

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

AKAUN NEGARA
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

KELUARAN DALAM
NEGERI KASAR
KAEDAH PENDAPATAN
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH

2024

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR KAEDAH PENDAPATAN **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT INCOME APPROACH**

2015 - 2024

Pemakluman

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

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

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

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

Announcement

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

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

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

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan membentangkan statistik bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2024. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting dalam mengukur prestasi ekonomi dari perspektif pendapatan yang diperolehi dari faktor pengeluaran dalam bentuk Pampasan Pekerja dan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah merujuk kepada rangka kerja dan manual Sistem Akaun Negara 2008. Manakala, pengelasan aktiviti ekonomi adalah berdasarkan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada tiga bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan ekonomi Malaysia mengikut komponen pendapatan, diikuti bahagian kedua, mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga merangkumi aspek teknikal, termasuk konsep dan definisi, skop dan liputan, serta penjelasan berkaitan pembolehubah utama.

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

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak yang telah menyediakan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Setiap maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah menambah baik penerbitan pada masa hadapan adalah amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2025

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Income Approach presents the statistics for the years 2015 to 2024. These statistics serve as an essential reference in gauging the economy from the perspective of income provided by factors of production in the form of Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus. The compilation of this statistics adopt the framework and manual of the System of National Accounts 2008. Meanwhile, the classification of economic activity is based on the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

The publication is divided into three parts. The first part displays the summary of findings for the Malaysia's economy by income components, followed by the second part, which provides detailed statistical tables. Meanwhile, the third part covers technical aspects, including concepts and definitions, scope and coverage, and explanations of key variables.

These statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians, private sectors and individuals for planning and formulating policies, economic analysis, projections and assisting in business development planning.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2025

SINGKATAN / ABBREVIATIONS

KDNK	: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
PP	: Pampasan Pekerja
LKK	: Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia

<i>GDP</i>	: <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>CE</i>	: <i>Compensation of Employees</i>
<i>GOS</i>	: <i>Gross Operating Surplus</i>
<i>etc</i>	: <i>et cetera</i>
<i>n.a</i>	: <i>not available</i>

SIMBOL / SYMBOLS

e	: Anggaran / <i>Estimate</i>
p	: Permulaan / <i>Preliminary</i>
b	: Bilion / <i>Billion</i>

NOTA / NOTE

Jumlah angka-angka komponen mungkin tidak bersamaan dengan angka jumlah kecil atau jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran angka.

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

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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2024

KDNK pada
Harga Semasa

RM1,932.3bil

5.9% (1.6%)
Y-o-Y



LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

63.7% (64.3%)
kepada KDNK **5.0%** (-2.1%)
Y-o-Y



PAMPASAN PEKERJA

33.6% (33.5%)
kepada KDNK **6.1%** (4.6%)
Y-o-Y



CUKAI TOLAK SUBSIDI

2.7% (2.2%)
kepada KDNK **29.3%** (215.4%)
Y-o-Y

PRESTASI SEKTORAL

PAMPASAN PEKERJA

LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

PERTANIAN



11.1% (0.7%)
Y-o-Y

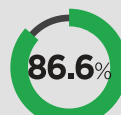


10.2% (-14.4%)
Y-o-Y

PERLOMBONGAN
& PENGKUIARIAN



14.2% (9.2%)
Y-o-Y



-1.6% (-14.6%)
Y-o-Y

PEMBUATAN



2.2% (3.3%)
Y-o-Y



3.9% (-5.7%)
Y-o-Y

PEMBINAAN



18.0% (8.2%)
Y-o-Y



15.9% (-2.2%)
Y-o-Y

PERKHIDMATAN



5.5% (4.8%)
Y-o-Y



5.7% (5.8%)
Y-o-Y

Nota: () data tahun 2023

bil Bilion

Y-o-Y Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Sumbangan kepada Nilai ditambah

Sumber: Akaun Negara, Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Kaedah Pendapatan, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) INCOME APPROACH 2024

GDP at
Current Prices

RM1,932.3bil

5.9% (1.6%)
Y-o-Y



GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

63.7% (64.3%)
to GDP

5.0% (-2.1%)
Y-o-Y



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

33.6% (33.5%)
to GDP

6.1% (4.6%)
Y-o-Y



TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES

2.7% (2.2%)
to GDP

29.3% (215.4%)
Y-o-Y

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

AGRICULTURE



11.1% (0.7%)
Y-o-Y



10.2% (-14.4%)
Y-o-Y

MINING &
QUARRYING



14.2% (9.2%)
Y-o-Y



-1.6% (-14.6%)
Y-o-Y

MANUFACTURING



2.2% (3.3%)
Y-o-Y



3.9% (-5.7%)
Y-o-Y

CONSTRUCTION



18.0% (8.2%)
Y-o-Y



15.9% (-2.2%)
Y-o-Y

SERVICES



5.5% (4.8%)
Y-o-Y



5.7% (5.8%)
Y-o-Y

Notes: () 2023 data

bil Billion

Y-o-Y Annual percentage change

Contribution to Value added

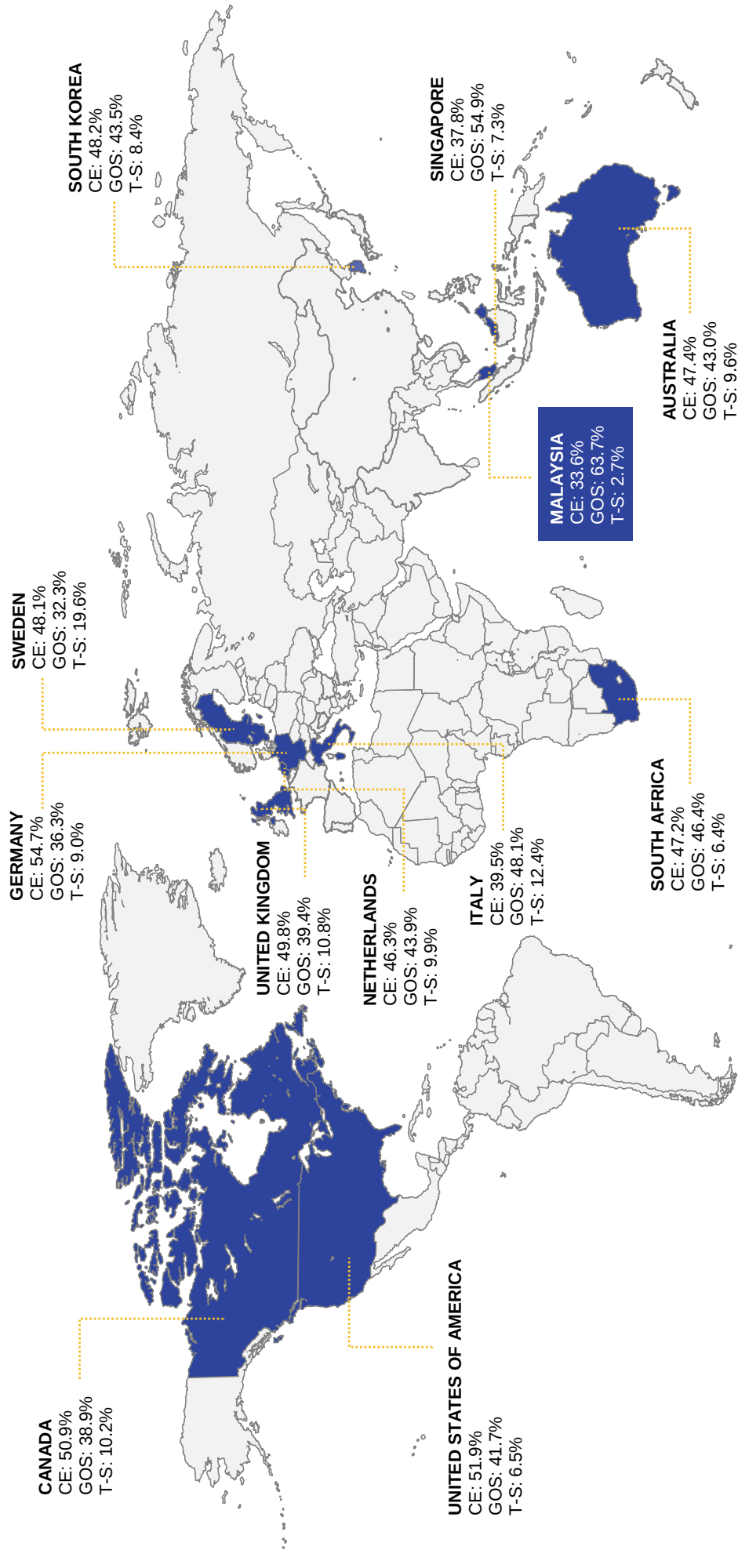
Source: National Accounts, Gross Domestic Product Income Approach, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2024
STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2024



Petunjuk / Legend
PP : Pampasan Pekerja
CE : Compensation of Employees
LKK : Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
GOS : Gross Operating Surplus
C-S : Cukai Tolak Subsidi
T-S : Taxes Less Subsidies

Sumber / Sources: Laman sesawang Pejabat Statistik Negara (NSO) terpilih
Selected National Statistical Office (NSO) website

Nota / Notes:

- Angka menunjukkan peratus sumbangan komponen pendapatan kepada KDNK. Jumlah komponen mungkin tidak sama dengan 100 peratus disebabkan oleh pembundaran atau perbezaan statistik yang diterbitkan oleh NSO. The numbers show percentage share of income components to GDP. The sum of the components may not equal to 100 per cent due to the rounding of total figures or statistical discrepancy published by the NSOs.
- Peratus sumbangan ini dikira oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM). The percentage share was calculated by Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM).

STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGINEGARA TERPILIH, 2021 - 2024
STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2021 - 2024

PERATUS SUMBANGAN KEPADA KDNK / PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP (%)												
NEGARA / COUNTRY	PP / CE				LKK / GOS				C-S / T-S			
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asia												
Malaysia	35.1	32.5	33.5	33.6	62.6	66.7	64.3	63.7	2.3	0.7	2.2	2.7
Singapore	37.7	34.9	38.8	37.8	57.8	59.8	54.6	54.9	4.6	5.3	6.6	7.3
South Korea	46.7	47.5	48.6	48.2	43.6	43.0	43.0	43.5	9.6	9.5	8.4	8.4
Philippines	36.3	36.1	35.2	34.6	55.0	55.4	57.0	56.7	8.7	8.5	7.8	8.7
Japan	52.2	52.2	50.6	n.a	39.2	39.6	41.8	n.a	8.6	8.1	7.6	n.a
Thailand	31.7	31.3	31.4	n.a	59.4	60.4	59.3	n.a	8.9	8.3	9.3	n.a
Taiwan	43.7	44.1	44.3	n.a	51.7	50.9	50.7	n.a	4.6	5.0	5.0	n.a
Africa												
South Africa	47.5	46.9	47.1	47.2	45.3	46.3	46.3	46.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4
North America												
United States of America	53.1	51.6	51.7	51.9	42.3	41.8	41.8	41.7	4.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
Canada	50.1	48.6	50.3	50.9	41.1	41.3	39.3	38.9	8.9	10.1	10.4	10.2
Europe												
Italy	40.1	39.2	38.6	39.5	47.9	49.2	49.6	48.1	12.0	11.6	11.8	12.4
Sweden	48.0	47.3	47.8	48.1	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.3	19.5	20.3	19.9	19.6
United Kingdom	50.5	49.2	49.4	49.8	40.2	39.6	40.2	39.4	9.2	11.2	10.4	10.8
Netherlands	47.5	45.8	45.9	46.3	43.3	44.4	44.5	43.9	9.2	9.8	9.7	9.9
Germany	53.6	52.8	53.3	54.7	38.7	38.0	38.5	36.3	7.7	9.2	8.2	9.0
Oceania												
Australia	47.8	46.0	45.9	47.4	46.0	45.2	44.8	43.0	6.1	8.8	9.4	9.6
New Zealand	44.0	44.2	43.7	n.a	46.9	45.7	44.4	n.a	9.2	10.1	11.9	n.a

Sumber / Sources: Laman sesawang Pejabat Statistik Negara (NSO) terpilih.
 Selected National Statistical Office (NSO) website.

Nota / Notes:

1. Angka menunjukkan peratus sumbangan komponen pendapatan kepada KDNK. Jumlah komponen mungkin tidak sama dengan 100 peratus disebabkan oleh pembundaran atau perbezaan statistik yang diterbitkan oleh NSO
The numbers show percentage share of income components to GDP. The sum of the components may not equal to 100 per cent due to the rounding of total figures or statistical discrepancy published by the NSOs

2. Peratus sumbangan ini dikira oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)
The percentage share was calculated by Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

Petunjuk/ Legend

PP : Pampasan Pekerja
CE : Compensation of Employees
LKK : Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
GOS : Gross Operating Surplus
C-S : Cukai Tolak Subsidi
T-S : Taxes Less Subsidies

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2024

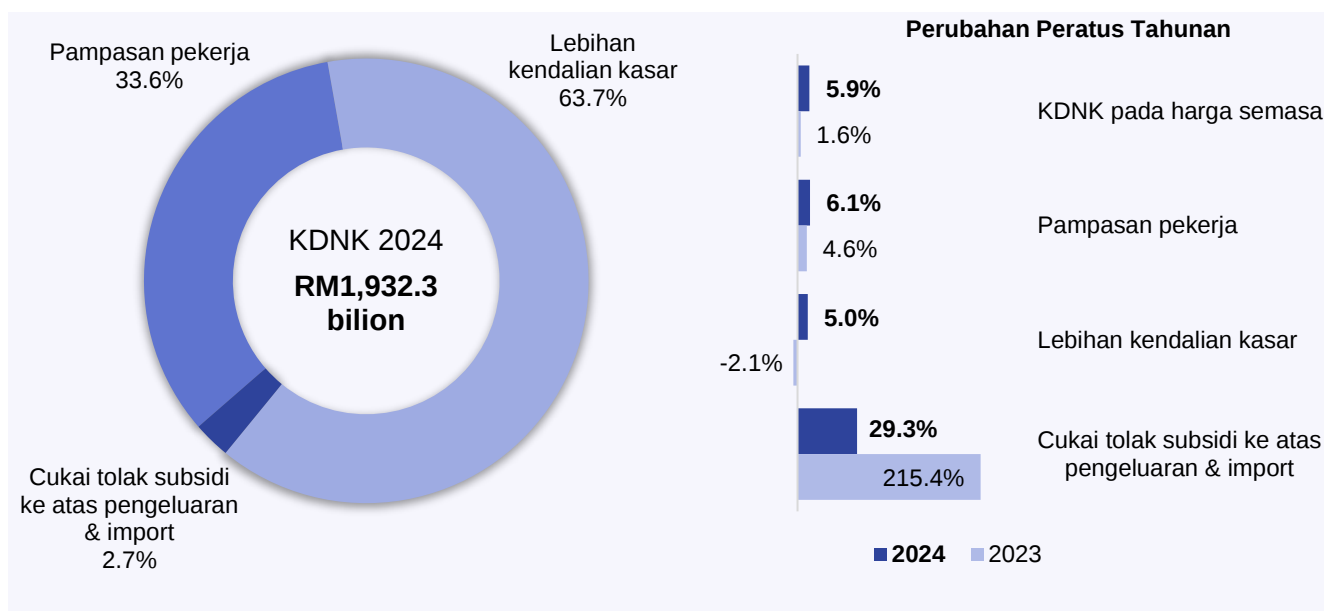
Ekonomi Malaysia pada harga semasa berkembang 5.9 peratus pada tahun 2024 berbanding pertumbuhan sederhana 1.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini didorong oleh peningkatan hampir semua sektor terutama Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian, sementara sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun pada tahun 2024.

Pampasan Pekerja (PP) menyumbang 33.6 peratus kepada KDNK Malaysia, meningkat daripada 33.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, dengan pertumbuhan 6.1 peratus (2023: 4.6%). PP mencatatkan nilai RM648.5 bilion (2023: RM611.1 bilion), disokong terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan. Sementara itu, Lebihan Kendalian Kasar (LKK) yang kekal sebagai komponen pendapatan terbesar dengan sumbangan 63.7 peratus (2023: 64.3%), pulih kepada 5.0 peratus daripada penurunan 2.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pemulihan ini dipengaruhi oleh prestasi yang lebih baik dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pertanian dan Pembuatan pada tahun 2024. LKK merekodkan nilai RM1,231.5 bilion berbanding RM1,172.5 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya.

Selain itu, Cukai bersih menyumbang 2.7 peratus (2023: 2.2%) kepada ekonomi Malaysia, dengan pertumbuhan dua digit 29.3 peratus berbanding lonjakan 215.4 peratus pada tahun 2023. Pertumbuhan ini disebabkan oleh prestasi yang kukuh dalam cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import yang meningkat 13.8 peratus (2023: 4.2%). Sementara itu, subsidi meningkat marginal 0.2 peratus (2023: -34.2%), dipengaruhi oleh prestasi dalam subsidi ke atas pengeluaran. Cukai bersih mencatatkan nilai RM52.3 bilion berbanding RM40.5 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. **(Carta 1)**

Carta 1

Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan

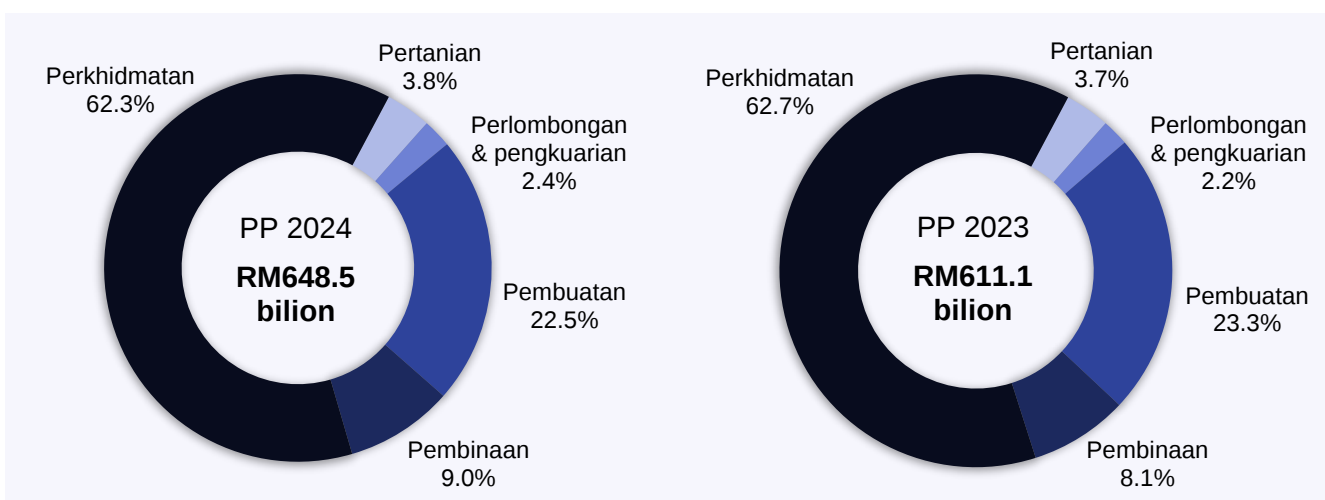


PAMPASAN PEKERJA 2024

Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Komponen PP merangkumi saraan yang diterima oleh pekerja bagi perkhidmatan buruh yang disediakan dalam pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan. Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada keseluruhan PP Malaysia pada tahun 2024, dengan sumbangan 62.3 peratus (2023: 62.7%). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 22.5 peratus berbanding 23.3 peratus pada tahun 2023. Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 9.0 peratus (2023: 8.1%), manakala sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 3.8 peratus (2023: 3.7%) dan 2.4 peratus (2023: 2.2%). **(Carta 2)**

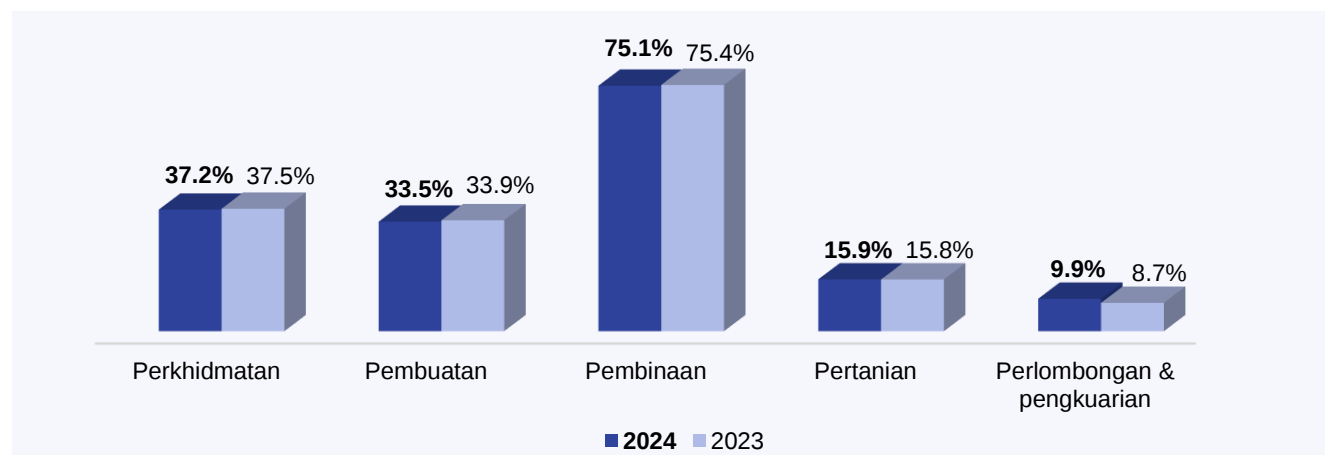
Carta 2 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja



Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

PP menyumbang 33.6 peratus (2023: 33.5 %) kepada jumlah ekonomi pada tahun 2024. Bagi sektor Perkhidmatan, PP mencatatkan 37.2 peratus kepada jumlah nilai ditambah sektor ini berbanding 37.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP dalam sektor Pembuatan menyumbang 33.5 peratus (2023: 33.9%). Manakala, PP dalam sektor Pembinaan pula adalah 75.1 peratus (2023: 75.4%). Sementara itu, sumbangan PP dalam sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 15.9 peratus (2023: 15.8%) dan 9.9 peratus (2023: 8.7%) seperti yang digambarkan pada **Carta 3**.

Carta 3 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Nilai Ditambah



Prestasi Sektoral

PP mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.1 peratus berbanding 4.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan.

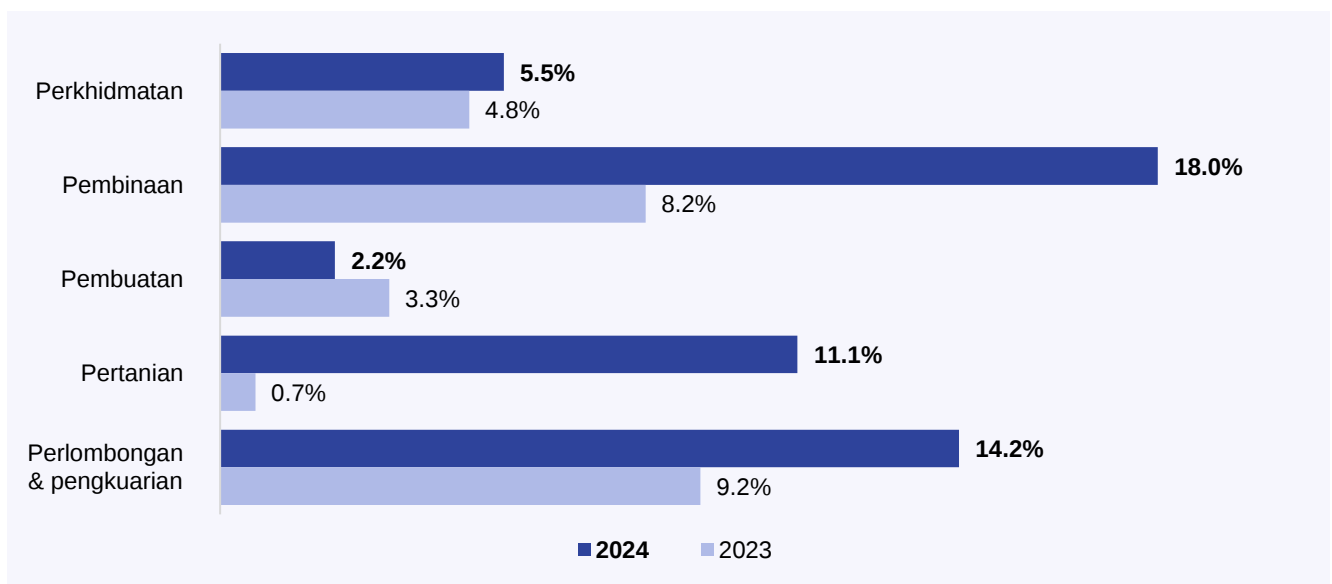
PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan bertumbuh 5.5 peratus berbanding 4.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disokong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 5.4 peratus (2023: 4.5%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan, yang berkembang pada 5.1 peratus (2023: 4.9%). Seterusnya, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi menyederhana kepada 6.4 peratus selepas merekodkan 7.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Sektor Pembinaan melonjak 18.0 peratus, menandakan pertumbuhan kukuh berbanding pengembangan 8.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, dipacu oleh peningkatan dua digit dalam semua subsektor. Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan menyederhana kepada 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2024 berbanding 3.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini disokong terutamanya oleh Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka yang berkembang 7.1 peratus (2023: 3.6%), diikuti oleh Makanan, minuman dan tembakau dan Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan yang masing-masing berkembang 6.1 peratus (2023: 8.2%) dan 2.6 peratus (2023: 4.8%).

PP sektor Pertanian turut mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh, meningkat 11.1 peratus berbanding peningkatan marginal 0.7 peratus pada tahun 2023. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain, yang secara kolektif meningkat sebanyak 12.1 peratus (2023: 0.6%). Sebaliknya, subsektor Perhutanan dan pembalakan serta Perikanan mencatatkan pertumbuhan negatif sepanjang tempoh tersebut. Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian berkembang 14.2 peratus berbanding 9.2 peratus pada tahun 2023, seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 4**.

Carta 4

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja



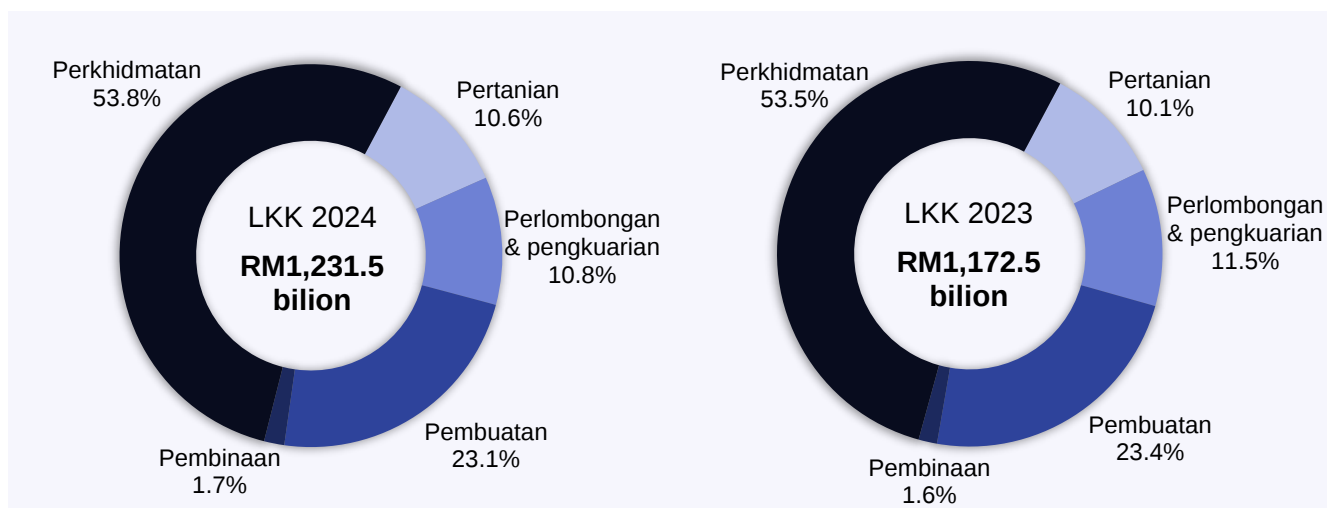
LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR 2024

Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar LKK pada tahun 2024, dengan sumbangan 53.8 peratus (2023: 53.5%). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 23.1 peratus (2023: 23.4%) dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian pada 10.8 peratus (2023: 11.5%). Sektor Pertanian menyumbang 10.6 peratus (2023: 10.1%) daripada jumlah LKK, manakala sektor Pembinaan merekodkan sumbangan paling kecil iaitu 1.7 peratus berbanding 1.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. **(Carta 5)**

Carta 5

Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

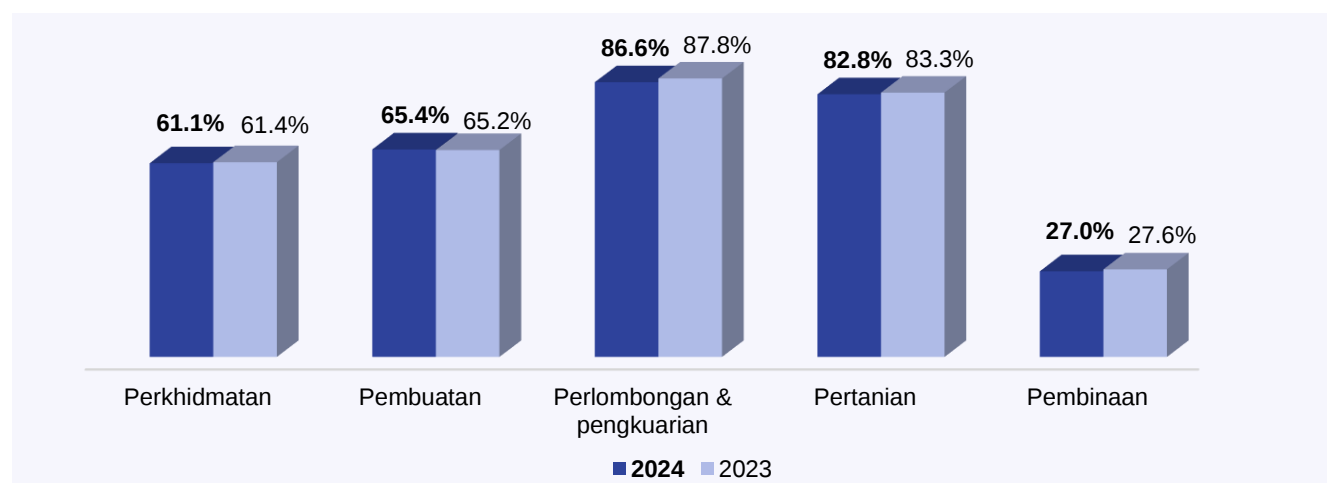


Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

Sumbangan LKK kepada KDNK Malaysia sebanyak 63.7 peratus berbanding 64.3 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2023. Sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan masing-masing mencatatkan sumbangan LKK kepada nilai ditambah sebanyak 61.1 peratus (2023: 61.4%) dan 65.4 peratus (2023: 65.2%). Sebaliknya, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan sumbangan tertinggi kepada nilai ditambah iaitu 86.6 peratus (2023: 87.8%). Sektor Pertanian juga menunjukkan syer modal yang kukuh dengan sumbangan 82.8 peratus (2023: 83.3%). Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan merekodkan sumbangan terendah iaitu 27.0 peratus (2023: 27.6%), seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 6**.

Carta 6

Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Nilai Ditambah



Prestasi Sektoral

LKK Malaysia meningkat 5.0 peratus, pulih daripada kemerosotan 2.1 peratus yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2023, disokong oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam kesemua sektor kecuali sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang merekodkan penyusutan.

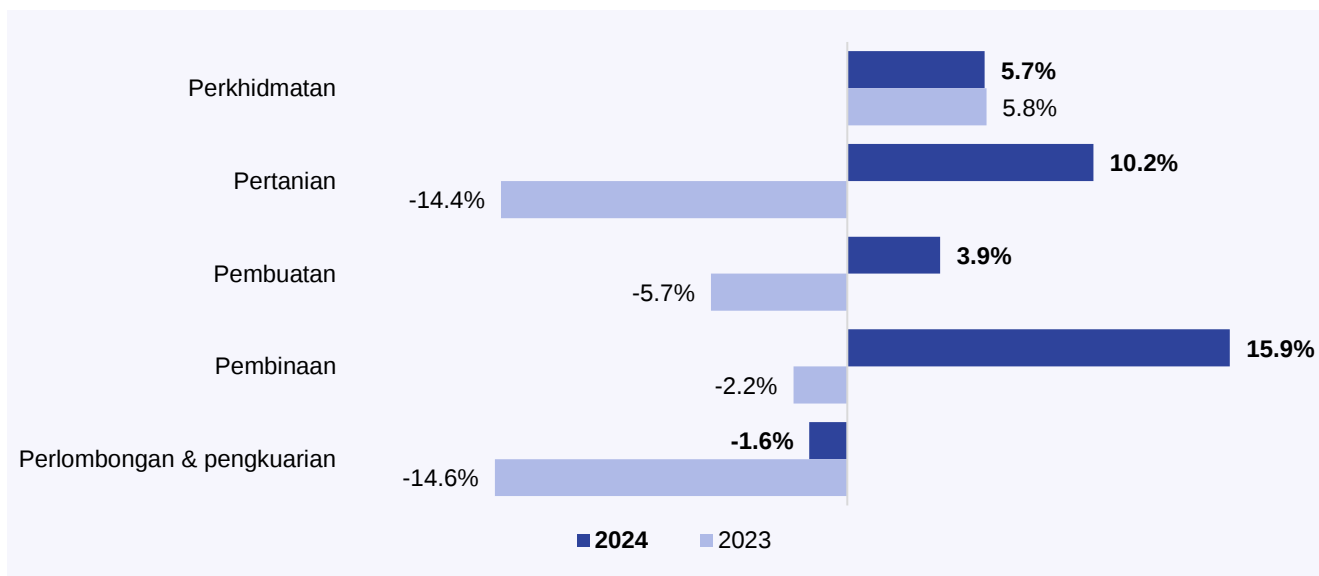
LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mengekalkan trajektori yang stabil, mencatatkan pertumbuhan 5.7 peratus (2023: 5.8%), dipacu terutamanya oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang bertumbuh 5.6 peratus (2023: 8.3%). Ini diikuti oleh Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan yang melonjak 7.8 peratus (2023: 0.2%), manakala subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi meningkat 2.8 peratus (2023: 5.1%).

Sektor Pertanian mencatatkan pemulihan yang kukuh 10.2 peratus selepas penyusutan 14.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh pertumbuhan positif dalam subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain. Pada masa yang sama, sektor Pembuatan berkembang 3.9 peratus, pulih daripada penyusutan 5.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disokong oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang melonjak 15.2 peratus (2023: 1.3%). Selain itu, Makanan, minuman dan tembakau bertumbuh 10.5 peratus (2023: -3.1%), manakala Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka meningkat kepada 8.5 peratus (2023: 2.3%).

Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan melonjak kepada 15.9 peratus, selepas penyusutan 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2023. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian terus menunjukkan tren penurunan, menyusut 1.6 peratus (2023: 14.6%), seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 7**.

Carta 7

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

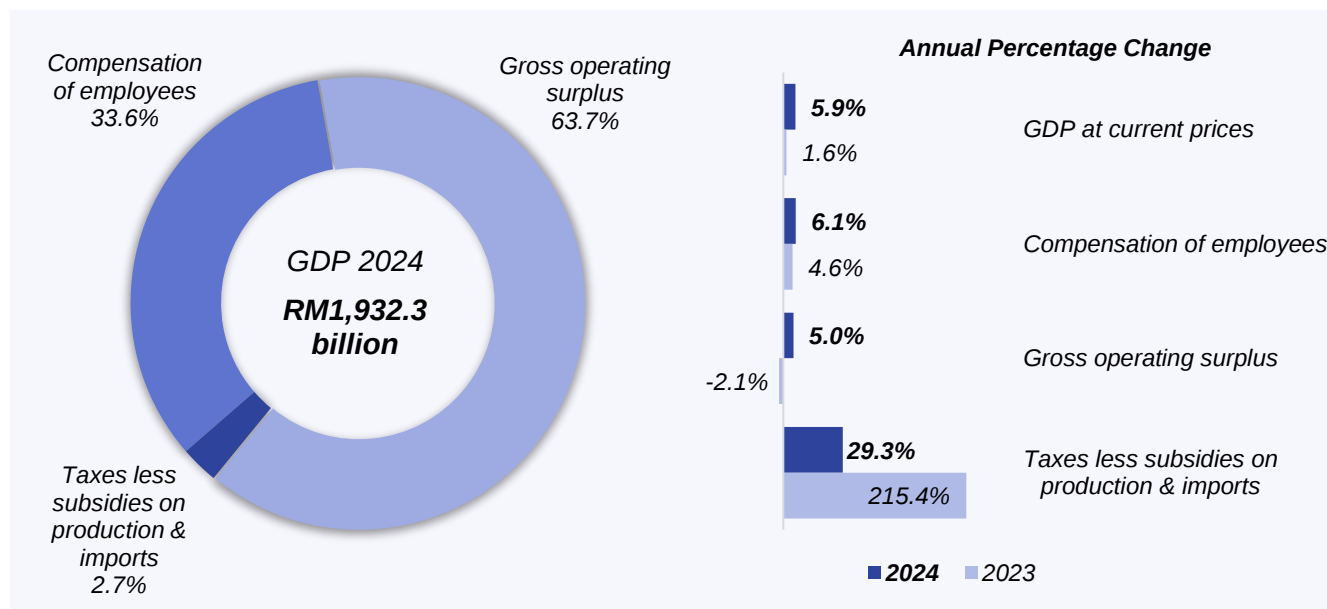
OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2024

Malaysia's GDP at current prices expanded by 5.9 per cent in 2024 as compared to a moderated growth of 1.6 per cent in the previous year. The performance was driven by growth in almost all sectors, especially the Services and Agriculture, while the Mining & quarrying sector declined in 2024.

Compensation of Employees (CE) contributed 33.6 per cent to Malaysia's GDP, up from 33.5 per cent in the preceding year, with a growth of 6.1 per cent (2023: 4.6%). CE registered a value of RM648.5 billion (2023: RM611.1 billion), supported mainly by the Services and Construction sectors. Meanwhile, Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) which remained as the largest income component with a share of 63.7 per cent (2023: 64.3%), rebounded 5.0 per cent after a decline of 2.1 per cent in the previous year. The recovery was influenced by improved performance in the Services, Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors in 2024. GOS recorded a value of RM1,231.5 billion as compared to RM1,172.5 billion in the previous year.

In addition, Net taxes contributed 2.7 per cent (2023: 2.2%) to Malaysia's economy, with a double-digit growth of 29.3 per cent as compared to a surge of 215.4 per cent in 2023. The growth was due to a strong increase in taxes on production and imports which rose by 13.8 per cent (2023: 4.2%). Meanwhile, subsidies rose marginally by 0.2 per cent (2023: -34.2%), influenced by performance in subsidies on production. Net taxes registered a value of RM52.3 billion as compared to RM40.5 billion in the previous year. (**Chart 1**)

Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components

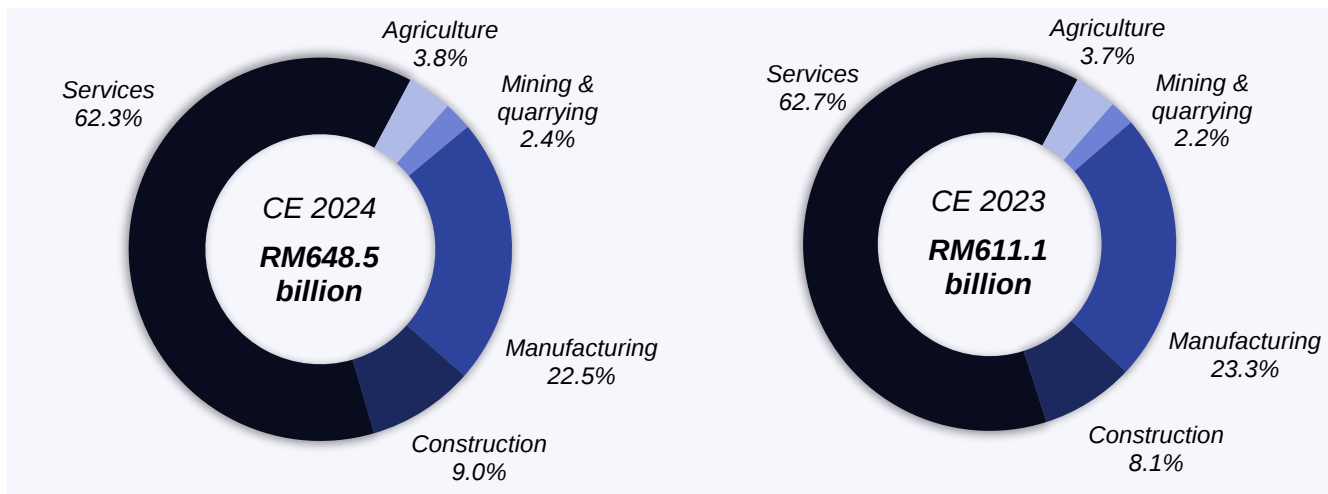


COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2024

Share to Income Component

The CE component encompasses the remuneration received by employees for their labour services provided in the production of goods and services. The Services sector remained the largest contributor to Malaysia's total CE in 2024, accounting for 62.3 per cent (2023: 62.7%). This was followed by the Manufacturing sector which contributed 22.5 per cent as against 23.3 per cent in 2023. Additionally, the Construction sector contributed 9.0 per cent (2023: 8.1%), while the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors accounted for 3.8 per cent (2023: 3.7%) and 2.4 per cent (2023: 2.2%), respectively. **(Chart 2)**

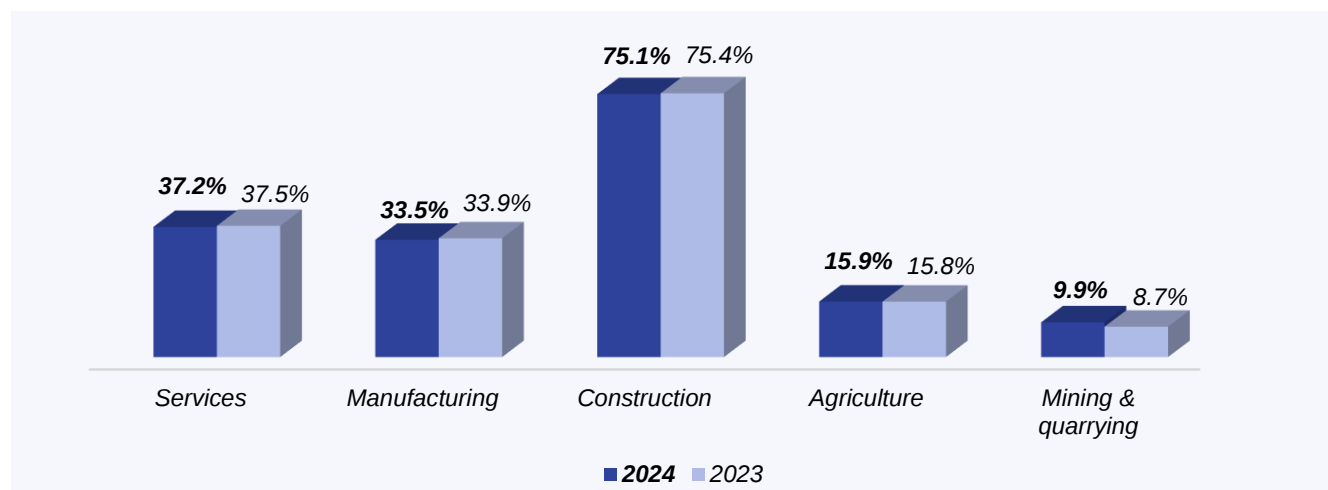
Chart 2 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees



Share to Value Added

CE contributed 33.6 per cent (2023: 33.5%) to the total economy in 2024. In the Services sector, CE accounted for 37.2 per cent of the total value added in the sector as compared to 37.5 per cent in the previous year. CE in the Manufacturing sector contributed 33.5 per cent (2023: 33.9%). Meanwhile, CE in the Construction sector accounted for 75.1 per cent (2023: 75.4%). Moreover, the share of CE in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors amounted to 15.9 per cent (2023: 15.8%) and 9.9 per cent (2023: 8.7%), respectively, as illustrated in **Chart 3**.

Chart 3 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees to Value Added



Sectoral Performance

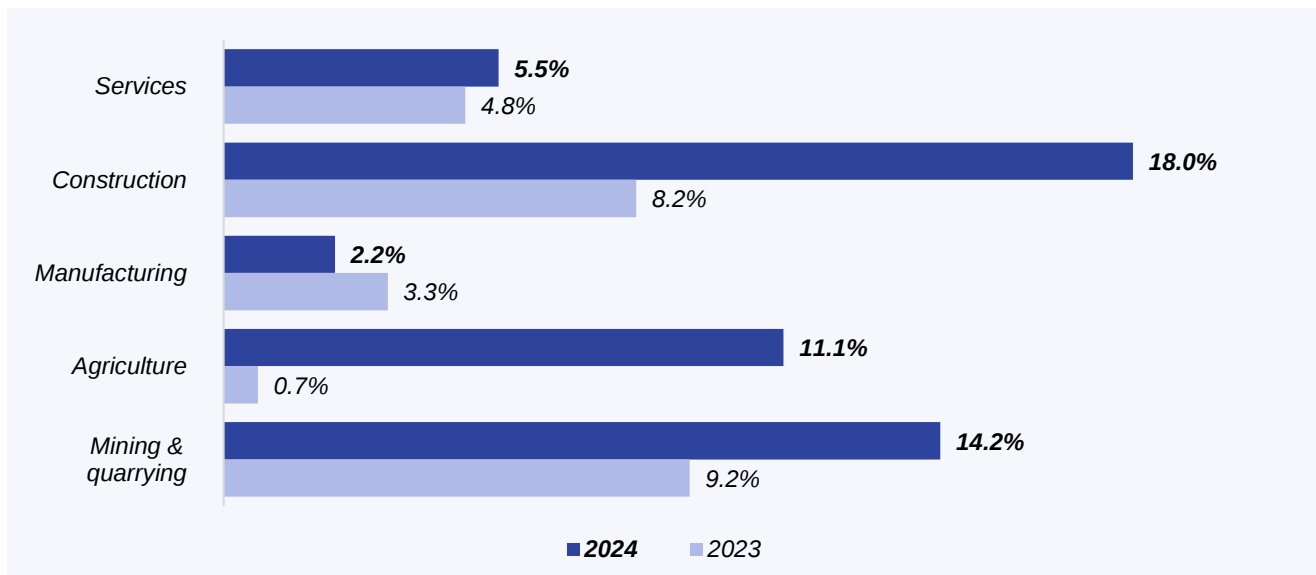
CE posted a growth of 6.1 per cent as compared to 4.6 per cent in the preceding year, which was underpinned by the Services and Construction sectors.

CE in the Services sector grew by 5.5 per cent as compared to 4.8 per cent in the preceding year, supported by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector which increased by 5.4 per cent (2023: 4.5%). This was followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector, which expanded by 5.1 per cent (2023: 4.9%). Furthermore, the Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector moderated to 6.4 per cent after recording 7.4 per cent in the preceding year.

The Construction sector surged by 18.0 per cent, marking strong growth from the 8.2 per cent in the previous year, driven by double-digit growth across all sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector moderated to 2.2 per cent in 2024 as compared to 3.3 per cent in the prior year. This performance was primarily supported by Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products, which expanded by 7.1 per cent (2023: 3.6%), followed by Food, beverages and tobacco and Wood products, furniture, paper products & printing, which grew by 6.1 per cent (2023: 8.2%) and 2.6 per cent (2023: 4.8%), respectively.

CE in the Agriculture sector also recorded strong growth, accelerating by 11.1 per cent compared to a marginal increase of 0.7 per cent in 2023. The growth was mainly driven by the Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture sub-sector, which collectively rose by 12.1 per cent (2023: 0.6%). In contrast, the Forestry and logging as well as Fishing sub-sectors recorded negative growth during the period. Concurrently, the Mining & quarrying sector expanded by 14.2 per cent as compared to 9.2 per cent in 2023, as depicted in **Chart 4**.

Chart 4 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees



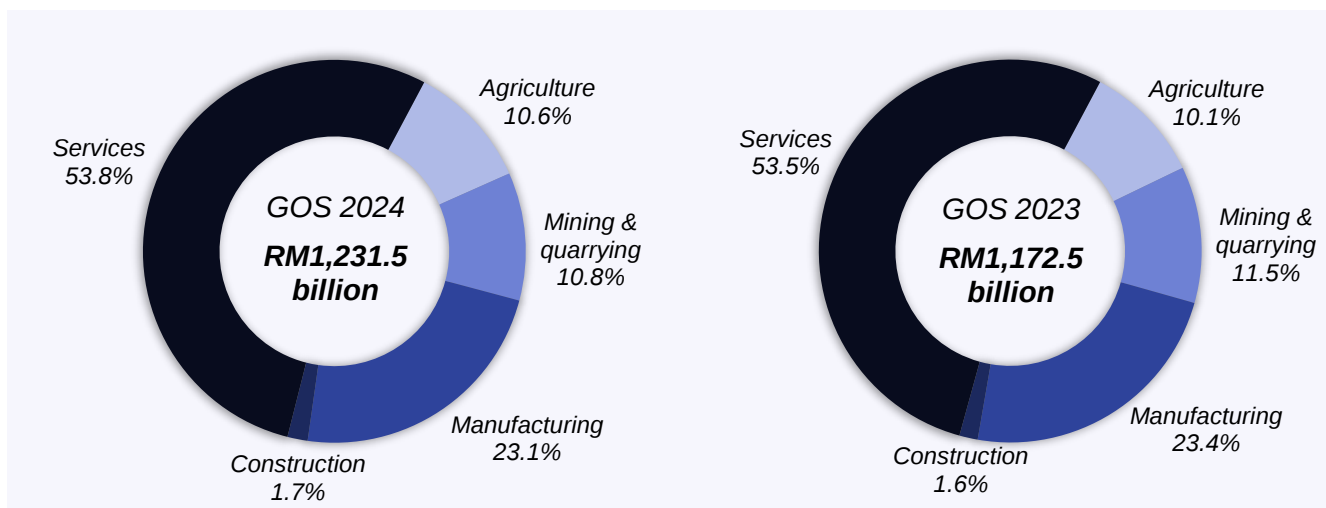
GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2024

Share to Income Component

The Services sector remained the largest contributor to GOS in 2024, accounting for 53.8 per cent (2023: 53.5%). This was followed by the Manufacturing sector, which contributed 23.1 per cent (2023: 23.4%) and the Mining & quarrying sector at 10.8 per cent (2023: 11.5%). The Agriculture sector accounted for 10.6 per cent (2023: 10.1%) of total GOS, while the Construction sector contributed the smallest share at 1.7 per cent compared to 1.6 per cent in the previous year. **(Chart 5)**

Chart 5

Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus

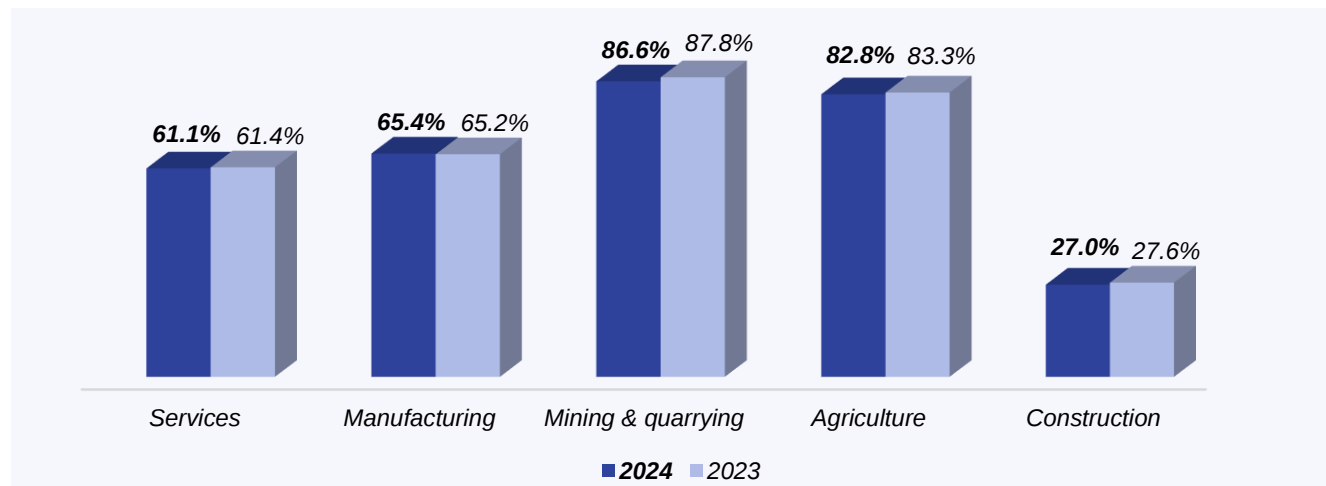


Share to Value Added

The contribution of GOS to Malaysia's GDP stood at 63.7 per cent as compared to 64.3 per cent recorded in 2023. The Services and Manufacturing sectors recorded a contribution of GOS to value added of 61.1 per cent (2023: 61.4%) and 65.4 per cent (2023: 65.2%), respectively. Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying sector registered the highest share to value added at 86.6 per cent (2023: 87.8%). The Agriculture sector also showed a strong capital share with a contribution of 82.8 per cent (2023: 83.3%). Furthermore, the Construction sector recorded the lowest contribution at 27.0 per cent (2023: 27.6%), as illustrated in **Chart 6**.

Chart 6

Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus to Value Added



Sectoral Performance

Malaysia's GOS increased by 5.0 per cent, recovering from a contraction of 2.1 per cent recorded in 2023 supported by positive growth across all sectors, except for the Mining & quarrying sector, which recorded a decline.

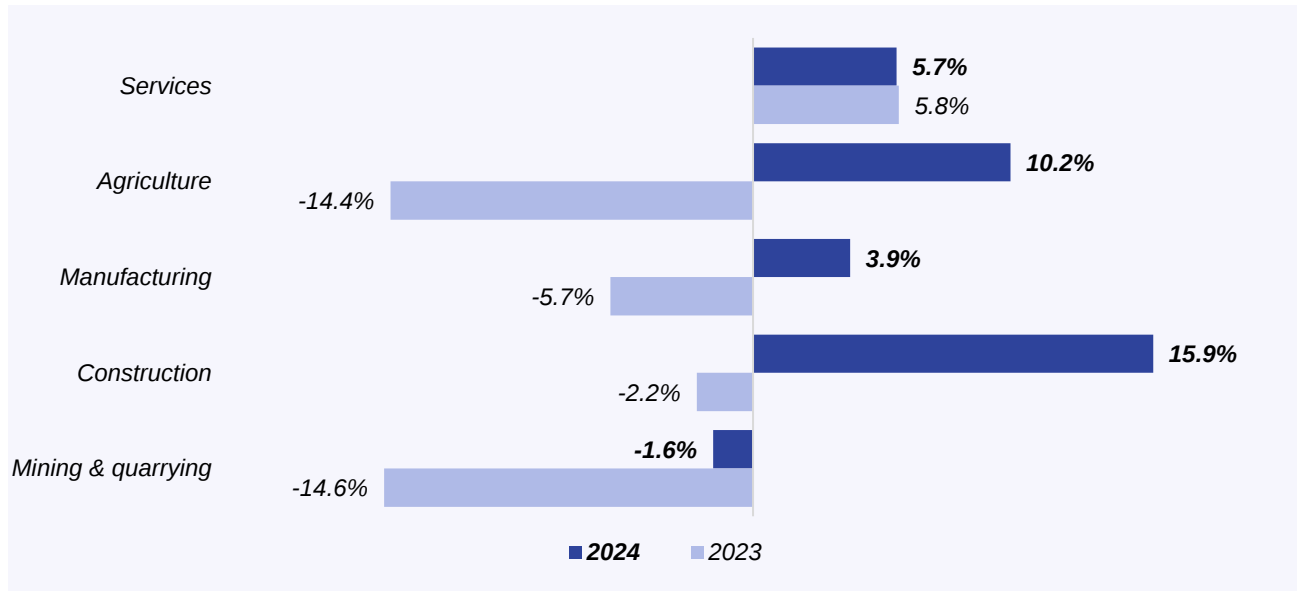
GOS in the Services sector maintained a stable trajectory, posting a growth of 5.7 per cent (2023: 5.8%), primarily driven by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector, which grew by 5.6 per cent (2023: 8.3%). This was followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, which surged by 7.8 per cent (2023: 0.2%), while the Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector increased by 2.8 per cent (2023: 5.1%).

The Agriculture sector posted a strong rebound of 10.2 per cent after contraction of 14.4 per cent in the previous year, driven by positive growth in the Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture sub-sector. Similarly, the Manufacturing sector grew by 3.9 per cent, recovering from a contraction of 5.7 per cent a year earlier, supported by Electrical, electronic and optical products, which surged by 15.2 per cent (2023: 1.3%). Moreover, Food, beverage and tobacco rose to 10.5 per cent (2023: -3.1%), while Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products increased to 8.5 per cent (2023: 2.3%).

Meanwhile, GOS in the Construction sector accelerated to 15.9 per cent, after a 2.2 per cent decline in 2023. The Mining & quarrying sector continued its downward trend, declining by 1.6 per cent (2023: 14.6%), as depicted in **Chart 7**.

Chart 7

Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus



JADUAL STATISTIK
STATISTICAL TABLES

Jadual **1A** Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table **1A** Income Components of GDP at Current Prices - RM Million

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^a
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	611,108	648,477
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,198,003	1,172,460	1,231,520
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	55,653	64,735	64,648	47,908	55,603	38,575	36,342	12,824	40,451	52,294
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	61,916	66,389	83,251	86,778	98,710
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327	46,416
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,491	1,548,701	1,794,893	1,824,019	1,932,291

Jadual **1B** Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table **1B** Income Components of GDP at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^a
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.6	6.1
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	5.0
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	16.3	-0.1	-25.9	16.1	-30.6	-5.8	-64.7	215.4	29.3
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	7.2	25.4	4.2	13.8
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2	0.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.9	1.6	5.9

Jadual **1C** Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK
Table **1C** Income Components of GDP at Current Prices - Percentage Share to GDP

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^a
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.5	33.5	33.6
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.3	63.7
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.7	2.2	2.7
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.4
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **2A** KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table **2A** GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,834	148,152	160,856	141,641	157,066
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	124,355	176,249	154,101	153,740
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,360	361,826	418,898	419,893	434,772
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,654	60,824	65,944	78,079
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,713	841,692	959,254	1,021,952	1,085,876
tambah Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023	18,812	20,487	22,760
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,491	1,548,701	1,794,893	1,824,019	1,932,291

Jadual **2B** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table **2B** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	611,108	648,477
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	22,262	22,413	24,900
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,228	13,357	15,254
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	138,054	142,543	145,687
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,955	49,712	58,671
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	365,568	383,084	403,966
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,198,003	1,172,460	1,231,520
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	124,730	137,779	117,989	130,027
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,238	158,398	135,244	133,107
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	225,893	290,208	273,798	284,351
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,613	18,197	21,084
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,004	627,232	662,952
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	55,653	64,735	64,648	47,908	55,603	38,575	36,342	12,824	40,451	52,294
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes on production and imports</i>	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	61,916	66,389	83,251	86,778	98,710
(tolak) subsidi <i>(less) subsidies</i>	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327	46,416
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,491	1,548,701	1,794,893	1,824,019	1,932,291

Jadual **2C** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table **Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change**

										(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p	
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.6	6.1	
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	9.6	0.7	11.1	
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.8	9.2	14.2	
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.5	3.3	2.2	
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	8.2	18.0	
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	6.8	4.8	5.5	
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	5.0	
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	37.3	10.5	-14.4	10.2	
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	46.3	-14.6	-1.6	
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	28.5	-5.7	3.9	
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.2	-2.2	15.9	
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.5	5.8	5.7	
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	16.3	-0.1	-25.9	16.1	-30.6	-5.8	-64.7	215.4	29.3	
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes on production and imports</i>	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	7.2	25.4	4.2	13.8	
(tolak) subsidi <i>(less) subsidies</i>	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2	0.2	
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.9	1.6	5.9	

Jadual **2D** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor
Table **Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Value Added by Sector**

										(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.5	33.5	33.6
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	17.8	13.7	13.8	15.8	15.9
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.9	8.9	6.9	8.7	9.9
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	35.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.6	35.2	33.0	33.9	33.5
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	72.5	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	77.2	76.4	75.6	75.4	75.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.7	38.1	37.5	37.2
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.3	63.7
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	76.1	75.6	75.4	75.9	76.0	78.4	84.2	85.7	83.3	82.8
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	90.5	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	87.4	87.0	89.9	87.8	86.6
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	59.8	58.8	59.5	60.8	59.5	58.1	62.4	69.3	65.2	65.4
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	24.3	22.6	23.1	24.8	27.0	23.9	25.3	30.6	27.6	27.0
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.9	61.8	61.4	61.1
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.7	2.2	2.7

Jadual **2E** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK
Table **2E** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to GDP

										(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.5	33.5	33.6
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.5
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	23.7	22.1	20.4	21.0	20.9
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.3	63.7
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.4	8.1	7.7	6.5	6.7
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	5.9	7.0	8.8	7.4	6.9
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	14.6	16.2	15.0	14.7
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	31.5	31.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.0	33.0	34.4	34.3
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.7	2.2	2.7
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.4
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **2F** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan
Table **2F** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Income Components

										(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.3	22.5
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.6	62.7	62.3
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	12.9	11.5	10.1	10.6
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.2	11.5	10.8
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.3	24.2	23.4	23.1
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.5	53.5	53.8
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual 3A Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^a
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	22,262	22,413	24,900
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	17,075	18,823	21,654	19,503	19,529	19,252	18,954	20,836	20,966	23,500
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	786	821	691	702	686	565	549	454	445	409
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	758	798	831	871	885	822	816	972	1,002	991
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,228	13,357	15,254
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	138,054	142,543	145,687
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	9,132	9,813	11,341	11,347	11,634	11,730	11,956	12,762	13,806	14,641
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	2,848	3,064	3,279	3,421	3,567	3,155	2,996	2,970	3,182	3,326
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	10,931	11,841	12,925	13,656	14,837	14,286	14,922	15,768	16,533	16,963
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	14,111	14,388	16,261	17,754	18,581	19,072	20,748	21,819	22,240	22,541
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	13,853	14,582	16,217	17,507	18,412	18,033	18,714	18,660	19,328	20,694
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	37,586	40,352	44,878	46,890	48,013	47,978	53,295	61,420	62,645	62,608
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	4,018	4,039	4,555	4,581	4,808	4,447	4,552	4,655	4,809	4,914
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,955	49,712	58,671
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	365,568	383,084	403,966
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	66,898	73,785	82,511	91,816	100,082	98,769	99,827	108,389	113,306	119,477
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	31,219	33,873	36,970	40,102	43,188	39,434	39,964	46,254	49,697	52,888
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	45,083	47,957	52,143	56,264	60,514	59,456	60,182	62,917	66,030	69,377
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	109,474	117,406	125,378	131,930	135,180	137,994	142,366	148,008	154,050	162,224
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	611,108	648,477

Jadual 3B Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table 3B Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

									(%)
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^a
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	9.6	0.7	11.1
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	10.2	15.0	-9.9	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	9.9	0.6	12.1
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	4.5	-15.8	1.6	-2.3	-17.6	-2.9	-17.3	-1.9	-8.0
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	5.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	-7.1	-0.8	19.1	3.1	-1.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.8	9.2	14.2
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.5	3.3	2.2
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	7.5	15.6	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.9	6.7	8.2	6.1
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.6	7.0	4.3	4.2	-11.5	-5.0	-0.9	7.1	4.5
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	8.3	9.2	5.7	8.7	-3.7	4.5	5.7	4.8	2.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2.0	13.0	9.2	4.7	2.6	8.8	5.2	1.9	1.4
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	5.3	11.2	8.0	5.2	-2.1	3.8	-0.3	3.6	7.1
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	7.4	11.2	4.5	2.4	-0.1	11.1	15.2	2.0	-0.1
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	0.5	12.8	0.6	5.0	-7.5	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.2
4. Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	8.2	18.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	6.8	4.8	5.5
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	10.3	11.8	11.3	9.0	-1.3	1.1	8.6	4.5	5.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	-8.7	1.3	15.7	7.4	6.4
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	-1.7	1.2	4.5	4.9	5.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	7.2	6.8	5.2	2.5	2.1	3.2	4.0	4.1	5.3
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.6	6.1

Jadual **3C** Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Pampasan Pekerja
Table **3C** Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Compensation of Employees

										(%)
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^o	2024 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.3	22.5
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.3	9.7
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
4. Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.6	62.7	62.3
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.7	18.4	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.2
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	26.6	26.4	25.7	25.5	24.9	26.0	26.2	25.3	25.2	25.0
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **4A** Lebih Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table **4A** Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	124,730	137,779	117,989	130,027
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	55,076	60,024	69,851	62,811	63,951	74,244	107,183	118,165	98,359	111,188
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	7,524	7,955	6,650	6,691	6,300	5,263	5,832	6,684	6,535	5,943
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	11,658	12,004	12,431	13,059	12,972	11,340	11,715	12,930	13,095	12,895
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,238	158,398	135,244	133,107
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	225,893	290,208	273,798	284,351
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	21,019	20,529	23,952	23,912	24,104	26,836	31,848	38,837	37,627	41,596
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	1,843	2,008	2,129	2,154	2,251	2,108	2,811	3,735	3,552	3,705
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	5,999	6,465	6,667	6,788	6,660	5,688	6,744	9,105	8,118	8,268
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	64,811	63,928	73,692	84,330	84,932	74,216	101,702	134,722	118,536	113,484
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	15,950	16,632	17,430	18,460	18,785	13,989	15,980	22,796	23,310	25,293
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	30,502	33,087	34,293	34,499	36,590	41,489	46,941	58,098	58,877	67,835
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	16,844	17,563	20,165	19,508	19,433	18,850	19,866	22,915	23,777	24,171
4. Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,613	18,197	21,084
5. Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,004	627,232	662,952
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	147,562	155,892	172,289	191,688	206,784	186,278	192,891	247,562	268,089	283,025
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	68,544	74,795	82,184	91,160	96,060	94,549	100,207	119,141	125,267	128,733
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	80,661	84,002	90,245	98,847	103,136	98,428	102,566	114,878	115,165	124,186
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	74,354	78,018	82,860	88,725	95,072	98,784	100,379	111,423	118,712	127,008
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,198,003	1,172,460	1,231,520

Jadual **4B** Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table **Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change**

(%)									
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^o	2024 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	37.3	10.5	-14.4	10.2
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	9.0	16.4	-10.1	1.8	16.1	44.4	10.2	-16.8	13.0
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	5.7	-16.4	0.6	-5.8	-16.4	10.8	14.6	-2.2	-9.0
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	3.0	3.6	5.0	-0.7	-12.6	3.3	10.4	1.3	-1.5
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	46.3	-14.6	-1.6
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	28.5	-5.7	3.9
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	-2.3	16.7	-0.2	0.8	11.3	18.7	21.9	-3.1	10.5
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	9.0	6.1	1.1	4.5	-6.4	33.4	32.9	-4.9	4.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	7.8	3.1	1.8	-1.9	-14.6	18.6	35.0	-10.8	1.8
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-1.4	15.3	14.4	0.7	-12.6	37.0	32.5	-12.0	-4.3
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	4.3	4.8	5.9	1.8	-25.5	14.2	42.7	2.3	8.5
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	8.5	3.6	0.6	6.1	13.4	13.1	23.8	1.3	15.2
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	4.3	14.8	-3.3	-0.4	-3.0	5.4	15.3	3.8	1.7
4. Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.2	-2.2	15.9
5. Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.5	5.8	5.7
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	5.6	10.5	11.3	7.9	-9.9	3.6	28.3	8.3	5.6
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	9.1	9.9	10.9	5.4	-1.6	6.0	18.9	5.1	2.8
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	4.1	7.4	9.5	4.3	-4.6	4.2	12.0	0.3	7.8
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.2	3.9	1.6	11.0	6.5	7.0
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	5.0

Jadual **4C** Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
Table **Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Gross Operating Surplus**

(%)										
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^a	2024 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	12.9	11.5	10.1	10.6
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.7	11.1	9.9	8.4	9.0
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.2	11.5	10.8
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.3	24.2	23.4	23.1
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.3	8.7	10.5	11.2	10.1	9.2
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.5
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.5	53.5	53.8
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.6	21.9	19.9	20.7	22.9	23.0
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.3	9.9	10.7	10.5
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	10.6	9.6	9.8	10.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.4	11.6	10.4	9.3	10.1	10.3
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2024. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan ini disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan yang digariskan dalam Sistem Akaun Negara 2008.

2. KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

KDNK boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu Kaedah Pengeluaran, Perbelanjaan dan Pendapatan. Secara konsepnya, KDNK berdasarkan ketiga-tiga kaedah ini memberikan hasil yang sama.

Kaedah Pengeluaran

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Pengeluaran didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan dalam ekonomi setelah ditolak dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan. Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah.

Kaedah Perbelanjaan

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Perbelanjaan adalah penjumlahan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta, Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan, Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar, Perubahan Inventori dan Barangan Berharga, Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan ditolak dengan Import barangan dan perkhidmatan. Kaedah ini mengira nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan oleh pengguna akhir terhadap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh residen.

Kaedah Pendapatan

KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan ialah hasil jumlah semua pendapatan terakru bagi pengeluaran dalam ekonomi. Justeru itu, kaedah ini membolehkan faktor pendapatan dan pulangan kepada faktor pengeluaran diukur mengikut aktiviti ekonomi. Komponen pendapatan ialah Pampasan Pekerja, Lebihan Kendalian Kasar dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import.

KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan dikira seperti berikut:

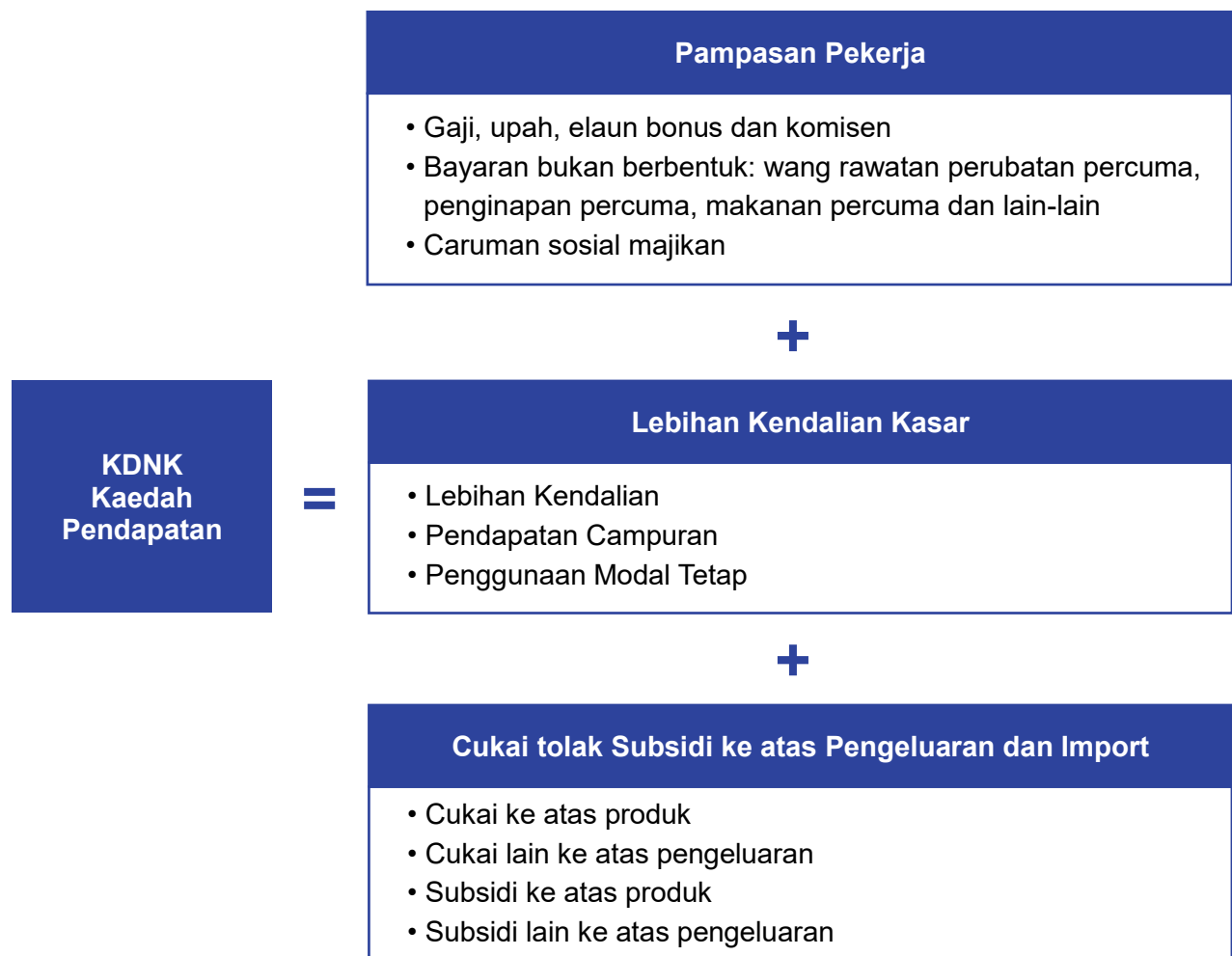
$$\text{KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan} = PP + LKK + (C - S)$$

di mana;

- | | |
|---------|--|
| PP | - Pampasan Pekerja |
| LKK | - Lebihan Kendalian Kasar |
| (C - S) | - Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import |

3. KOMPONEN KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

Komponen terperinci KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan adalah seperti berikut:



Pampasan Pekerja

Pampasan pekerja merangkumi saraan dalam bentuk wang tunai atau bukan tunai, yang perlu dibayar oleh sesebuah perusahaan kepada pekerja sebagai balasan bagi kerja-kerja yang telah dilakukan dalam tempoh perakaunan.

Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

Lebihan kendalian operasi sebelum ditolak penggunaan modal tetap dan pendapatan campuran.

Lebihan Kendalian

Mengukur lebihan atau defisit terakru daripada proses pengeluaran sebelum ditolak apa-apa caj faedah implisit atau eksplisit, sewa atau pendapatan harta lain yang dibayar ke atas aset kewangan, tanah atau lain-lain sumber semula jadi yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan pengeluaran. Secara definisi, lebihan kendalian operasi hanya boleh diperoleh oleh industri.

Pendapatan Campuran

Pendapatan campuran meliputi elemen ganjaran yang tidak diketahui bagi kerja yang dijalankan oleh pemilik enterpris atau ahli isi rumah, serta lebihan kendalian hasil daripada pengeluaran.

Penggunaan Modal Tetap

Penggunaan modal tetap didefinisikan sebagai penurunan nilai semasa stok aset tetap yang dimiliki dan digunakan oleh pengeluar dalam tempoh perakaunan disebabkan oleh kerosakan fizikal, keusangan biasa atau kerosakan biasa yang tidak disengajakan.

Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import

Terdiri daripada cukai ke atas produk dan cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran ditolak subsidi ke atas produk dan subsidi lain ke atas pengeluaran.

Cukai ke atas Produk

Cukai yang dibayar bagi satu unit barangan atau perkhidmatan dan biasanya akan dibayar apabila ia dikeluarkan, dihantar, dijual, dipindah atau sebaliknya dilupuskan oleh pihak pengeluar. Cukai tersebut mungkin merupakan satu amaun yang spesifik bagi setiap unit kuantiti barang atau perkhidmatan, atau ia mungkin dikira *ad valorem*, sebagai peratusan spesifik harga satu unit atau nilai barang atau perkhidmatan yang diniagakan. Contohnya, cukai jualan, cukai eksais, duti import, duti eksport dan lain-lain.

Cukai lain ke atas Pengeluaran

Cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran meliputi semua cukai kecuali cukai ke atas produk yang ditanggung oleh perusahaan hasil penglibatan dalam pengeluaran seperti bayaran ke atas tanah, aset tetap atau buruh yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran atau untuk aktiviti atau transaksi tertentu. Contoh cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran adalah cukai yang dibayar oleh perusahaan bagi lesen perniagaan, cukai gaji, duti setem dan lain-lain.

Subsidi ke atas Produk

Subsidi yang dibayar bagi satu unit barang atau perkhidmatan. Subsidi ini mungkin dalam amaun spesifik bagi satu unit kuantiti barang atau perkhidmatan, atau ia mungkin dikira *ad valorem* sebagai peratusan spesifik harga satu unit barang atau perkhidmatan. Subsidi ke atas produk biasanya dibayar apabila barang atau perkhidmatan dikeluarkan, dijual atau diimport, tetapi ia juga dibayar dalam keadaan lain seperti apabila barang dipindah, dipajak, dihantar atau untuk penggunaan sendiri atau pembentukan modal sendiri. Subsidi mungkin diberikan untuk mempengaruhi tahap pengeluaran perusahaan residen atau harga di mana output mereka dijual.

Subsidi lain ke atas Pengeluaran

Merangkumi subsidi selain daripada subsidi ke atas produk di mana perusahaan residen mungkin menerimanya hasil daripada penglibatan dalam pengeluaran seperti subsidi ke atas gaji atau tenaga kerja. Subsidi mungkin diberikan untuk mempengaruhi saraan bagi unit institusi yang terlibat dalam pengeluaran.

4. KAEDAH PENGANGGARAN

Penyusunan pampasan pekerja berdasarkan data banci, survei dan data pentadbiran yang diperoleh daripada pelbagai agensi. Cukai dan subsidi diagihkan mengikut komoditi menggunakan struktur Jadual Penawaran dan Penggunaan 2015. Secara teorinya, anggaran KDNK bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah harus menghasilkan nilai yang sama. Walau bagaimanapun, secara praktikal, anggaran nilai bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah ini tidak akan sama berikutan imputasi sumber data yang

berlainan. Perbezaan ini dikenali sebagai “Perbezaan Statistik” dalam Sistem Akaun Negara. Bagi KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan, perbezaan statistik termasuk dalam Lebihan Kendalian Kasar.

5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan disusun mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi berasaskan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver. 1.0 selari dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4*.

6. PENERBITAN DAN SEMAKAN DATA

Penerbitan ini membentangkan semakan anggaran KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2022 dan 2023. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2024, anggaran adalah berdasarkan kepada sumber data suku tahunan.

7. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan adalah berdasarkan kepada sumber data berikut:

Sumber Data Primer	Sumber Data Pentadbiran
- Jadual Penawaran dan Penggunaan 2015 - Banci Ekonomi - Survei Ekonomi Tahunan - Survei Tenaga Buruh - Survei Gaji & Upah - Survei Pembuatan Bulanan - Survei Pembinaan Suku Tahunan - Banci Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit - Survei Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit Bulanan - Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan	- Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia - Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia - Penyata Kewangan Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kerajaan Negeri, Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Badan-badan Berkanun - Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia - Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) - Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia (LHDN) - Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) - Perangkaan Getah Bulanan Malaysia - Lembaga Getah Malaysia - Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia - Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar - Jabatan Pertanian - Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan - Kementerian Perladangan dan Komoditi - Lembaga Perindustrian Nanas Malaysia - Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Negara - Lembaga Lada Malaysia - Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia - Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah - Jabatan Hutan Sarawak - Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia - Perangkaan Petroleum dan Gas Asli - Bank Negara Malaysia - Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) - Laporan Tahunan Syarikat

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year of 2015 to 2024. Data are presented by kind of economic activity at current prices. This statistics are compiled in accordance with the concepts and guidelines outlined in System of National Accounts 2008.

2. CONCEPTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production, Expenditure and Income Approach. Conceptually, GDP by these three approaches produce the same results.

Production Approach

GDP based on Production Approach is defined as the value of total production of goods and services produced in the economy after deducting the value of intermediate consumption. This approach is also known as the value added approach.

Expenditure Approach

GDP based on Expenditure Approach is the summation of Private Final Consumption, Government Final Consumption, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Changes in Inventories and Valuables, Exports of goods and services minus Imports of goods and services. This approach measures value of goods and services used by final users on goods and services produced by resident.

Income Approach

GDP by Income Approach is the summation of all incomes accruing the production in economy. Thus, this method enables factors of income and the return to factors of production to be measured by economic activity. The income components are Compensation of Employees, Gross Operating Surplus and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports.

GDP by Income Approach is calculated as follows:

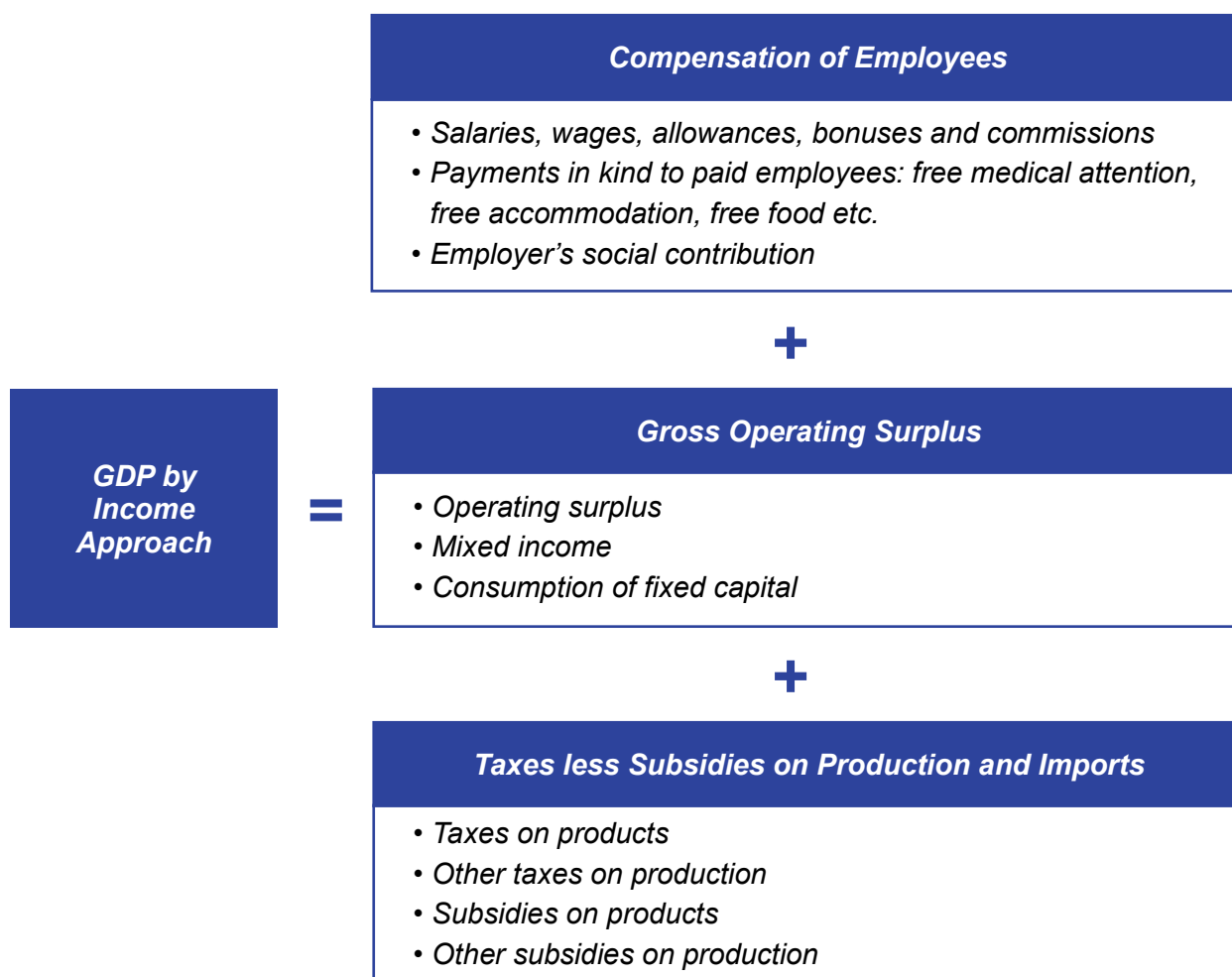
$$\text{GDP by Income Approach} = CE + GOS + (T - S)$$

where;

- CE - Compensation of Employees*
- GOS - Gross Operating Surplus*
- (T - S) - Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports*

3. COMPONENTS OF GDP BY INCOME APPROACH

Detail components of GDP by Income Approach are as follows:



Compensation of Employees

Compensation of employees includes remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done during the accounting period.

Gross Operating Surplus

The operating surplus before deducting the consumption of fixed capital and mixed income.

Operating Surplus

Measures the surplus or deficit accruing from processes of production before deducting any explicit or implicit interest charges, rent or other property income payable on the financial assets, land or other natural resources required to carry on the production. By definition, operating surplus can only be earned by industries.

Mixed Income

Mixed income includes an unknown element of remuneration for work done by the owner of the enterprise, or other members of the household, as well as operating surplus accruing from the production.

Consumption of Fixed Capital

Consumption of fixed capital is defined as the decline in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer during the course of the accounting period as a result of physical deterioration, normal obsolescence or nominal accidental damage.

Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports

Consists of taxes on products and other taxes on production less subsidies on product and other subsidies on production.

Taxes on Products

Taxes that are payable per unit of some goods or services and usually become payable when they are produced, delivered, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed by their producer. The tax may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service, or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. For example, sales taxes, excise taxes, import duties, export duties, etc.

Other Taxes on Production

Other taxes on production consist of all taxes except taxes on products that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production such as taxes payable on land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process or certain activities or transactions. Examples of other taxes on production are taxes payable by enterprises for business licenses, payroll taxes, stamp duties, etc.

Subsidies on Products

A subsidy payable per unit of a good or service. The subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service, or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit of the goods or services. A subsidy on products usually becomes payable when the good or service is produced, sold or imported, but it may be also payable in other circumstances such as when a good is transferred, leased, delivered or used for own consumption or own capital formation. The subsidy may be designed to influence resident enterprises' levels of production or the prices at which their outputs are sold.

Other Subsidies on Production

Consists of subsidies except subsidies on products that resident enterprises may receive as a consequence of engaging in production such as subsidies on payroll or workforce. The subsidy may be designed to influence the remuneration of the institutional units engaged in production.

4. METHOD OF ESTIMATION

The compilation of compensation of employees is based on census, surveys and administrative data obtained from various agencies. Taxes and subsidies are distributed by commodity using the structure of Supply and Use Tables 2015. Theoretically, the estimated GDP for three approaches should arrive at the same value. However, in practice, the estimated value by three approaches will not be equal as an imputation of different data sources. These differences are known as "Statistical Discrepancy" in National Accounts System. For GDP by Income Approach, statistical discrepancy is included in Gross Operating Surplus.

5. SCOPE AND COVERAGE

GDP by Income Approach is compiled by kind of economic activity based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0 which is aligned with the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4.

6. PUBLICATION AND DATA REVISION

This publication presents the revision of the GDP by Income Approach for the year 2022 and 2023. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2024, estimation was based on the quarterly data sources.

7. DATA SOURCES

Compilation of GDP by Income Approach was based on the following data sources:

Primary Data Sources	Administrative Data Sources
• Supply and Use Tables 2015 • Economic Census • Annual Economic Survey • Labour Force Survey • Salaries & Wages Survey • Monthly Manufacturing Survey • Quarterly Construction Survey • Wholesale & Retails Trade Census • Monthly Survey of Wholesale & Retail Trade • Quarterly Survey of Services	• Ministry of Finance Malaysia • Accountant General's Department of Malaysia • Financial Statements of the Federal Government, State Government, Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies • Royal Malaysian Customs Department • Employees Provident Fund (EPF) • Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM) • Social Security Organisation (SOC SO) • Monthly Rubber Statistics Malaysia • Malaysian Rubber Board • Malaysian Palm Oil Board • Department of Veterinary Services • Department of Agriculture • Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security • Ministry of Plantation and Commodities • Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board • National Kenaf and Tobacco Board • Malaysian Pepper Board • Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia • Sabah Forestry Department • Forest Department Sarawak • Department of Fisheries Malaysia • Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics • Central Bank of Malaysia • Retirement Fund Incorporated • Annual Report of Companies

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