



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

2022

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

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

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust"

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

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

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) membentangkan statistik yang meliputi Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), Eksport, Guna tenaga dan Produktiviti bagi tempoh 2015 hingga 2022. Anggaran penyusunan ini telah mengguna pakai saranan daripada Sistem Akaun Negara 2008.

Laporan ini mengandungi empat bahagian utama. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan dan diikuti oleh jadual statistik terperinci bagi statistik PMKS mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi. Nota teknikal dan sumber data turut disediakan bagi memudahkan pemahaman statistik berkenaan.

Statistik ini boleh membantu agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi dan unjuran serta dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan terutamanya bagi PMKS.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Sebarang maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2023

PREFACE

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) publication presents statistics on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Exports, Employment and Productivity for the MSMEs for 2015 to 2022. The estimates are compiled based on the recommendations of the System of National Accounts 2008.

This report contains four main parts. The first part highlighted the summary of findings followed by the detailed statistical tables on the statistics of MSMEs by kind of economic activity. Technical notes and data sources are also included for a better understanding of the statistics.

These statistics could assist government agencies, economists, academicians, as well as individuals in the planning and formulation of policies, economic analysis and projections as well as business development planning for MSMEs.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) acknowledges the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Any feedback and suggestions towards improving the future publication are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2023

KANDUNGAN

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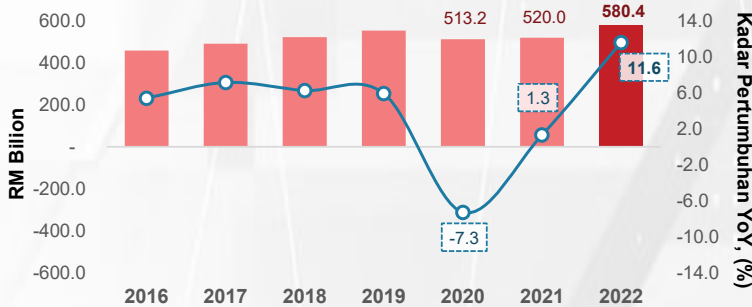
MALAYSIA MADANI



PRESTASI PERUSAHAAN MIKRO, KECIL DAN SEDERHANA (PMKS) 2022

KDNK PMKS Malaysia merekodkan prestasi memberangsangkan pada tahun 2022 dengan pertumbuhan **11.6 peratus**

Nilai dan Kadar Pertumbuhan KDNK PMKS Malaysia pada Harga Malar 2015



KDNK Malaysia, 2022

pada harga malar 2015

RM1,510.9b | 8.7%

PMKS

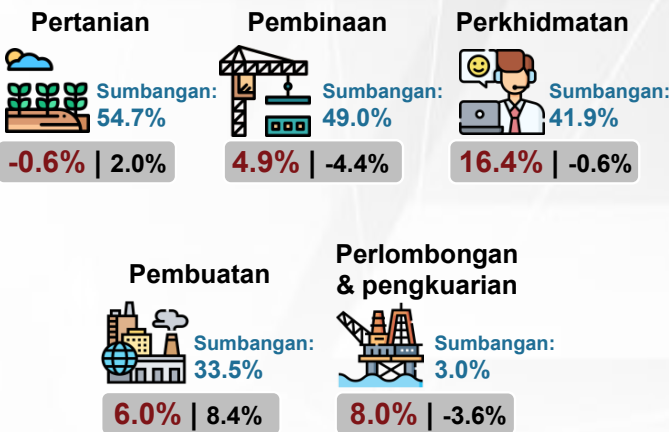
RM580.4b
↑ **11.6%** | 1.3%

Bukan PMKS

RM930.5b
↑ **6.9%** | 4.5%

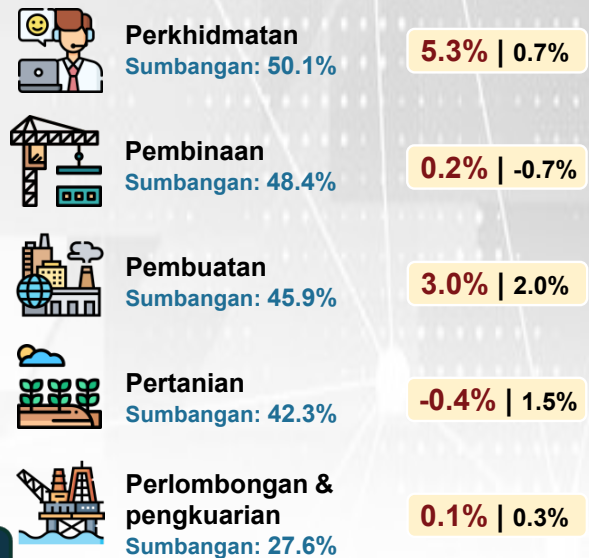
KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR PMKS

Pertumbuhan: **11.6% | 1.3%**
Sumbangan PMKS kepada KDNK: **38.4%**



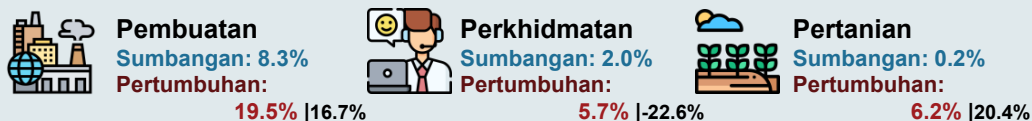
GUNA TENAGA PMKS

Sumbangan PMKS kepada Guna Tenaga: **48.2%**
Pertumbuhan: **3.8% | 0.9%**



EKSPORT PMKS BARANGAN DAN PERKHIDMATAN

Sumbangan PMKS kepada Ekспорт: **10.5%**
Pertumbuhan: **16.3% | 5.4%**



Nota:
- b merujuk kepada bilion
- Kadar pertumbuhan **2022** | 2021

Sumber: Akaun Negara, Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



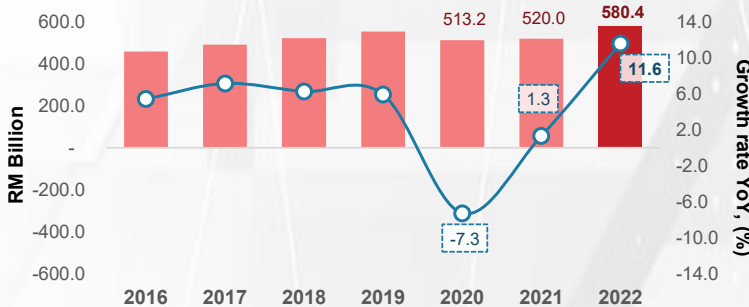
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MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs) PERFORMANCE 2022

Malaysia's MSMEs' GDP recorded an encouraging performance in 2022 with 11.6 per cent growth

Value and Growth Rate of Malaysia's MSMEs' GDP at Constant 2015 Prices



Malaysia's GDP, 2022

at constant 2015 prices

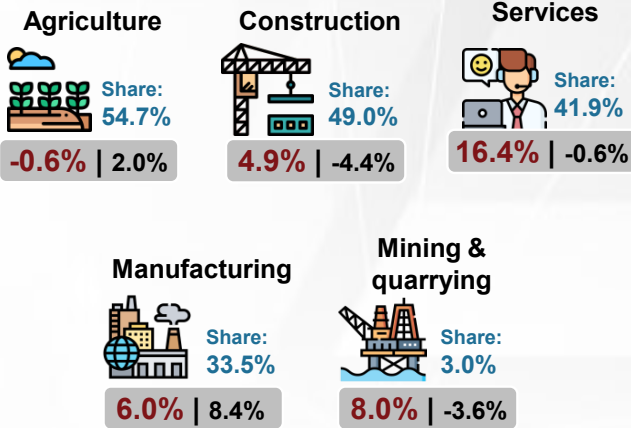
RM1,510.9b | 8.7%

MSMEs
RM580.4b
↑ 11.6% | 1.3%

Non-MSMEs
RM930.5b
↑ 6.9% | 4.5%

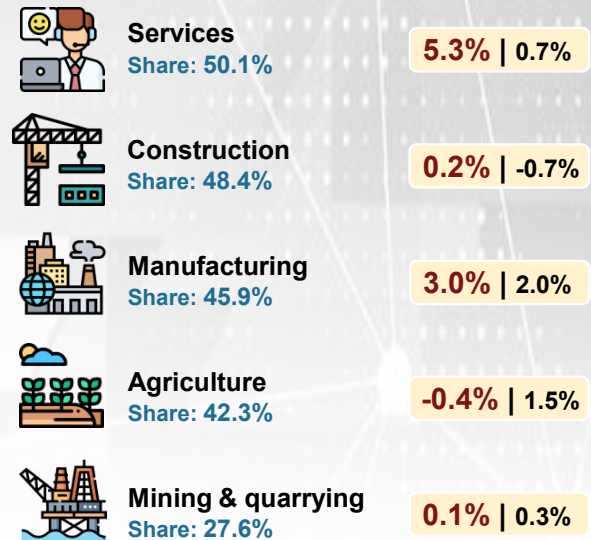
MSMEs' GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Growth: **11.6%** | 1.3%
Share of MSMEs to GDP: **38.4%**



MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT

Share of MSMEs to Employment: **48.2%**
Growth: **3.8%** | 0.9%



MSMEs' EXPORTS OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Share of MSMEs to Exports: **10.5%**
Growth: **16.3%** | 5.4%



Notes:
- b refers to billion
- Growth rate **2022** | 2021

Source: National Accounts, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

PENGENALAN

Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil & Sederhana (PMKS) memainkan peranan penting dalam landskap perniagaan Malaysia dengan memberikan sumbangan yang besar kepada ekonomi Malaysia, secara tidak langsung menyumbang kepada peluang pekerjaan terutamanya di kawasan luar bandar. Walau bagaimanapun, prestasi PMKS boleh berubah dari semasa ke semasa dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor seperti keadaan ekonomi, dasar kerajaan dan ciri-ciri industri tersebut. Kerajaan Malaysia telah melaksanakan pelbagai usaha untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan dan pembangunan PMKS, termasuk akses kepada pembiayaan, program latihan, sokongan pembangunan perniagaan dan proses kawal selia yang dipermudahkan.

PRESTASI KDNK PMKS 2022

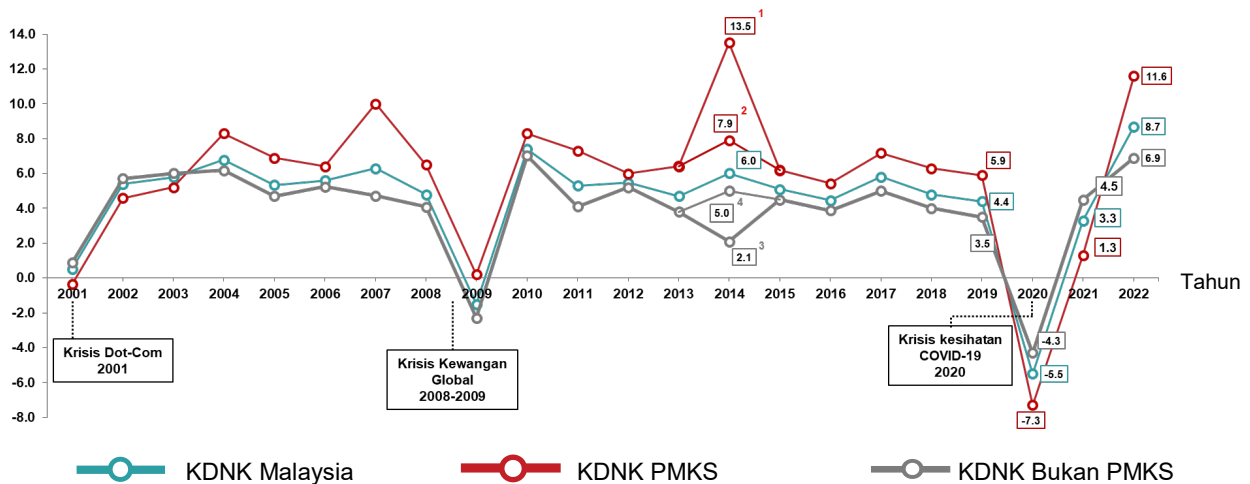
KDNK PMKS Malaysia bertumbuh 11.6 peratus pada tahun 2022 daripada 1.3 peratus pada tahun 2021, melebihi keseluruhan KDNK Malaysia. Senario ini kali terakhir dilihat pada tahun 2019 berdasarkan siri masa KDNK Malaysia dan KDNK PMKS (**Carta 1**).

Carta

1

KDNK: Malaysia, PMKS dan Bukan PMKS bagi 2001-2022 pada Harga Malar - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

Pertumbuhan (%)



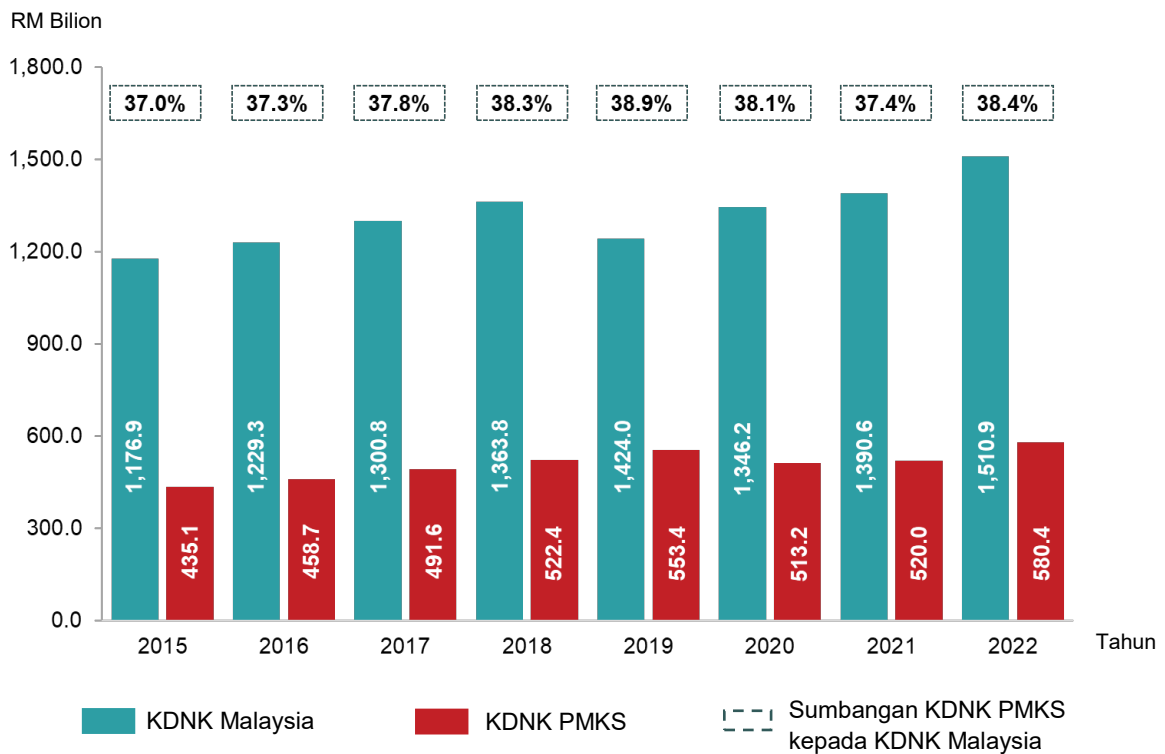
Nota: ¹Pertumbuhan KDNK PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Lama KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
²Pertumbuhan KDNK PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
³Pertumbuhan KDNK Bukan PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Lama KDNK PMKS bagi 2013
⁴Pertumbuhan KDNK Bukan PMKS berdasarkan Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2014 berbanding Definisi Baharu KDNK PMKS bagi 2013

Sumbangan PMKS kepada KDNK meningkat kepada 38.4 peratus pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai ditambah sebanyak RM580.4 bilion berbanding 37.4 peratus (nilai ditambah: RM520.0 bilion) pada tahun sebelumnya, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 2**. Sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan terus memainkan peranan penting dalam memacu KDNK PMKS yang mana kedua-dua sektor tersebut mewakili 84.6 peratus daripada KDNK PMKS. Tambahan pula, KDNK PMKS mencatatkan RM670.1 bilion dari segi nominal pada tahun ini (2021: RM575.5 bilion).

Carta

2

Nilai Ditambah dan Sumbangan KDNK PMKS kepada KDNK Malaysia bagi 2015-2022 pada Harga Malar 2015

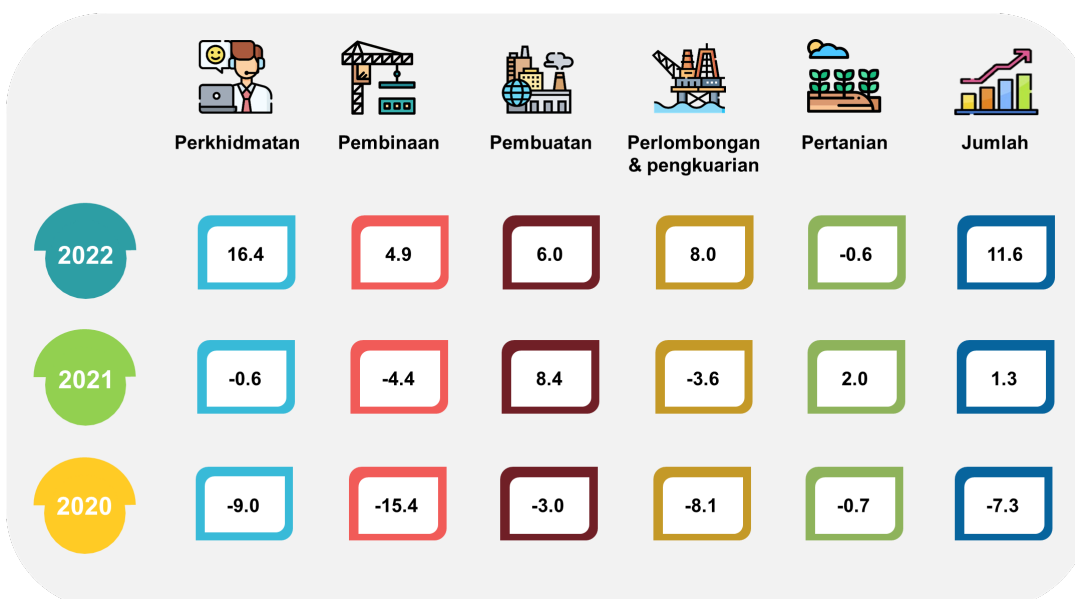


Nilai ditambah PMKS dalam sektor **Perkhidmatan** pulih kepada 16.4 peratus berbanding penurunan 0.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 1**. Pertumbuhan yang kukuh ini disokong oleh kenaikan 15.9 peratus (2021: 0.9%) dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan juga pulih kepada 16.9 peratus (2021: -4.9%). Di samping itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi mencatatkan pengembangan sebanyak 17.8 peratus (2021: 3.4%).

Paparan

1

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan KDNK PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi bagi 2020-2022 pada Harga Malar 2015



Nilai ditambah PMKS bagi sektor **Pembuatan** pada tahun 2022 merekodkan pertumbuhan 6.0 peratus berbanding 8.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam semua subsektor, terutamanya dalam Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik yang bertumbuh sebanyak 2.6 peratus (2021: 14.7%). Sementara itu, subsektor Makanan, minuman dan tembakau juga meningkat 4.8 peratus berbanding 4.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

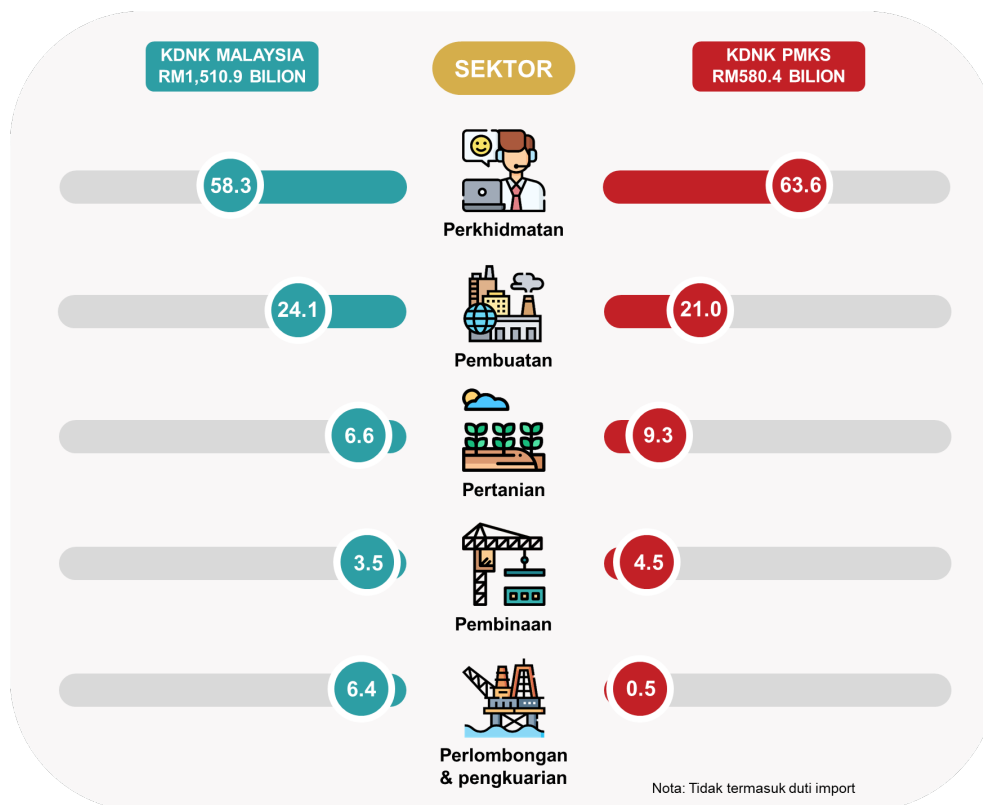
Selain itu, nilai ditambah PMKS dalam sektor **Pembinaan** kembali pulih kepada 4.9 peratus daripada penyusutan 4.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** juga menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 8.0 peratus (2021: -3.6%).

Walau bagaimanapun, nilai ditambah PMKS dalam sektor **Pertanian** pada tahun 2022 menurun secara marginal kepada negatif 0.6 peratus (2021: 2.0%). Prestasi yang kurang memberangsangkan ini dipengaruhi oleh penurunan dalam subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan & pertanian lain (-1.2%) dan Perhutanan & pembalakan (-2.7%).

PENGAGIHAN MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada aktiviti PMKS dengan 63.6 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan 21.0 peratus (**Paparan 2**). Sektor Pertanian pula menyumbang sebanyak 9.3 peratus, manakala sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 4.5 peratus dan 0.5 peratus kepada KDNK PMKS.

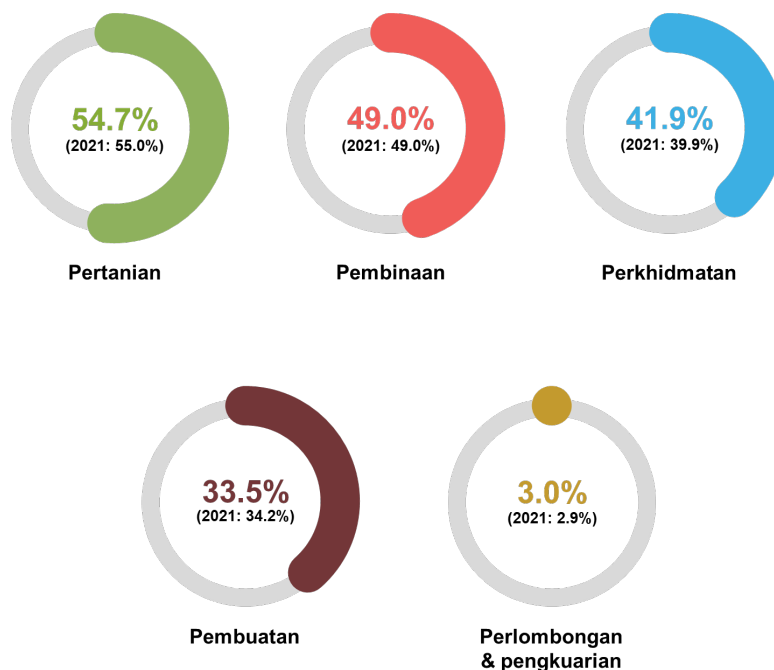
Paparan 2 Peratus Sumbangan KDNK Malaysia dan PMKS bagi 2022 pada Harga Malar 2015



SUMBANGAN MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI

Dari segi sumbangan KDNK PMKS mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian menunjukkan peningkatan pada tahun 2022. Walau bagaimanapun, prestasi ini sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh pengurangan sumbangan dalam sektor Pertanian dan Pembuatan. KDNK PMKS diterajui oleh sektor Pertanian dengan sumbangan sebanyak 54.7 peratus (2021: 55.0%), manakala sumbangan bagi sektor Pembinaan masih kekal pada 49.0 peratus pada tahun 2022 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 3**.

Paparan **3** Sumbangan KDNK PMKS kepada KDNK Malaysia bagi 2022 pada Harga Malar 2015



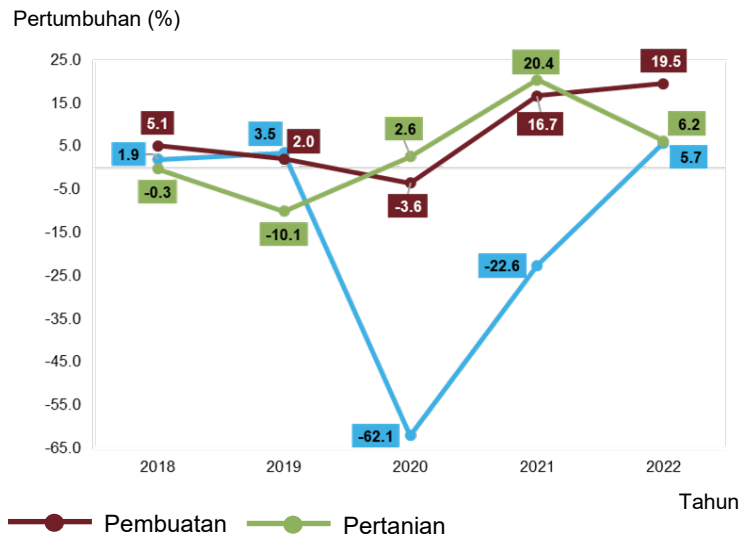
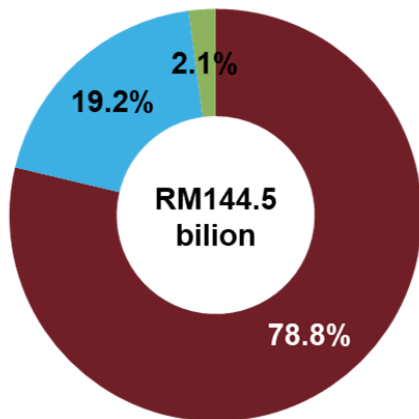
Sumbangan KDNK PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat kepada 41.9 peratus daripada 39.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor ini didominasi oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Selain itu, sektor Pembuatan menyumbang 33.5 peratus (2021: 34.2%) daripada KDNK PMKS disokong oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik. KDNK PMKS dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan sumbangan 3.0 peratus (2021: 2.9%), sedikit tinggi berbanding tahun sebelumnya.

PRESTASI EKSPORT PMKS 2022

Eksport PMKS merekodkan peningkatan 16.3 peratus pada tahun 2022 dengan nilai sebanyak RM144.5 bilion berbanding 5.4 peratus (2021: RM124.3 bilion) pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi tersebut diterajui oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang memulih kepada 5.7 peratus (2021: -22.6%) dan Pembuatan dengan 19.5 peratus (2021: 16.7%) seperti pada **Carta 3**. Dari segi sumbangan, eksport PMKS merangkumi 10.5 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan eksport pada tahun 2022, terdiri daripada sektor Pembuatan (8.3%), Perkhidmatan (2.0%) dan Pertanian (0.2%).

Eksport PMKS bagi sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat kepada RM27.7 bilion berbanding RM26.2 bilion pada tahun 2021. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh tiga komponen sektor Perkhidmatan iaitu Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, Pengangkutan dan Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer & maklumat.

Carta 3 Peratus Sumbangan 2022 dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Eksport PMKS mengikut Sektor bagi 2018-2022



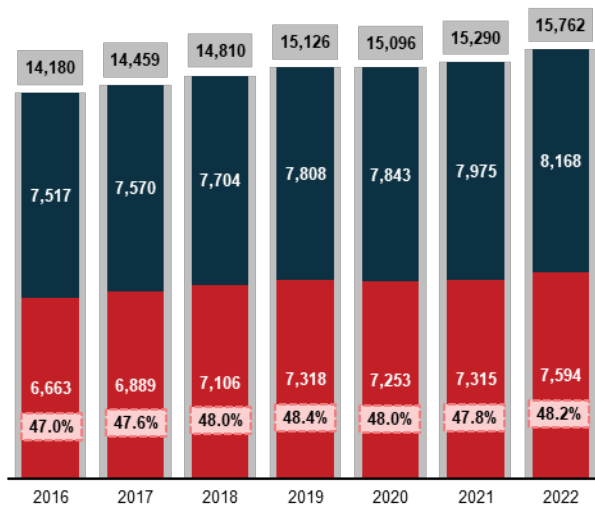
Sektor Pembuatan merekodkan nilai sebanyak RM113.8 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM95.2 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor ini disokong oleh Pelbagai barang keluaran kilang, Barang-barang keluaran kilang dan Jentera & peralatan pengangkutan yang berterusan mendominasi keseluruhan eksport PMKS dengan sumbangan 78.8 peratus pada tahun 2022. Destinasi utama untuk eksport PMKS bagi sektor Pembuatan adalah Singapura yang menyumbang 17.4 peratus, diikuti oleh China (15.0%) dan Amerika Syarikat (11.6%).

Eksport PMKS bagi sektor Pertanian bernilai RM3.0 bilion dengan sumbangan 2.1 peratus daripada jumlah eksport PMKS pada tahun 2022. Sektor Pertanian juga mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.2 peratus pada tahun yang sama didorong oleh peningkatan dalam eksport PMKS buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran dengan nilai RM2.0 bilion berbanding RM1.8 bilion pada tahun 2021.

PRESTASI GUNA TENAGA PMKS 2022

Pada tahun 2022, bilangan guna tenaga PMKS terus merekodkan peningkatan tahun ke tahun yang lebih besar dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.8 peratus berbanding 0.9 peratus yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2021. Dari segi bilangan, guna tenaga PMKS bertambah 279 ribu kepada 7.59 juta orang (2021: 7.32 juta orang). Pertumbuhan yang lebih besar bagi guna tenaga PMKS berbanding peningkatan jumlah guna tenaga Malaysia pada tahun tersebut menunjukkan daya tahan dan kebolehsuaian PMKS dalam menghadapi situasi ekonomi yang mencabar pada tahun 2022. Sepanjang tahun tersebut, guna tenaga PMKS merangkumi 48.2 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan guna tenaga Malaysia, meningkat 0.4 mata peratus daripada 47.8 peratus pada tahun 2021 (**Carta 4**).

Guna Tenaga ('000)



■ Guna tenaga Malaysia ■ Guna tenaga Bukan PMKS
■ Guna tenaga PMKS ■ Sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS kepada jumlah guna tenaga (%)

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (%)



GUNA TENAGA PMKS MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI 2022

Guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pertanian menurun sebanyak 0.4 peratus pada tahun 2022 berbanding 1.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya untuk merekodkan 788 ribu orang. Pada tahun tersebut, guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pertanian menyumbang 42.3 peratus daripada keseluruhan guna tenaga dalam sektor ini (2021: 42.2%).

Sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian adalah 27.6 peratus, dengan 21 ribu orang pada tahun 2022. Guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor ini mencatatkan peningkatan marginal sebanyak 0.1 peratus daripada 0.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Di samping itu, terdapat 1.25 juta guna tenaga dalam PMKS bagi sektor Pembuatan, yang merangkumi 45.9 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga sektor Pembuatan (2021: 46.2%). Walaupun sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor ini berkurang pada tahun itu, bilangan guna tenaga meningkat sebanyak 3.0 peratus berbanding 2.0 peratus pada tahun 2021. Ianya disumbangkan oleh subsektor Makanan, minuman dan tembakau (4.6%).

Bagi sektor Pembinaan, guna tenaga PMKS menyumbang 48.4 peratus (670 ribu orang) daripada keseluruhan guna tenaga dalam sektor ini berbanding 48.2 peratus (668 ribu orang) yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor ini pulih sedikit 0.2 peratus daripada negatif 0.7 peratus pada tahun 2021.

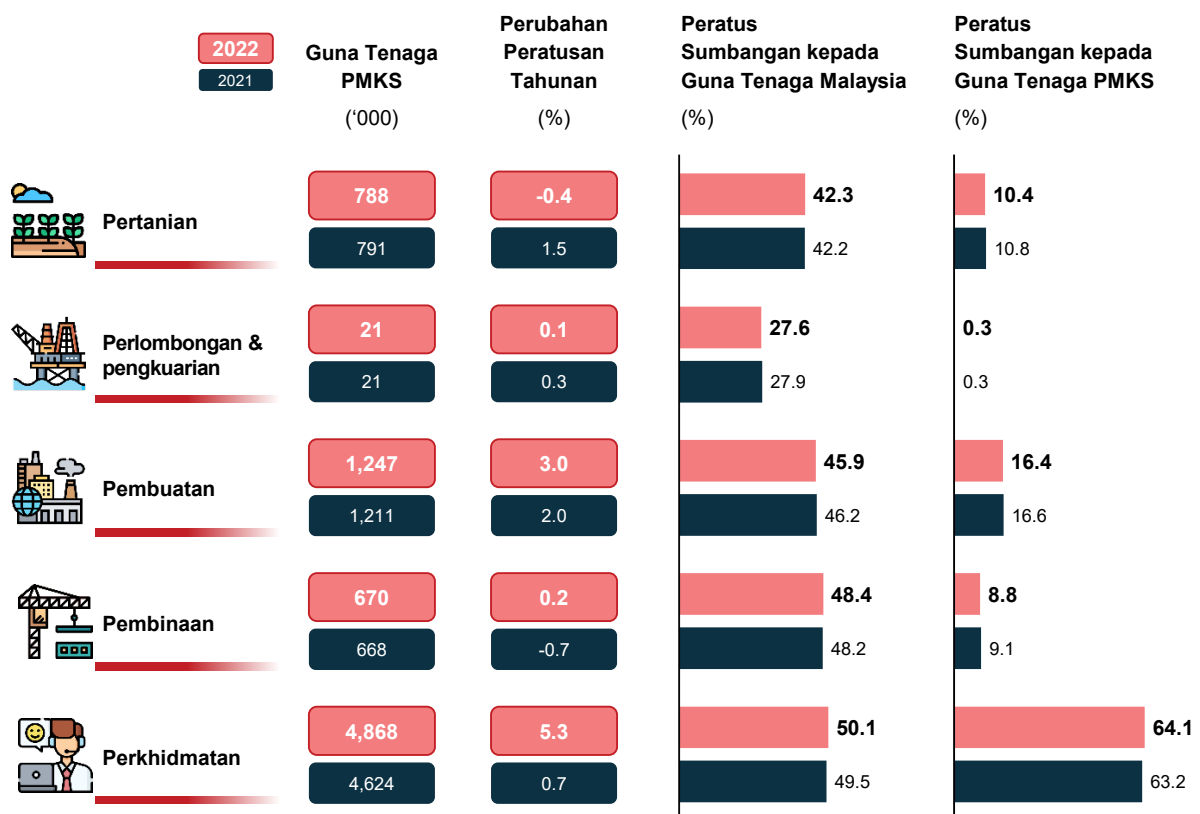
Pada masa yang sama, bilangan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan berjumlah 4.87 juta orang, menyumbang 50.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan guna tenaga dalam sektor ini. Dari segi perubahan peratusan tahunan, guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat 5.3 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan marginal 0.7 peratus pada tahun 2021. Peningkatan ini sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh dua subsektor iaitu Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi (5.8%) dan Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (5.7%).

Pada tahun 2022, guna tenaga PMKS tertumpu terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 64.1 peratus, meningkat 0.9 mata peratus daripada 63.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pembuatan merangkumi 16.4 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga PMKS, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian yang menyumbang 10.4 peratus pada tahun 2022. Tambahan lagi, sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS dalam sektor Pembinaan adalah 8.8 peratus, manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian adalah yang paling kecil dengan sumbangan 0.3 peratus (**Paparan 4**).

Paparan

4

Guna Tenaga PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi



PRODUKTIVITI BURUH PMKS 2022

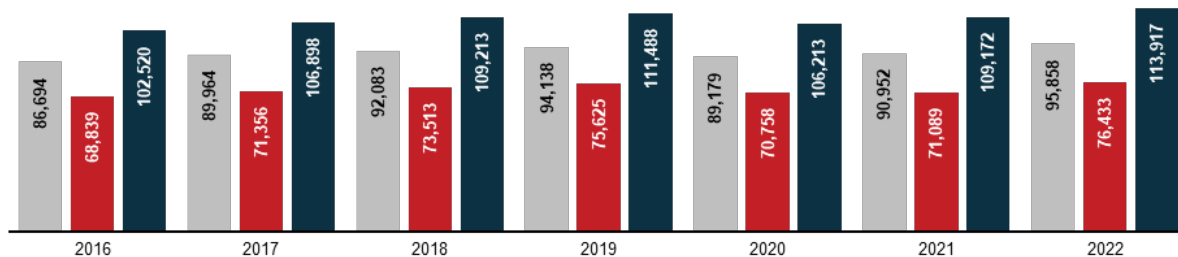
Produktiviti buruh PMKS yang diukur sebagai nilai ditambah per pekerja meningkat 7.5 peratus (2021: 0.5%) dengan nilai produktiviti sebanyak RM76,433 per pekerja (2021: RM71,089 per pekerja), melepasi nilai semasa prapandemik pada tahun 2019 iaitu sebanyak RM75,625 per pekerja (**Carta 5**).

Carta

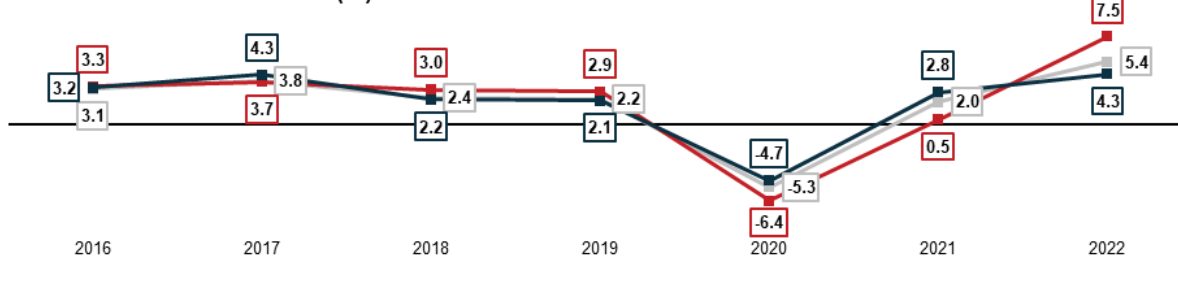
5

Produktiviti Buruh dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi 2016-2022

Produktiviti Buruh (RM)



Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (%)



Legend: ■ Produktiviti buruh Malaysia ■ Produktiviti buruh PMKS ■ Produktiviti buruh Bukan PMKS

Pada tempoh tersebut, pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh PMKS adalah lebih tinggi daripada pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh Malaysia dan Bukan PMKS yang masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 5.4 peratus dan 4.3 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, dari segi nilai produktiviti buruh, nilai ditambah per pekerja PMKS adalah secara konsistennya lebih rendah daripada produktiviti buruh Malaysia (RM95,858 per pekerja) dan Bukan PMKS (RM113,917 per pekerja).

Produktiviti buruh PMKS mengikut aktiviti ekonomi menunjukkan kesemua sektor mencatatkan peningkatan dalam produktiviti sepanjang tahun 2022 kecuali sektor Pertanian yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif 0.2 peratus. Selain itu, produktiviti buruh PMKS dalam sektor Pembuatan terus meningkat pada kadar yang lebih perlahan 2.8 peratus berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, produktiviti buruh PMKS dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan masing-masing kembali pulih kepada 7.9 peratus, 4.7 peratus dan 10.6 peratus (Paparan 5).

Paparan

5

Produktiviti Buruh PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi

	Pertanian	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
2022					
2021					
Produktiviti Buruh PMKS (RM)	68,739	137,490	97,815	39,080	75,775
	68,843	127,478	95,118	37,336	68,536
Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan (%)	-0.2	7.9	2.8	4.7	10.6
	0.5	-3.9	6.2	-3.8	-1.3

INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are essential to Malaysia's business landscape since they significantly contribute to the Malaysia's economy, indirectly contribute to the job creation especially in rural areas. However, the performance of MSMEs can change over time, influenced by factors such as economic conditions, government policies and characteristics of the industry. The Malaysian government has implemented a number of efforts to encourage the growth and development of MSMEs, including access to funding, training programmes, business development support and streamlined regulatory procedures.

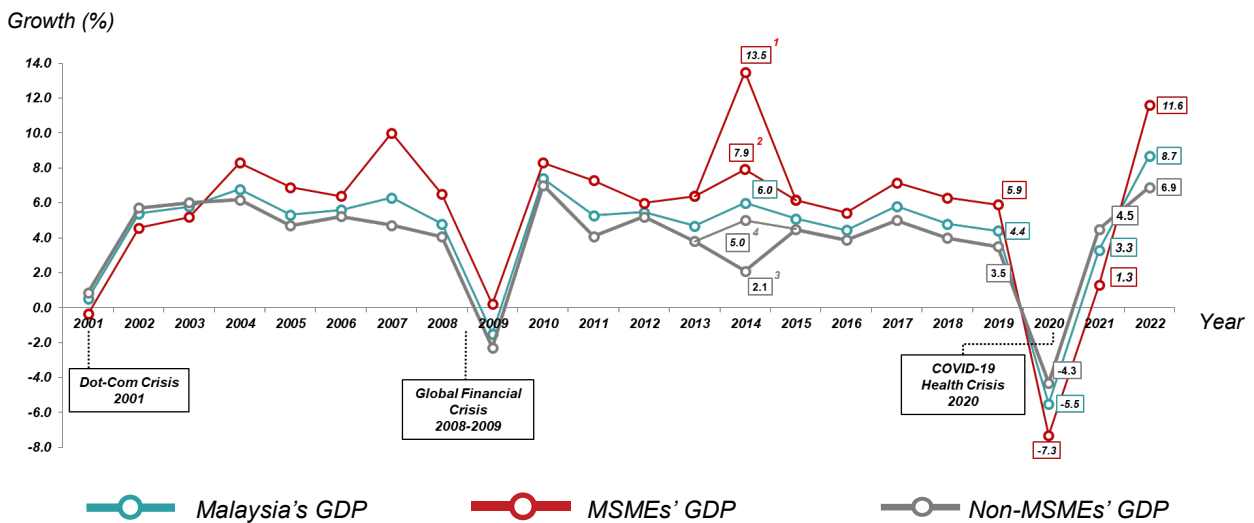
PERFORMANCE OF MSMEs' GDP 2022

The GDP of Malaysia's MSMEs grew to 11.6 per cent in 2022 from 1.3 per cent in 2021, above Malaysia's overall GDP. The same scenario was last observed in 2019 according to the time series of Malaysia's GDP and that of MSMEs (Chart 1).

Chart

1

GDP: Malaysia, MSMEs and Non-MSMEs for 2001-2022 at Constant Prices - Annual Percentage Change



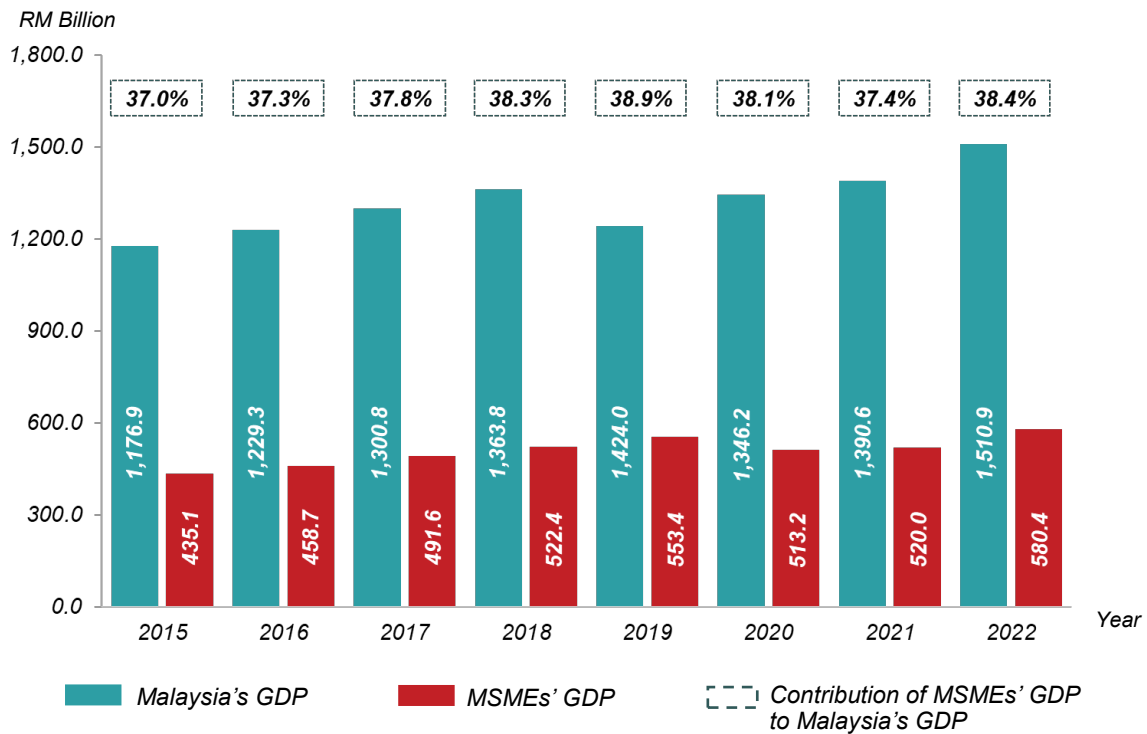
Notes: ¹Growth of MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 Old MSMEs' GDP Definition
²Growth of MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 New MSMEs' GDP Definition
³Growth of Non-MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 Old MSMEs' GDP Definition
⁴Growth of Non-MSMEs' GDP based on 2014 New MSMEs' GDP Definition versus 2013 New MSMEs' GDP Definition

The contribution of MSMEs to GDP increased to 38.4 per cent in 2022 with a value added of RM580.4 billion, as compared to 37.4 per cent (value added: RM520.0 billion) in the previous year, as presented in Chart 2. The Services and Manufacturing sectors continued to play a significant role in driving MSMEs' GDP which both sectors represent 84.6 per cent of MSMEs' GDP. Additionally, MSMEs' GDP registered RM670.1 billion in nominal terms this year (2021: RM575.5 billion).

Chart

2

Value Added and Contribution of MSMEs' GDP to Malaysia's GDP 2015-2022 at Constant 2015 Prices

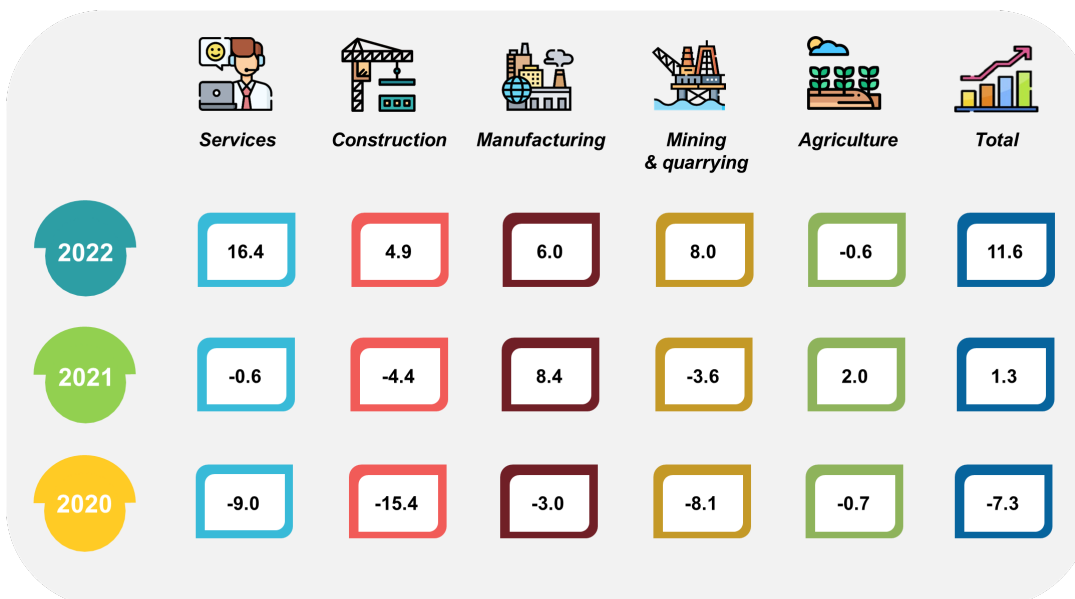


The value added of MSMEs in the **Services** sector rebounded to 16.4 per cent as against a decrease of 0.6 per cent in the preceding year, as shown in **Exhibit 1**. The strong growth was supported by an increase of 15.9 per cent (2021: 0.9%) in the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverages and accommodation sub-sector. The Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector also recovered to 16.9 per cent (2021: -4.9%). In addition, the Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector registered an expansion of 17.8 per cent (2021: 3.4%).

Exhibit

1

Annual Percentage Change of MSMEs' GDP by Kind of Economic Activity for 2020-2022 at Constant 2015 Prices



MSMEs' value added for the **Manufacturing** sector in 2022 recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent as compared to 8.4 per cent a year before. The performance was driven by positive growth in all sub-sectors, particularly in Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which grew by 2.6 per cent (2021: 14.7%). Meanwhile, the Food, beverages and tobacco sub-sector also increased 4.8 per cent as compared to 4.5 per cent in the previous year.

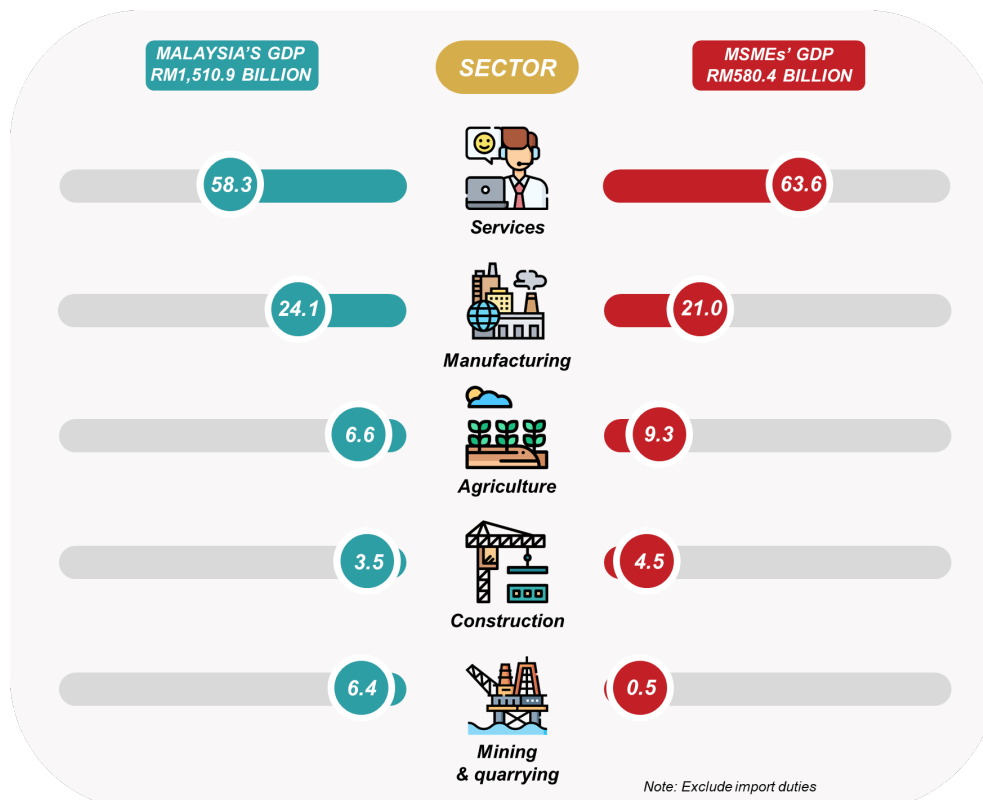
Moreover, the value added of MSMEs in the **Construction** sector rebounded to 4.9 per cent from a decrease of 4.4 per cent in the preceding year. The **Mining & quarrying** sector also showed an increase of 8.0 per cent (2021: -3.6%).

Nevertheless, the value added of MSMEs in the **Agriculture** sector in 2022 decreased marginally to a negative 0.6 per cent (2021: 2.0%). The underwhelming performance was shown to be influenced by the decline in Rubber, oil palm, livestock & other agriculture (-1.2%) and Forestry & logging (-2.7%) sub-sectors.

DISTRIBUTION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The Services sector continued to be the main contributor to MSMEs' activities with 63.6 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing sector with 21.0 per cent (**Exhibit 2**). The Agriculture sector contributed 9.3 per cent, while the Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors contributed 4.5 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively to MSMEs' GDP.

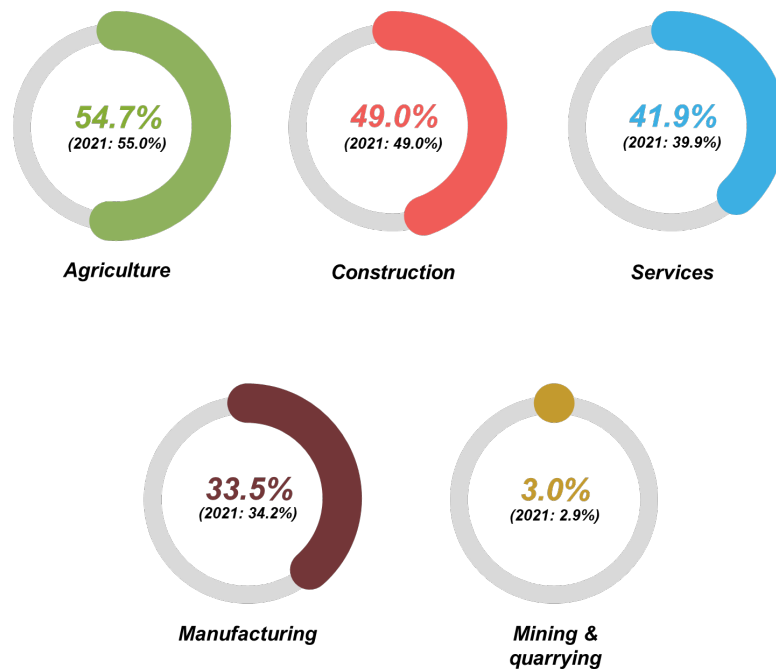
Exhibit 2 Percentage Share of Malaysia and MSMEs' GDP for 2022 at Constant 2015 Prices



CONTRIBUTION BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In terms of MSMEs’ GDP contribution by kind of economic activity, the Services and Mining & quarrying sectors showed an increase in 2022. However, this performance was partially offset by the reduction in the share of the Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors. MSMEs’ GDP was led by the Agriculture sector with a share of 54.7 per cent (2021: 55.0%), whereas the share for the Construction sector still remain at 49.0 per cent in 2022, as portrayed in **Exhibit 3**.

Exhibit 3 Contribution of MSMEs’ GDP to Malaysia’s GDP for 2022 at Constant 2015 Prices



The share of MSMEs’ GDP in the Services sector rose to 41.9 per cent from 39.9 per cent in the previous year. The sector was dominated by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sectors. In addition, the Manufacturing sector contributed 33.5 per cent (2021: 34.2%) of MSMEs’ GDP, supported by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products. MSMEs’ GDP in the Mining & quarrying sector recorded a share of 3.0 per cent (2021: 2.9%), slightly higher than the previous year.

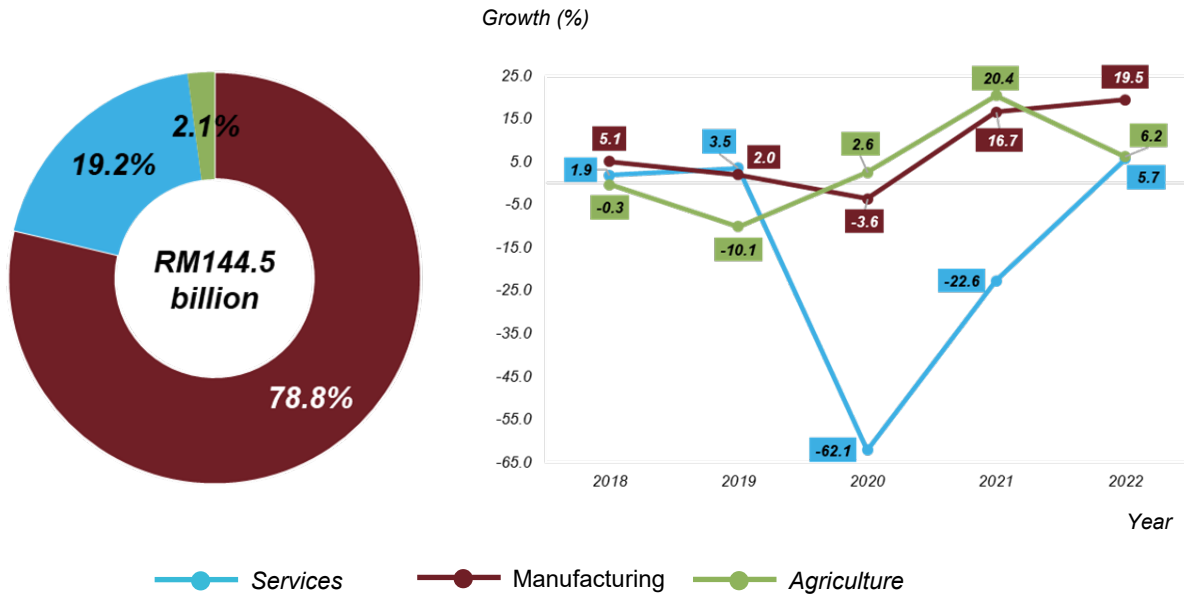
PERFORMANCE OF MSMEs’ EXPORTS 2022

Exports of MSMEs recorded an increase of 16.3 per cent in 2022 with a value of RM144.5 billion as compared to 5.4 per cent (2021: RM124.3 billion) in the preceding year. The performance was led by Services sector which rebounded to 5.7 per cent (2021: -22.6%) and Manufacturing with 19.5 per cent (2021: 16.7%) as in **Chart 3**. In terms of contribution, exports of MSMEs represented 10.5 per cent of the total exports in 2022, comprises of Manufacturing (8.3%), Service (2.0%) and Agriculture (0.2%) sectors.

MSMEs' exports of Services sector increased to RM27.7 billion as compared to RM26.2 billion in 2021. This increment was supported by three components of Services sector which were Other business services, Transportation and Telecommunications, computer & information services.

Chart

3 Percentage Share 2022 and Annual Percentage Change of MSMEs' Exports by Sector for 2018-2022



The Manufacturing sector recorded a value of RM113.8 billion in 2022 as compared to RM95.2 billion in the previous year. This sector was supported by Miscellaneous manufactured articles, Manufactured goods and Machinery & transport equipment which continued to dominate total MSMEs' exports with a share of 78.8 per cent in 2022. The major destination for MSMEs' exports for Manufacturing sector were Singapore, which constituted of 17.4 per cent, followed by China (15.0%) and the United States of America (11.6%).

MSMEs' exports of Agriculture sector was RM3.0 billion with a share of 2.1 per cent of the total MSMEs' exports in 2022. Agriculture sector also recorded a growth of 6.2 per cent in the same year, driven by the increase in MSMEs' exports of fruits and vegetables with a value of RM2.0 billion as compared to RM1.8 billion in 2021.

PERFORMANCE OF MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT 2022

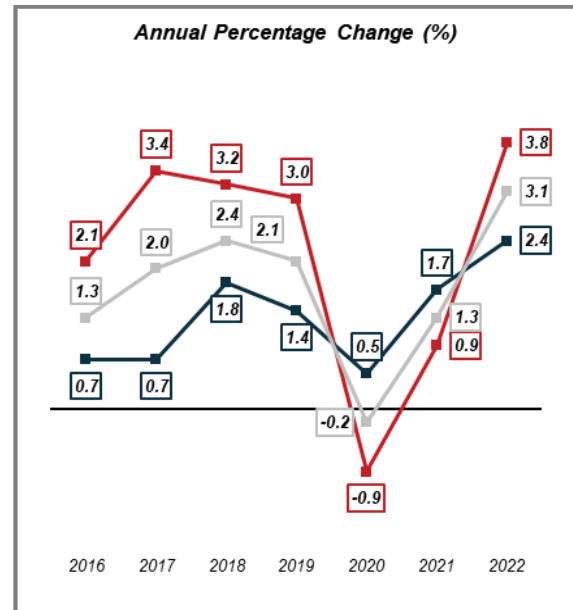
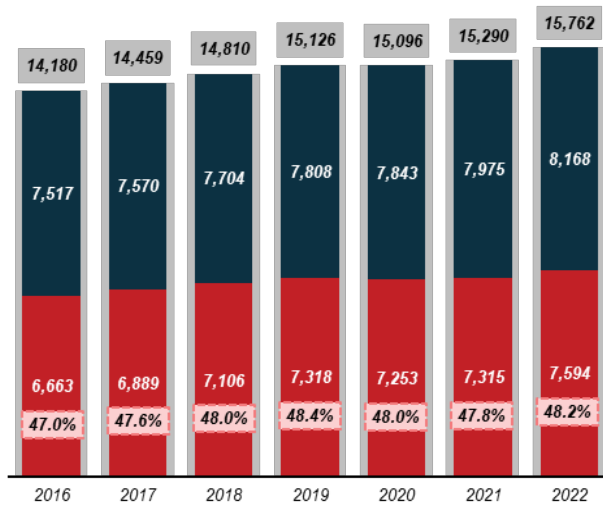
In 2022, MSMEs' employment continued to record a larger year-on-year increase with a growth of 3.8 per cent as compared to 0.9 per cent posted in 2021. In terms of numbers, MSMEs' employment surged by 279 thousands to record a total of 7.59 million persons (2021: 7.32 million persons). This larger growth in MSMEs' employment as against an increase in Malaysia's employment during the year indicates the resilience and adaptability of MSMEs in facing the challenging economic situation in 2022. During the year, MSMEs' employment comprised 48.2 per cent of total Malaysia's employment, increased 0.4 percentage points from 47.8 per cent in 2021 (Chart 4).

Chart

4

Employment and Annual Percentage Change for 2016-2022

Employment ('000)



■ Malaysia's employment ■ Non-MSMEs' employment
■ MSMEs' employment ■ Contribution of MSMEs' employment to total employment (%)

MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 2022

MSMEs' employment in the Agriculture sector declined by 0.4 per cent in 2022 as compared to 1.5 per cent in the previous year to record 788 thousand persons. During the year, MSMEs' employment in the Agriculture sector contributed 42.3 per cent from the overall employment in this sector (2021: 42.2%).

The contribution of MSMEs' employment in the Mining & quarrying sector was 27.6 per cent, with 21 thousand persons in 2022. MSMEs' employment in this sector posted a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent from 0.3 per cent in the preceding year.

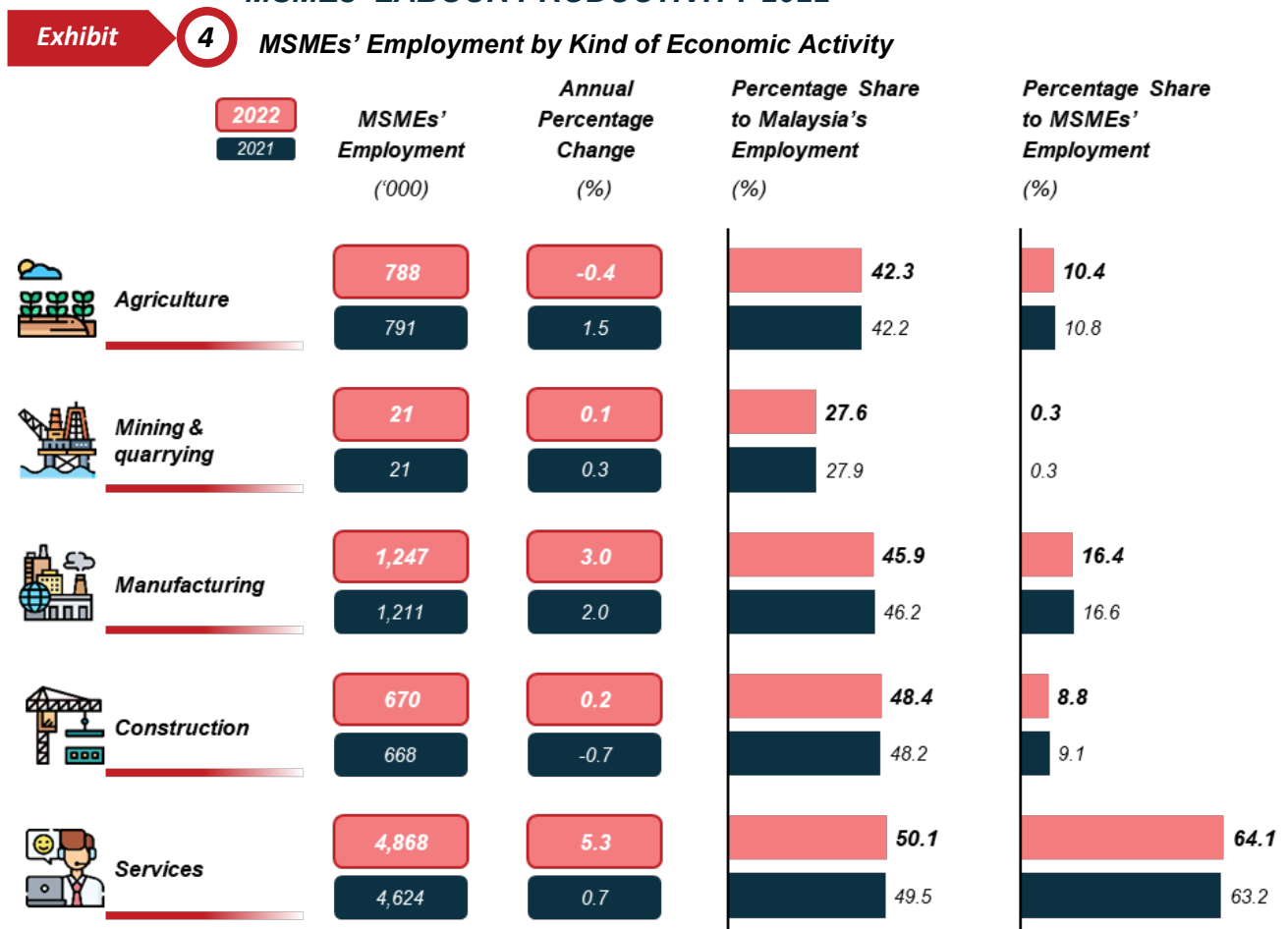
Furthermore, there were 1.25 million workers in the MSMEs' Manufacturing sector, which comprised 45.9 per cent of the Manufacturing's total employment (2021: 46.2%). Although the share of MSMEs' employment in this sector declined during the year, the number of employment increased by 3.0 per cent as compared to 2.0 per cent in 2021. This was supported by Food, beverages and tobacco sub-sector (4.6%).

As for the Construction sector, MSMEs' employment contributed 48.4 per cent (670 thousand persons) of overall employment in this sector as compared to 48.2 per cent (668 thousand persons) recorded last year. MSMEs' employment in this sector rebounded marginally by 0.2 per cent from a negative 0.7 per cent in 2021.

In the meantime, the number of MSMEs' employment in the Services sector accounted for 4.87 million persons, contributing 50.1 per cent of overall employment in this sector. In terms of annual change, MSMEs' employment in the Services sector grew 5.3 per cent as compared to marginal growth of 0.7 per cent in 2021. The increase was largely contributed by two sub-sectors, namely Transportation & storage and information & communication (5.8%) and Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (5.7%).

In 2022, MSMEs' employment was mainly concentrated in the Services sector with a share of 64.1 per cent, which increased by 0.9 percentage points from 63.2 per cent in the preceding year. MSMEs' employment in the Manufacturing sector comprised 16.4 per cent of total MSMEs' employment, followed by the Agriculture sector which accounted for 10.4 per cent in 2022. In addition, the share of MSMEs' employment in the Construction sector was 8.8 per cent, while the Mining & quarrying sector was the smallest with a 0.3 per cent contribution (**Exhibit 4**).

MSMEs' LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY 2022



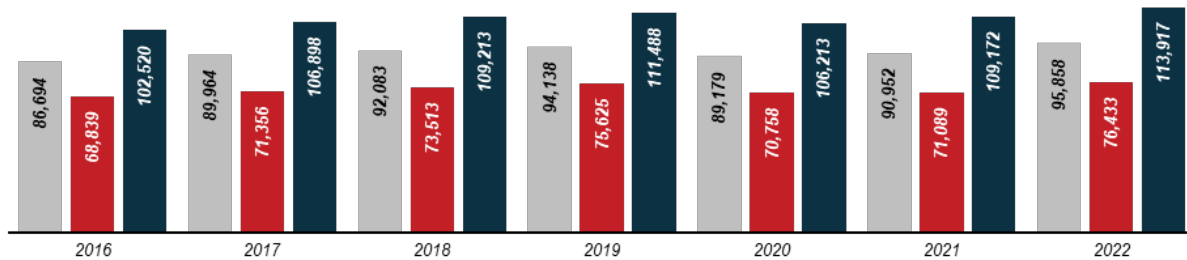
MSMEs' labour productivity as measured by value added per employment grew by 7.5 per cent (2021: 0.5%) with a productivity value at RM76,433 per person (2021: RM71,089 per person), surpassing the pre-pandemic value in 2019 of RM75,625 per person (**Chart 5**).

Chart

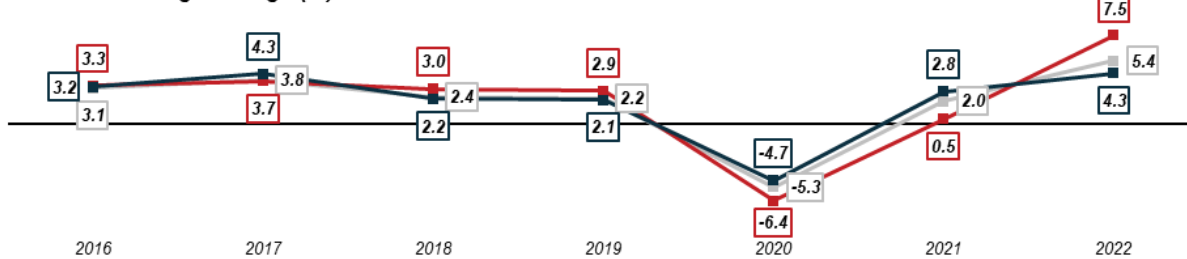
5

Labour Productivity and Annual Percentage Change for 2016-2022

Labour Productivity (RM)



Annual Percentage Change (%)



Legend: Malaysia's labour productivity (grey), MSMEs' labour productivity (red), Non-MSMEs' labour productivity (dark blue)

During the period, MSMEs' labour productivity growth was higher than Malaysia's labour productivity and Non-MSMEs', which posted an increase of 5.4 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. However, regarding labour productivity level, the value added per employment for MSMEs was consistently lower than Malaysia's (RM95,858 per person) and Non-MSMEs' labour productivity (RM113,917 per person).

MSMEs' labour productivity by economic activity showed that all sectors recorded an increase in productivity during 2022 except for the Agriculture sector, which posted a negative growth of 0.2 per cent. Besides that, MSMEs' labour productivity in the Manufacturing sector continued to increase at a slower rate of 2.8 per cent as compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, MSMEs' labour productivity in the Mining & quarrying, Construction and Services sectors rebounded to 7.9 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively (Exhibit 5).

Exhibit

5

MSMEs' Labour Productivity by Kind of Economic Activity

	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services
2022					
2021					
MSME's Labour Productivity (RM)	68,739	137,490	97,815	39,080	75,775
	68,843	127,478	95,118	37,336	68,536
Annual Percentage Change (%)	-0.2	7.9	2.8	4.7	10.6
	0.5	-3.9	6.2	-3.8	-1.3

RENCANA

TREND PRODUKTIVITI BURUH: PERBANDINGAN ANTARA PMKS DAN BUKAN PMKS DI MALAYSIA

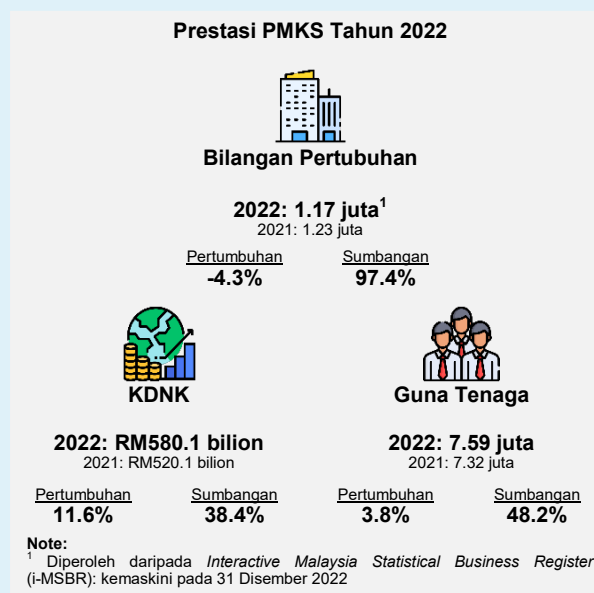
Muhammad Shafiq Harun¹; Zainol Jamil²

^{1,2} Biro Statistik Buruh Malaysia, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

1.0 Pengenalan

Produktiviti buruh adalah pendorong penting terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi kerana ia mengukur kecekapan dan hasil keluaran pekerja. Tahap produktiviti buruh yang tinggi menunjukkan bahawa pekerja menghasilkan lebih banyak barangan atau perkhidmatan dalam tempoh tertentu, menyebabkan penjimatan kos, peningkatan daya saing dan peningkatan taraf hidup. Ini membolehkan perniagaan memaksimumkan hasil keluaran mereka dengan jumlah sumber yang sama, menjurus kepada keuntungan yang lebih tinggi dan kecekapan ekonomi. Selain itu, negara-negara yang mempunyai produktiviti buruh yang tinggi lebih berdaya saing di pasaran global, menarik pelaburan asing dan mendorong pertumbuhan eksport. Kemajuan teknologi selalunya seiring peningkatan produktiviti buruh, memupuk inovasi, pewujudan pekerjaan dan kemampunan jangka panjang.

Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) memainkan peranan penting dalam membentuk ekonomi Malaysia yang rancak dan dinamik. Perusahaan-perusahaan ini yang membentuk tulang belakang bagi rangkaian perniagaan, merangkumi pelbagai industri, memberi sumbangan yang signifikan kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi, menjana peluang pekerjaan dan inovasi. Walaupun skalanya kecil, kesan kolektif PMKS adalah besar, menjadikan mereka pendorong penting dalam pembangunan ekonomi dan kemajuan sosial di Malaysia.



Merangkumi 97.4 peratus daripada jumlah perniagaan di Malaysia, bilangan PMKS berkurang 4.3 peratus untuk merekodkan 1.17 juta pertubuhan pada tahun 2022. Dalam pada itu, Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) PMKS meningkat 11.6 peratus, lebih tinggi daripada KDNK negara. Sumbangannya kepada KDNK meningkat 38.4 peratus berbanding 37.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PMKS memiliki 48.2 peratus daripada jumlah guna tenaga dalam negara, bersamaan dengan 7.59 juta orang. Bilangan guna tenaga PMKS meningkat 3.8 peratus berbanding dengan Bukan PMKS yang terus meningkat pada kadar yang lebih tinggi berbanding tahun sebelumnya (DOSM, 2023).

Dengan mengambil kira peranan penting yang dimainkan oleh PMKS dalam ekonomi Malaysia, artikel ini memberi tumpuan kepada perbandingan trend produktiviti buruh antara PMKS dan Bukan PMKS. Dengan mengkaji pertumbuhan produktiviti dalam segmen ini dan mengenalpasti sebarang variasi yang ketara, artikel ini bertujuan bagi menyediakan pandangan berhubung dengan prestasi segmen perniagaan masing-masing. Analisis perbandingan ini menyumbang kepada perbincangan yang berterusan mengenai peningkatan produktiviti dan pembangunan ekonomi, menyediakan maklumat penting kepada pembuat dasar, pihak berkepentingan & penyelidik untuk memupuk persekitaran perniagaan yang lebih cekap dan berdaya saing.

2.0 Metodologi dan Sumber Data

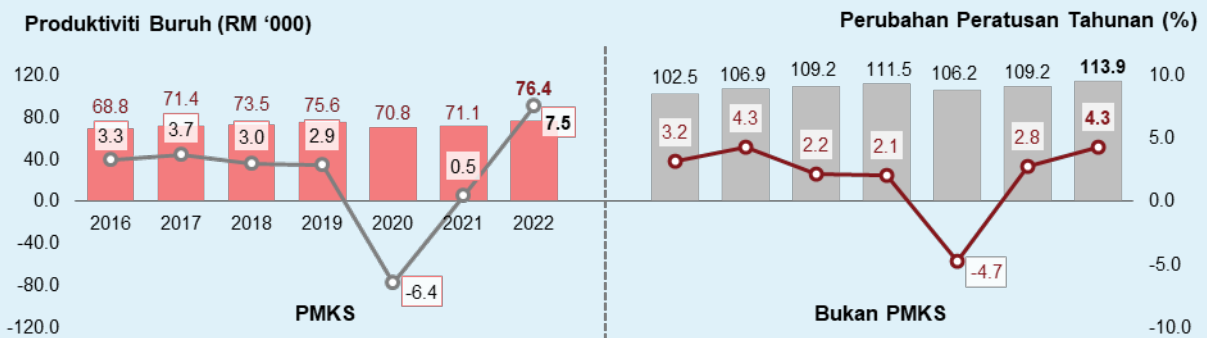
Kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan *mixed-methods* untuk menganalisis trend produktiviti buruh dalam kedua-dua segmen PMKS dan Bukan PMKS. Langkah awal adalah melibatkan pengumpulan data kuantitatif daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM), yang menerbitkan statistik rasmi siri masa tahunan dari tahun 2016 hingga 2022. Produktiviti buruh ditakrifkan sebagai jumlah barangan dan perkhidmatan atau output yang dihasilkan dalam ekonomi bagi setiap unit buruh. Secara khususnya, indikator produktiviti buruh merujuk kepada kecekapan dan keberkesanan setiap pekerja untuk menghasilkan nilai ditambah yang diukur berdasarkan nisbah nilai ditambah pada harga malar kepada pekerja. Kajian ini mengumpulkan data bagi nilai ditambah dan guna tenaga mengikut sektor ekonomi daripada Laporan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana yang diterbitkan setiap tahun oleh DOSM. Selain itu, tinjauan komprehensif terhadap sorotan kajian daripada artikel, jurnal dan laporan menyediakan data sekunder untuk mendapatkan pandangan mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi trend produktiviti.

3.0 Perbandingan Trend Produktiviti Buruh: Penemuan & Perbincangan

Bagi tempoh dari tahun 2016 hingga 2019, trend produktiviti buruh bagi PMKS menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang stabil tetapi sederhana antara 2.9 peratus dan 3.7 peratus. Sebaliknya, produktiviti buruh Bukan PMKS di Malaysia meningkat, dengan purata pertumbuhan 3.0 peratus antara tahun 2016 hingga 2019. Sekatan aktiviti sosial dan ekonomi utama serta prosedur operasi standard (SOP) yang ketat diperkenalkan dalam pelbagai fasa Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) pada tahun 2020 telah mengakibatkan sama ada penutupan perniagaan atau pengurangan operasi oleh industri atas permintaan yang lebih rendah untuk barangan dan perkhidmatan oleh isi rumah. Prestasi perniagaan yang kurang memberangsangkan pada tahun 2020 telah menyebabkan pembatalan atau pengurangan pengambilan pekerja baru dan mengurangkan jumlah pekerja.

Sehubungan itu, produktiviti buruh PMKS mengalami penurunan sebanyak 6.4 peratus pada tahun 2020 berikutan kemerosotan prestasi ekonomi. Pada tahun yang sama, PMKS mengalami penurunan produktiviti buruh yang lebih besar berbanding Bukan PMKS yang jatuh 4.7 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, pelaksanaan mekanisme yang lebih strategik dan bersasar untuk menangani situasi COVID-19 di Malaysia pada tahun 2021 memberi kesan positif terhadap ekonomi dan pasaran buruh negara yang memperoleh semula momentum pemulihan pada tahun tersebut. Produktiviti buruh PMKS pulih pada tahun 2021 dengan pertumbuhan 0.5 peratus tetapi dari segi nilai produktiviti masih lebih rendah berbanding tahun 2019, sekali gus menunjukkan ianya masih belum kembali ke tahap prapandemik. Sementara itu, produktiviti bagi Bukan PMKS meningkat 2.8 peratus, lebih tinggi daripada pertumbuhan PMKS yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan marginal 0.5 peratus pada tahun yang sama (**Carta 1**).

Carta 1: Produktiviti Buruh PMKS dan Bukan PMKS, 2015 - 2022



Sumber: Pengiraan penulis berdasarkan Laporan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana, 2022, DOSM

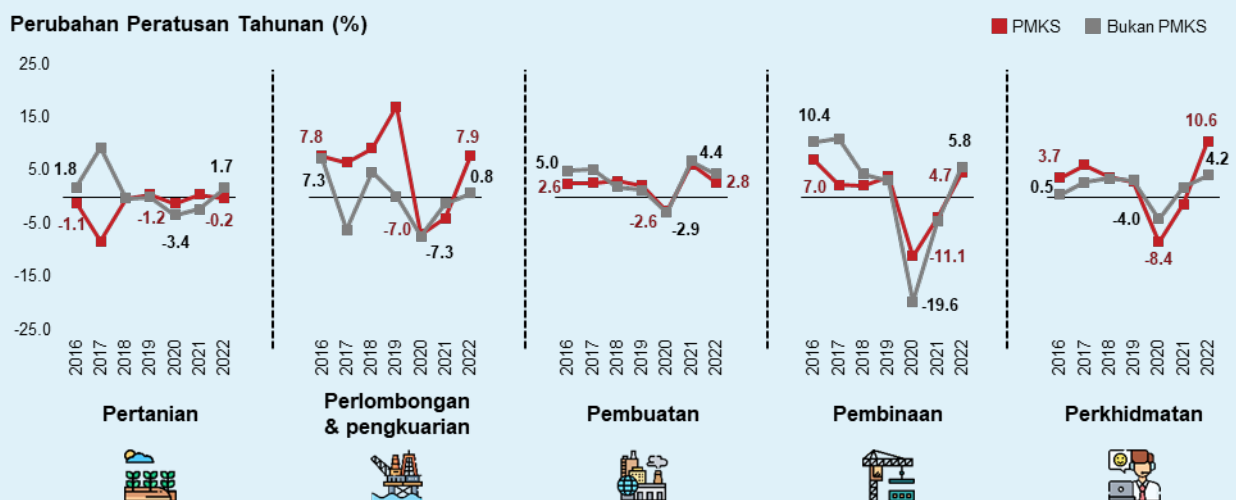
Pada tahun 2022, PMKS dan Bukan PMKS menyaksikan trend peningkatan dalam produktiviti buruh. Walau bagaimanapun, PMKS menunjukkan kadar pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi berbanding dengan Bukan PMKS, yang boleh dikaitkan dengan usaha pemulihan tertumpu dan kebolehsuaian mereka sebagai tindak balas terhadap landskap ekonomi pasca pandemik. Walaupun ini menunjukkan trend yang positif, adalah penting untuk diingat bahawa PMKS menghadapi beberapa cabaran dalam meningkatkan produktiviti, seperti akses terhadap modal, tahap penggunaan teknologi yang lebih rendah dan ketidakpadanan kemahiran dalam tenaga kerja mereka.

Perbandingan prestasi keseluruhan PMKS dan Bukan PMKS berhubung produktiviti buruh menunjukkan wujud jurang produktiviti antara kedua-dua kumpulan tersebut. Purata nilai produktiviti buruh bagi Bukan PMKS secara konsisten lebih tinggi daripada PMKS sepanjang tempoh analisis. Secara purata, Bukan PMKS mengatasi PMKS sebanyak kira-kira 33 peratus dari segi nilai produktiviti buruh. Tahap produktiviti yang lebih tinggi ini boleh dikaitkan dengan beberapa faktor, termasuk skala ekonomi, pelaburan yang lebih besar dalam teknologi & automasi dan akses kepada pekerja mahir. Bukan PMKS secara amnya mendapat faedah daripada sumber yang lebih besar dan keupayaan untuk melaksanakan strategi meningkatkan kecekapan dengan berkesan. Jurang ini menekankan keperluan usaha yang disasarkan untuk menangani cabaran khusus yang dihadapi oleh PMKS dan untuk mengecilkan jurang produktiviti antara kedua-dua segmen perniagaan ini di Malaysia.

Meneliti trend produktiviti buruh dengan lebih terperinci, ternyata terdapat corak tertentu yang perlu diberi perhatian. Walaupun kedua-dua PMKS dan Bukan PMKS mengalami penurunan sementara pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh semasa kemelesetan ekonomi pada tahun 2020 akibat pandemik COVID-19, pemulihan tahun berikutnya bagi Bukan PMKS adalah lebih laju dan lebih ketara. Bukan PMKS dapat menyesuaikan dengan lebih pantas kepada perubahan landskap perniagaan, memanfaatkan teknologi digital dan peluang yang muncul daripada pengaturan kerja dari jarak jauh. Perbezaan kadar pemulihan ini seterusnya menekankan kepentingan dalam menangani cabaran yang dihadapi oleh PMKS sebagai usaha meningkatkan produktiviti buruh mereka.

Secara umumnya, Bukan PMKS secara konsisten mengatasi PMKS dari segi produktiviti buruh bagi sektor ekonomi di Malaysia dari tahun 2016 hingga 2022 (**Carta 2**).

Carta 2: Produktiviti Buruh PMKS dan Bukan PMKS mengikut Sektor Ekonomi, 2016 - 2022



Sumber: Pengiraan penulis berdasarkan Laporan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana, 2022, DOSM

Apabila menganalisis sektor Pertanian, adalah jelas bahawa pertumbuhan produktiviti buruh berbeza dengan ketara. Bukan PMKS mencatatkan purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sekitar 1.0 peratus, manakala PMKS mengalami kadar pertumbuhan negatif 1.4 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, dalam

sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan, kedua-dua PMKS dan Bukan PMKS menunjukkan purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan yang positif dari tahun 2016 hingga 2022. Secara khususnya, Bukan PMKS mencatatkan purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan yang lebih tinggi dalam produktiviti buruh bagi sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan masing-masing mencapai 3.1 peratus dan 1.5 peratus, berbanding PMKS dengan purata sekitar 2.5 peratus dan 0.8 peratus.

Namun begitu, PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan menunjukkan purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak 2.5 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh, mengatasi prestasi Bukan PMKS yang mencatatkan purata kadar pertumbuhan sebanyak 1.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi ini boleh dikaitkan dengan kebolehsuaian dan tindak balas pantas PMKS terhadap perubahan pasaran. Selain itu, pendekatan proaktif mereka ke arah menerima inovasi dan penggunaan teknologi membolehkan mereka menyelaraskan proses, meningkatkan kecekapan operasi dan memacu produktiviti. Faktor-faktor yang digabungkan ini menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan produktiviti yang ketara bagi PMKS dalam sektor Perkhidmatan berbanding dengan perniagaan yang lebih besar.

4.0 Faktor-Faktor yang Menyumbang kepada Produktiviti Buruh

Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi produktiviti buruh mempunyai kesan yang signifikan terhadap prestasi kedua-dua PMKS dan Bukan PMKS. Antara faktor tersebut adalah peruntukan sumber yang cekap, amalan pengurusan yang berkesan, akses kepada pembiayaan, daya saing pasaran dan infrastruktur berkualiti, dimana kesemuanya ini menyumbang kepada produktiviti dalam kedua-dua segmen perniagaan tersebut. Selain itu, penggunaan teknologi, pembangunan kemahiran dan inovasi adalah pemacu utama peningkatan produktiviti (Abdul Kadir et al., 2005; Kazaz et al., 2016; Damanhoury & Rana, 2017; Radło & Tomczek, 2022). Dengan menerapkan teknologi, perniagaan boleh menyelaraskan proses mereka, mengautomatiskan tugas dan meningkatkan kecekapan secara menyeluruh. Pelaburan dalam pembangunan kemahiran membolehkan tenaga kerja memperoleh keupayaan baharu, seterusnya membawa kepada peningkatan produktiviti. Selain itu, memupuk budaya inovasi dan menerima penyelesaian kreatif dapat memperkasakan perniagaan untuk mengatasi cabaran dan memacu peningkatan produktiviti.

Di Malaysia, menangani cabaran khusus yang dihadapi oleh PMKS, seperti sumber kewangan yang terhad, kesukaran dalam penggunaan teknologi, jurang kemahiran, beban kawal selia dan batasan pasaran telah menjadi keutamaan. Bagi tujuan ini, Malaysia *Productivity Blueprint*, yang menekankan teras strategik dapat menyediakan asas bagi dasar-dasar dan intervensi yang disasarkan untuk mewujudkan persekitaran bagi membolehkan PMKS meningkatkan produktiviti mereka. Melalui pelaksanaan strategi-strategi pelan tindakan dan memupuk kepercayaan dalam kalangan pihak berkepentingan, Malaysia berhasrat untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan daya saing melalui peningkatan produktiviti buruh.

5.0 Kesimpulan

Kesimpulannya, perbandingan trend produktiviti buruh antara PMKS dan Bukan PMKS di Malaysia menyerlahkan keperluan usaha yang disasarkan bagi menyokong PMKS dalam meningkatkan produktiviti mereka. Rancangan Malaysia Ke-12 menetapkan sasaran untuk mencapai purata kadar pertumbuhan tahunan sebanyak 3.5 peratus dalam produktiviti buruh PMKS dari tahun 2021 hingga 2025. Adalah penting bagi menangani cabaran seperti sumber kewangan yang terhad, kesukaran penggunaan teknologi, jurang kemahiran dan beban kawal selia untuk mencapai sasaran ini. Selain itu,

5 Teras Strategik Utama untuk Menangani Cabaran Produktiviti



1. Membina tenaga kerja masa depan



2. Memacu pendigitalan dan inovasi



3. Menjadikan industri bertanggungjawab terhadap produktiviti



4. Menempa ekosistem yang teguh



5. Menjamin mekanisme pelaksanaan yang kukuh

Sumber: Malaysia *Productivity Blueprint*

adalah disyorkan untuk menggunakan pendekatan multifaktor dalam mengukur produktiviti, dengan mempertimbangkan gabungan input yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan output tersebut. Gabungan input tersebut meliputi buruh, modal, tenaga, bahan dan perkhidmatan yang dibeli. Ini akan memberikan pandangan yang lebih komprehensif tentang pemacu produktiviti dan membimbing pembangunan dasar dan intervensi yang berkesan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dalam PMKS. Dengan mewujudkan persekitaran yang membolehkan dan melaksanakan strategi-strategi yang disasarkan, Malaysia dijangka akan mampu memperkasakan PMKS dan memacu pertumbuhan dan pembangunan ekonomi yang mampan.

6.0 Penafian

Pandangan yang dikemukakan dalam artikel ini adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili DOSM

7.0 Penghargaan

Penulis mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Jamaliah Jaafar, Pengarah Eksekutif daripada Biro Statistik Buruh Malaysia (MBLS) yang telah menyumbangkan pandangan, kepakaran dan bimbingan dalam penghasilan dan penambahbaikan artikel ini.

8.0 Rujukan

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ARTICLE

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS: A COMPARISON BETWEEN MSMEs AND NON-MSMEs IN MALAYSIA

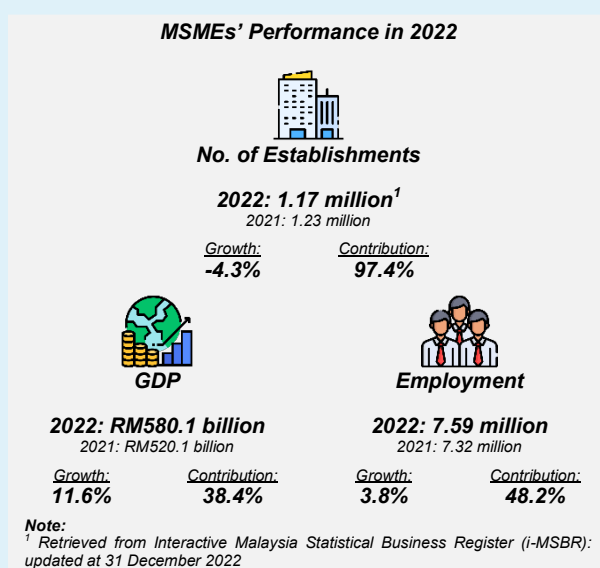
Muhammad Shafiq Harun¹; Zainol Jamil²

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1.0 Introduction

Labour productivity is a vital driver of economic growth as it measures the efficiency and output of workers. A high level of labour productivity indicates that workers are producing more goods or services within a given period, resulting in cost savings, increased competitiveness and improved living standards. It allows businesses to maximize their output with the same amount of resources, leading to higher profits and economic efficiency. Moreover, countries with higher labour productivity are more competitive in global markets, attracting foreign investment and driving export growth. Technological advancements often accompany improvements in labour productivity, fostering innovation, job creation and long-term sustainability.

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) play a pivotal role in shaping Malaysia's vibrant and dynamic economy. These enterprises which form the backbone of the business landscape, encompass a diverse range of industries, contributing significantly to economic growth, employment generation and innovation. Despite their relatively small scale, the collective impact of MSMEs is substantial, making them crucial drivers of economic development and social progress in Malaysia.



Comprising 97.4 per cent of total business entities in Malaysia, the number of MSMEs declined 4.3 per cent to a record 1.17 million establishments in 2022. In the meantime, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for MSMEs grew 11.6 per cent, higher than the national's GDP. Its contribution to GDP increased to 38.4 per cent as compared to 37.4 per cent in the previous year. MSMEs owned 48.2 per cent of total employment in the country, equivalent to 7.59 million persons. The number of MSMEs' employment rose 3.8 per cent as compared to Non-MSMEs which continued to trend up at a higher rate than the previous year (DOSM, 2023).

In light of the crucial role played by MSMEs in Malaysia's economy, this article focuses on comparing the labour productivity trends between MSMEs and Non-MSMEs. By examining the productivity growth in these segments and identifying any significant variations, the article aims to provide valuable insights into their respective performances. This comparative analysis contributes to the ongoing discourse on productivity enhancement and economic development, offering policymakers, stakeholders and researchers valuable information to foster a more efficient and competitive business environment.

2.0 Methodology and Data Sources

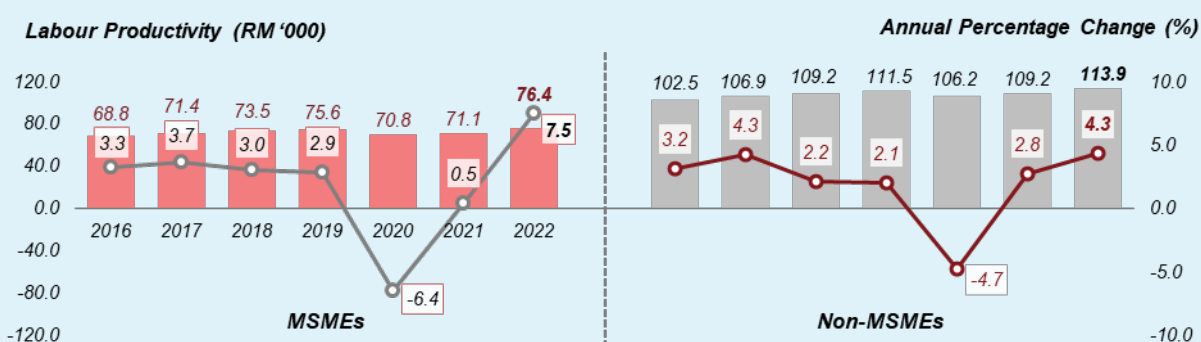
This study used a mixed-methods approach to analyse the labour productivity trends in both MSMEs and Non-MSMEs. The initial step involved gathering quantitative data from the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), which published official annual time-series statistics from 2016 to 2022. Labour productivity can be defined as the amount of goods and services or output produced in the economy for every unit of labour. Specifically, the labour productivity indicator refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added measured based on the ratio of value added at a constant price to employment. The study collected data on value added and total employment by economic sector from the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Report published annually by DOSM. Additionally, a comprehensive review of literature from articles, journals and reports provided valuable secondary data to gain insights into the factors influencing productivity trends.

3.0 Comparison of Labour Productivity Trends: Findings & Discussion

For the period from 2016 to 2019, the labour productivity trends for MSMEs showed a steady but modest growth between 2.9 per cent and 3.7 per cent. In contrast, Non-MSMEs' labour productivity in Malaysia had been trending upward, averaging a growth of 3.0 per cent between 2016 to 2019. Major social and economic restrictions coupled with strict standard operating procedures (SOPs) imposed during the various Movement Control Order (MCO) phases in 2020 had resulted in either business closures or reduced operations by the industry and lower demand for goods and services by households. The unfavourable business performance during 2020 had caused cancellation or freezing of new hires and subsequently a reduction in employment.

In this regard, MSMEs' labour productivity experienced a decrease of 6.4 per cent in 2020 due to the decline in economic performance. Interestingly, in the same year, MSMEs observed a larger decline in labour productivity compared to Non-MSMEs, which dropped by 4.7 per cent. However, implementing more strategic and targeted mechanism to address Malaysia's COVID-19 situation in 2021 positively impacted the country's economy and labour market, which regained recovery momentum during that year. MSMEs' labour productivity rebounded in 2021 to record 0.5 per cent but in terms of productivity level was still lower compared to 2019, hence indicating that it has yet to return to the pre-pandemic level. Meanwhile, productivity for Non-MSMEs grew 2.8 per cent, which was higher than the growth of MSMEs which recorded a marginal growth of 0.5 per cent in the same year (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1: MSMEs' and Non-MSMEs' Labour Productivity, 2016 – 2022



Source: Author's calculation based on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Report, 2022, DOSM

In 2022, both MSMEs and Non-MSMEs witnessed an upward trend in labour productivity. However, MSMEs demonstrated a higher growth rate compared to Non-MSMEs, which can be attributed to their focused recovery efforts and adaptability in response to the post-pandemic economic landscape. While

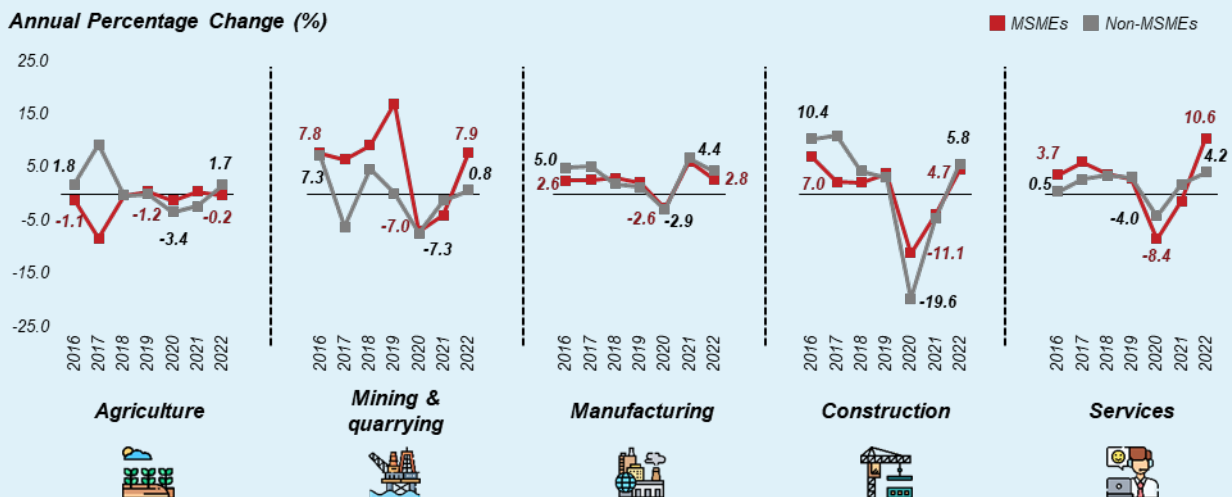
this indicates a positive trajectory, it is important to note that MSMEs have faced several challenges in improving productivity, such as limited access to capital, lower levels of technology adoption and skills mismatches within their workforce.

When comparing the overall performance of MSMEs and Non-MSMEs regarding labour productivity, the data indicates a productivity gap between the two groups. The average labour productivity for Non-MSMEs was consistently higher than MSMEs throughout the period of analysis. On average, Non-MSMEs outperformed MSMEs by approximately 33 per cent in terms of level of labour productivity. This higher level of productivity can be attributed to several factors, including economies of scale, larger investment in technology & automation and access to skilled workers. Non-MSMEs have generally benefited from larger resources and the ability to implement efficiency-enhancing strategies effectively. This gap highlights the need for targeted efforts to address the specific challenges faced by MSMEs and to narrow the productivity disparity between the two segments of businesses in Malaysia.

Examining the labour productivity trends in more detail, it becomes apparent that there were certain patterns worth noting. While both MSMEs and Non-MSMEs experienced a temporary dip in labour productivity growth during the economic downturn in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsequent recovery for Non-MSMEs was faster and more pronounced. Non-MSMEs were able to adapt more swiftly to the changing business landscape, leverage digital technologies and capitalize on the opportunities arising from remote work arrangements. This divergence in recovery rates further emphasizes the importance of addressing the challenges faced by MSMEs in order to improve their labour productivity.

In general, Non-MSMEs consistently outperformed MSMEs in terms of labour productivity across the economic sectors in Malaysia from 2016 to 2022 (Chart 2).

Chart 2: MSMEs' and Non-MSMEs' Labour Productivity by Economic Sector, 2016 – 2022



Source: Author's calculation based on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Report, 2022, DOSM

When analysing the Agriculture sector, it was evident that labour productivity growth varied significantly. Non-MSMEs displayed an average annual growth rate of approximately 1.0 per cent, while MSMEs experienced a negative growth rate of around 1.4 per cent. However, in the Manufacturing and Construction sector, both MSMEs and Non-MSMEs demonstrated positive average annual growth rate from 2016 to 2022. Specifically, Non-MSMEs exhibited higher average annual growth rate in labour productivity for the Manufacturing and Construction sectors, reaching around 3.1 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, compared to MSMEs with approximately 2.5 per cent and 0.8 per cent.

Nonetheless, MSMEs in the Services sector exhibited a higher average annual growth rate of approximately 2.5 per cent in labour productivity, outperforming Non-MSMEs who recorded an average growth rate of 1.7 per cent. This higher growth can be attributed to the inherent agility, adaptability and quick response of MSMEs to market changes. Moreover, their proactive approach towards embracing innovation and technology adoption enables them to streamline processes, enhance operational efficiency and drive productivity. These combined factors contribute to the notable productivity growth of MSMEs in the Services sector compared to their larger counterparts.

4.0 Factors Contributing to Labour Productivity


Factors that impact labour productivity have a significant influence on the performance of both MSMEs and Non-MSMEs. Among these factors are efficient resource allocation, effective management practices, access to financing, market competitiveness and quality infrastructure, all of which contribute to productivity in both segments. Additionally, technology adoption, skills development and innovation are key drivers of productivity improvement (Abdul Kadir et al., 2005; Kazaz et al., 2016; Damanhour & Rana, 2017; Radło & Tomeczek, 2022;). By embracing technology, businesses can streamline their processes, automate tasks and increase overall efficiency. Investing in skill development enables the workforce to acquire new capabilities, ultimately leading to increased productivity. Moreover, fostering a culture of innovation and embracing creative solutions empower businesses to overcome challenges and drive productivity improvements.

In Malaysia, addressing the specific challenges faced by MSMEs, such as limited financial resources, difficulties in technology adoption, skills gaps, regulatory burdens and market limitations, has been a priority. To this end, the Malaysia Productivity Blueprint, which emphasises strategic trust, provides a foundation for targeted policies and interventions that create an enabling environment for MSMEs to enhance their labour productivity. Through implementing Blueprint's strategies and fostering trust among stakeholders, Malaysia aims to boost economic growth and enhance competitiveness through improved labour productivity.

5.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, comparing labour productivity trends between MSMEs and Non-MSMEs in Malaysia highlights the need for targeted efforts to support MSMEs in improving their productivity. The Twelfth Malaysia Plan sets a target of achieving an average annual growth rate of 3.5 per cent in MSMEs' labour productivity in the period of 2021 to 2025. It is crucial to address challenges such as limited financial resources, technology adoption difficulties, skills gaps and regulatory burdens to achieve this. In addition, it is recommended to adopt a multifactor approach in measuring productivity, considering the combination of inputs used to produce the output. The combination of inputs includes labour, capital, energy, materials and purchased services. This will provide more comprehensive insights into the drivers of productivity and guide the development of effective policies and interventions to enhance productivity in MSMEs. By creating an enabling environment and implementing targeted strategies, Malaysia can empower MSMEs and drive sustainable economic growth and development.

5 Teras Strategik Utama untuk Menangani Cabaran Produktiviti

-  1. Building workforce of future
-  2. Driving digitalization and innovation
-  3. Making industry accountable for productivity
-  4. Forging a robust ecosystem
-  5. Securing a strong implementation mechanism

Source: Malaysia Productivity Blueprint

6.0 Disclaimer

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

7.0 Acknowledgement

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JADUAL 1A KDNK Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
TABLE 1A Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,834	148,301	159,803
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	124,355	176,870
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,360	362,301	419,062
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,717	60,816
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,713	841,201	955,993
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023	18,812
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,491	1,548,898	1,791,358

JADUAL 1B Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
TABLE 1B Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	49,619	53,075	60,181	56,960	57,950	58,250	70,295	73,258
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,036	2,284	2,602	2,800	3,273	2,909	2,937	3,421
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	88,614	93,958	104,530	109,466	114,485	111,151	125,222	142,095
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	26,005	28,445	30,837	32,367	32,791	27,899	27,155	29,532
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	263,588	285,781	314,201	343,970	373,020	341,492	343,607	414,741
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	5,211	5,908	6,941	6,318	6,210	5,826	6,323	7,037
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	435,072	469,452	519,292	551,881	587,730	547,528	575,539	670,083

JADUAL 2A KDNK Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - RM Juta
 TABLE 2A Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	97,539	93,977	99,509	99,637	101,573	99,109	99,000	99,073
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	103,059	105,368	105,838	103,557	102,887	92,879	93,717	96,199
Pembuatan Manufacturing	262,379	273,899	290,464	304,843	316,283	307,606	336,839	364,131
Pembinaan Construction	55,382	59,508	63,522	66,194	66,453	53,616	50,889	53,441
Perkhidmatan Services	643,883	680,561	723,361	772,990	820,576	777,693	794,552	881,310
campur Duti import plus Import duties	14,699	16,000	18,076	16,546	16,179	15,346	15,646	16,785
Jumlah Total	1,176,941	1,229,312	1,300,769	1,363,766	1,423,952	1,346,249	1,390,644	1,510,939

JADUAL 2B Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - RM Juta
 TABLE 2B Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	49,619	49,349	52,414	52,602	53,788	53,388	54,459	54,144
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2,036	2,203	2,399	2,524	3,017	2,771	2,671	2,884
Pembuatan Manufacturing	88,614	92,991	99,331	104,763	109,511	106,252	115,161	122,024
Pembinaan Construction	26,005	27,735	29,571	30,746	30,853	26,104	24,951	26,167
Perkhidmatan Services	263,588	280,683	301,301	325,746	350,296	318,927	316,910	368,873
campur Duti import plus Import duties	5,211	5,725	6,552	6,032	5,960	5,731	5,865	6,322
Jumlah Total	435,072	458,686	491,568	522,415	553,426	513,174	520,017	580,415

JADUAL 3A KDNK Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
 TABLE 3A Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	8.4	11.6	-7.8	0.7	5.7	28.0	7.8
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.9	16.7	11.1	-2.8	-26.6	29.3	42.2
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	3.8	10.1	4.0	3.9	-2.6	14.9	15.7
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	10.3	8.9	5.3	1.5	-18.9	-3.4	9.2
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	7.2	8.3	7.7	6.8	-4.9	2.9	13.6
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	12.4	16.6	-9.5	-2.3	-7.6	8.0	10.5
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.7

JADUAL 3B Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
 TABLE 3B Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7.0	13.4	-5.4	1.7	0.5	20.7	4.2
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12.2	13.9	7.6	16.9	-11.1	1.0	16.5
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	6.0	11.3	4.7	4.6	-2.9	12.7	13.5
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.4	8.4	5.0	1.3	-14.9	-2.7	8.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.4	9.9	9.5	8.4	-8.5	0.6	20.7
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	13.4	17.5	-9.0	-1.7	-6.2	8.5	11.3
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	7.9	10.6	6.3	6.5	-6.8	5.1	16.4

JADUAL 4A KDNK Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE 4A Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-3.7	5.9	0.1	1.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.1
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.2	0.4	-2.2	-0.6	-9.7	0.9	2.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4.4	6.0	5.0	3.8	-2.7	9.5	8.1
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.4	6.7	4.2	0.4	-19.3	-5.1	5.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.2	-5.2	2.2	10.9
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	8.8	13.0	-8.5	-2.2	-5.2	2.0	7.3
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.4	-5.5	3.3	8.7

JADUAL 4B Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE 4B Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-0.5	6.2	0.4	2.3	-0.7	2.0	-0.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8.2	8.9	5.2	19.5	-8.1	-3.6	8.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4.9	6.8	5.5	4.5	-3.0	8.4	6.0
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	6.7	6.6	4.0	0.3	-15.4	-4.4	4.9
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	6.5	7.3	8.1	7.5	-9.0	-0.6	16.4
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	9.9	14.5	-7.9	-1.2	-3.8	2.3	7.8
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.9	-7.3	1.3	11.6

JADUAL 5 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
TABLE Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	49,619	53,075	60,181	56,960	57,950	58,250	70,295	73,258
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	37,536	40,566	47,666	43,839	44,878	46,739	58,302	60,371
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	9,490	9,786	10,163	10,811	10,899	9,715	10,049	10,828
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	2,593	2,722	2,351	2,310	2,172	1,797	1,944	2,058
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,036	2,284	2,602	2,800	3,273	2,909	2,937	3,421
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	88,614	93,958	104,530	109,466	114,485	111,151	125,222	142,095
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	20,524	21,543	23,744	25,496	26,452	26,731	31,415	33,805
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	19,492	20,771	24,143	24,071	24,708	26,929	32,067	37,388
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	15,916	16,952	18,930	20,624	21,540	18,185	19,283	21,962
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	32,681	34,693	37,714	39,275	41,785	39,306	42,457	48,939
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	26,005	28,445	30,837	32,367	32,791	27,899	27,155	29,532
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	263,588	285,781	314,201	343,970	373,020	341,492	343,607	414,741
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	166,479	181,012	200,486	220,594	239,560	222,737	228,468	277,871
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	51,425	55,616	60,576	65,944	71,515	64,248	61,076	72,249
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	26,848	28,832	31,217	33,756	36,422	32,351	33,729	40,401
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	18,837	20,320	21,922	23,676	25,524	22,156	20,333	24,220
campur Duti import plus Import duties	5,211	5,908	6,941	6,318	6,210	5,826	6,323	7,037
Jumlah Total	435,072	469,452	519,292	551,881	587,730	547,528	575,539	670,083

JADUAL 6 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - RM Juta
TABLE Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	49,619	49,349	52,414	52,602	53,788	53,388	54,459	54,144
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	37,536	37,167	40,621	40,966	42,364	42,780	43,867	43,329
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	9,490	9,637	9,632	9,600	9,558	9,102	9,052	9,318
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	2,593	2,545	2,161	2,036	1,867	1,506	1,540	1,498
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,036	2,203	2,399	2,524	3,017	2,771	2,671	2,884
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	88,614	92,991	99,331	104,763	109,511	106,252	115,161	122,024
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	20,524	21,654	22,617	23,941	24,968	25,778	29,555	30,318
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	19,492	20,073	22,271	23,086	23,829	24,229	25,326	26,544
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	15,916	16,881	17,912	19,152	20,099	17,456	18,360	19,775
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	32,681	34,384	36,531	38,585	40,614	38,789	41,921	45,387
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	26,005	27,735	29,571	30,746	30,853	26,104	24,951	26,167
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	263,588	280,683	301,301	325,746	350,296	318,927	316,910	368,873
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	166,479	177,870	191,427	207,972	224,056	206,970	208,795	241,919
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	51,425	54,493	58,622	63,139	68,020	61,250	58,245	68,097
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	26,848	28,425	30,353	32,414	34,559	30,537	31,584	37,200
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	18,837	19,894	20,899	22,222	23,661	20,170	18,286	21,657
campur Duti import plus Import duties	5,211	5,725	6,552	6,032	5,960	5,731	5,865	6,322
Jumlah Total	435,072	458,686	491,568	522,415	553,426	513,174	520,017	580,415

JADUAL 7 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE 7 Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7.0	13.4	-5.4	1.7	0.5	20.7	4.2
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	8.1	17.5	-8.0	2.4	4.1	24.7	3.5
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	3.1	3.9	6.4	0.8	-10.9	3.4	7.8
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.0	-13.6	-1.7	-6.0	-17.3	8.2	5.9
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12.2	13.9	7.6	16.9	-11.1	1.0	16.5
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	6.0	11.3	4.7	4.6	-2.9	12.7	13.5
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	5.0	10.2	7.4	3.7	1.1	17.5	7.6
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	6.6	16.2	-0.3	2.6	9.0	19.1	16.6
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	6.5	11.7	9.0	4.4	-15.6	6.0	13.9
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	6.2	8.7	4.1	6.4	-5.9	8.0	15.3
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.4	8.4	5.0	1.3	-14.9	-2.7	8.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.4	9.9	9.5	8.4	-8.5	0.6	20.7
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	8.7	10.8	10.0	8.6	-7.0	2.6	21.6
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	8.2	8.9	8.9	8.4	-10.2	-4.9	18.3
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	7.4	8.3	8.1	7.9	-11.2	4.3	19.8
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.8	-13.2	-8.2	19.1
campur Duti import plus Import duties	13.4	17.5	-9.0	-1.7	-6.2	8.5	11.3
Jumlah Total	7.9	10.6	6.3	6.5	-6.8	5.1	16.4

JADUAL 8 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-0.5	6.2	0.4	2.3	-0.7	2.0	-0.6
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	-1.0	9.3	0.8	3.4	1.0	2.5	-1.2
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.6	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-4.8	-0.5	2.9
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	-1.9	-15.1	-5.8	-8.3	-19.3	2.2	-2.7
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8.2	8.9	5.2	19.5	-8.1	-3.6	8.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4.9	6.8	5.5	4.5	-3.0	8.4	6.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	5.5	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.2	14.7	2.6
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	3.0	11.0	3.7	3.2	1.7	4.5	4.8
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	6.1	6.1	6.9	4.9	-13.2	5.2	7.7
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.3	-4.5	8.1	8.3
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	6.7	6.6	4.0	0.3	-15.4	-4.4	4.9
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	6.5	7.3	8.1	7.5	-9.0	-0.6	16.4
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	6.8	7.6	8.6	7.7	-7.6	0.9	15.9
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	6.0	7.6	7.7	7.7	-10.0	-4.9	16.9
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	5.9	6.8	6.8	6.6	-11.6	3.4	17.8
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	5.6	5.1	6.3	6.5	-14.8	-9.3	18.4
campur Duti import plus Import duties	9.9	14.5	-7.9	-1.2	-3.8	2.3	7.8
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	5.4	7.2	6.3	5.9	-7.3	1.3	11.6

JADUAL 9 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia
TABLE Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	50.9	50.2	51.0	52.4	52.9	50.3	47.4	45.8
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	49.0	48.4	49.1	50.3	50.9	47.9	45.1	43.3
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	77.9	77.5	78.0	79.1	79.2	81.1	81.9	81.1
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	29.4	29.4	30.1	29.1	28.7	28.8	29.4	29.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.4	1.9
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	33.8	34.5	34.9	35.1	35.3	35.2	34.6	33.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	26.2	27.6	26.6	26.3	26.4	27.6	25.8	24.7
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	59.5	59.9	61.8	62.6	62.8	65.2	67.2	67.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	50.4	51.1	53.3	54.9	55.5	55.1	54.9	54.9
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	27.3	27.5	27.7	28.3	28.7	27.2	27.0	26.2
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	47.0	46.6	46.3	46.2	46.1	48.4	48.7	48.6
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	40.9	41.4	42.0	42.7	43.4	41.8	40.8	43.4
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	75.6	76.0	76.2	76.7	77.1	78.6	79.0	78.9
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	39.5	40.4	41.0	41.7	42.4	40.0	37.0	40.0
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.5	23.8	23.6	24.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	21.1	21.4	21.7	21.9	22.0	20.3	18.7	20.6
campur Duti import plus Import duties	35.5	35.7	36.0	36.2	36.4	37.0	37.1	37.4
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	37.0	37.6	37.8	38.1	38.9	38.6	37.2	37.4

JADUAL 10 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK Malaysia
TABLE 10 Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - Percentage Share to Malaysia's GDP

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	50.9	52.5	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.9	55.0	54.7
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	49.0	51.0	50.8	50.9	51.0	51.7	53.2	52.5
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	77.9	77.5	78.1	78.5	78.8	80.7	80.5	80.8
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.6
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	33.8	34.0	34.2	34.4	34.6	34.5	34.2	33.5
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	26.2	26.5	26.6	27.1	27.4	28.6	29.0	29.5
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	59.5	59.6	60.2	60.3	60.1	62.8	64.5	63.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	50.4	51.3	51.9	52.9	53.3	53.2	53.8	53.9
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	27.3	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.5	26.5	25.9	24.9
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	47.0	46.6	46.6	46.4	46.4	48.7	49.0	49.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	40.9	41.2	41.7	42.1	42.7	41.0	39.9	41.9
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	75.6	75.8	76.1	76.3	76.6	78.1	78.5	78.5
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	39.5	40.2	40.8	41.3	42.0	39.5	36.6	39.6
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	25.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	25.1	23.3	23.0	23.9
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.5	21.7	19.8	18.1	20.0
campur Duti import plus Import duties	35.5	35.8	36.2	36.5	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.7
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	37.0	37.3	37.8	38.3	38.9	38.1	37.4	38.4

JADUAL 1.1 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Sektor
TABLE 1.1 Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Sector

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	75.6	76.4	79.2	77.0	77.4	80.2	82.9	82.4
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	19.1	18.4	16.9	19.0	18.8	16.7	14.3	14.8
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.2	5.1	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	23.2	22.9	22.7	23.3	23.1	24.0	25.1	23.8
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	22.0	22.1	23.1	22.0	21.6	24.2	25.6	26.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.8	18.8	16.4	15.4	15.5
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	36.9	36.9	36.1	35.9	36.5	35.4	33.9	34.4
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	63.2	63.3	63.8	64.1	64.2	65.2	66.5	67.0
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	19.5	19.5	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.8	17.8	17.4
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.8	9.7
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.5	5.9	5.8
campur Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JADUAL 12 Nilai Ditambah PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2015 - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Sektor
TABLE 12 Value Added of MSMEs by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2015 Prices - Percentage Share to Sector

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	75.6	75.3	77.5	77.9	78.8	80.1	80.6	80.0
Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	19.1	19.5	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.0	16.6	17.2
Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.8
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pembuatan Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.8	24.3	25.7	24.8
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	22.0	21.6	22.4	22.0	21.8	22.8	22.0	21.8
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	18.0	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.4	16.4	15.9	16.2
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	36.9	37.0	36.8	36.8	37.1	36.5	36.4	37.2
Pembinaan Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perkhidmatan Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	63.2	63.4	63.5	63.8	64.0	64.9	65.9	65.6
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.2	18.4	18.5
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.0	10.1
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.3	5.8	5.9
campur Duti import plus Import duties	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JADUAL 13A Eksport PMKS Barangan dan Perkhidmatan - RM Billion
TABLE 13A MSMEs' Exports of Goods and Services - RM Billion

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.0
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	70.1	73.3	79.0	83.0	84.7	81.6	95.2	113.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	72.9	79.1	84.7	86.3	89.3	33.9	26.2	27.7
Jumlah Eksport PMKS <i>Total MSMEs Exports</i>	145.0	155.1	166.2	171.8	176.3	117.8	124.3	144.5

JADUAL 13B Eksport PMKS Barangan dan Perkhidmatan - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE 13B MSMEs' Exports of Goods and Services - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	35.0	-6.3	-0.3	-10.1	2.6	20.4	6.2	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	4.6	7.8	5.1	2.0	-3.6	16.7	19.5	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.5	7.1	1.9	3.5	-62.1	-22.6	5.7	
Jumlah Eksport PMKS <i>Total MSMEs Exports</i>	7.0	7.2	3.4	2.6	-33.1	5.4	16.3	

JADUAL 13C Eksport PMKS Barangan dan Perkhidmatan - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Jumlah Eksport Barangan dan Perkhidmatan
TABLE 13C MSMEs' Exports of Goods and Services - Percentage Share to Total of Exports Goods and Services

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^r	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.3	8.7	8.3
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.1	3.9	2.4	2.0
Jumlah Eksport PMKS <i>Total MSMEs Exports</i>	17.7	18.6	17.3	17.3	17.9	13.5	11.4	10.5

JADUAL 14A Guna Tenaga Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - ('000)
TABLE Malaysia's Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - ('000)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	1,876	1,775	1,839	1,844	1,873	1,866	1,874	1,861
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	79	76	81	76	75	74	75	76
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2,379	2,391	2,441	2,502	2,553	2,552	2,618	2,719
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	377	381	389	395	402	410	425	436
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	401	425	435	448	459	466	487	511
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	327	334	353	361	362	363	367	377
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	1,274	1,252	1,264	1,298	1,330	1,312	1,339	1,395
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1,517	1,498	1,497	1,509	1,463	1,399	1,385	1,382
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8,141	8,439	8,601	8,880	9,161	9,206	9,338	9,724
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	3,442	3,648	3,777	3,965	4,162	4,183	4,256	4,481
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	1,331	1,371	1,417	1,461	1,501	1,513	1,498	1,533
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	696	715	732	750	775	782	785	833
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	2,671	2,705	2,675	2,704	2,723	2,727	2,800	2,877
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	13,992	14,180	14,459	14,810	15,126	15,096	15,290	15,762

JADUAL 14B Guna Tenaga Malaysia mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE Malaysia's Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-5.4	3.6	0.2	1.6	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	-3.5	5.5	-6.0	-0.4	-2.3	1.7	1.2	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	0.5	2.1	2.5	2.1	-0.1	2.6	3.9	
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.6	2.6	
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	5.8	2.4	3.1	2.4	1.6	4.5	5.0	
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	2.0	5.7	2.2	0.5	0.2	1.1	2.7	
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	-1.7	1.0	2.7	2.5	-1.3	2.0	4.2	
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-1.3	-0.1	0.8	-3.1	-4.4	-1.0	-0.2	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	3.7	1.9	3.2	3.2	0.5	1.4	4.1	
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	6.0	3.6	5.0	5.0	0.5	1.7	5.3	
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	0.8	-1.0	2.3	
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	2.7	2.3	2.4	3.4	0.9	0.3	6.2	
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1.3	-1.1	1.1	0.7	0.1	2.7	2.8	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.1	-0.2	1.3	3.1	

JADUAL 14C Guna Tenaga PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - ('000)
TABLE MSMEs' Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - ('000)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	652	655	758	762	776	779	791	788
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	21	21	22	21	21	21	21	21
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	1,071	1,096	1,140	1,166	1,192	1,187	1,211	1,247
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	180	188	194	200	204	208	215	219
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	192	204	220	223	226	228	238	249
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	199	206	218	223	225	222	225	231
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	500	498	508	520	537	529	533	548
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	694	691	720	732	707	673	668	670
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	4,089	4,200	4,249	4,425	4,622	4,593	4,624	4,868
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	2,693	2,794	2,846	2,986	3,143	3,116	3,154	3,333
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	656	657	671	694	715	719	705	729
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	358	360	362	366	375	373	371	393
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	382	389	370	379	389	386	394	413
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	6,527	6,663	6,889	7,106	7,318	7,253	7,315	7,594

JADUAL 14D Guna Tenaga PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE MSMEs' Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	0.5	15.7	0.6	1.8	0.5	1.5	-0.4	
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.4	2.1	-3.7	2.1	-1.3	0.3	0.1	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2.2	4.0	2.3	2.2	-0.4	2.0	3.0	
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	4.3	3.4	2.9	2.4	1.5	3.5	2.0	
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	6.5	7.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	4.2	4.6	
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	3.4	5.5	2.2	0.9	-1.1	1.2	2.8	
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	-0.6	2.2	2.4	3.1	-1.5	0.8	2.9	
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-0.3	4.2	1.7	-3.4	-4.9	-0.7	0.2	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	2.7	1.2	4.1	4.4	-0.6	0.7	5.3	
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	3.8	1.8	4.9	5.2	-0.9	1.2	5.7	
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	0.2	2.1	3.5	3.0	0.5	-1.8	3.3	
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	0.5	0.6	0.9	2.4	-0.4	-0.6	5.8	
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	1.7	-4.8	2.4	2.7	-0.9	2.1	4.9	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	2.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	-0.9	0.9	3.8	

JADUAL 14E Guna Tenaga PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Guna Tenaga Malaysia
TABLE *MSMEs' Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - Percentage Share to Malaysia's Employment*

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	34.7	36.9	41.2	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.3
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	26.6	27.6	26.7	27.4	28.1	28.3	27.9	27.6
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	45.0	45.8	46.7	46.6	46.7	46.5	46.2	45.9
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	47.7	49.2	49.9	50.5	50.9	50.6	50.6	50.3
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	47.8	48.1	50.5	49.8	49.2	48.9	48.8	48.7
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.7	62.0	61.2	61.3	61.3
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.1	40.4	40.3	39.8	39.3
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	45.7	46.1	48.1	48.5	48.3	48.1	48.2	48.4
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	50.2	49.8	49.4	49.8	50.5	49.9	49.5	50.1
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	78.2	76.6	75.3	75.3	75.5	74.5	74.1	74.4
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	49.3	47.9	47.4	47.5	47.6	47.5	47.1	47.6
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	51.5	50.3	49.5	48.8	48.3	47.7	47.3	47.1
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	14.3	14.4	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.4
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	46.6	47.0	47.6	48.0	48.4	48.0	47.8	48.2

JADUAL 14F Guna Tenaga PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Guna Tenaga PMKS
TABLE *MSMEs' Employment by Kind of Economic Activity - Percentage Share to MSMEs' Employment*

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	10.0	9.8	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.4
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.4
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.3
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	62.7	63.0	61.7	62.3	63.1	63.3	63.2	64.1
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	41.3	41.9	41.3	42.0	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.9
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.6
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JADUAL 14G Produktiviti Buruh PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - (RM)
TABLE 14G MSMEs' Labour Productivity by Kind of Economic Activity - (RM)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	76,154	75,336	69,128	68,987	69,324	68,495	68,843	68,739
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	96,963	104,545	111,457	121,770	142,520	132,607	127,478	137,490
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	82,705	84,884	87,168	89,872	91,891	89,525	95,118	97,815
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	114,112	115,426	116,566	119,901	122,095	124,147	137,543	138,392
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	101,712	98,341	101,463	103,562	105,457	106,180	106,488	106,718
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	79,802	81,838	82,272	86,034	89,445	78,539	81,666	85,527
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	65,296	69,110	71,871	74,130	75,690	73,359	78,621	82,750
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	37,489	40,119	41,051	41,988	43,626	38,803	37,336	39,080
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	64,458	66,826	70,905	73,611	75,789	69,443	68,536	75,775
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	61,815	63,652	67,261	69,641	71,287	66,432	66,199	72,572
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	78,439	82,936	87,371	90,931	95,113	85,245	82,571	93,421
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	74,903	78,936	83,775	88,636	92,250	81,842	85,119	94,717
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	49,303	51,185	56,472	58,651	60,797	52,323	46,467	52,457
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	66,658	68,839	71,356	73,513	75,625	70,758	71,089	76,433

JADUAL 14H Produktiviti Buruh PMKS mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
TABLE 14H MSMEs' Labour Productivity by Kind of Economic Activity - Annual Percentage Change

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	Tahun / Year							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p	
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	-1.1	-8.2	-0.2	0.5	-1.2	0.5	-0.2	
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	7.8	6.6	9.3	17.0	-7.0	-3.9	7.9	
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.2	-2.6	6.2	2.8	
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	1.2	1.0	2.9	1.8	1.7	10.8	0.6	
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	-3.3	3.2	2.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	2.6	0.5	4.6	4.0	-12.2	4.0	4.7	
Pembuatan lain <i>Other manufacturing</i>	5.8	4.0	3.1	2.1	-3.1	7.2	5.3	
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.0	2.3	2.3	3.9	-11.1	-3.8	4.7	
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	3.7	6.1	3.8	3.0	-8.4	-1.3	10.6	
Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	3.0	5.7	3.5	2.4	-6.8	-0.4	9.6	
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	5.7	5.3	4.1	4.6	-10.4	-3.1	13.1	
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	5.4	6.1	5.8	4.1	-11.3	4.0	11.3	
Perkhidmatan lain <i>Other services</i>	3.8	10.3	3.9	3.7	-13.9	-11.2	12.9	
Jumlah <i>Total</i>	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.9	-6.4	0.5	7.5	

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data PMKS mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2021. Data KDNK PMKS yang telah dinyatakan pada harga semasa dan harga malar 2015 adalah selari dengan pengasasan semula KDNK pada tahun asas 2015. Statistik ini telah disusun berdasarkan konsep yang disarankan oleh *System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA)*.

Data PMKS yang dibentangkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan keseluruhan kriteria PMKS tanpa perincian kategori mikro, kecil dan sederhana.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Definisi PMKS yang digunakan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan Majlis Pembangunan PKS Kebangsaan yang memberi fokus kepada dua kriteria iaitu bilangan pekerja sepenuh masa atau hasil jualan tahunan. Sesuatu pertubuhan diklasifikasikan sebagai PMKS jika ia memenuhi salah satu kriteria (**Jadual I**). Walau bagaimanapun, definisi ini tidak termasuk:

- Entiti tersenarai awam yang berada di papan utama; dan
- Subsidiari bagi:
 - Syarikat tersenarai awam yang berada di papan utama;
 - Syarikat multinasional (MNCs);
 - Syarikat berkaitan Kerajaan (GLCs);
 - Syarikat Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan (MKDs); dan
 - Perusahaan milik Kerajaan Negeri.

Jadual I: Definisi Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS)

Sektor	Mikro	Kecil	Sederhana
BILANGAN PEKERJA SEPENUH MASA			
Pembuatan	Kurang daripada 5 orang	5 hingga kurang daripada 75 pekerja	75 hingga tidak melebihi 200 pekerja
Pertanian, Pembinaan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Perkhidmatan	Kurang daripada 5 orang	5 hingga kurang daripada 30 pekerja	30 hingga tidak melebihi 75 pekerja
NILAI JUALAN TAHUNAN			
Pembuatan	Kurang daripada RM300,000	RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM15 juta	RM15 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM50 juta
Pertanian, Pembinaan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Perkhidmatan	Kurang daripada RM300,000	RM300,000 hingga kurang daripada RM3 juta	RM3 juta hingga tidak melebihi RM20 juta

**KDNK PMKS MENGIKUT
JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI**

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi merujuk kepada kumpulan pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam aktiviti utama yang sama. Pengkelasan aktiviti utama pertubuhan adalah berdasarkan kepada Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 yang selari dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Rev. 4*.

Penerbitan ini membentangkan nilai ditambah PMKS bagi lima sektor utama dan pecahan untuk aktiviti ekonomi adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan di dalam **Jadual II**.

Jadual II: Perincian Aktiviti Utama Ekonomi

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
PERTANIAN	
Getah, Kelapa Sawit, Ternakan & Pertanian Lain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getah • Kelapa sawit • Ternakan ayam dan itik • Lembu dan kerbau • Ternakan lain • Padi • Sayur-sayuran • Buah-buahan • Tanaman makanan • Lain-lain tanaman
Perikanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perikanan laut • Akuakultur
Perhutanan & Pembalakan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhutanan & pembalakan
PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN	
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perlombongan lain & pengkuarian
PEMBUATAN	
Produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produk petroleum bertapis • Kimia & produk kimia • Produk getah • Produk plastik

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan • Prosesan makanan • Minuman • Produk tembakau
Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produk mineral bukan logam • Logam asas • Produk logam yang direka
Pembuatan Lain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tekstil & pakaian • Kulit & kasut • Keluaran kayu • Kertas & produk kertas • Penerbitan, percetakan & pengeluaran semula media rakaman • Perabot • Jentera & peralatan • Pembuatan mesin pejabat, perakaunan & pengkomputeran • Jentera elektrik dan perkakasan • Pembuatan radio, televisyen dan peralatan komunikasi dan perkakasan • Pembuatan peralatan perubatan, ketepatan dan optik, jam tangan dan jam • Kenderaan bermotor dan peralatan pengangkutan • Pembuatan lain

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangunan kediaman • Bangunan bukan kediaman • Kejuruteraan awam • Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas
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Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
PERKHIDMATAN	
Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borong • Runcit • Kenderaan bermotor • Makanan & minuman • Penginapan
Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah & Perkhidmatan Perniagaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengantara kewangan • Lain-lain pengantara kewangan dan aktiviti sokongan kewangan • Insurans dan tabung pencen • Aktiviti sokongan insurans • Hartanah • Profesional • Lain-lain perkhidmatan perniagaan
Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengangkutan darat • Pengangkutan air • Pengangkutan udara • Pelabuhan dan operasi lapangan terbang • Operasi lebuh raya • Aktiviti sokongan untuk pengangkutan • Pos dan kurier • Aktiviti penerbitan dan penyiaran • Telekomunikasi • Komputer dan perkhidmatan maklumat
Perkhidmatan Lain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta • Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta • Perkhidmatan swasta lain

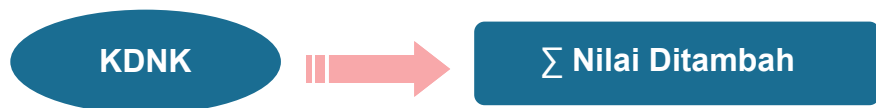
KDNK PMKS

METODOLOGI

KDNK diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu Pengeluaran, Perbelanjaan dan Pendapatan. Berdasarkan kepada ketersediaan data, Kaedah Pengeluaran adalah kaedah yang paling sesuai untuk menganggar sumbangan PMKS kepada setiap aktiviti ekonomi.

KDNK adalah jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan dalam tempoh tertentu selepas ditolak kos barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran. Nilai ini merupakan nilai sebelum ditolak nilai peruntukan bagi penggunaan modal tetap iaitu jumlah nilai ditambah pada harga pengeluar bagi pengeluar residen ditambah dengan duti import.

KDNK boleh dinyatakan seperti berikut:



yang mana;

- Jumlah nilai ditambah kasar bersamaan dengan perbezaan antara output kasar bagi semua pengeluar tolak penggunaan perantaraan:

OUTPUT



Output adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan. Ini termasuk pengeluaran untuk pasaran, pengeluaran untuk kegunaan sendiri dan pengeluaran bukan pasaran (perkhidmatan kerajaan dan NPISHs). Pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak semestinya untuk dijual atau perolehan oleh pertubuhan.

PENGGUNAAN PERANTARAAN

Penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan (sebagai input) dalam proses pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak termasuk gaji dan upah, susut nilai daripada modal dan faedah bersih yang dibayar.

NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan di antara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Ia merupakan nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi. Oleh itu, ia hampir bersamaan dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

EKSPORT PMKS

Aktiviti perkhidmatan kerajaan dan kediaman yang didiami oleh pemilik tidak termasuk dalam penyusunan nilai ditambah PMKS.

SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Eksport PMKS meliputi tiga sektor utama iaitu Pertanian, Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan

METODOLOGI

Eksport PMKS sektor Pertanian meliputi komoditi tanaman, ternakan dan perikanan seperti berikut:

- i. Tanaman merangkumi nanas, pisang, durian, buah-buahan tropika lain seperti betik, tembikai, jambu batu, rambutan, belimbing, nangka, dan lain-lain¹, bunga keratan serta sayur- sayuran (sayuran berdaun² dan sayuran berbuah³).
- ii. Ternakan merangkumi ayam/itik.
- iii. Perikanan merangkumi perikanan dan ikan hiasan.

Nota:

¹Cempedak, ciku, dokong, duku, duku langsung, langsung, limau manis, limau besar, mangga, manggis, buah naga, pulasan dan salak.

² Bayam, kailan, kangkung, salad dan sawi.

³ Bendi, petola, peria, terung dan timun

Eksport PMKS bagi sektor Pembuatan diperolehi daripada pangkalan data perdagangan luar negeri yang dipadankan dengan senarai syarikat PMKS yang diperolehi daripada *Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR)*, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia berdasarkan padanan nombor pendaftaran syarikat.

Eksport perkhidmatan yang dicatatkan dalam statistik Imbangan Pembayaran digunakan sebagai nilai asas untuk pengiraan sumbangan eksport perkhidmatan PMKS. Sektor yang terlibat dalam pengiraan eksport perkhidmatan PMKS adalah pengangkutan, perjalanan, pembinaan, insurans dan pencen, telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat, perkhidmatan kewangan dan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi.

KLASIFIKASI SEKTOR Eksport PMKS sektor Pembuatan adalah mengikut seksyen barangan *Standard International Trade Classification*, (SITC) 1-digit.

- Seksyen 0 : Makanan
- Seksyen 1 : Minuman dan Tembakau
- Seksyen 2 : Bahan-bahan Mentah Tidak Boleh Dimakan
- Seksyen 3 : Bahan Api Galian, Pelincir dan lain-lain
- Seksyen 4 : Minyak dan Lemak Binatang dan Sayur-Sayuran
- Seksyen 5 : Bahan Kimia
- Seksyen 6 : Barang-barang Keluaran Kilang
- Seksyen 7 : Alat Jentera & Kelengkapan Pengangkutan
- Seksyen 8 : Pelbagai Barang Keluaran Kilang
- Seksyen 9 : Pelbagai Urus Niaga dan Barangan

NEGARA DESTINASI EKSPORT PMKS Negara destinasi merujuk kepada negara di mana barangan itu dijangka akan digunakan; berdasarkan sejauh mana maklumat ini dapat ditentukan pada masa ianya dieksport.

GUNA TENAGA PMKS

SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

Guna tenaga PMKS disusun berdasarkan guna tenaga Malaysia mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi berasaskan kepada Piawai Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Guna Tenaga

Semua orang 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). Mereka juga dianggap bekerja jika:

1. Tidak bekerja semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan sakit, kecederaan, tiada upaya, cuaca buruk, bercuti, pertelingkahan buruh dan sebab-sebab sosial atau keagamaan tetapi mempunyai pekerjaan, ladang, perusahaan atau perusahaan keluarga lain untuk kembali bekerja;
2. Tidak bekerja buat sementara waktu tetapi bergaji dan pasti akan dipanggil bekerja semula; atau
3. Bekerja kurang daripada 30 jam semasa minggu rujukan disebabkan bentuk kerja atau disebabkan kurang kerja dan berkeupayaan serta sanggup menerima tambahan bilangan jam bekerja. Kumpulan ini merupakan guna tenaga tidak penuh.

Produktiviti Buruh per Pekerja PMKS

Produktiviti buruh PMKS per pekerja diukur berdasarkan nisbah nilai ditambah PMKS (pada harga malar) kepada guna tenaga PMKS mengikut aktiviti ekonomi. Ia menunjukkan kecekapan guna tenaga

PERINCIAN JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi dikategorikan kepada lima (5) aktiviti utama iaitu Pertanian, Perlombongan & Pengkuarian, Pembuatan, Pembinaan dan Perkhidmatan. Manakala pecahan untuk aktiviti Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan adalah seperti yang ditunjukkan di dalam **Jadual III**:

Jadual III: Perincian Aktiviti Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan

Sektor	Subsektor
Pembuatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik 2. Makanan, minuman dan tembakau 3. Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka 4. Pembuatan lain
Perkhidmatan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan 2. Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan 3. Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi 4. Perkhidmatan lain
PERATUS SUMBANGAN GUNA TENAGA PMKS	<p>Pengiraan peratus sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS (%) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:</p> $= \frac{\text{Guna Tenaga PMKS}}{\text{Guna Tenaga Malaysia}} \times 100$

TECHNICAL NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the data of MSMEs by kind of economic activity for year 2015 to 2020. The MSMEs' GDP data which are expressed in current and constant 2015 prices have been realigned with the rebasing of GDP to base year 2015. The statistics are compiled based on the concepts recommended by System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA).

The data of MSMEs which are presented in this publication are based on the overall MSMEs' criteria without distinguishing the detailed category of micro, small and medium.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The definition of MSMEs used in this publication is adopted from National SME Development Council which focused on two criteria, namely number of full-time employees or annual sales turnover. An establishment is classified as MSMEs if it meets either one of the criteria (**Table I**). However, the definition excludes:

- Entities that are public-listed on the main board; and
- Subsidiaries of:
 - Publicly-listed companies on the main board;
 - Multinational corporations (MNCs);
 - Government-linked companies (GLCs);
 - Syarikat Menteri Kewangan Diperbadankan (MKDs); and
 - State-owned enterprises.

Table I: Definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Sector	Micro	Small	Medium
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES			
Manufacturing	Less than 5 employees	From 5 to less than 75 employees	From 75 to not exceeding 200 employees
Agriculture, Construction, Mining & quarrying and Services	Less than 5 employees	From 5 to less than 30 employees	From 30 to not exceeding 75 employees
ANNUAL SALES TURNOVER			
Manufacturing	Less than RM300,000	From RM300,000 to less than RM15 million	From RM15 million to not exceeding RM50 million
Agriculture, Construction, Mining & quarrying and Services	Less than RM300,000	From RM300,000 to less than RM3 million	From RM3 million to not exceeding RM20 million

MSMEs' GDP BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Kind of economic activity refers to the group of establishments engaged in similar principal activity. The principal activity of establishments are grouped into industries according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 which is aligned with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Rev. 4.

This publication presents MSMEs' value added for five main sectors and the breakdown for selected economic activities are depicted in **Table II**.

Table II: Detailed Main Economic Activity

Kind of Economic Activity	Description
AGRICULTURE	
Rubber, Oil Palm, Livestock & Other Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubber • Oil palm • Poultry • Cattle • Other livestock • Paddy • Vegetables • Fruits • Food crops • Others crops
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine fisheries • Aquaculture
Forestry & Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry & logging
MINING & QUARRYING	
Mining & Quarrying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other mining & quarrying
MANUFACTURING	
Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refined petroleum products • Chemicals & chemical products • Rubber product • Plastic products

<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Food, Beverages & Tobacco</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Vegetable and animal oils & fats</i> <i>Food processing</i> <i>Beverages</i> <i>Tobacco products</i>
<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Non-metallic mineral products</i> <i>Basic metals</i> <i>Fabricated metal products</i>
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Textiles & wearing apparel</i> <i>Leather & footwear</i> <i>Wood products</i> <i>Paper & paper products</i> <i>Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media</i> <i>Furniture</i> <i>Machinery & equipment</i> <i>Manufacture of office, accounting & computing machinery</i> <i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i> <i>Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus</i> <i>Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks</i> <i>Motor vehicles and transport equipment</i> <i>Other manufactures</i>

CONSTRUCTION

<i>Construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Residential buildings</i> <i>Non-residential buildings</i> <i>Civil engineering</i> <i>Specialised construction activities</i>
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<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>
SERVICES	
<i>Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wholesale</i> • <i>Retail</i> • <i>Motor vehicles</i> • <i>Food & beverage</i> • <i>Accommodation</i>
<i>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Monetary intermediation</i> • <i>Other financial intermediation and activities auxiliary to finance</i> • <i>Insurance and pension funding</i> • <i>Activities auxiliary to insurance</i> • <i>Real estate</i> • <i>Professional</i> • <i>Other business services</i>
<i>Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land transport</i> • <i>Water transport</i> • <i>Air transport</i> • <i>Port and airport operation</i> • <i>Highway operation</i> • <i>Support activities for transportation</i> • <i>Postal and courier</i> • <i>Publishing and broadcasting activities</i> • <i>Telecommunication</i> • <i>Computer and information service</i>
<i>Other Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Private health services</i> • <i>Private education services</i> • <i>Other private services</i>

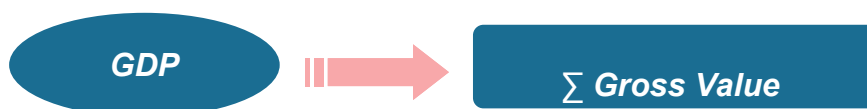
MSMEs' GDP

METHODOLOGY

GDP is measured by three approaches namely Production, Expenditure and Income. Based on the availability of data, the Production Approach was the most appropriate method to estimate the contribution of MSMEs to each economic activity.

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in a certain period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production. This value is before deducting allowances for consumption of fixed capital i.e. the sum of value added of resident producers in producers' prices plus import duties.

GDP can be expressed as follows:



where;

- The sum of gross value added is equal to the difference between gross output of all producers less the intermediate consumption:

OUTPUT



Output is the value of goods and services produced. This includes market production, production for own final use and non-market production (government services and NPISHs). Production of goods and services is not necessarily for sale or turnover of establishment.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION

Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services consumed (as input) in the production process of goods and services excluded salaries and wages, depreciation of capital and net interest paid.

VALUE ADDED

Value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the added value of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus interest paid less interest received.

Government services and owner occupied dwellings activities are excluded from the compilation of MSMEs' value added.

MSMEs' EXPORT

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

MSMEs' exports comprises three major sectors namely Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services.

METHODOLOGY

MSMEs' exports of Agriculture sector comprises crops, livestock and fisheries commodities as follows:

- i. Crops include pineapple, banana, durian, other tropical fruits such as papaya, watermelon, guava, rambutan, starfruits, jackfruits and others¹, cut flowers and vegetables (leafy vegetables² and fruit vegetables³).*
- ii. Livestock include poultry.*
- iii. Fisheries include fisheries and ornamental fish.*

Notes:

¹ *Cempedak, sapodilla, dokong, duku, duku langsung, langsung, sweet lime, pomelo, mango, mangosteen, dragon fruit, pulasan and snake fruit.*

² *Spinach, chinese kale, water spinach, salad and mustard.*

³ *Lady's finger, angled loofah, bitter gourd, brinjal and cucumber.*

The MSMEs' exports of Manufacturing sector is derived from the external trade database which matched with the list of MSMEs' companies obtained from the Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR), Department of Statistics, Malaysia based on the matching company registration number.

The exports of services recorded in the Balance of Payments statistics have been used as the base value (denominator) for the compilation of MSMEs' export of services. The sectors involved in MSMEs' exports of services are transport, travel, construction, insurance and pension, telecommunication, computer and information, financial services and personal, cultural and recreational.

**SECTOR
CLASSIFICATION**

The classification of MSMEs' exports of Manufacturing sector are based on commodity sections of Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) at 1-digit .

- *Section 0 : Food*
- *Section 1 : Beverages and Tobacco*
- *Section 2 : Inedible Crude Materials*
- *Section 3 : Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc*
- *Section 4 : Animal and Vegetable Oils & Fats*
- *Section 5 : Chemicals*
- *Section 6 : Manufactured Goods*
- *Section 7 : Machinery & Transport Equipment*
- *Section 8 : Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles*
- *Section 9 : Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities*

**MSMEs' EXPORTS
DESTINATION
COUNTRY**

Destination country refers to the country where it is expected that the goods will be consumed insofar as this can be ascertained at the time of exports.

MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

MSMEs' employment is compiled based on Malaysia's employment by kind of economic activity according to the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008.

CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

Employment

All persons 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). They are also considered as employed if they:

- 1. Did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons but had a job, farmer, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to;*
- 2. Were temporary laid-off with pay and would definitely be called back to work; or*
- 3. Were employed less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and are able and willing to accept additional hours of work. This group is underemployed.*

MSMEs' Labour Productivity per Employment

Labour productivity per employment is measured based on the ratio of value added of MSMEs (at constant prices) to the MSMEs' employment by economic activity. It indicates the efficiency of employment in producing output or generating value added of MSMEs.

DETAILED KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

*Kind of economic activity are categorized into five (5) main activities namely Agriculture, Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction and Services. Meanwhile the breakdown of Manufacturing and Services activities are as shown in **Table III**.*

Table III: Detailed Activity of Manufacturing and Services

Sector	Subsector
Manufacturing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products 2. Food, beverages and tobacco 3. Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products 4. Other manufacturing
Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation 2. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services 3. Transportation & storage and information & communication 4. Other services

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT

The calculation of the percentage share of MSMEs' employment is based on the following formula:

$$= \frac{\text{MSMEs' employment}}{\text{Malaysia's employment}} \times 100$$



SUMBER DATA DAN SIMBOL & SINGKATAN







***DATA SOURCES AND
SYMBOL & ABBREVIATION***

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SUMBER DATA

Sumber Data	Sektor						
	Pertanian 	Perombongan & pengkuarian 	Pembuatan 	Pembinaan 	Perkhidmatan 	Duti Import 	
A. KDNK PMKS							
1	Jadual Penawaran & Penggunaan 2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	Banci Ekonomi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	Statistik Ekonomi Tahunan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	Perangkaan Getah Bulanan Malaysia	✓					
5	Survei Pertanian dan Alam Sekitar	✓					
6	Perangkaan Pembuatan Bulanan Malaysia			✓			
7	Survei Pembinaan Suku Tahunan				✓		
8	Banci Perdagangan Edaran					✓	
9	Survei Perdagangan Edaran Bulanan					✓	
10	Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan					✓	
11	Jabatan Perhutanan, Semenanjung Malaysia	✓					
12	Jabatan Perhutanan, Sabah	✓					
13	Jabatan Perhutanan, Sarawak	✓					
14	Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia	✓					
15	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Semenanjung Malaysia	✓					
16	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Sabah	✓					
17	Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Sarawak	✓					
18	Jabatan Pertanian	✓					
19	Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan	✓					
20	Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi	✓					
21	Lembaga Getah Malaysia	✓					
22	Lembaga Kenaf & Tembakau Negara	✓					
23	Lembaga Koko Malaysia	✓					
24	Lembaga Lada Malaysia	✓					
25	Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia	✓					
26	Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan	✓					
27	Lembaga Perindustrian Nanas Malaysia	✓					
28	Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia		✓				




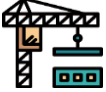


SUMBER DATA

Sektor	Pertanian	Perombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	Duti Import
Sumber Data						
29 Bank Negara Malaysia					✓	
30 Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia						✓
31 Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia						✓
32 Penyata Kewangan Syarikat					✓	
B. EKSPORT PMKS						
33 Pangkalan Data Perdagangan Luar Negeri	✓		✓			
34 Survei Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa					✓	
35 Sistem Maklumat Transaksi Antarabangsa (ITIS)					✓	
36 Statistik Pelancongan ¹					✓	
C. PEKERJA PMKS						
37 Banci Ekonomi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38 Statistik Ekonomi Tahunan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39 Laporan Survei Tenaga Buruh	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40 Laporan Survei Guna Tenaga Sektor Informal		✓	✓	✓	✓	
41 Statistik Guna Tenaga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
42 Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan					✓	
43 Perangkaan Pembuatan Bulanan Malaysia			✓			







Nota:

¹Statistik Pelancongan yang disusun oleh Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia, berdasarkan Departing Visitor's Survey dengan data tambahan daripada Jabatan Imigresen Malaysia.

DATA SOURCES

Sectors Data Sources	Agriculture 	Mining & quarrying 	Manufacturing 	Construction 	Services 	Import Duties 
	A. MSMEs' GDP					
1 Supply & Use Tables 2015	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2 Economic Census	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3 Annual Economic Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4 Monthly Rubber Statistics Malaysia	✓					
5 Agricultural and Environmental Survey	✓					
6 Monthly Manufacturing Statistics Malaysia			✓			
7 Quarterly Construction Survey				✓		
8 Census of Distributive Trade					✓	
9 Monthly Survey of Distributive Trade					✓	
10 Quarterly Survey of Services					✓	
11 Department of Forestry, Peninsular Malaysia	✓					
12 Department of Forestry, Sabah	✓					
13 Department of Forestry, Sarawak	✓					
14 Department of Fisheries Malaysia	✓					
15 Department of Veterinary Services, Peninsular Malaysia	✓					
16 Department of Veterinary Services, Sabah	✓					
17 Department of Veterinary Services, Sarawak	✓					
18 Department of Agriculture	✓					
19 Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries	✓					
20 Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities	✓					
21 Malaysian Rubber Board	✓					
22 National Kenaf & Tobacco Board	✓					
23 Malaysian Cocoa Board	✓					
24 Malaysia Pepper Board	✓					
25 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	✓					
26 Federal Agriculture Marketing Authority	✓					
27 Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board	✓					
28 Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia		✓				

DATA SOURCES

Sectors Data Sources	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Import Duties
						
29 Bank Negara Malaysia					✓	
30 Accountant General's Department of Malaysia						✓
31 Royal Malaysian Customs Department						✓
32 Financial Statement from Companies					✓	
B. MSMEs' EXPORTS						
33 External Trade database	✓		✓			
34 Survey on International Trade					✓	
35 International Transaction Information System (ITIS)					✓	
36 Tourism Statistics ¹					✓	
C. MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT						
37 Economic Census	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38 Annual Economic Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39 Labour Force Survey Report	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40 Informal Sector Workforce Survey Report		✓	✓	✓	✓	
41 Employment Statistics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
42 Quarterly Survey of Services					✓	
43 Monthly Manufacturing Statistics Malaysia			✓			

Note:

¹ Tourism Statistics compiled by Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board, using data emanating from its Departing Visitor's Survey with supplementary data from the Immigration Department of Malaysia.

SIMBOL & SINGKATAN

Simbol & singkatan berikut telah digunakan dalam keseluruhan penerbitan:

0.0	Nilai kurang daripada 0.05
e	Anggaran
p	Permulaan
r	Disemak
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
<i>NPISHs</i>	Institusi Bukan Keuntungan yang Berkhidmat kepada Isi Rumah
PMKS	Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana
<i>2008 SNA</i>	<i>System of National Accounts 2008</i>
&	Dan
%	Peratus
y-o-y	Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

SEMAKAN

Anggaran KDNK PMKS tahunan bagi tahun 2019 dan 2020 telah disemak semula selaras dengan semakan semula KDNK Malaysia.

NOTA

Penjumlahan komponen-komponen mungkin berbeza dengan jumlah besar di dalam jadual-jadual dalam penerbitan ini disebabkan pembundaran angka.

SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

<i>0.0</i>	<i>Value less than 0.05</i>
<i>e</i>	<i>Estimates</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>Revised</i>
<i>RM</i>	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>i.e.</i>	<i>that is</i>
<i>etc</i>	<i>and others</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>NPISHs</i>	<i>Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households</i>
<i>MSMEs</i>	<i>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</i>
<i>2008 SNA</i>	<i>System of National Accounts 2008</i>
<i>&</i>	<i>And</i>
<i>%</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>y-o-y</i>	<i>Annual Percentage Change</i>

REVISIONS

The annual MSMEs' GDP estimates for the year of 2019 and 2020 have been revised following the Malaysia's GDP revision.

NOTE

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