



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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

2015 - 2025

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung **dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

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

*The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.*

***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>.*

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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 2025 pada harga semasa. 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, pengkelasan 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.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2026

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Income Approach presents the statistics for the years 2015 to 2025 at current prices. 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.

SITI ASIAH AHMAD

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2026

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.

Kata Pengantar <i>Preface</i>	i
Singkatan/ Simbol/ Nota <i>Abbreviation/ Symbols/ Note</i>	iii
Ringkasan Penemuan <i>Summary of Findings</i>	1
Jadual Statistik <i>Statistical Tables</i>	
1A Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>Income Components of GDP at Current Prices - RM Million</i>	14
1B Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan <i>Income Components of GDP at Current Prices</i> <i>- Annual Percentage Change</i>	14
1C Komponen Pendapatan bagi KDNK pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK <i>Income Components of GDP at Current Prices</i> <i>- Percentage Share to GDP</i>	14
2A KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million</i>	15
2B Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> <i>- RM Million</i>	15
2C Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan <i>Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> <i>- Annual Percentage Change</i>	16
2D Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor <i>Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> <i>- Percentage Share to Value Added by Sector</i>	16
2E Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK <i>Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> <i>- Percentage Share to GDP</i>	17

2F	Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan <i>Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - Percentage Share to Income Components	17
3A	Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - RM Million	18
3B	Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan <i>Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - Annual Percentage Change	19
3C	Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Pampasan Pekerja <i>Compensation of Employees by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - Percentage Share to Compensation of Employees	20
4A	Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - RM Million	21
4B	Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan <i>Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - Annual Percentage Change	22
4C	Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Lebihan Kendalian Kasar <i>Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices</i> - Percentage Share to Gross Operating Surplus	23
	Nota Teknikal <i>Technical Notes</i>	25

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KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2025

KDNK Pada
Harga Semasa
RM2,025.4bil
4.8% (5.9%)
Y-o-Y



LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

62.0% (63.6%)
kepada KDNK

2.1% (4.9%)
Y-o-Y



PAMPASAN PEKERJA

33.9% (33.6%)
kepada KDNK

5.8% (6.1%)
Y-o-Y



CUKAI TOLAK SUBSIDI

4.1% (2.8%)
kepada KDNK

53.7% (32.4%)
Y-o-Y

PRESTASI SEKTORAL

PAMPASAN PEKERJA

LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

PERTANIAN



16.0%

6.5% (11.3%)
Y-o-Y

81.8%

5.0% (10.3%)
Y-o-Y

PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUIARIAN



11.3%

3.2% (14.1%)
Y-o-Y

84.8%

-11.0% (-2.2%)
Y-o-Y

PEMBUATAN



33.4%

2.5% (2.2%)
Y-o-Y

63.3%

-0.5% (3.4%)
Y-o-Y

PEMBINAAN



75.2%

11.4% (18.1%)
Y-o-Y

24.8%

2.1% (16.2%)
Y-o-Y

PERKHIDMATAN



37.1%

6.2% (5.4%)
Y-o-Y

60.1%

5.2% (5.7%)
Y-o-Y

Nota: () data tahun 2024

bil Bilion

Y-o-Y Perubahan peratusan tahunan

Sumbangan kepada Nilai ditambah



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BANI 26
BANCI EKONOMI 2026
DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA
MADANI
kemampanan

ODIN
OPEN DATA INVENTORY
MALAYSIA
KEMPAT PERTAMA
DI DUNIA

20 Oktober

2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) INCOME APPROACH 2025

GDP at
Current Prices
RM2,025.4bil
4.8% (5.9%)
Y-o-Y



GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

62.0% (63.6%)
to GDP

2.1% (4.9%)
Y-o-Y



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

33.9% (33.6%)
to GDP

5.8% (6.1%)
Y-o-Y



TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES

4.1% (2.8%)
to GDP

53.7% (32.4%)
Y-o-Y

SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

AGRICULTURE



16.0%

6.5% (11.3%)
Y-o-Y

81.8%

5.0% (10.3%)
Y-o-Y

MINING & QUARRYING



11.3%

3.2% (14.1%)
Y-o-Y

84.8%

-11.0% (-2.2%)
Y-o-Y

MANUFACTURING



33.4%

2.5% (2.2%)
Y-o-Y

63.3%

-0.5% (3.4%)
Y-o-Y

CONSTRUCTION



75.2%

11.4% (18.1%)
Y-o-Y

24.8%

2.1% (16.2%)
Y-o-Y

SERVICES



37.1%

6.2% (5.4%)
Y-o-Y

60.1%

5.2% (5.7%)
Y-o-Y

Notes: () 2024 data

bil Billion

Y-o-Y Annual percentage change

Contribution to Value added



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PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2025

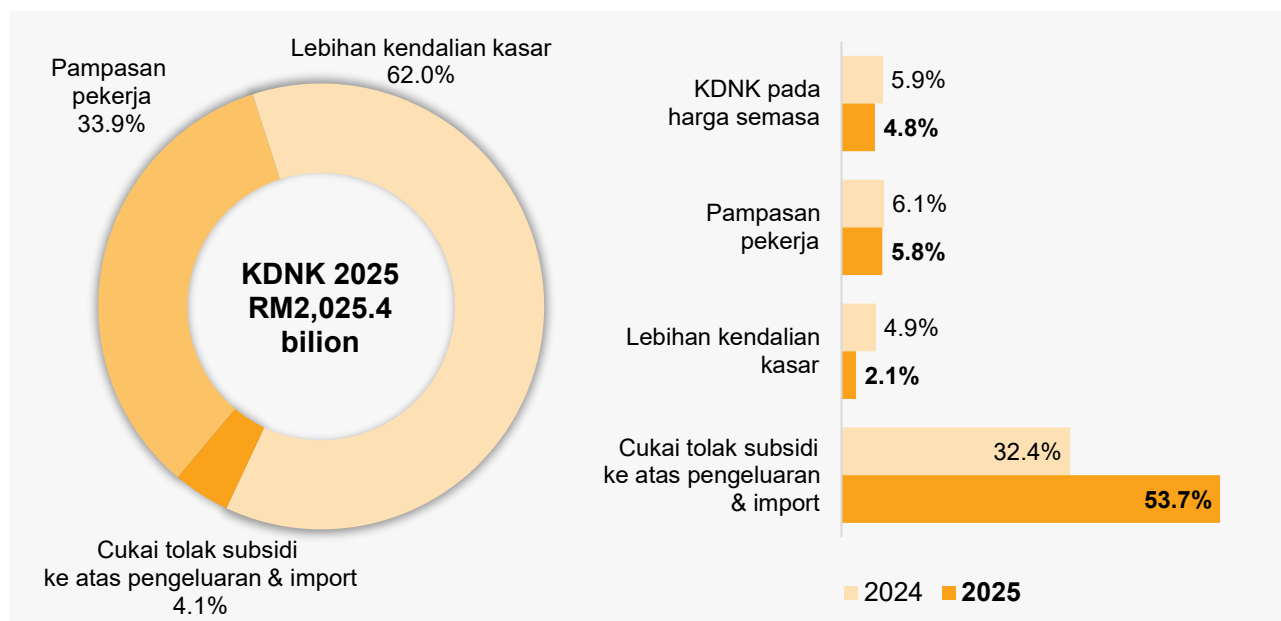
Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia pada harga semasa berjumlah RM2,025.4 bilion pada tahun 2025, meningkat 4.8 peratus (2024: 5.9%), dipacu oleh semua sektor ekonomi, dengan sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian terus merekodkan penurunan pada tahun 2025.

Seiring dengan perkembangan ekonomi, Pampasan Pekerja (PP) meningkat 5.8 peratus (2024: 6.1%) dengan merekodkan nilai keseluruhan RM686.9 bilion (2024: RM649.3 bilion). Sehubungan itu, sumbangan PP meningkat daripada 33.6 peratus pada tahun 2024 kepada 33.9 peratus pada tahun 2025. Di samping itu, Lebihan Kendalian Kasar (LKK) terus mendominasi komponen pendapatan KDNK dengan sumbangan sebanyak 62.0 peratus, walaupun lebih rendah berbanding 63.6 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan LKK menyederhana kepada 2.1 peratus daripada 4.9 peratus pada tahun 2024, sejajar dengan prestasi yang lebih perlahan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pertanian dan Pembinaan. Dari segi nilai, LKK berjumlah RM1,255.1 bilion pada tahun 2025 berbanding RM1,229.6 bilion yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya.

Sementara itu, Cukai bersih menyumbang 4.1 peratus kepada ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2025, lebih tinggi berbanding 2.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Cukai bersih berkembang dengan ketara 53.7 peratus (2024: 32.4%), didorong oleh prestasi yang kekal positif dalam Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import yang meningkat 12.9 peratus (2024: 13.4%). Walau bagaimanapun, Subsidi terus mengalami penguncupan 36.5 peratus (2024: -3.4%), berikutan penyusutan subsidi ke atas petroleum dan diesel. Seiring dengan itu, nilai Cukai bersih meningkat kepada RM83.5 bilion daripada RM54.3 bilion pada tahun 2024 (**Carta 1**).

Carta 1

Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan

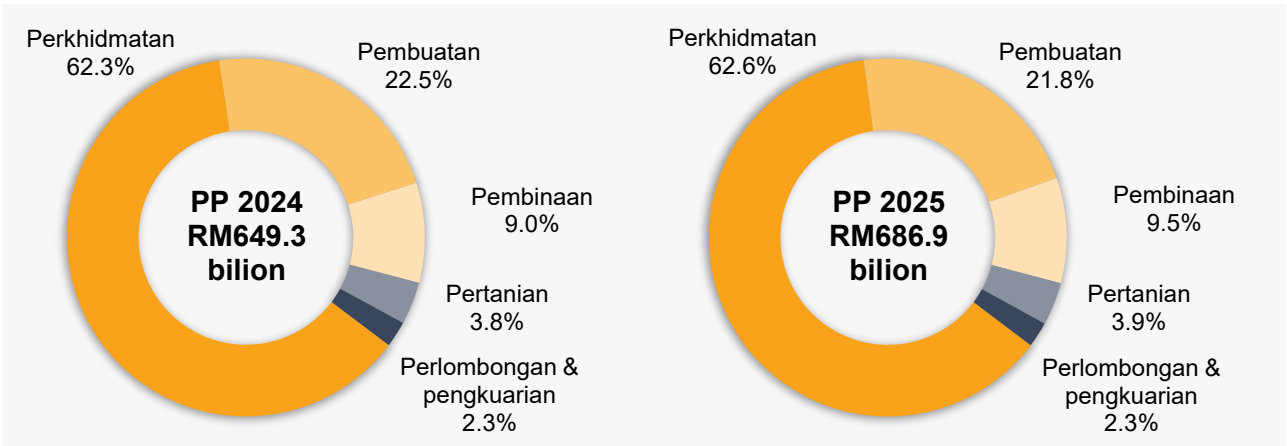


PAMPASAN PEKERJA 2025

Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Komponen PP merupakan saraan yang dibayar kepada pekerja sebagai ganjaran terhadap perkhidmatan buruh yang diberikan dalam aktiviti pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan. Sektor Perkhidmatan terus menjadi penyumbang terbesar kepada keseluruhan PP Malaysia dengan sumbangan sebanyak 62.6 peratus, meningkat daripada 62.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor Pembuatan kekal sebagai penyumbang kedua terbesar dengan sumbangan 21.8 peratus (2024: 22.5%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembinaan yang menyumbang 9.5 peratus (2024: 9.0%). Sementara itu, sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang masing-masing membentuk 3.9 peratus (2024: 3.8%) dan 2.3 peratus (2024: 2.3%), seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Carta 2**.

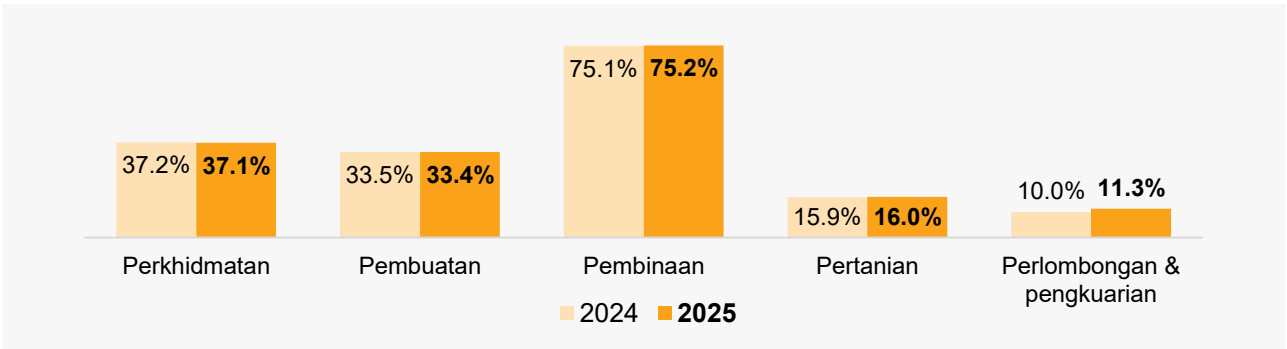
Carta 2 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja



Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

PP menyumbang sebanyak 33.9 peratus kepada keseluruhan ekonomi pada tahun 2025, meningkat berbanding 33.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Mengikut sektor ekonomi, sumbangan PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan berjumlah 37.1 peratus daripada keseluruhan nilai ditambah sektor tersebut, sedikit rendah berbanding 37.2 peratus pada tahun 2024. Sektor Pembuatan turut merekodkan penurunan kecil kepada 33.4 peratus daripada 33.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, sumbangan PP dalam sektor Pembinaan meningkat kepada 75.2 peratus berbanding 75.1 peratus pada tahun 2024. PP dalam sektor Pertanian mencatatkan sumbangan sebanyak 16.0 peratus (2024: 15.9%), manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merekodkan 11.3 peratus daripada 10.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, seperti yang dipaparkan di **Carta 3**.

Carta 3 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Nilai Ditambah



Prestasi Sektoral

PP mencatatkan pertumbuhan 5.8 peratus pada tahun 2025, lebih perlahan berbanding 6.1 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini sebahagian besarnya disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan.

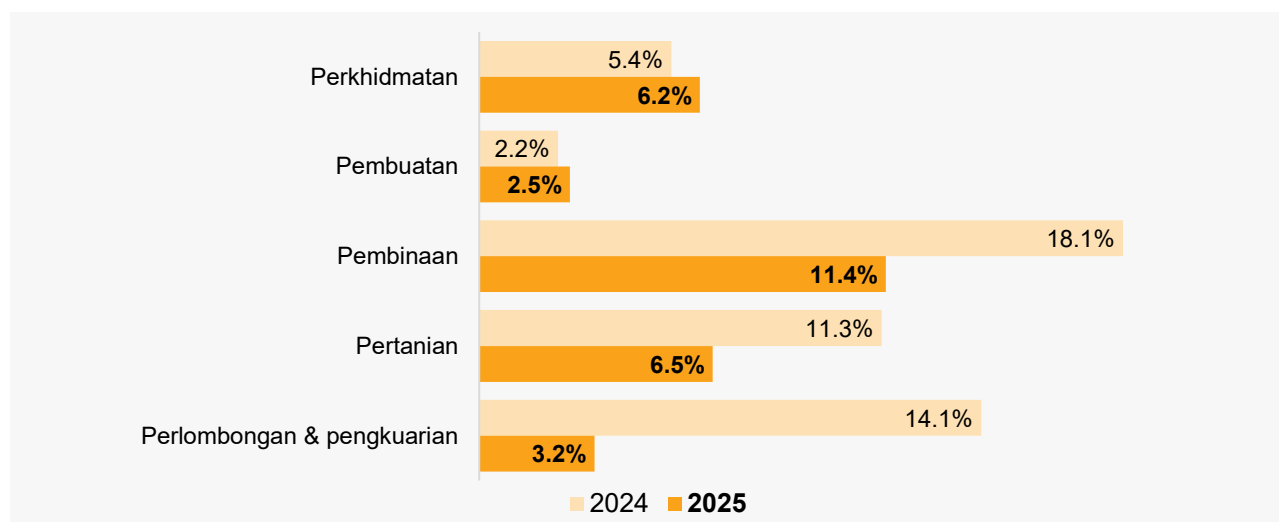
Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan PP yang lebih baik iaitu 6.2 peratus berbanding 5.4 peratus pada tahun 2024, dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang berkembang 6.8 peratus (2024: 5.5%). Pertumbuhan turut disokong oleh subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan serta maklumat & komunikasi yang meningkat kepada 6.6 peratus daripada 6.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan menyederhana kepada 4.0 peratus daripada 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024.

PP sektor Pembuatan meningkat kepada 2.5 peratus berbanding 2.2 peratus pada tahun 2024, disokong terutamanya oleh Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka yang berkembang 5.2 peratus (2024: 7.1%), diikuti oleh Makanan, minuman; dan tembakau serta Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang masing-masing berkembang 5.5 peratus (2024: 6.1%) dan 1.2 peratus (2024: -0.1%). Sementara itu, PP dalam sektor Pembinaan kekal dengan pertumbuhan dua digit 11.4 peratus selepas mencatatkan 18.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Sektor Pertanian bertumbuh 6.5 peratus berbanding peningkatan kukuh 11.3 peratus pada tahun 2024. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain yang bertumbuh 6.9 peratus (2024: 12.5%), manakala subsektor Perikanan pulih kepada 2.5 peratus selepas penyusutan 0.9 pada tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, subsektor Perhutanan dan pembalakan merosot 7.9 peratus (2024: -16.0%) sepanjang tempoh yang sama. PP dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian bertumbuh 3.2 peratus selepas merekodkan pertumbuhan kukuh 14.1 peratus pada tahun 2024 (**Carta 4**).

Carta 4

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja

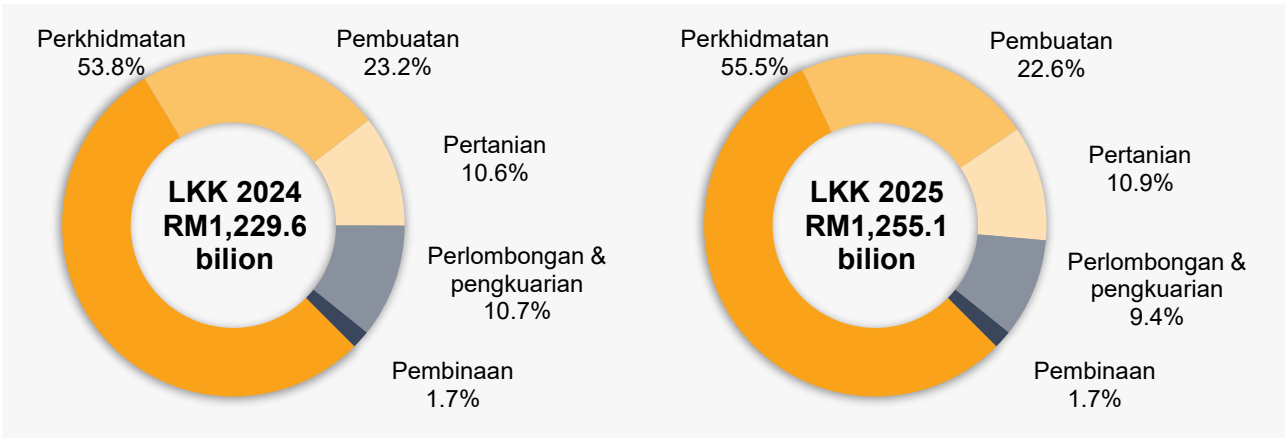


LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR 2025

Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar LKK pada tahun 2025, dengan sumbangan 55.5 peratus (2024: 53.8%). Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 22.6 peratus (2024: 23.2%) dan sektor Pertanian pada 10.9 peratus (2024: 10.6%). Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menyumbang 9.4 peratus (2024: 10.7%) daripada jumlah LKK, manakala sektor Pembinaan merekodkan sumbangan paling kecil iaitu 1.7 peratus, kekal tidak berubah berbanding tahun sebelumnya, seperti yang dipaparkan di **Carta 5**.

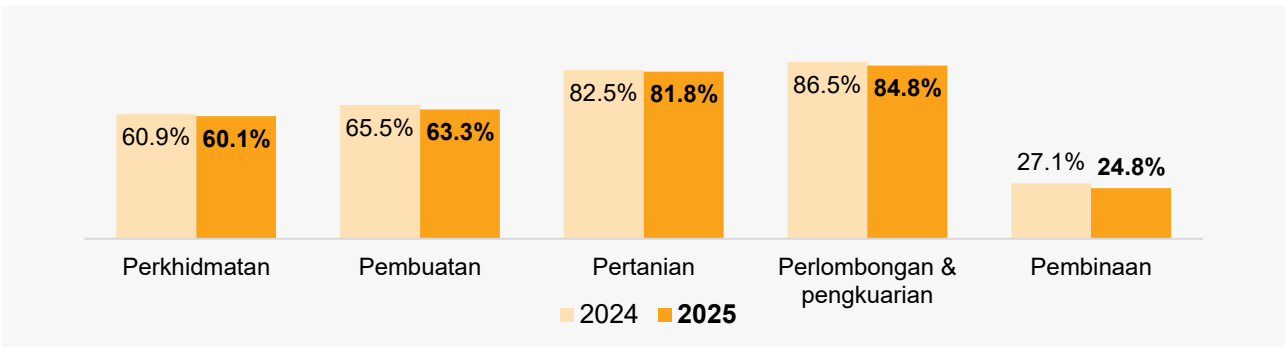
Carta 5 Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar



Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

Sumbangan LKK kepada KDNK Malaysia sebanyak 62.0 peratus berbanding 63.6 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2024. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan sumbangan LKK kepada nilai ditambah sebanyak 60.1 peratus (2024: 60.9%), manakala LKK sektor Pembuatan merangkumi 63.3 peratus (2024: 65.5%). Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing membentuk sumbangan terbesar kepada nilai ditambah iaitu 81.8 peratus (2024: 82.5%) dan 84.8 peratus (2024: 86.5%). Sektor Pembinaan merekodkan sumbangan terendah iaitu 24.8 peratus (2024: 27.1%), seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 6**.

Carta 6 Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Nilai Ditambah



Prestasi Sektoral

LKK Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan sederhana 2.1 peratus pada tahun 2025 (2024: 4.9%), disokong oleh prestasi positif dalam kebanyakan sektor, kecuali sektor Pembuatan dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang mencatatkan penyusutan.

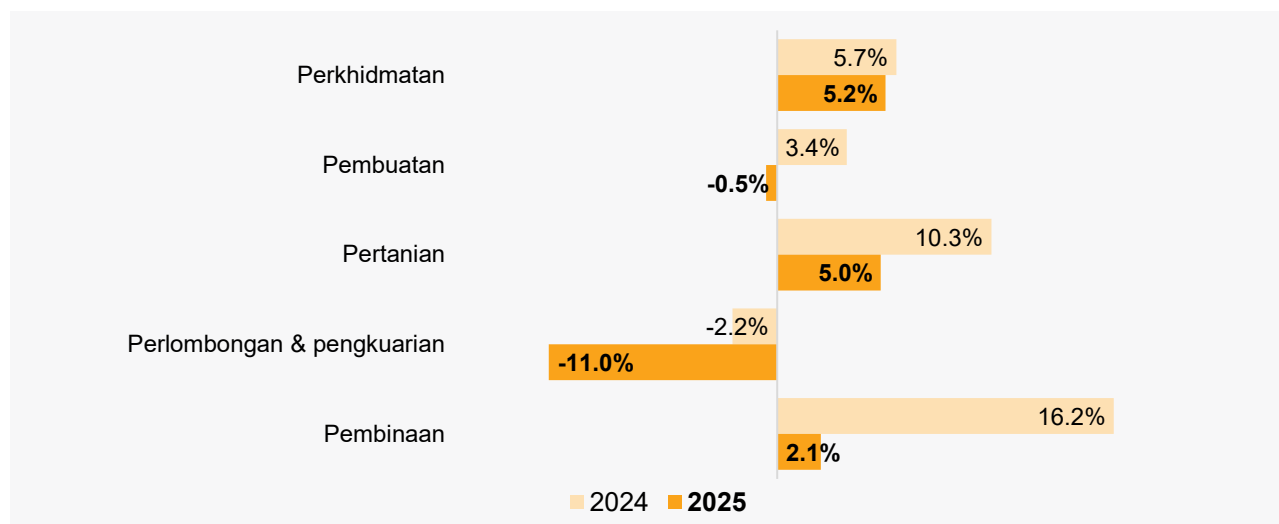
LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 5.2 peratus (2024: 5.7%), dipacu terutamanya oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang bertumbuh 5.6 peratus (2024: 5.6%). Selain itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi meningkat 6.0 peratus (2024: 4.0%), diikuti subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan yang meningkat 4.1 peratus (2024: 7.7%).

Sebaliknya, LKK sektor Pembuatan menyusut 0.5 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan 3.4 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2024, disebabkan prestasi yang lemah dalam kebanyakan subsektor kecuali subsektor Makanan, minuman dan tembakau; serta Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal. Subsektor Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik menyusut 11.3 peratus (2024: -4.2%), manakala subsektor Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan; serta Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka masing-masing mencatatkan penyusutan 5.6 peratus (2024: 1.9%) dan 1.8 peratus (2024: 8.6%).

Sektor Pertanian terus bertumbuh 5.0 peratus selepas pemulihan kukuh 10.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disokong oleh subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain; serta Perikanan. Sementara itu, tren penurunan dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian berterusan pada tahun 2025, merekodkan penyusutan 11.0 peratus (2024: -2.2%). Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan menyederhana kepada 2.1 peratus, selepas mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh 16.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 7**).

Carta 7

Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Lebih Kendalian Kasar



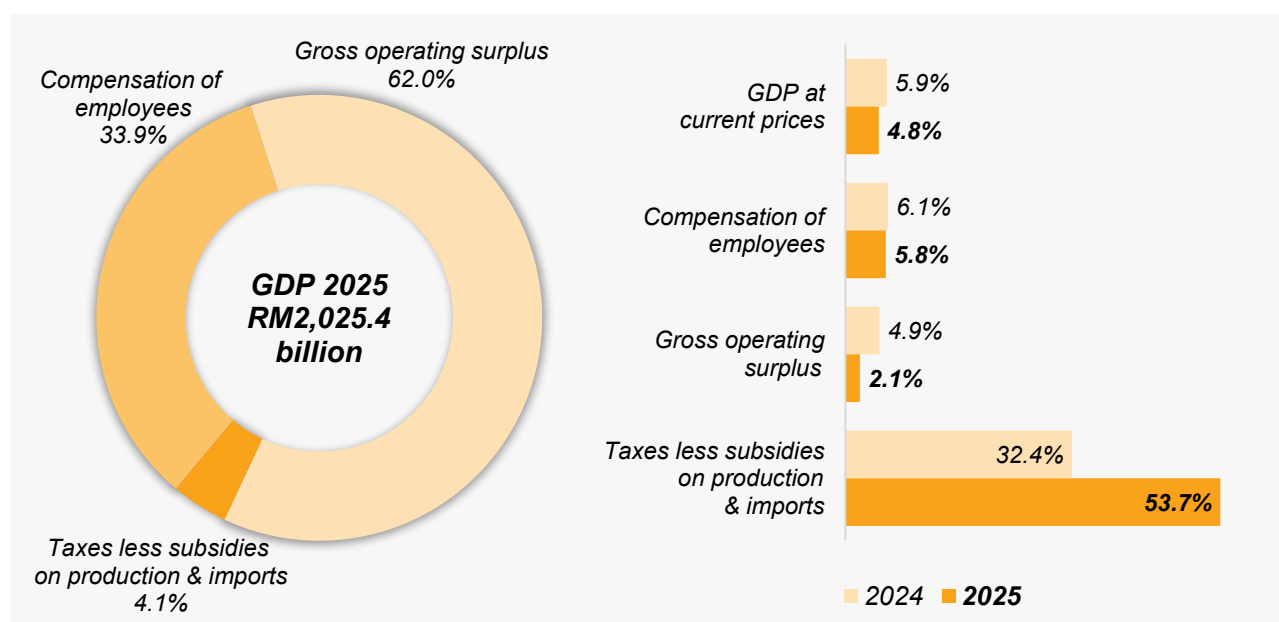
OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2025

Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices amounted to RM2,025.4 billion in 2025, increased by 4.8 per cent (2024: 5.9%), driven by growth across in all economic sectors, with the Services and Manufacturing sectors remained the main contributors. However, the Mining & quarrying sector continued to record a decline in 2025.

As the economy expanded, Compensation of Employees (CE) increased by 5.8 per cent (2024: 6.1%) to record a total value of RM686.9 billion (2024: RM649.3 billion). Thus, the share of CE increased from 33.6 per cent in 2024 to 33.9 per cent in 2025. In the meantime, Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) continued to dominate the income components of GDP, with a contribution of 62.0 per cent, although lower than 63.6 per cent recorded in the previous year. The growth of GOS moderated to 2.1 per cent from 4.9 per cent in 2024, due to the slower performance in the Services, Agriculture and Construction sectors. In terms of value, GOS amounted to RM1,255.1 billion in 2025 as compared to RM1,229.6 billion recorded in the previous year.

Meanwhile, Net taxes contributed 4.1 per cent to Malaysia's economy in 2025, higher than 2.8 per cent in the previous year. Net taxes grew substantially by 53.7 per cent (2024: 32.4%), driven by the continued positive growth in Taxes on production and imports, which increased by 12.9 per cent (2024: 13.4%). However, Subsidies continued to record a contraction of 36.5 per cent (2024: -3.4%), following the decline in petroleum and diesel subsidies. Accordingly, the value of Net taxes increased to RM83.5 billion from RM54.3 billion in 2024 (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components

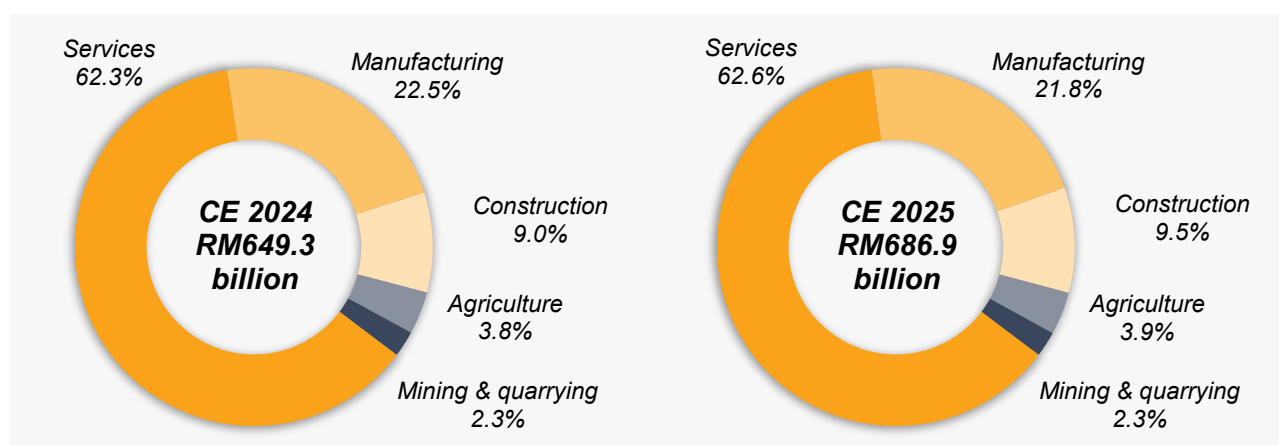


COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2025

Share to Income Component

The CE component refers to the remuneration paid to employees as compensation for the labour services provided in the production of goods and services. The Services sector remained the largest contributor to Malaysia's overall CE, accounting for 62.6 per cent, increased from 62.3 per cent in the previous year. The Manufacturing sector remained the second-largest contributor, with a share of 21.8 per cent (2024: 22.5%), followed by the Construction sector contributed 9.5 per cent (2024: 9.0%). Meanwhile, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors encompassing 3.9 per cent (2024: 3.8%) and 2.3 per cent (2024: 2.3%), respectively, as depicted in **Chart 2**.

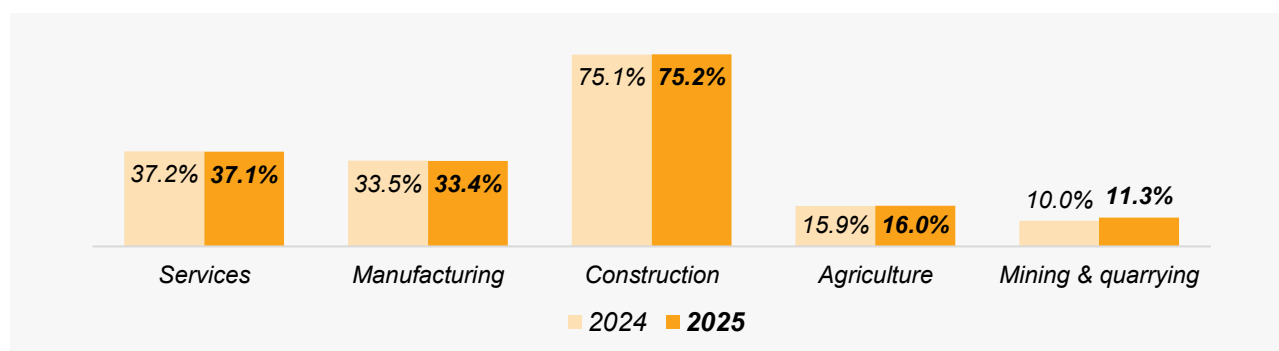
Chart 2 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees



Share to Value Added

CE contributed 33.9 per cent to the overall economy in 2025, an increase from 33.6 per cent in the previous year. By economic sector, the share of CE in the Services sector accounted for 37.1 per cent of the sector's total value added, slightly lower than 37.2 per cent in 2024. The Manufacturing sector also recorded a marginal decline to 33.4 per cent from 33.5 per cent in the previous year. In contrast, the contribution of CE in the Construction sector increased to 75.2 per cent as compared to 75.1 per cent in 2024. CE in the Agriculture sector recorded a contribution of 16.0 per cent (2024: 15.9%), while the Mining & quarrying sector registered 11.3 per cent from 10.0 per cent in the previous year, as presented in **Chart 3**.

Chart 3 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees to Value Added



Sectoral Performance

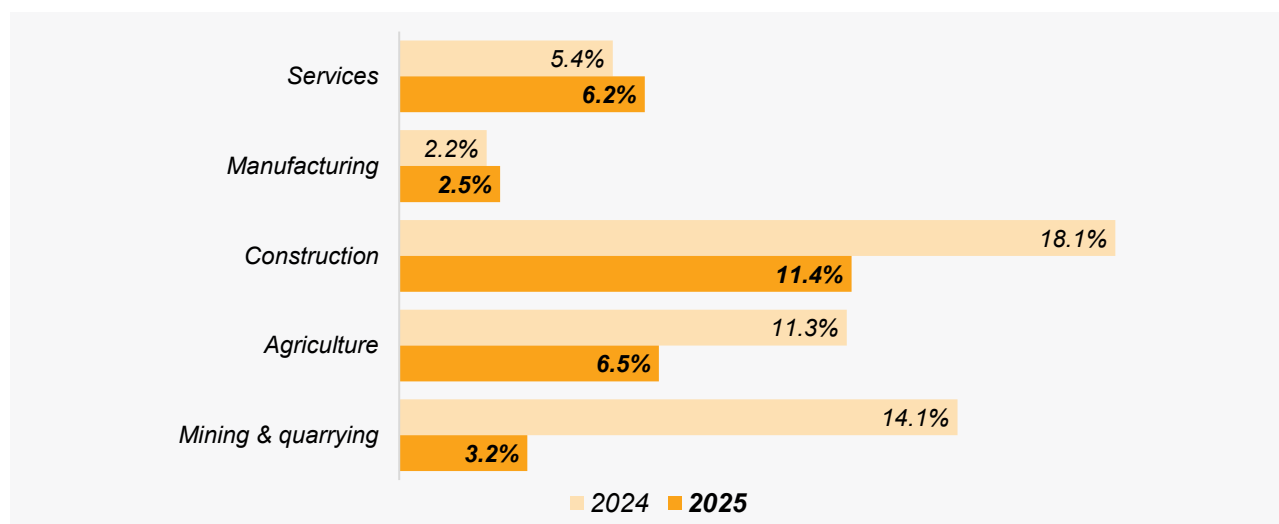
CE posted a growth of 5.8 per cent in 2025, slower than 6.1 per cent recorded in the previous year. The performance was largely supported by the Services and Construction sectors.

The Services sector registered a better growth of CE with 6.2 per cent as compared to 5.4 per cent in 2024, led by the improvement in the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector, which expanded by 6.8 per cent (2024: 5.5%). The growth was also supported by the Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector, which increased to 6.6 per cent from 6.4 per cent in the previous year. However, the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector moderated to 4.0 per cent from 5.1 per cent in 2024.

The Manufacturing sector's CE rose to 2.5 per cent as compared to 2.2 per cent in 2024, primarily supported by Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products, which expanded by 5.2 per cent (2024: 7.1%), followed by Food, beverages and tobacco; and Electrical, electronic and optical products, which grew by 5.5 per cent (2024: 6.1%) and 1.2 per cent (2024: -0.1%), respectively. Meanwhile, CE in the Construction sector remained double-digit growth of 11.4 per cent after registering 18.1 per cent in the previous year.

The Agriculture sector grew by 6.5 per cent as compared to a strong increase of 11.3 per cent in 2024. The growth was mainly driven by the Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture sub-sector, which increased by 6.9 per cent (2024: 12.5%), while Fishing sub-sector rebounded to 2.5 per cent after contraction of 0.9 per cent in the previous year. In contrast, the Forestry and logging sub-sectors dipped by 7.9 per cent (2024: -16.0%) during the same period. CE in the Mining & quarrying sector grew by 3.2 per cent after recording a strong growth of 14.1 per cent in 2024 (**Chart 4**).

Chart 4 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees

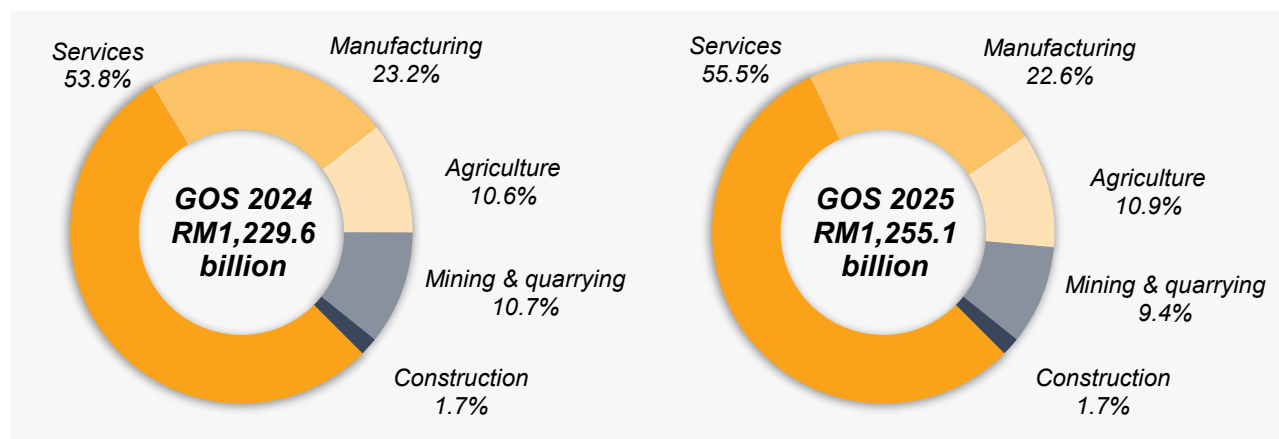


GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2025

Share to Income Component

The Services sector remained the largest contributor to GOS in 2025, accounting for 55.5 per cent (2024: 53.8%). This was followed by the Manufacturing sector, which contributed 22.6 per cent (2024: 23.2%) and the Agriculture sector at 10.9 per cent (2024: 10.6%). The Mining & quarrying sector accounted for 9.4 per cent (2024: 10.7%) of total GOS, while the Construction sector contributed the smallest share at 1.7 per cent, unchanged from the previous year as depicted in **Chart 5**.

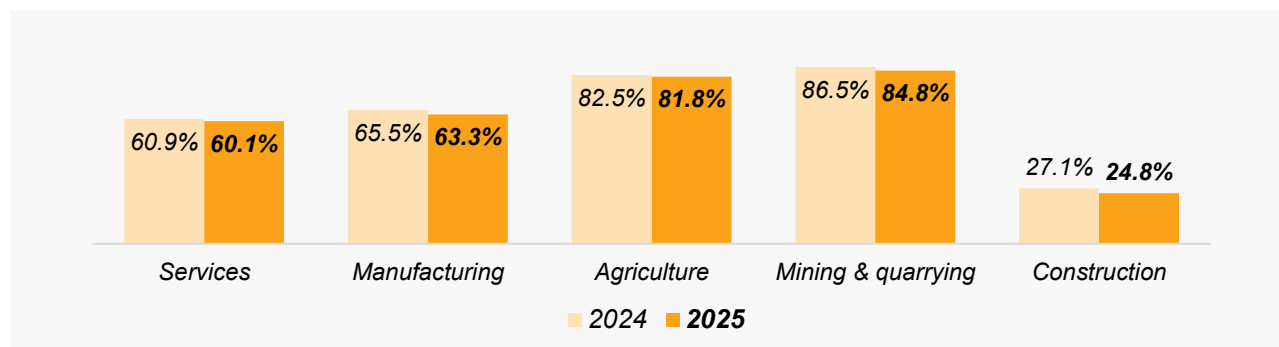
Chart 5 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus



Share to Value Added

The contribution of GOS to Malaysia's GDP stood at 62.0 per cent as compared to 63.6 per cent recorded in 2024. The Services sector recorded a contribution of GOS to value added of 60.1 per cent (2024: 60.9%), while GOS of the Manufacturing sector comprised of 63.3 per cent (2024: 65.5%). Meanwhile, GOS in the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors formed the largest share to value added at 81.8 per cent (2024: 82.5%) and 84.8 per cent (2024: 86.5%), respectively. The Construction sector recorded the lowest contribution at 24.8 per cent (2024: 27.1%), as illustrated in **Chart 6**.

Chart 6 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus to Value Added



Sectoral Performance

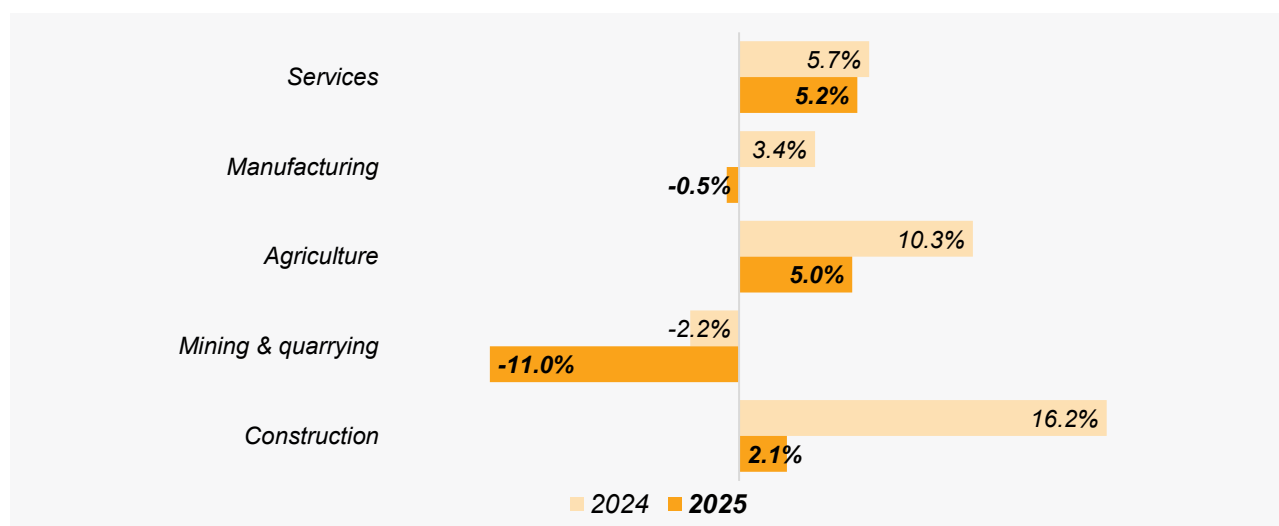
Malaysia's GOS recorded a moderate growth of 2.1 per cent in 2025 (2024: 4.9%), supported by positive performance across most sectors, except for the Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying sectors, which recorded contractions.

GOS in the Services sector posting growth of 5.2 per cent (2024: 5.7%), primarily driven by the Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector, which grew by 5.6 per cent (2024: 5.6%). Moreover, the Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector rose 6.0 per cent (2024: 4.0%), followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector which increased by 4.1 per cent (2024: 7.7%).

In contrast, GOS in the Manufacturing sector contracted by 0.5 per cent as compared to 3.4 per cent growth recorded in 2024, due to weaker performance across most sub-sectors except for the Food, beverages and tobacco; and Electrical, electronic and optical products sub-sectors. The GOS of Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products sub-sector decreased by 11.3 per cent (2024: -4.2%), while Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing; and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products sub-sectors recorded a decline of 5.6 per cent (2024: 1.9%) and 1.8 per cent (2024: 8.6%), respectively.

The Agriculture sector continued to grow by 5.0 per cent after a strong rebound of 10.3 per cent in the previous year, supported by the Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture; and Fishing sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the downward trend in the Mining & quarrying sector continued in 2025, recording a contraction of 11.0 per cent (2024: -2.2%). In the meantime, GOS in the Construction sector moderated to 2.1 per cent, following a strong growth of 16.2 per cent in the previous year (**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 Income Components of GDP at Current Prices - RM Million

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^e	2025 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	612,060	649,271	686,851
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,198,003	1,172,263	1,229,637	1,255,072
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	41,003	54,302	83,456
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	87,330	99,054	111,866
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327	44,752	28,410
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	1,825,325	1,933,209	2,025,379

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^e	2025 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.8	6.1	5.8
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	4.9	2.1
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	219.7	32.4	53.7
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	4.9	13.4	12.9
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2	-3.4	-36.5
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.9	1.7	5.9	4.8

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^e	2025 ^p
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	33.9
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.2	63.6	62.0
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	2.8	4.1
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	5.5
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.4
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	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 Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^o	2025 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,834	148,152	160,856	141,859	157,431	166,704
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	124,355	176,249	154,101	152,705	138,681
Pembuatan Manufacturing	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,360	361,826	418,898	419,963	434,851	447,113
Pembinaan Construction	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,654	60,824	65,895	78,096	86,897
Perkhidmatan Services	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,713	841,692	959,254	1,023,020	1,087,104	1,159,236
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023	18,812	20,487	23,021	26,748
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	1,825,325	1,933,209	2,025,379

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 Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^o	2025 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	612,060	649,271	686,851
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	22,262	22,425	24,957	26,592
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,228	13,357	15,237	15,729
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	138,054	142,686	145,837	149,550
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,955	49,656	58,622	65,309
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	365,568	383,935	404,618	429,672
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,198,003	1,172,263	1,229,637	1,255,072
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	73,870	79,514	88,400	82,032	82,840	90,452	124,345	137,356	117,745	129,900	136,388
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,238	158,398	134,996	132,088	117,557
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	157,356	160,681	178,861	190,180	193,138	183,572	226,277	290,631	275,433	284,663	283,122
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,613	18,191	21,143	21,588
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,004	625,897	661,843	696,416
3. 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	41,003	54,302	83,456
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	87,330	99,054	111,866
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327	44,752	28,410
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	1,825,325	1,933,209	2,025,379

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 Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^o	2025 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.8	6.1	5.8
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	9.6	0.7	11.3	6.5
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.8	9.2	14.1	3.2
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.5	3.4	2.2	2.5
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	8.1	18.1	11.4
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	6.8	5.0	5.4	6.2
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	4.9	2.1
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	7.6	11.2	-7.2	1.0	9.2	37.5	10.5	-14.3	10.3	5.0
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	46.3	-14.8	-2.2	-11.0
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	28.4	-5.2	3.4	-0.5
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.2	-2.3	16.2	2.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
3. 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	219.7	32.4	53.7
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	4.9	13.4	12.9
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2	-3.4	-36.5
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.9	1.7	5.9	4.8

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

Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Value Added by Sector											
	(%)										
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 ^a	2025 ^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	33.9
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	17.8	13.7	13.8	15.8	15.9	16.0
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.9	8.9	6.9	8.7	10.0	11.3
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	35.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.6	35.2	33.0	34.0	33.5	33.4
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	72.5	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	77.2	76.4	75.6	75.4	75.1	75.2
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.7	38.1	37.5	37.2	37.1
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.2	63.6	62.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	75.7	75.2	74.9	75.4	75.6	78.1	83.9	85.4	83.0	82.5	81.8
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	90.5	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	87.4	87.0	89.9	87.6	86.5	84.8
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	60.0	59.0	59.7	61.0	59.6	58.2	62.5	69.4	65.6	65.5	63.3
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	24.3	22.6	23.1	24.8	27.0	23.9	25.3	30.6	27.6	27.1	24.8
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.9	61.8	61.2	60.9	60.1
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	2.8	4.1

Jadual 2E Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK
Table 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	2024 ^o	2025 ^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	33.9
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
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	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	7.4
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	23.7	22.1	20.4	21.0	20.9	21.2
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	66.7	64.2	63.6	62.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	6.3	6.4	6.4	5.7	5.5	6.4	8.0	7.7	6.5	6.7	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	6.8	5.8
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	13.4	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.9	14.6	16.2	15.1	14.7	14.0
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	31.5	31.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.0	33.0	34.3	34.2	34.4
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	2.8	4.1
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	5.5
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.4
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	100.0

Jadual 2F Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan
Table 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	2024 ^o	2025 ^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	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	3.9
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	2.3	2.3
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.3	22.5	21.8
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.5
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.6	62.7	62.3	62.6
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	100.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	10.4	10.7	10.8	9.3	9.1	10.6	12.8	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.9
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	10.7	9.4
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.2	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.6	23.4	24.3	23.5	23.2	22.6
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.5	53.4	53.8	55.5
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	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	2024 ^a	2025 ^a
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	22,262	22,425	24,957	26,592
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	20,976	23,589	25,228
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	786	821	691	702	686	565	549	454	445	374	344
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	758	798	831	871	885	822	816	972	1,004	994	1,019
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	15,237	15,729
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	138,054	142,686	145,837	149,550
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	13,835	14,681	15,495
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	3,481
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	16,543	16,973	17,396
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	22,250	22,536	22,867
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	19,343	20,714	21,790
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	62,725	62,693	63,476
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	5,045
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,955	49,656	58,622	65,309
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	365,568	383,935	404,618	429,672
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	113,390	119,573	127,663
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	49,752	52,937	56,409
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	66,018	69,372	72,131
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	154,775	162,737	173,468
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	584,066	612,060	649,271	686,851

Jadual 3B Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table 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	2024 ^a	2025 ^b
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	9.6	0.7	11.3	6.5
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	0.7	12.5	6.9
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	4.5	-15.8	1.6	-2.3	-17.6	-2.9	-17.3	-1.9	-16.0	-7.9
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	5.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	-7.1	-0.8	19.1	3.3	-0.9	2.5
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.8	9.2	14.1	3.2
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.5	3.4	2.2	2.5
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	7.5	15.6	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.9	6.7	8.4	6.1	5.5
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	4.6
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	4.9	2.6	2.5
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	2.0	1.3	1.5
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	3.7	7.1	5.2
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	2.1	-0.1	1.2
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	2.7
4. Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	8.1	18.1	11.4
5. Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	6.8	5.0	5.4	6.2
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	4.6	5.5	6.8
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	7.6	6.4	6.6
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	4.0
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	4.6	5.1	6.6
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	7.5	4.8	6.1	5.8

Jadual 3C Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Pampasan Pekerja
Table 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	2024 ^a	2025 ^b
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.6	23.3	22.5	21.8
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3
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>	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.8	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.2
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1	9.0	9.5
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.6	62.7	62.3	62.6
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.7	18.4	18.6	18.4	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6
5.2 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.2
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.5
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	26.6	26.4	25.7	25.5	24.9	26.0	26.2	25.3	25.3	25.1	25.3
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **4A** Lebihan 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	2024 ^a	2025 ^a
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	73,870	79,514	88,400	82,032	82,840	90,452	124,345	137,356	117,745	129,900	136,388
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	54,687	59,555	69,319	62,282	63,568	73,849	106,799	117,742	97,941	111,402	118,348
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,524	7,955	6,650	6,691	6,300	5,263	5,832	6,684	6,589	5,404	4,895
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	11,658	12,004	12,431	13,059	12,972	11,340	11,715	12,930	13,216	13,094	13,145
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	134,996	132,088	117,557
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	157,356	160,681	178,861	190,180	193,138	183,572	226,277	290,631	275,433	284,663	283,122
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	21,019	20,529	23,952	23,912	24,104	26,836	31,848	38,837	39,099	41,630	46,817
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1,843	2,008	2,129	2,154	2,251	2,108	2,811	3,735	3,549	3,704	3,403
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	5,999	6,465	6,667	6,788	6,660	5,688	6,744	9,105	8,098	8,254	7,792
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	65,200	64,397	74,224	84,858	85,315	74,611	102,086	135,145	118,880	113,905	101,042
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>	15,950	16,632	17,430	18,460	18,785	13,989	15,980	22,796	23,273	25,265	24,808
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	30,502	33,087	34,293	34,499	36,590	41,489	46,941	58,098	58,768	67,739	75,417
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	16,844	17,563	20,165	19,508	19,433	18,850	19,866	22,915	23,767	24,167	23,843
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,613	18,191	21,143	21,588
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,004	625,897	661,843	696,416
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	147,562	155,892	172,289	191,688	206,784	186,278	192,891	247,562	268,250	283,190	299,131
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	68,544	74,795	82,184	91,160	96,060	94,549	100,207	119,141	124,017	128,964	136,648
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	80,661	84,002	90,245	98,847	103,136	98,428	102,566	114,878	114,962	123,770	128,871
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	74,354	78,018	82,860	88,725	95,072	98,784	100,379	111,423	118,667	125,919	131,766
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	1,172,263	1,229,637	1,255,072

Jadual **4B** Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
Table **4B** 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	2024 ^a	2025 ^b
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	7.6	11.2	-7.2	1.0	9.2	37.5	10.5	-14.3	10.3	5.0
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	8.9	16.4	-10.2	2.1	16.2	44.6	10.2	-16.8	13.7	6.2
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.7	-16.4	0.6	-5.8	-16.4	10.8	14.6	-1.4	-18.0	-9.4
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	3.0	3.6	5.0	-0.7	-12.6	3.3	10.4	2.2	-0.9	0.4
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	46.3	-14.8	-2.2	-11.0
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	28.4	-5.2	3.4	-0.5
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	-2.3	16.7	-0.2	0.8	11.3	18.7	21.9	0.7	6.5	12.5
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	9.0	6.1	1.1	4.5	-6.4	33.4	32.9	-5.0	4.4	-8.1
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	7.8	3.1	1.8	-1.9	-14.6	18.6	35.0	-11.1	1.9	-5.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	-1.2	15.3	14.3	0.5	-12.5	36.8	32.4	-12.0	-4.2	-11.3
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>	4.3	4.8	5.9	1.8	-25.5	14.2	42.7	2.1	8.6	-1.8
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	8.5	3.6	0.6	6.1	13.4	13.1	23.8	1.2	15.3	11.3
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	4.3	14.8	-3.3	-0.4	-3.0	5.4	15.3	3.7	1.7	-1.3
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.2	-2.3	16.2	2.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	5.6	10.5	11.3	7.9	-9.9	3.6	28.3	8.4	5.6	5.6
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	9.1	9.9	10.9	5.4	-1.6	6.0	18.9	4.1	4.0	6.0
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	4.1	7.4	9.5	4.3	-4.6	4.2	12.0	0.1	7.7	4.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.2	3.9	1.6	11.0	6.5	6.1	4.6
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.6	-2.1	4.9	2.1

Jadual **4C** Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
Table **4C** 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	2024 ^a	2025 ^b
1. Pertanian Agriculture	10.4	10.7	10.8	9.3	9.1	10.6	12.8	11.5	10.0	10.6	10.9
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	7.7	8.0	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.7	11.0	9.8	8.4	9.1	9.4
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
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	10.7	9.4
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.2	21.7	21.8	21.6	21.1	21.6	23.4	24.3	23.5	23.2	22.6
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	9.2	8.7	9.1	9.6	9.3	8.8	10.5	11.3	10.1	9.3	8.1
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.5	6.0
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
4. Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
5. Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.5	53.4	53.8	55.5
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.6	21.9	19.9	20.7	22.9	23.0	23.8
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.3	9.9	10.6	10.5	10.9
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	10.6	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.4	11.6	10.4	9.3	10.1	10.2	10.5
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	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 2025. 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 daripada 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:

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

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 diperolehi 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 2023 dan 2024. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/ survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2025, 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 Perlindungan 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 2025. 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 from production in the 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:

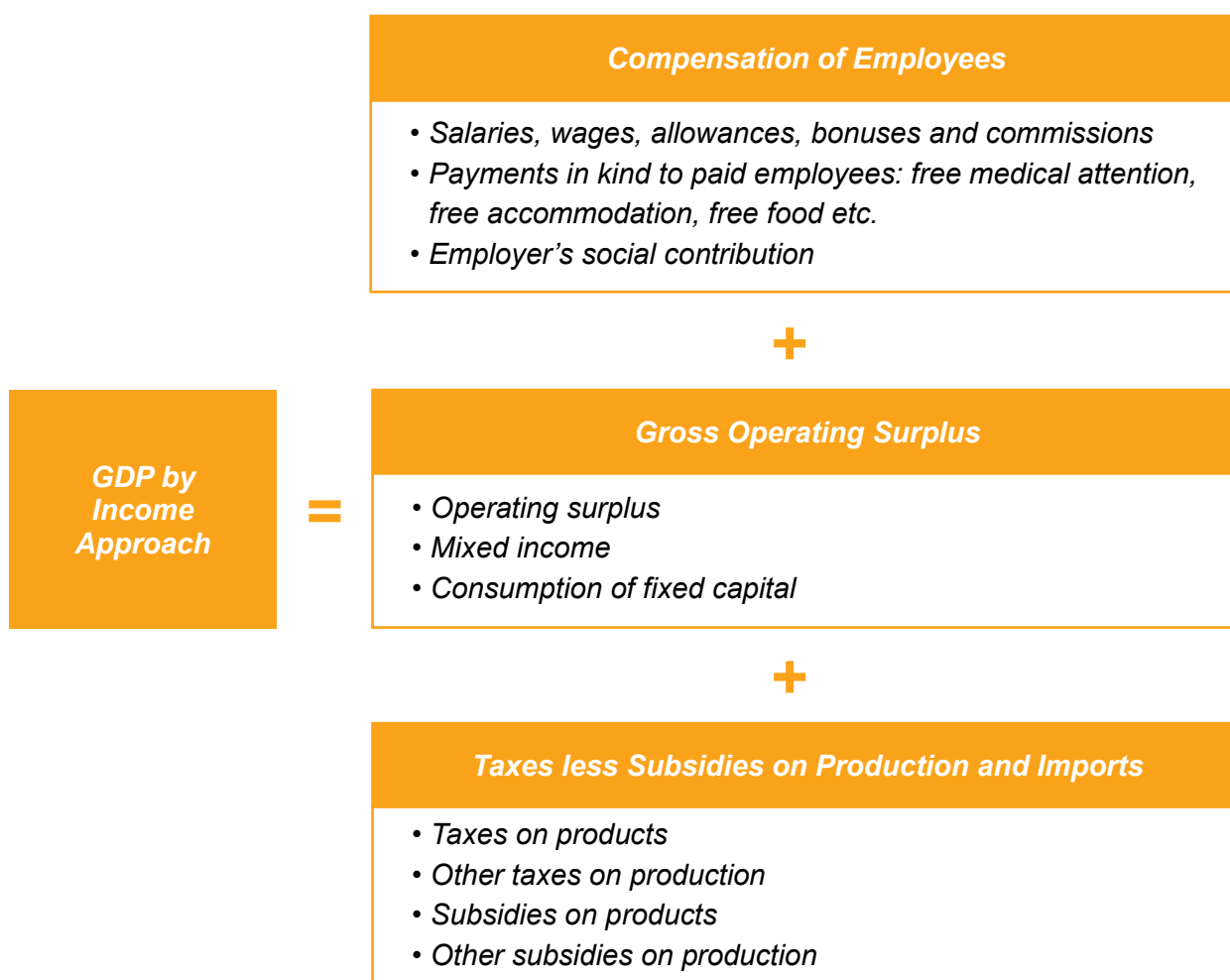
$$\text{GDP by Income Approach} = CE + GOS + (T - S)$$

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 2023 and 2024. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/ annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2025, 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 (SOCSO) • 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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