-lain, serta perabot dan pemasangan lain. Aset lain juga merangkumi aset biologi iaitu pokok/ tanaman (kecuali pokok pembalakan yang bertujuan untuk ditebang), ternakan dan akuakultur perikanan yang dapat menghasilkan produk secara berulang dan mempunyai jangka hayat melebihi satu tahun.

Nilai harta tetap awal dan akhir tahun 2022 berasaskan nilai buku bersih. Pindaan pembelian dan pembaikan besar atau perbelanjaan modal pada tahun tersebut dinilai pada kos sebenar yang ditanggung. Nilai aset yang dijual sepanjang tahun merujuk kepada nilai sebenar.

16. PEMBUNDARAN

Hasil tambah bagi angka komponen mungkin berbeza dengan sub-jumlah atau jumlah besar disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

17. NEGERI SUPRA

Berdasarkan *System of National Accounts* (SNA) 2008, kategori unit institusi berdasarkan kepentingan ekonomi dan kedudukan geografi seperti berikut; (1) kebanyakan aktiviti adalah di dalam lingkungan satu wilayah; (2) unit pelbagai wilayah dengan pusat kepentingannya di beberapa wilayah tetapi bukan seluruh negara; dan (3) unit yang beroperasi pada peringkat nasional, iaitu pusat kepentingannya tidak boleh dikaitkan dengan kedudukan geografi (negeri Supra). Negeri Supra pada peringkat negeri adalah bersamaan dengan organisasi luar wilayah pada peringkat nasional.

Di Malaysia, negeri Supra merangkumi aktiviti pengeluaran yang melangkaui pusat kepentingan ekonomi utama bagi mana-mana negeri.

18. PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA

Definisi Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) yang digunakan adalah berdasarkan definisi baru yang berkuatkuasa pada 1 Januari, 2014:

Sektor	Saiz	Hasil tahunan	Bilangan pekerja sepenuh masa
Pembuatan	Mikro	Kurang daripada RM300,00	Kurang daripada 5 pekerja
	Kecil	Antara RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM15 juta	Dari 5 hingga kurang daripada 75 pekerja
	Sederhana	Antara RM15 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM50 juta	Dari 75 hingga tidak melebihi 200 pekerja
Pertanian, Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan	Mikro	Kurang daripada RM300,000	Kurang daripada 5 pekerja
	Kecil	Antara RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM3 juta	Dari 5 hingga kurang daripada 30 pekerja
	Sederhana	Antara RM3 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM20 juta	Dari 30 hingga tidak melebihi 75 pekerja

Sumber: Garis Pandus bagi Definisi Baharu PMKS, SME Corp. Malaysia, Oktober 2013

19. KADAR PERTUMBUHAN TAHUNAN DIKOMPAN (CAGR)

Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun (r) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:

$$y_t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

di mana r,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln \left(\frac{y_t}{y_0} \right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

di mana,

y_t	=	Nilai pada tahun semasa
y_0	=	Nilai pada tahun sebelum
t	=	Bilangan tahun, $y_t - y_0$
r	=	Kadar pertumbuhan tahunan

20. SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

-	:	tiada
0	:	nilai bundaran kurang daripada skala yang ditetapkan
&	:	dan
%	:	peratus
dll.	:	dan lain-lain
e.g	:	contoh
CAGR	:	kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dikompaun
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
t.t.t.l	:	tidak terkelas di tempat lain
Ver.	:	versi
W.P.	:	Wilayah Persekutuan
PMKS	:	Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana

21. PENYUSUNAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI

21.1 Objektif

Objektif utama penyusunan Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri ialah untuk membekalkan maklumat tentang prestasi perdagangan Malaysia berbanding dengan negara-negara lain di dunia dari segi volum dan nilai barangan dagangan. Justeru itu, perangkaan perdagangan menjadi alat bagi membantu kerajaan dalam menggubal dasar dan memantau prestasi ekonomi serta juga untuk perancangan pembangunan negara. Maklumat tersebut boleh juga digunakan oleh pihak swasta serta orang perseorangan bagi tujuan tertentu seperti membuat unjuran dan analisis ekonomi.

21.2 Bidang dan Liputan

21.2.1 Malaysia menggunakan sistem perdagangan umum dalam penyusunan Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri. Di bawah sistem ini, sempadan negara digunakan sebagai sempadan perangkaan. Semua barang yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari negara direkodkan, sama ada barangan itu tertakluk kepada kelulusan tertentu atau pun tidak. Barangan yang dibawa masuk atau keluar dari gudang-gudang simpanan kastam, Zon Bebas direkodkan di dalam perangkaan ini.

21.2.2 Butir-butir tentang kapal dan kapal terbang dagangan dan persendirian turut diambilkira jika ianya diimport atau dieksport sebagai barang yang dibeli, dijual atau disewa (kewangan) tidak kira sama ada ianya tiba atau berlepas dengan kuasanya sendiri.

21.3 Sumber Data

- 21.3.1 Pengikraran import dan eksport (*hard/ soft copy*) yang diluluskan oleh Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia (JKDM) dan Pihak Berkuasa Zon Bebas.
- 21.3.2 Keterangan mengenai pengiriman bungkusan pos/ *courier* yang dibekalkan oleh Pos Malaysia Berhad.
- 21.3.3 Penyata dan pengikraran eksport mengenai *bunkers* dan *stores* yang dibekalkan kepada kapal laut dan kapal terbang yang dikeluarkan/ diluluskan oleh JKDM, Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad (MAB) dan syarikat-syarikat petroleum.
- 21.3.4 Penyata penjualan barangan yang dibekalkan oleh pengusaha-pengusaha kedai bebas cukai.
- 21.3.5 Penyata jualan dan belian elektrik yang dikeluarkan oleh syarikat pengeluar tenaga.

21.4 Konsep dan Definisi

- 21.4.1 Berkuatkuasa dari bulan rujukan **Januari 2012**, konsep dan definisi yang digunakan untuk menyusun perangkaan ini berdasarkan ***International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions*** 2010 (IMTS 2010) yang dikeluarkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.
- 21.4.2 **Import**
Sesuatu barang dianggap sebagai import apabila ianya dibawa masuk ke dalam negara, sama ada terus ataupun disimpan di gudang-gudang yang dikawal tanpa mengira sama ada barang tersebut adalah untuk kegunaan sendiri, diproses, digunakan dalam perkilangan ataupun untuk dieksport semula ke negara lain.
- 21.4.3 **Eksport**
Sesuatu barang (keluaran atau buatan tempatan atau diimport untuk dieksport semula) dianggap sebagai eksport apabila ianya dibawa keluar dari negara.
- 21.4.4 **Eksport Domestik**
Sesuatu barang (keluaran atau buatan tempatan) dianggap sebagai eksport domestik apabila ianya dibawa keluar dari negara.
- 21.4.5 **Eksport Semula**
Sesuatu barang dianggap sebagai eksport semula apabila ianya dibawa keluar dari negara dalam keadaan seperti mana ianya diimport tanpa mengalami sebarang perubahan rupa.

Proses membungkus semula, menyisih atau menggred tidak dikira sebagai satu proses perubahan rupa.

21.4.6 Imbangan Perdagangan

Imbangan perdagangan ialah perbezaan antara nilai eksport dan import. Apabila eksport melebihi import lebih direkodkan manakala defisit pula dicatatkan apabila import melebihi eksport.

21.5 Asas Penilaian

21.5.1 Perjanjian WTO ke atas Penilaian digunakan sebagai asas penilaian untuk semua transaksi barangan.

21.5.2 **Nilai** ditunjukkan dalam **juta** Ringgit Malaysia kecuali data yang terdapat dalam Jadual berkenaan Eksport dan Import Barangan Utama dan Terpilih.

21.5.3 **Import** dinilai mengikut **c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight - kos, insuran dan tambang)**, iaitu nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan perangkaan/ kastam negara pengimport termasuk semua perbelanjaan insuran dan tambang semasa dalam perjalanan tetapi kos pemunggahan dari alat pengangkutan tidak diambil kira **kecuali** kos tersebut ditanggung sendiri oleh pengangkut.

21.5.4 **Eksport** dinilai mengikut **f.o.b. (free on board)**, iaitu nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan perangkaan/ kastam negara pengeksport termasuk semua perbelanjaan pengangkutan ke sempadan tersebut, duti eksport dan duti lain yang perlu dibayar serta kos untuk memunggah barang ke atas alat pengangkutan **kecuali** kos terakhir itu ditanggung sendiri oleh pengangkut.

21.6 Klasifikasi Barang Dagangan

21.6.1 *Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2017* (HS2017) yang juga dikenali sebagai Perintah Duti Kastam (PDK2017) telah dilaksanakan mulai bulan rujukan April 2017 untuk memproses Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri (barangan). Klasifikasi tunggal ini menggantikan dua klasifikasi iaitu *Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2012* (HS2012) dan *ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature 2012* (AHTN2012) yang digunapakai daripada Januari 2013 sehingga Mac 2017. Walau bagaimanapun, bagi pengelasan mengikut *Standard International Trade Classification* (S.I.T.C.), S.I.T.C. Rev. 4 dengan beberapa pindaan masih digunapakai.

- 21.6.2 Selepas perbincangan dan perundingan dengan Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOB), pilihan kod untuk minyak kelapa sawit dan hasil keluaran berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit adalah berdasarkan minyak kelapa sawit tulen dan hasil keluaran berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit serta kod-kod yang berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit dan hasil keluaran berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (melebihi 50%).
- 21.6.3 Pemilihan kod bagi kayu & hasil keluaran kayu telah dikemaskini berdasarkan perbincangan dengan Lembaga Perindustrian Kayu Malaysia (MTIB) pada Februari 2017.

21.7 Negara Asal dan yang Dituju

- 21.7.1 **Import** dikelaskan mengikut negara asal barangan, iaitu negara di mana barangan itu dibentuk dengan lengkap seperti mana ianya diimport masuk ke dalam negara. Bagi barangan melalui Singapura, jika maklumat negara asalnya tidak dapat ditentukan, maka import berkenaan dimasukkan di bawah nilai import dari Singapura, iaitu di bawah kategori yang sama seperti barangan yang dibuat di Singapura.
- 21.7.2 **Import barangan terpakai** adalah dianggap berasal dari negara yang menghantarnya jikalau negara asalnya tidak dapat ditentukan.
- 21.7.3 **Eksport** dikelaskan mengikut negara yang dituju, iaitu negara di mana barangan itu dijangka akan digunakan; berdasarkan sejauh mana maklumat ini dapat ditentukan pada masa ianya dieksport. Bagi barangan yang dihantar dengan *optional bill of lading*, negara di mana pelabuhan pertama diketahui akan dikira sebagai negara yang dituju. Bagi barangan yang dieksport melalui Singapura, jika maklumat mengenai negara yang ditujunya tidak dapat ditentukan, maka eksport berkenaan adalah dimasukkan di bawah nilai eksport ke Singapura, iaitu di bawah kategori yang sama seperti barangan yang digunakan di Singapura.
- 21.7.4 **Bagi bunkers dan stores yang dibekalkan kepada kapal dan kapal terbang**, negara yang dituju ditentukan mengikut negara di mana operator kapal atau kapal terbang tersebut menetap.

22. STATISTIK HALAL

22.1 Konsep

Terma statistik halal di dalam laporan ini merujuk kepada pertubuhan yang berstatus halal dan mempunyai produk halal yang diiktiraf oleh Jabatan Kemajuan Islam Malaysia (JAKIM).

Penyusunan statistik halal adalah padanan dari Banci Ekonomi 2023 (tahun rujukan 2022) dan 2015 serta pengkalan data perdagangan luar negeri (sumber: Sistem Maklumat Kastam) dengan rangka pertubuhan berstatus halal yang diperolehi dari JAKIM berdasarkan nama dan kod pendaftaran pertubuhan.

22.2 Definisi

Halal berasal daripada kalimah Arab iaitu halla, yahillu, hillan, wahalalan yang bermaksud “dibenarkan” atau “dibolehkan” oleh Hukum Syarak, selaras dengan takrif yang digariskan dalam Perintah Perihal Dagangan (Takrif Halal) 2011 dan Perintah Perihal Dagangan (Takrif Halal) (Pindaan) 2012. Takrif ini merangkumi makanan, barangan atau perkhidmatan yang boleh digunakan atau dimanfaatkan oleh umat Islam tanpa ragu-ragu dari segi hukum.

Sijil Pengesahan Halal merupakan dokumen rasmi yang mengesahkan status halal bagi sesuatu produk atau perkhidmatan, dikeluarkan oleh pihak berkuasa yang berwibawa melalui Skim Pensijilan Halal Malaysia atau badan-badan pensijilan halal luar negara yang diiktiraf dan diperakui oleh JAKIM.

Statistik halal merujuk kepada data kuantitatif dan kualitatif berkaitan sektor halal yang meliputi aspek pengeluaran, eksport, import dan penggunaan produk serta perkhidmatan halal. Statistik ini juga mencerminkan bilangan entiti yang memperoleh pensijilan halal, kadar pertumbuhan pasaran halal dan sumbangannya terhadap ekonomi negara (**Rajah 1**).

22.3 Skim Pensijilan

22.3.1 Pensijilan Halal Malaysia terbuka kepada permohonan bagi skim-skim yang berikut:

- i. Produk makanan dan minuman;
- ii. Produk kosmetik;
- iii. Produk farmaseutikal;
- iv. Premis makanan;
- v. Produk barang gunaam;
- vi. Perkhidmatan logistik;
- vii. Rumah sembelihan;
- viii. Pengilangan kontrak/ OEM; dan
- ix. Produk peranti perubatan.

22.3.2 Perbezaan antara skim pensijilan oleh JAKIM dan promoted sector oleh HDC.

Bil.	Skim Pensijilan	JAKIM	HDC
1.	Produk Makanan & Minuman	✓	✓
2.	Produk Kosmetik	✓	✓
3.	Produk Farmaseutikal	✓	✓
4.	Produk Peranti Perubatan.	✓	✓
5.	Produk Barang Gunaan	✓	✓
6.	Perkhidmatan Logistik	✓	✓
7.	Rumah Sembelihan	✓	
8.	Pengilangan Kontrak/ OEM	✓	
9.	Premis Makanan	✓	
10.	Fesyen Sederhana	✓	
11.	Pelancongan Perubatan	✓	
12.	Hospitaliti Mesra Muslim		✓
13.	Kewangan Islam		✓

22.4 Syarat dan Kriteria Permohonan

Setiap permohonan hendaklah memenuhi syarat dan kriteria yang berikut:

22.4.1 Memiliki Perakuan Pendaftaran Perniagaan yang masih sah dan pada Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia atau Perakuan Pendaftaran Koperasi di bawah Suruhanjaya Koperasi Malaysia atau Dokumen Penubuhan di bawah Akta Parlimen atau Kementerian masing-masing dan lain-lain agensi Kerajaan (yang mana berkaitan).

22.4.2 Memiliki lesen atau kelulusan daripada PBT atau surat pengesahan atau surat sokongan yang masih sah daripada mana-mana agensi Kerajaan.

- 22.4.3 Memiliki Perakuan Pendaftaran Premis Makanan yang masih sah daripada BKKM (jika berkaitan).
- 22.4.4 Memiliki Skim Pensijilan Veterinar atau surat perakuan atau surat sokongan yang masih sah daripada JPV (jika berkaitan);
- 22.4.5 Memiliki Lesen Pengilang yang masih sah daripada NPRA (jika berkaitan);
- 22.4.6 Memiliki Lesen Establismen yang masih sah daripada MDA (jika berkaitan);
- 22.4.7 Beroperasi sepenuhnya sekurang-kurang tiga (3) bulan sebelum membuat permohonan SPHM bagi permohonan baharu;
- 22.4.8 Beroperasi sepenuhnya sekurang-kurangnya satu (1) bulan di premis baharu bagi syarikat yang berpindah lokasi;
- 22.4.9 Mengeluar dan/ atau mengendalikan produk halal sahaja termasuklah produk dagangan (trading product) serta mematuhi piawaian halal yang ditetapkan;
- 22.4.10 Membuat permohonan SPHM ke atas semua jenis produk atau menu yang masih dihasilkan di premis berkenaan;
- 22.4.11 Mengemukakan sijil halal yang diiktiraf dan masih sah laku bagi permohonan pembungkusan semula produk; atau mengemukakan dokumen sokongan yang jelas menyatakan sumber bahan (bagi bahan semula jadi sahaja), dan
- 22.4.12 Nama syarikat, produk, menu, ramuan dan jenama produk yang dimohon hendaklah tidak menggunakan pernyataan halal atau sebarang representasi atau diperihalkan dengan cara lain untuk menunjukkan ia boleh digunakan oleh orang Islam.

22.5 Tidak Layak Memohon

Mana-mana permohonan yang berikut adalah TIDAK LAYAK:

- 22.5.1 Produk dan menu yang tidak halal;
- 22.5.2 Syarikat yang mengeluarkan dan/ atau mengedar produk halal dan tidak halal (termasuklah perkhidmatan penghantaran makanan);
- 22.5.3 Penggunaan jenama yang sama bagi produk atau perkhidmatan halal dan tidak halal (tertakluk kepada pemakaian di Malaysia);

- 22.5.4 Produk atau perkhidmatan yang tidak memiliki standard atau garis panduan untuk dijadikan rujukan;
- 22.5.5 Produk atau premis makanan yang memberi implikasi negatif terhadap agama dan sosial seperti dadah, shisha, rokok, pewarna rambut, pewarna kuku, pusat karaoke, pusat hiburan dan lain-lain;
- 22.5.6 Produk semulajadi yang tidak diproses, tidak diubahsuai serta tiada pembungkusan dan pelabelan digunakan seperti ikan segar, sayur- sayuran segar, telur segar dan seumpama dengannya;
- 22.5.7 Penggunaan nama syarikat, produk, menu dan jenama yang merujuk kepada produk tidak halal atau sinonim atau menyerupai dengan produk tidak halal atau apa-apa istilah mengelirukan seperti ham, bak kut teh, bacon, beer, rum, hot dog, char siew dan seumpama dengannya;
- 22.5.8 Produk siap dalam dan luar negara yang dilabel semula tanpa menjalani sebarang proses di Malaysia;
- 22.5.9 Premis makanan yang menyediakan menu yang tidak halal;
- 22.5.10 Produk di peringkat awal penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) yang masih belum sedia dikomersialkan;
- 22.5.11 Produk, menu dan perkhidmatan yang boleh membawa kepada penyelewengan akidah, perkara khurafat dan penipuan;
- 22.5.12 Hotel yang mempunyai dapur yang menyediakan atau menyajikan menu berasaskan babi; dan
- 22.5.13 Produk yang tiada keperluan untuk dipersijilkan halal dan/ atau boleh menimbulkan kekeliruan sekiranya dipersijilkan halal seperti baja, kertas, simen, jubin, racun serangga, permaidani dan lain-lain.

22.6 Keperluan Umum Persijilan

Syarikat dan/ atau pemohon SPHM hendaklah mematuhi keperluan umum dalam Pensijilan Halal Malaysia (Domestik) yang berikut:

22.6.1 Bahan Mentah

- i. Setiap bahan mentah hendaklah dipastikan halal, selamat dan tidak tercemar;

- ii. Bahan mentah yang bersumberkan haiwan dan/ atau berasaskan hasil haiwan hendaklah dipersijilkan halal yang masih sah daripada pihak berkuasa berwajib atau badan pensijilan halal yang diiktiraf;
- iii. Bahan mentah yang bersumberkan haiwan dan/ atau berasaskan hasil haiwan yang diimport (seperti daging lembu, daging ayam, gelatin dan lain-lain) hendaklah diperolehi daripada rumah sembelihan atau loji pemprosesan yang diluluskan JPV;
- iv. Bahan mentah yang tidak dipersijilkan halal atau dipersijilkan halal oleh badan pensijilan yang tidak diiktiraf JAKIM hendaklah mempunyai dokumen sokongan yang lengkap (mengandungi komposisi bahan, carta alir dan sumber bahan mentah);
- v. Setiap bahan mentah hendaklah dapat dikenal pasti pengeluar asal bahan mentah tersebut;
- vi. Bahan mentah yang telah menjalani proses tambahan (seperti pemotongan, pra campuran, pembungkusan semula) oleh pihak ketiga termasuklah pembekal atau perantara hendaklah memiliki pensijilan halal yang sah;
- vii. Semua bahan mentah hendaklah diisytiharkan dalam borang permohonan MYeHALAL secara terperinci sama seperti label pada bahan mentah tersebut;
- viii. Bahan mentah hendaklah mempunyai label yang jelas, terang, boleh difahami serta tertera nama dan pengeluar bahan mentah;
- ix. Bahan mentah yang digunakan hendaklah mematuhi keperluan perundangan dan peraturan yang berkuat kuasa; dan
- x. Laporan analisis bagi penentuan kualiti air hendaklah dikemukakan sekiranya sumber air diperolehi selain daripada Jabatan Bekalan Air (jika berkaitan).

22.6.2 Pemprosesan

- i. Segala aktiviti berkaitan penyediaan dan pemprosesan bahan mentah, produk, menu atau perkhidmatan hendaklah memenuhi keperluan Hukum Syarak, perundangan dan peraturan yang berkuat kuasa;
- ii. Kawasan pemprosesan hendaklah bebas daripada sebarang bahan mentah atau produk tidak halal atau diragui status halal;

- iii. Kawasan pemprosesan hendaklah tidak digunakan untuk tujuan lain selain daripada pemprosesan dan pengendalian produk yang dipersijilkan halal melainkan mekanisme kawalan halal dilaksanakan;
- iv. Kawasan pemprosesan hendaklah bebas daripada sebarang aktiviti penghasilan produk untuk tujuan keagamaan yang memberi implikasi negatif kepada Pensijilan Halal Malaysia seperti penghasilan minyak sembahyang;
- v. Pemprosesan dan pengendalian hendaklah memenuhi keperluan amalan kebersihan yang baik seperti GHP dan/ atau amalan pengilangan yang baik seperti GMP;
- vi. Kawasan pemprosesan hendaklah berada dalam keadaan bersih dan teratur pada setiap masa; dan
- vii. Bahan kimia beracun atau berbahaya, bahan pencuci, peralatan dan barangan yang tidak berkaitan hendaklah tidak diletak atau disimpan bersama bahan mentah dan produk di kawasan pemprosesan tanpa kawalan.

22.6.3 Pembungkusan, Pelabelan dan Pengiklanan

- i. Bahan pembungkusan dan pelabelan hendaklah dipastikan halal, tidak mencemarkan produk dan selamat untuk kegunaan manusia;
- ii. Pembungkusan, pelabelan dan pengiklanan hendaklah tidak melanggar prinsip-prinsip Hukum Syarak, tidak menonjolkan unsur-unsur tidak sopan yang bertentangan moral dan memberi implikasi negatif kepada Pensijilan Halal Malaysia;
- iii. Pelabelan serta pengiklanan produk dan perkhidmatan hendaklah tidak menggunakan pernyataan, lambang, istilah atau nama yang berunsurkan keagamaan dan ketuhanan seperti nama-nama Allah, makanan sunnah, dewa dan seumpamanya;
- iv. Sebarang bentuk rajah atau ilustrasi haiwan yang dikategorikan sebagai **najis mughallazah**, berunsurkan keagamaan dan memberi implikasi negatif kepada Pensijilan Halal Malaysia hendaklah tidak digunakan,
- v. Pelabelan produk hendaklah sama sepertimana nama produk yang diisytiharkan dalam borang permohonan MYeHALAL;

- vi. Label pembungkusan hendaklah dicetak dengan terang dan jelas serta tidak mudah dipadamkan;
- vii. Sebarang tuntutan pada label produk hendaklah mematuhi perundangan dan peraturan yang dikuatkuasakan oleh pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan;
- viii. Pembungkusan, pelabelan dan pengiklanan hendaklah mematuhi piawaian, perundangan dan peraturan yang dikuatkuasakan oleh pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan;
- ix. Pelabelan produk yang diproses dan dibungkus dalam negara hendaklah menggunakan Bahasa Melayu dan boleh termasuk terjemahannya dalam mana-mana bahasa lain; dan
- x. Maklumat-maklumat yang berikut hendaklah dipamerkan pada label produk:
 - a. Nama produk,
 - b. Nama dan alamat pemegang SPHM, dan
 - c. Logo Halal Malaysia berserta nombor MS dan nombor rujukan fail (10 angka terakhir)

Contoh:



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1. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

This publication used data from Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022). This survey collected information from registered establishments in Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services sectors. The classifications of activities were referring to Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0, in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations. The coverage for all sectors encompasses 1,174 activities as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Number of activities by sector

Sector	Category of industries
Agriculture*	142
Mining & quarrying	56
Manufacturing	259
Construction	72
Services	645
Total	1,174

Notes*: Entrepreneurs in the Agriculture sector which registered with relevant government agencies for the purpose of receiving aid were NOT covered except palm oil's entrepreneurs

2. SOURCE OF STATISTICAL FRAME

The main source of the establishment statistical frame is from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR). MSBR is a list of organisations/ enterprises operating in Malaysia that includes the Register of Companies (ROC), Register of Business (ROB) and Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) registered with the Companies Commission of Malaysia (CCM) as well as organisations registered with local authorities (LA) and professional bodies. The list in MSBR is updated regularly based on surveys and censuses conducted by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and administrative data sources from various agencies. The main source of administrative data is from CCM.

In addition, DOSM also works together to obtain the latest information from other agencies such as the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF), the Royal Malaysian Customs Department, the Inland Revenue Board (IRB), Social Security Organization (SOC SO), LA and professional bodies. The frame is updated to consider new establishments and to record any changes in the status of the establishments such as closed down, not in operation, change in activity and location/ correspondence address to ensure the frame is at the most current status.



3. TYPE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Type of business activity refers to both principal and secondary activities. The principal activity refers to the activity to which the establishment devoted most of its resources or activity which derived most of its income. Secondary activities are defined as those incidental or ancillary to the principal activity. The classification of industry for the establishment is based on the principal activity and is in accordance with the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0 which conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), Rev. 4, United Nations, with modifications to suit local conditions.

4. CONCEPT AND DEFINITIONS

The industries are categorised into five (5) main sectors namely Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. The sectoral definitions include the following activities:

4.1 Agriculture

Agriculture comprising the activities of growing, breeding and rearing of animals and production of animal products, felling of trees and other plants, as well as capture fishery and aquaculture includes the use/ utilisation of plants/ vegetal and animals natural resources. There are four sub-sectors; crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries:

4.1.1 **Crops** refer to production of crops products including organic farming. Crops also include the growing of non-perennial and perennial crops for the purpose of seed production;

4.1.2 **Livestocks** refer to animals or bird that preserved for commercial and breeding purposes. Livestock production includes raising (farming) and breeding of all animals, also production of livestock products such as eggs, milk, honey, etc;

4.1.3 **Forestry and logging** include the production of round wood for the forest-based manufacturing industries as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest product. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities which produce the product through the minimum process, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and round wood used in unprocessed form. These activities can be carried out in natural and forests plantation. This also includes part of the forestry operation based on fee or contract basis; and

4.1.4 **Fisheries** comprise of fishing and aquaculture, covering the use of fishery resources from marine, brackish or freshwater, with the purpose of capturing and gathering fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other marine organisms & products. Aquaculture refer to the production process involving the culturing or farming (including harvesting) of aquatic organisms using techniques designed to increase the production of the organisms beyond the natural capacity of the environment.

4.2 **Mining & quarrying**

Mining & quarrying include the extraction of minerals occurring naturally as solids (coal and ores), liquids (petroleum) or gases (natural gas). Extraction can be achieved by different methods such as underground or surface mining, well operation, seabed mining, etc. However, Mineral mining & quarrying sub-sectors were not covered in this publication.

4.3 **Manufacturing**

The physical or chemical transformation of materials or components into new products, whether the work is performed by power-driven machines or by hand, whether it is done in a factory or in the worker's home, and whether the products are sold at wholesale or retail.

The classification of eight (8) sub-sectors according to 24 divisions as follows:

Division	Description
Food products	
10	Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing
Beverages and tobacco products	
11	Manufacture of beverages
12	Manufacture of tobacco products
Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
13	Manufacture of textiles
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel
15	Manufacture of leather and retailed products
Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
16	Manufacture of wood products of wood and cork, except furniture;
	Manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
31	Manufacture of furniture
Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products



21	<i>Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations and botany</i>
22	<i>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</i>
<i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products</i>	
23	<i>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products</i>
24	<i>Manufacture of basic metals</i>
25	<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment</i>
<i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	
26	<i>Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products</i>
27	<i>Manufacture of electrical equipment</i>
28	<i>Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c</i>
<i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	
29	<i>Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailer and semitrailers</i>
30	<i>Manufacture of other transport equipment</i>
32	<i>Other manufacturing</i>
33	<i>Repair and installation of machinery and equipment</i>

4.4 **Construction**

Defined as new construction, alteration, repair and demolition. Installation of any machinery or equipment which built-in at the time of the original construction is included, as well as installation of machinery or equipment after the original construction but which requires structural alteration in order to install.

4.5 **Services**

Services related to Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; Wholesale and retail trade; Transportation and storage; Accommodation, Food and beverage; Information and communication; Finance; Real estate; Professional, scientific and technical; Administrative and support services; Private education; Private health and social work; Art; entertainment and recreation and Personal services and other activities.

4.5.1 *Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply are defined as an activity of providing electric power, natural gas, steam, hot water and the like through a permanent infrastructure (network) of lines, mains and pipes. The dimension of the network is not decisive; also included are the distribution of electricity, gas, steam, hot water and the like in industrial parks or residential buildings. This section therefore includes the operation of electric and gas utilities, which generate, control and distribute electric power or gas. Also included is the provision of steam dan air-conditioning supply;*

- 4.5.2 *Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities comprised of activities related to waste management includes collection, treatment & disposal such as scheduled waste, solid waste & waste water from industrial and household, including recovery materials & contaminated sites. The waste from the treatment process can be disposed of or used as input for other production process. Related activities in water treatment and supply are also included in this sector;*
- 4.5.3 *Wholesale and retail trade encompass of wholesale and retail trades, sales, and repair of motor vehicles & motorcycles;*
- 4.5.4 *Transportation and storage include all establishment provides land transport freight transport by road, other land transport, water transport, warehousing & supporting activities such as terminal operations, car parking services, highway operations, port operations, cargo handling/ stevedoring, shipping agencies & forwarding of freight and other supporting activities for transportation services;*
- 4.5.5 *Accommodation refer to the provision on a fee of short-term lodging, whether open to the general public or restricted to members of a particular organisation. It excludes rental of long term furnished accommodation which is classified in Real Estate;*
- 4.5.6 *Food and beverages include food & beverage serving activities providing complete meals or drinks fit for immediate consumption, whether in traditional restaurants, self-service or take-away restaurants, whether as permanent or temporary stands with or without seating;*
- 4.5.7 *Information and communication comprised activities of publishing, motion picture, video & television programme production, sound recording & music publishing, programming & broadcasting, telecommunication services, computer programming, consultancy & related activities and information services;*
- 4.5.8 *Finance include monetary intermediation activities; other financial service activities and activities auxiliary to financial services; insurance/ takaful, reinsurance/ retakaful and pension & provident funding activities; and activities auxiliary to insurance/ takaful and pension funding;*
- 4.5.9 *Real estate include acting as lessors, agents and/ or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real state, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate, property management or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this division may be carried out on own or leased property*



and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures;

- 4.5.10 Professional, scientific & technical includes specialised professional, scientific & technical activities which require a high degree of expertise and training, and specialised knowledge and skills available to users. Activities performed include legal & accounting activities, activities of head offices, management consultancy activities, architecture & engineering activities, technical testing & analysis, scientific research & development, advertising & market research, other professional, scientific & technical activities and veterinary activities;
- 4.5.11 Administrative and support activities include a variety of activities that support general business operations including rental & leasing activities, employment activities, travel agency, tour operator & other reservation service activities, security & investigation activities, services to building & landscape activities and office administrative, office support & other business support activities;
- 4.5.12 Private education refer to establishments registered with the Ministry of Education, Malaysia and the Ministry of Higher Education that provides academic, pre-primary & primary education, secondary education, higher education, other education and educational support activities;
- 4.5.13 Private health and social work include hospital services, medical & dental practice activities, other human health activities, residential care activities and social work activities without accommodation;
- 4.5.14 Arts, entertainment and recreation include a wide range of activities to meet varied cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of the general public, including live performances, operation of museum sites, gambling, sport and recreation activities; and
- 4.5.15 Personal services and other activities include activities of membership organisations, activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations, activities of trade unions, activities of others membership organisations, repair of computers and personal and household goods and others personal services activities such as washing and dry-cleaning of textiles and fur products; hairdressing and other beauty treatment; and funeral and other services activities.

5. CENSUS YEAR

Refers to the year in which a census was conducted.

6. REFERENCE YEAR

The reference year of the survey was the calendar year 2022. Establishments whose accounting year differed from calendar year were requested to report according to the accounting year or financial year covering at least six (6) months in the reference year.

7. METHOD OF COLLECTION

This census was generally conducted through three (3) methods of data collection, namely:

7.1 **Online method through the e-BE portal**

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys.

7.2 **Data collection method via e-mail, post, fax and telephone**

This method targets respondents who have used this method for previous routine surveys. Respondents were given a period of one month to complete and return the questionnaire to the DOSM.

7.3 **Face-to-face data collection**

Field work operation is carried out to get feedback from establishments that have not yet given answers from the two methods above and this method also targets establishments that have never been involved in a routine survey of DOSM.

8. REPORTING UNIT

The reporting unit used in the Economic Census 2023 was the establishment. An establishment is defined as “an economic unit engaged in one activity, under a single legal entity and operating in a single physical location”. Each establishment is assigned an industry classification based on its principal activity and not according to the activities of the parent company.

Each branch of a multi-branch organisation at a different location is conceptually treated as a different establishment. The establishment is requested to give separate returns for each activity in terms of value. However, if in practice, the accounts are centrally kept such that it is not possible to obtain separate data for each individual unit or branch, the entity or enterprise is treated as a single

reporting unit and allowed to submit a consolidated questionnaire covering all the units or branches.

9. LEGAL STATUS

The legal status of an establishment is defined as follows:

9.1 **Individual proprietorship**

Refer to a business, owned and operated by one person for his own profit. The owner has the exclusive right to control the operation of the establishment.

9.2 **Partnership**

Refer to a group of individuals who agree to contract and to carry out a business with the objective of profit making. All shareholders or an one could manage the business for all parties. A trading partnership must comprise of at least two members and should not exceed a maximum of twenty members.

9.3 **Limited liabilities partnership**

Refer to business entity regulated under the Limited Liability Partnerships Act 2012. It is featured with the protection of limited liability to its partners similar to the limited liability enjoyed by shareholders of a company coupled with flexibility of internal business regulation through partnership arrangement similar to a conventional partnership; and

9.4 **Private limited company**

A private company established to undertake a business with the objective of making a profit. The shares are closely held by the shareholders of the company who have control over its operation.

Characteristics:

- *Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owners;*
- *Number of its shareholders between 2 - 50 members;*
- *Company owners have limited liability;*
- *Shareholders who own 51 per cent or more of the total shares shall be entitled to manage the company. The company's shares can be traded but not in the open market;*
- *Trading of share must be with the consent of the other shareholders;*
- *Not listed on the Bursa Malaysia; and*

- Business life expectancy is longer and can be identified by the words “Sendirian Berhad” (Sdn. Bhd.) at the end of the company name.

9.5 **Public limited company**

A public limited company is a company established with limited liability, by a minimum of two persons to operate the business with the objective of making a profit. The shares in a public limited company are openly held and in the case of company listed on the Bursa Malaysia, the shares are freely transferable.

Characteristics:

- Regulated under the Companies Act 1965 and is a legal entity separate from the owner;
- Owned by the shareholders and there is no limit to the shareholder;
- Management of the company is under the board of director responsibilities as appointed by shareholders; and
- Listed on Bursa Malaysia.

9.6 **Co-operative**

This refers to a voluntary association with unrestricted number of members and registered under the Co-operatives Act 1993. Funds are collectively owned to meet the needs of members.

9.7 **Public corporation**

This refers to an undertaking set up under a Special Act Parliament or by the State Legislature.

9.8 **Private non-profit making organisation**

This is non-stock company set up with limited liability. It comprises mainly welfare, religious, educational, health, cultural, recreational and other organisations providing social and community services to households. These services are provided free of charge or at prices, which do not necessarily or fully cover the cost of providing such services (subsidy). Any profit made is reinvested in the organisation.

10. **OWNERSHIP**

The ownership of an establishment is classified by the residential status of the owner (s) of the majority (more than 50%) of the paid-up capital and not by their citizenship status. In instances where each party (Malaysian Resident and Non-Malaysian Resident) held equal shares in the business, the establishments were classified as “Joint Ownership”.

A Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in Malaysia for a period of at least one year. Malaysian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign based/ origins are also regarded as Residents.

A Non-Malaysian Resident is any individual, company or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Malaysia. Foreign branches and subsidiaries abroad owned by Malaysian Residents are also regarded as Non-Residents.

11. VALUF OF GROSS OUTPUT

11.1 The value of gross output of Agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry and logging, and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:

Sales of Agriculture product

+	Stocks of agricultural products (closing)
+	Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufactured) (closing)
+	Sales of agricultural products
+	Income from agricultural work done for others
+	Income from products processed from agricultural
+	Value of sales from goods/ materials/ products related to agricultural activity that is purchased for resale without further processing
+	Other income related to agriculture
+	Income from other agricultural activities
+	Forestry area sub-contracted to contractors (Forestry and logging only)
+	Royalties, copyrights, licensing and franchise fees
+	Rental income received
+	Income from agro tourism (Crops/ Livestock/ Fisheries)
+	Value of sales from non-agricultural goods/ materials that is purchased for resale without further processing
+	All other income: Output
+	Research and development expenditure: In-house
-	Rental income received: Land
-	Stocks of agricultural products (opening)
-	Goods in progress and stocks of finished goods (owned manufacturing) (opening)
-	Cost of goods/ materials/ products related to planting activity, purchased for resale without undergoing further processing
-	Cost of goods/ materials sold (non-agricultural goods/ materials that is purchased for resale without undergoing further processing)

11.2 The value of gross output of Manufacturing and are defined to include the following items:

Sale of mineral/ quarry products/ manufactured products and construction work done

+	<i>Values of goods sold in the same condition as purchased</i>
-	<i>Cost of goods sold in the same condition as purchased</i>
+	<i>Capital expenditure on own construction</i>
+	<i>Income from industrial services rendered to others</i>
+	<i>Income from industrial work done</i>
+	<i>Receipt from scrap, electricity, waste product, etc. sold to others</i>
+	<i>Receipt from commission and brokerage earned</i>
+	<i>All other output (such as receipts of non-industrial services, e.g., payment of management rental of property, etc.)</i>
+	<i>Closing stock of finished goods</i>
-	<i>Opening stock of finished goods</i>
+	<i>Closing stock of goods being processed</i>
-	<i>Opening stock of goods being processed</i>
+	<i>Research and development expenditure (In-house)</i>

11.3 *The value of gross output of Services is defined to include the following items:*

+	<i>Value of goods sold in the same condition as purchased</i>
+	<i>Management services</i>
+	<i>Commission and brokerage earned</i>
+	<i>Fees earned from membership</i>
+	<i>Rental income received except land rental</i>
+	<i>Other operating income</i>
+	<i>Service tax and services charges</i>
-	<i>Value of goods purchased for resale in the same condition as purchased</i>
+	<i>Closing stocks</i>
-	<i>Opening stocks</i>
+	<i>Research and development expenditure (In-house)</i>

12. VALUE OF INTERMEDIATE INPUT

12.1 *Value of intermediate input of Agriculture (crops, livestock, forestry & logging and fisheries) is defined to include the following items:*

Cost of direct materials consumed in Agricultural activities

+	<i>Total payment on agricultural work done by other establishments</i>
+	<i>Cost of non-perennial crops seeds/ non-breeder livestock and fisheries</i>
+	<i>Expenditure for other agricultural activities</i>
+	<i>Packing materials consumed</i>
+	<i>Materials used for repairs and maintenance</i>
+	<i>Stationery and office supplies consumed</i>
+	<i>Water purchased</i>

+	<i>Electricity purchased</i>
+	<i>Fuel, lubricants and gas</i>
+	<i>Payments for current repairs and maintenance work done by others on this establishment's fixed assets</i>
+	<i>Transportation of goods (carriage outwards)</i>
+	<i>Travelling expenses</i>
+	<i>Accounting, secretarial and auditing fees</i>
+	<i>Advertising and promotional expenses</i>
+	<i>Legal fees</i>
+	<i>Payment for other professional services</i>
+	<i>Management fees</i>
+	<i>Commissions and agency fees</i>
+	<i>Telecommunication fees</i>
+	<i>Postage (include courier services)</i>
+	<i>Bank charges</i>
+	<i>Insurance premium on building, machinery, transport equipment and goods</i>
+	<i>Payment for security services</i>
+	<i>Payment for data processing and other services related to information technology</i>
+	<i>Rental payment (excludes for rent on land)</i>
+	<i>Expenses on agro tourism</i>
+	<i>Royalties paid to: Non-government organisations/ corporate sponsorship</i>
+	<i>GST on net purchasers are not claimable as input tax</i>
+	<i>Fees paid to non-working directors for their attendance at Board of Directors' meetings</i>
+	<i>Other expenses: Input</i>
+	<i>Value of free wearing apparel provided</i>
+	<i>Staff training cos</i>

12.2 The value of intermediate input of Manufacturing are defined to include the following items:

Value of materials and supplies consumed

+	<i>Cost of industrial work done by others include stripping overburden (earth removal) and internal transport in mines/ quarries site</i>
+	<i>Electricity and water purchased</i>
+	<i>Value of fuels, lubricants and gas consumed</i>
+	<i>Cost of materials used for repairs and maintenance of assets (including payments to others for this work)</i>
+	<i>Payments for non-industrial services such as toll, ferry, pilotage, towage and harbour fees and charges (including payments for carriage outwards, travelling, management fees, legal services, information technology, advertising, bank chargers, postage, telecommunication, etc</i>
+	<i>All other input costs (including training and value of the free apparel provided for the workers)</i>

12.3 The value of intermediate input of Services is defined to include the following items:

Purchase of goods, materials and services

+	<i>Insurance premiums</i>
+	<i>Royalty and patent fees</i>
+	<i>Bank charges</i>
+	<i>Purchase of electricity and water</i>
+	<i>Purchase of fuels, lubricants and gas</i>
+	<i>Research and development expenditure</i>
+	<i>Environmental compliance expenditure</i>
+	<i>Other operating expenditure</i>

13. VALUE ADDED

Value added is the difference between the value of gross output with intermediate input. It is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salary and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus, interest paid less interest received.

14. NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED

Labour force statistics employ various terminologies to explain the labour market, depending on the definition, scope and coverage of the published statistics.

The term number of employed persons in the statistics published by DOSM through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) refers to all persons aged 15 to 64 years who, at any time during the reference week, worked at least one hour for pay, profit or family gain (as an employer, employee, own-account worker or unpaid family worker).

On the other hand, the number of filled jobs in the Employment Statistics refers to the persons employed at the end of each reference quarter, including full-time and part-time employees; permanent, short-term or seasonal employees; employees paid with monthly salaries or based on hours worked; employees on short vacation such as sick leave or annual leave; and newly hired employees to fill the vacancy in the current quarter. These statistics exclude proprietors and partners of unincorporated businesses; unpaid family workers; employees on strike during the quarter; employees on unpaid leave during the entire quarter; and employees provided by other agencies such as subcontractors and consultants.

Meanwhile, the number of formal employees in Employee Wages Statistics is refer to the person who works under a contract of service or apprenticeship with the employer and receives remuneration for the work completed. Formal employees do not include those who fall under non-standard

employment, including self-employed, gig-workers, own-account workers, unpaid family workers, etc.

In the Economic Census 2023 publication, the number of persons engaged refers to all working persons who worked for the establishments which has been censused; in December or the last pay period of the reference year.

14.1 Working owners and unpaid family workers

The number of employees refers to the number of persons working in December or during the last salary payment period for the reference year. The number of persons working is categorised as follows:

- i. **Working proprietors and active business partners**
This category refers to all individual proprietors and partners (full-time or part-time who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment. It therefore, excludes silent and inactive partners; and
- ii. **Unpaid family workers**
Include all household members (full-time or part-time) to the owners of the establishment who perform a specified job and work for a minimum of one third of the normal working time for the establishment, but do not receive regular payment either in cash or in kind for the work done.

Such workers generally receive food, shelter and other support as part of the household of an owner but this would continue whether they worked in the establishment or not.

14.2 Paid full-time employees

Refer to all paid workers (full-time) who work for at least six hours a day and/ or 20 days a month. All such employees are to be categorised according to Malaysia Standard Classification of Occupations 2020 (MASCO) as follows:

- i. **Manager, professional and researcher included:**
 - a. **Manager**
Refer to those who devise, analyse, formulate, direct and advise on government policy and make, amend and repeal laws, public rules and regulations and represent and act on behalf of the government and oversee the interpretation and implementation of policies and government legislation or carry out similar tasks on behalf of special interest organisations or plan, organise, lead, control and coordinate the policies and activities of enterprises, organisations, departments or the internal section; and
 - b. **Professional**
Refer to those responsible for increase the existing stock of knowledge, apply scientific or artistic concepts and theories, teach

about the foregoing in a systematic manner or engage in any combination of these three activities.

ii. **Technicians and associate professionals**

Refer to those who perform technical and related tasks connected with research and the application of scientific or artistic concepts and operational methods and government or business regulations.

iii. **Clerical, services & sales workers, craft workers, plant & machine operators** and related occupations includes:

a. **Clerical support workers**

Refer to those who record, organise, store and retrieve related information and perform clerical duties especially in connection with administrative operations, handling of money, travel arrangements and requests for information and appointments;

b. **Service and sales workers**

Refer to those who provide personal services related to travel, housekeeping, catering, personal care or protection against fire and unlawful acts or demonstrate and sell goods in wholesale or retail shops and similar establishments as well as at stalls and markets;

c. **Skilled agricultural, forestry, livestock and fishery workers**

Refer to those who grow and harvest field or tree and shrub crops, gather wild fruit, herbs and vegetables; breed, tend or hunt animals; produce a variety of animal husbandry products; cultivate, conserve and gather forest products; breed or catch fish and cultivate or gather other forms of aquatic life;

d. **Craft and related trades workers**

Refer to those who apply their specific knowledge and skills in the fields of mining and construction, metal forming and erect metal structures; make, fit, maintain and repair machinery, equipment or tools; carry out printing work as well as produce or process foodstuffs, textiles or wooden, metal and other articles including handicraft goods; and

e. **Plant & machine operators and assemblers**

Refer to those who operate and monitor industrial and agricultural machinery and equipment; drive and operate trains, motor vehicles and mobile machinery and equipment; or assemble product component parts according to strict specifications and procedures.

iv. **Elementary Workers**

Refer to those who perform simple, routine and non-systematic tasks which mainly require the use of handheld tools or with the assistance of simple machines and in some cases considerable physical effort.

14.3 **Part-Time Paid Employees**

Refer to all paid workers (part-time) who work less than six hours a day and/ or 20 days a month.

15. **VALUE OF FIXED ASSETS**

Fixed assets cover all goods, new or used, tangible or intangible, which have a normal economics life span of more than one year. For instance, land, building and structure, transport equipment, computer, machinery and equipment, furniture and fittings and other assets. Other assets also include biological assets namely trees/ crops (except for logging trees that intended for logging), livestock and aquaculture fisheries which can produce products repeatedly and have a life expectancy of more than one year.

Value of assets as at the beginning and end of 2022 was based on net book value. Purchases alterations and major repairs or capital expenditure during the year were valued at actual costs incurred. Value of assets sold during the year refers to the actual value.

16. **ROUNDING**

The sum of the component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.

17. **SUPRA STATE**

Based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, categorisation of institutional units based on their economic interest and geographical activities can be as follows; (1) most activities are within a single region; (2) multi-provincial units with centres of interest in multiple provinces or regions but do not operate on a nationwide scale; and (3) units operating at the national level, with their centre of interests not confined to any specific geographical position (e.g. Supra State). Supra State at the state level is equivalent to an overseas organisation at the national level.

In Malaysia, Supra State covers production activities beyond the centre for the key economic interest of any state.

18. MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE

Classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise was based on the new definition of MSMEs which came into effect on 1 January, 2014:

Sector	Size	Annual Turnover	Number of Full-time Employees
Manufacturing	Micro	Less than RM300,000	Less than 5 employees
	Small	Between RM300,000 to less than RM15 million	From 5 to less than 75 employees
	Medium	Between RM15 million to not exceeding RM50 million	From 75 to not exceeding 200 employees
Agriculture, Mining & quarrying, Construction, and Services	Micro	Less than RM300,000	Less than 5 employees
	Small	Between RM300,000 to less than RM3 million	From 5 to less than 30 employees
	Medium	Between RM3 million to not exceeding RM20 million	From 30 to not exceeding 75 employees

Source: Guideline for New MSME Definition, SME Corp. Malaysia, October 2013

19. COMPOUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (CAGR)

The calculations of compound annual growth rate (r) is based on the following formula:

$$y_t = y_0 (1+r)^t$$

where r ,

$$r = \left[e^{\frac{1}{t} \ln\left(\frac{y_t}{y_0}\right)} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

where,

y_t = Value of current year
 y_0 = Value of previous year
 t = Number of years, $y_t - y_0$
 r = Annual growth rate

20. SYMBOL AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	:	<i>nill</i>
0	:	<i>rounded value is less than predetermined scale</i>
&	:	<i>and</i>
%	:	<i>per cent</i>
etc.	:	<i>et cetera</i>
e.g	:	<i>example</i>
CAGR	:	<i>compound annual growth rate</i>
RM	:	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
n.e.c	:	<i>not elsewhere classified</i>
Ver.	:	<i>version</i>
W.P.	:	<i>Federal Territory</i>
MSME	:	<i>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</i>

21. COMPILATION OF EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

21.1 Objective

The main objective of compiling Malaysia's external trade statistics is to provide information on Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis the rest of the world in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods. The trade statistics, therefore, serve as a tool in assisting the government in formulating policies and monitoring economic performance as well as for development planning. The data can also be used by the private sector and individuals for specific purposes such as for economic projection and analysis.

21.2 Scope and Coverage

21.2.1 The general trade system of recording is adopted in compiling Malaysian external trade statistics. Under this system, the national boundary of the country is used as the statistical frontier. All goods entering or leaving the country are recorded, whether or not such goods are subject to clearance. Accordingly, goods entering or leaving customs bonded warehouses, Free Zones are recorded in the statistics.

21.2.2 Details of commercial and private ships and aircraft are also included in these statistics if they were imported or exported as goods purchased, sold or leased (financial) whether or not they arrived or departed under their own power.

21.3 Source of Data

- 21.3.1 *Import and export declarations (hard/ soft copy) approved by the Royal Malaysian Customs Department (RMCD) and Free Zone Authorities.*
- 21.3.2 *Particulars on postal/ courier packages are provided by Pos Malaysia Berhad.*
- 21.3.3 *Statements and export declarations on bunkers and stores supplied to ships and aircraft issued/ approved by the RMCD, Malaysia Airlines Berhad (MAB) and petroleum companies.*
- 21.3.4 *Statements on goods sold are supplied by the operators of duty-free shops.*
- 21.3.5 *Statements on the sale and purchase of electricity issued by 'power producer company'.*

21.4 Concepts and Definitions

- 21.4.1 *With effect from reference month **January 2012**, concepts and definitions used for the purpose of compiling these statistics are based on **International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010** (IMTS 2010) published by the United Nations.*
- 21.4.2 **Imports**
Goods are regarded as imports when they are brought into the country either directly or into bonded warehouses, irrespective of whether such goods are for consumption, to be processed, use in manufacturing or subsequent re-exports to other countries.
- 21.4.3 **Exports**
Goods (locally produced or manufactured or imported for subsequent re-exports) are regarded as exports when they are taken out of the country.
- 21.4.4 **Domestic Exports**
Goods (locally produced or manufactured) are regarded as domestic exports when they are taken out of the country.
- 21.4.5 **Re-exports**
Goods are regarded as re-exports when they are taken out of the country in the same form as they were imported without any transformation. Re packing, sorting or grading processes are not considered as part of the transformation process.

21.4.6 **Balance of Trade**

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

21.5 **Basis of Valuation**

21.5.1 **The WTO Agreement on Valuation** is used as the basis of valuation for all transactions of goods.

21.5.2 **Values** are shown in **million** Malaysian Ringgit except for Tables on Exports and Imports of Major and Selected Commodities.

21.5.3 **Imports** are valued on a **c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight)** basis, that is, the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/ customs frontier of the importing country, including all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit **but excluding** the cost of unloading from the carrier unless it is borne by the carrier.

21.5.4 **Exports** are valued on a **f.o.b. (free on board)** basis, that is, the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/ customs frontier of the exporting country, including all costs of transporting the goods to the statistical/ customs frontier, export and other duties payable as well as the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier **unless** the latter cost is borne by the carrier.

21.6 **Classification of Commodities**

21.6.1 Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2017 (HS2017) also known as Customs Duties Order 2017 (PDK2017) was implemented from reference month April 2017 for the processing of external trade statistics (merchandise). This single coding classification replaced the dual classification of commodities; Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System 2012 (HS2012) and ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature 2012 (AHTN2012) which were in use from January 2013 to March 2017. However, for Standard International Trade Classification (S.I.T.C.), S.I.T.C. Rev. 4 with some revisions/ updates is still in use.

21.6.2 After discussion and consultation with Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB), the selection of codes for palm oil and palm oil-based products is based on pure palm oil and palm oil-based products as well as those codes which are predominantly palm oil and palm oil-based products (more than 50%).

21.6.3 Selection of codes for timber & timber-based products has been updated following the discussion with The Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) in February 2017.

21.7 Country of Origin and Destination

21.7.1 **Imports** are classified according to the country of origin of the goods, that is the country where the goods are given the final form in which they are imported into the country. For goods imported via Singapore, if information regarding the country of origin cannot be ascertained, such imports are included under the value of imports from Singapore, that is under the same category as goods manufactured in Singapore.

21.7.2 **Imports of second-hand** goods are treated as originating from the country of consignment where the country of origin is not ascertainable.

21.7.3 **Exports** are classified according to the country of destination, that is the country where it is expected that the goods will be consumed insofar as this can be ascertained at the time of export. In the case of goods shipped on an optional bill of lading, the country of the first port declared is taken as the country of destination. For goods exported via Singapore, if information regarding the country of destination of goods is not known, such exports are included under the value of exports to Singapore that is under the same category as goods consumed in Singapore.

21.7.4 **For bunkers and stores supplied to ships and aircraft**, the country of destination is determined according to the country of residence of the operator of the ship or aircraft.

22. HALAL STATISTICS

22.1 Concept

Halal statistics terms in report refer to halal establishments which have recognized halal products from Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM).

The compilation of halal statistics is derived from the integration of data from the Economic Census 2023 (reference year 2022) and 2015, as well as external trade databases (source: Customs Information System), matched against the list of halal-certified establishments provided by JAKIM. The matching process is based on the name and registration number of the establishments.

22.2 Definition

The term **halal** is derived from the Arabic words halla, yahillu, hillan, wahalalan, which mean "permissible" or "lawful" under Islamic law (Shariah). This is consistent with the definition outlined in the Trade

Descriptions (Definition of Halal) Order 2011 and its Amendment in 2012. The definition encompasses food, goods or services that are permissible for consumption or use by Muslims without any religious doubt.

*A **Halal Certification** is an official document that verifies the halal status of a product or service. It is issued by a competent authority under the Malaysian Halal Certification Scheme or by foreign halal certification bodies that are recognized and endorsed by JAKIM.*

***Halal statistics** refer to quantitative and qualitative data related to the halal sector, including aspects such as production, export, import and consumption of halal products and services. These statistics also reflect the number of certified entities, the growth rate of the halal market and the sector's contribution to the national economy (**Figure 1**).*

22.3 Certification Scheme

22.3.1 *Malaysian Halal Certification is open to applications for the following schemes:*

- i. *Food and beverage products;*
- ii. *Cosmetic products;*
- iii. *Pharmaceutical products;*
- iv. *Food premises;*
- v. *Consumer goods;*
- vi. *Logistics services;*
- vii. *Slaughterhouses;*
- viii. *Contract manufacturing/ OEM; and*
- ix. *Medical device products.*

22.3.2 *The differences between the certification scheme by JAKIM and the promoted sectors by HDC.*

No.	Certification Scheme	JAKIM	HDC
1.	Food & Beverage Products	✓	✓
2.	Cosmetic Products	✓	✓
3.	Pharmaceutical Products	✓	✓
4.	Medical Device Products	✓	✓
5.	Consumer Goods	✓	✓
6.	Logistics Services	✓	✓
7.	Slaughterhouses	✓	
8.	Contract Manufacturing/ OEM	✓	
9.	Food Premises	✓	
10.	Modest Fashion	✓	
11.	Medical Tourism	✓	
12.	Muslim-Friendly Hospitality		✓
13.	Islam Finance		✓

22.4 Requirements and Criteria for Application

Every application must meet the following requirements and criteria:

- 22.4.1 Possess a valid Business Registration Certificate from the Companies Commission of Malaysia or a Cooperative Registration Certificate under the Malaysian Cooperative Commission or a Founding Document under the Act of Parliament or respective Ministries and other government agencies (whichever is applicable).*
- 22.4.2 Possess a valid license or approval from the Local Authority (PBT) or a valid confirmation letter or support letter from any government agency.*
- 22.4.3 Possess a valid Food Premises Registration Certificate from the Ministry of Health (BKKM), if applicable.*
- 22.4.4 Possess a valid Veterinary Certification Scheme or a valid certificate or support letter from the Department of Veterinary Services (JPV), if applicable;*
- 22.4.5 Possess a valid Manufacturer's License from National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA), if applicable;*
- 22.4.6 Possess a valid Establishment License from the Malaysian Device Authority (MDA), if applicable;*
- 22.4.7 Fully operational for at least three (3) months prior to applying for Sijil Pengesahan Halal Malaysia (SPHM) for new applications;*
- 22.4.8 Fully operational for at least one (1) month at the new premises for companies that have relocated;*
- 22.4.9 Produce and/ or handle only halal products, including trading products, and comply with established halal standards;*
- 22.4.10 Apply for SPHM for all types of products or menus currently produced at the respective premises;*
- 22.4.11 Submit recognized and valid halal certificates for repackaging applications or provide clear supporting documents stating the source of materials (for natural ingredients only), and*
- 22.4.12 The company name, product, menu, ingredients, and brand applied for must not use any halal statement or any representation or be described in any other way that implies it is permissible for use by Muslims.*

22.5 **Not Eligible to Apply**

The following applications are NOT ELIGIBLE:

- 22.5.1 *Non-halal products and menus;*
- 22.5.2 *Companies that produce and/ or distribute both halal and non-halal products (including food delivery services);*
- 22.5.3 *Using the same brand for halal and non-halal products or services (subject to enforcement in Malaysia);*
- 22.5.4 *Products or services without standards or guidelines for reference;*
- 22.5.5 *Products or food premises that have negative religious and social implications, such as drugs, shisha, cigarettes, hair dye, nail polish, karaoke centres, entertainment centres, etc;*
- 22.5.6 *Natural, unprocessed products that have not been modified and lack packaging and labelling, such as fresh fish, fresh vegetables, fresh eggs, and similar items;*
- 22.5.7 *Company names, products, menus, and brands that refer to or are synonymous with non-halal products or resemble non-halal products or use misleading terms such as ham, bak kut teh, bacon, beer, rum, hot dog, char siew, and the like;*
- 22.5.8 *Ready-made products from domestic and foreign sources that are relabelled without undergoing any processing in Malaysia;*
- 22.5.9 *Food premises that offer non-halal menus;*
- 22.5.10 *Products in the early stages of research and development (R&D) that are not yet ready for commercialisation;*
- 22.5.11 *Products, menus and services that may lead to religious deviance, superstitious practices and fraud;*
- 22.5.12 *Hotels with kitchens that prepare or serve pork-based menus; and*
- 22.5.13 *Products that do not need to be halal certified and/ or may cause confusion if certified halal, such as fertilizers, paper, cement, tiles, insecticides, carpets, etc.*

22.6 General Certification Requirements

SPHM applicants must comply with the following general requirements:

22.6.1 Raw Materials

- i. All raw materials must be ensured to be halal, safe, and uncontaminated;*
- ii. Animal-based raw materials must be certified halal by a recognized authority;*
- iii. Imported animal-based raw materials must be sourced from JPV-approved slaughterhouses or processing plants;*
- iv. Raw materials certified halal by unrecognized bodies must have complete supporting documentation;*
- v. The origin of all raw materials must be identifiable.*
- vi. Raw materials processed by third parties must have valid halal certification;*
- vii. Raw materials must be declared in the MYeHALAL application form;*
- viii. Raw materials must have clear, legible, and understandable labels;*
- ix. Raw materials must comply with current laws and regulations; and*
- x. Water quality analysis reports must be submitted if the water source is not from the Water Supply Department.*

22.6.2 Processing

- i. All activities related to the preparation and processing of raw materials, products, menus, or services must comply with Shariah law and legal regulations;*
- ii. Processing areas must be free from non-halal materials or products;*
- iii. The processing area must not be used for purposes other than halal-certified processing;*
- iv. The processing area must be free from activities with negative religious implications, such as producing religious oils;*

- v. *Processing and handling must comply with good hygiene practices like Good Hygiene Practices (GHP) and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP);*
- vi. *Processing areas must remain clean and orderly at all times; and*
- vii. *Hazardous chemicals, detergents, and unrelated items must not be stored in the processing area.*

22.6.3 **Packaging, Labelling, and Advertising**

- i. *Packaging and labelling materials must be halal, non-contaminating, and safe for human use;*
- ii. *Packaging, labelling, and advertising shall not contravene the principles of Shariah law, shall refrain from displaying any indecent elements that are morally inappropriate, and shall not give rise to negative implications on the integrity of the Malaysian Halal Certification;*
- iii. *Labelling and advertising of products and services shall not employ statements, symbols, terms, or names that contain religious or divine elements, such as the names of Allah, references to sunnah foods, deities, or any similar representations;*
- iv. *Any form of diagram or illustration depicting animals classified as **najis mughallazah** (severe impurities), containing religious elements, or that may have negative implications on the Malaysian Halal Certification shall not be used;*
- v. *Labelling must match the product name declared in the MYeHALAL form;*
- vi. *Labels must be printed clearly and not easily erased;*
- vii. *Label claims must comply with laws and regulations;*
- viii. *Labelling, packaging, and advertising must comply with relevant standards and laws;*
- ix. *Labels for products processed and packaged locally must be in Malay; and*

- x. The following information must be displayed on the label:
- Product name,
 - Name and address of SPHM holder, and
 - Malaysian Halal logo with MS and file reference number (last 10 digits)

Example:



MS 1500
1 059-02/2008

THE RECOGNISED FOREIGN HALAL CERTIFICATION

BODIES & AUTHORITIES BY JAKIM

(As at 20th February 2025)



created by UNITI Halal Centre (UHAC) | unitihalalcentre.com

Rajah 1: Sumber JAKIM
Figure 1: Source JAKIM

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