



PMKS MSMEs 2023

NOTA TEKNIKAL

TECHNICAL NOTES

NOTA TEKNIKAL

A. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data PMKS mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2023. 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 Sistem Akaun Negara 2008.

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

B. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

Definisi PMKS yang digunakan dalam penerbitan ini adalah berdasarkan definisi yang digariskan oleh Majlis Pembangunan Usahawan dan PMKS Kebangsaan (MPUPK) yang memberi fokus kepada dua kriteria iaitu bilangan pekerja sepenuh masa atau nilai 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

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

C. KDNK PMKS MENGIKUT JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi merujuk kepada kumpulan pertubuhan yang terlibat dalam aktiviti utama yang sama. Pengelasan 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	• Getah • Kelapa sawit • Ternakan ayam dan itik • Lembu dan kerbau • Ternakan lain • Padi • Sayur-sayuran • Buah-buahan • Tanaman makanan • Lain-lain tanaman
Perikanan	• Perikanan laut • Akuakultur
Perhutanan & Pembalakan	• Perhutanan & pembalakan
PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN	
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian	• Perlombongan lain & pengkuarian
PEMBUATAN	
Produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik	• Produk petroleum bertapis • Kimia & produk kimia • Produk getah • Produk plastik
Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau	• Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan • Prosesan makanan • Minuman • Produk tembakau
Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka	• Produk mineral bukan logam • Logam asas • Produk logam yang direka
Pembuatan Lain	• 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

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi

Keterangan

PEMBINAAN

Pembinaan

- Bangunan kediaman
- Bangunan bukan kediaman
- Kejuruteraan awam
- Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas

PERKHIDMATAN

Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan

- Borong
- Runcit
- Kenderaan bermotor
- Makanan & minuman
- Penginapan

Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah & Perkhidmatan Perniagaan

- 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

- 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

- Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta
- Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta
- Perkhidmatan swasta lain

i. 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.

ii. 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.



iii. 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.

iv. 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.

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



EKSPORT PMKS

i. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

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

ii. 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.

iii. 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

iv. 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

i. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

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

ii. 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 dalam mengeluarkan output atau menjana nilai ditambah PMKS.

iii. 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	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	1. Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan 2. Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan 3. Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi 4. Perkhidmatan lain

iv. PERATUS SUMBANGAN GUNA TENAGA PMKS

Pengiraan peratus sumbangan guna tenaga PMKS (%) adalah berdasarkan formula berikut:

$$= \frac{\text{Guna Tenaga PMKS}}{\text{Guna Tenaga Malaysia}} \times 100$$

SUMBER DATA

Sumber Data	Sektor	Pertanian	Perlombongan & 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 Keterjaminan Makanan	✓					
20	Kementerian Perlindungan 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	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	Duti Import
							
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.

SIMBOL & SINGKATAN

Simbol & singkatan berikut telah digunakan dalam keseluruhan penerbitan:

0.0	Nilai kurang daripada 0.05
b	bilion
e	Anggaran
p	Permulaan
r	Disemak
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
NPISHs	Institusi Bukan Keuntungan yang Berkhidmat kepada Isi Rumah
PMKS	Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana
2008 SNA	System of National Accounts 2008
&	dan
%	Peratus
y-o-y	tahun ke tahun

SEMAKAN

Anggaran KDNK PMKS tahunan bagi tahun 2021 dan 2022 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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

A. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the data of MSMEs by kind of economic activity for year 2015 to 2023. 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.

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.

B. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

The definition of MSMEs used in this publication is based on the definition outlined by the National Entrepreneur Development and MSME Council (MPUPK) 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

C. 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	• Rubber • Oil palm • Poultry • Cattle • Other livestock • Paddy • Vegetables • Fruits • Food crops • Others crops
Fishing	• Marine fisheries • Aquaculture
Forestry & Logging	• Forestry & logging
MINING & QUARRYING	
Mining & Quarrying	• Other mining & quarrying
MANUFACTURING	
Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products	• Refined petroleum products • Chemicals & chemical products • Rubber product • Plastic products
Food, Beverages & Tobacco	• Vegetable and animal oils & fats • Food processing • Beverages • Tobacco products
Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products	• Non-metallic mineral products • Basic metals • Fabricated metal products
Other Manufacturing	• Textiles & wearing apparel • Leather & footwear • Wood products • Paper & paper products • Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media • Furniture • Machinery & equipment • Manufacture of office, accounting & computing machinery • Electrical machinery and apparatus • Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus • Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks • Motor vehicles and transport equipment • Other manufactures

<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>
CONSTRUCTION	
Construction	• Residential buildings • Non-residential buildings • Civil engineering • Specialised construction activities
SERVICES	
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation	• Wholesale • Retail • Motor vehicles • Food & beverage • Accommodation
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	• Monetary intermediation • Other financial intermediation and activities auxiliary to finance • Insurance and pension funding • Activities auxiliary to insurance • Real estate • Professional • Other business services
Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication	• Land transport • Water transport • Air transport • Port and airport operation • Highway operation • Support activities for transportation • Postal and courier • Publishing and broadcasting activities • Telecommunication • Computer and information service
Other Services	• Private health services • Private education services • Other private services

 MSMEs' GDP
i. 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:

$$\text{GDP} \Rightarrow \sum \text{Gross Value Added}$$

where;

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

ii. 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.

$$\text{Gross Value Added} = \text{Output} - \text{Intermediate Consumption}$$

iii. 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.

iv. 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.

i. SCOPE AND COVERAGE MSMEs' exports comprises three major sectors namely Agriculture, Manufacturing and Services.

ii. 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.

iii. 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

iv. 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

i. 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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

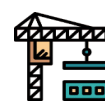
Sector	Subsector
Manufacturing	1. Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products 2. Food, beverages and tobacco 3. Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products 4. Other manufacturing
Services	1. Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation 2. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services 3. Transportation & storage and information & communication 4. Other services

iv. PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MSMEs' EMPLOYMENT

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

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

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 Security	✓					
20 Ministry of Plantation 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		✓				

Sectors	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Import Duties
Data Sources						
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.

SYMBOLS & ABBREVIATIONS

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

<i>0.0</i>	<i>Value less than 0.05</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>billion</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>year-on-year</i>

REVISIONS

The annual MSMEs' GDP estimates for the year of 2021 and 2022 have been revised following the Malaysia's GDP revision.

NOTES

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