



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

AKAUN NEGARA
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR
KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH

2023

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian."

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan". DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

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 2023. 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 empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan sorotan utama ekonomi Malaysia mengikut komponen pendapatan, diikuti bahagian kedua, mengandungi ringkasan penemuan. Sementara itu, bahagian ketiga mengandungi jadual statistik terperinci, manakala bahagian berikutnya 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 (DOSM) 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 2024



The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Income Approach presents the statistics for the years 2015 to 2023. 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 four parts. The first part displays the main highlights for the Malaysia's economy by income components, followed by the second part, which contains a summary of findings. Meanwhile, the third part provides detailed statistical tables, while the following section 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 2024

SINGKATAN / SIMBOL ABBREVIATIONS / SYMBOLS

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 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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PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS



KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2023

KDNK pada Harga Semasa

RM1,822.9bil

↑ 1.6% | 2022: 15.8%

33.1% | 2022: 32.3%

Pampasan Pekerja

↑ 4.2% | 2022: 6.5%

64.8% | 2022: 67.1%

Lebih Kendalian Kasar

↓ -1.8% | 2022: 24.3%

2.1% | 2022: 0.6%

Cukai Tolak Subsidi

↑ 242.0% | 2022: -69.7%

Nota:

⊖ -Sumbangan kepada KDNK

↑ ↓ -Peratus pertumbuhan

bil -Bilion

Pampasan Pekerja dan Lebih Kendalian Kasar mengikut Sektor



Pampasan Pekerja

(sumbangan kepada Nilai ditambah)

↑ 0.7% | 2022: 4.0%

15.0%



Pertanian

↑ 9.2% | 2022: 11.2%

8.6%



Perombongan & pengkuarian

↑ 3.3% | 2022: 8.4%

33.9%



Pembuatan

↑ 6.8% | 2022: 8.1%

74.4%



Pembinaan

↑ 4.3% | 2022: 5.6%

37.0%



Perkhidmatan



Lebih Kendalian Kasar

(sumbangan kepada Nilai ditambah)

85.3%

↓ -13.2% | 2022: 11.8%

91.0%

↓ -12.1% | 2022: 49.2%

65.6%

↓ -5.6% | 2022: 29.0%

28.6%

↑ 1.3% | 2022: 32.3%

61.3%

↑ 5.3% | 2022: 19.6%

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

PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

1945-2024 DOSM
JABATAN PERANCANGAN MALAYSIA
STATISTIK NAADI KENDUPAN

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) INCOME APPROACH **2023**

GDP at Current Prices
RM1,822.9bil

↑% **1.6%** | 2022:
15.8%

📊 **33.1%** | 2022:
32.3%
Compensation of Employees

↑% **4.2%** | 2022:
6.5%

📊 **64.8%** | 2022:
67.1%
Gross Operating Surplus

↓% **-1.8%** | 2022:
24.3%

📊 **2.1%** | 2022:
0.6%
Taxes Less Subsidies

↑% **242.0%** | 2022:
-69.7%

Note:

- 📊 -Share to GDP
- ↑% ↓% -Percentage growth
- bil -Billion

Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus by Sector



Compensation of Employees

(share to Value added)

↑% **0.7%** | 2022:
4.0%

15.0%



Agriculture

↑% **9.2%** | 2022:
11.2%

8.6%



Mining &
Quarrying

↑% **3.3%** | 2022:
8.4%

33.9%



Manufacturing

↑% **6.8%** | 2022:
8.1%

74.4%



Construction

↑% **4.3%** | 2022:
5.6%

37.0%



Services



Gross Operating Surplus

(share to Value added)

📊 **85.3%** | 2022:
11.8%
↓% **-13.2%**

📊 **91.0%** | 2022:
49.2%
↓% **-12.1%**

📊 **65.6%** | 2022:
29.0%
↓% **-5.6%**

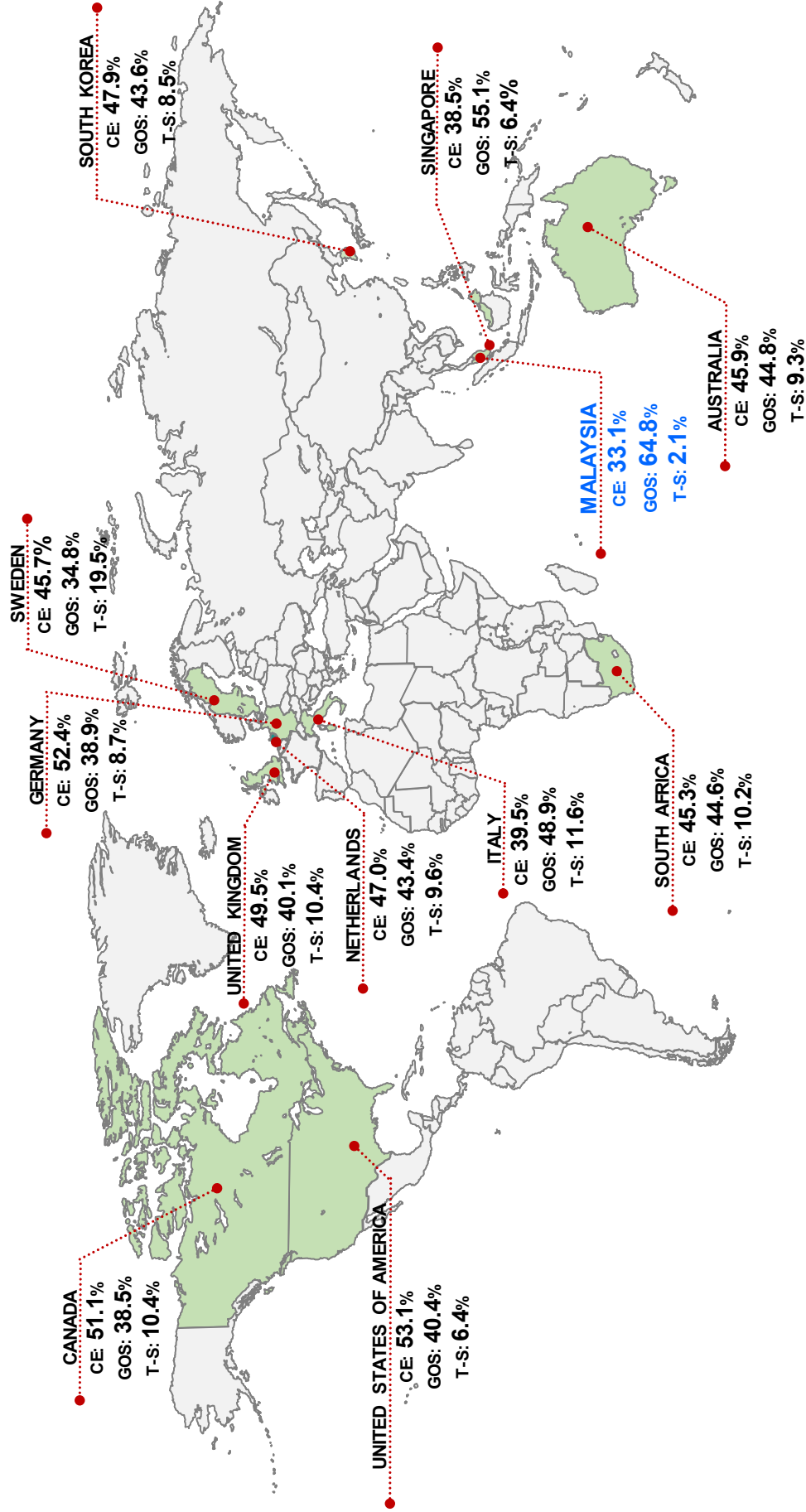
📊 **28.6%** | 2022:
32.3%
↑% **1.3%**

📊 **61.3%** | 2022:
19.6%
↑% **5.3%**

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

PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS

STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2023 STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2023



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).

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

PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS

STATISTIK KDKNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2020 - 2023 STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2020 - 2023

NEGARA / COUNTRY	PERATUS SUMBANGAN KEPADA KDKNK / PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP (%)												
	PP / CE			LKK / GOS			C-S / T-S						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Asia													
Malaysia	37.4	35.1	32.3	33.1	59.9	62.6	67.1	64.8	2.7	2.3	0.6	2.1	
Singapore	42.8	37.6	35.1	38.5	56.5	57.8	59.5	55.1	0.7	4.6	5.4	6.4	
South Korea	48.2	46.7	47.5	47.9	41.9	43.6	43.0	43.6	9.9	9.6	9.5	8.5	
Philippines	34.8	36.7	36.4	35.5	58.6	55.6	55.9	57.3	6.6	7.7	7.7	7.2	
Japan	52.7	52.2	52.3	n.a	38.8	39.3	39.6	n.a	8.5	8.6	8.2	n.a	
Thailand	32.4	31.6	31.3	n.a	58.4	59.5	60.5	n.a	9.2	8.9	8.3	n.a	
Taiwan	44.7	43.1	43.9	n.a	50.8	52.2	51.0	n.a	4.5	4.7	5.1	n.a	
Africa													
South Africa	48.4	46.0	45.2	45.3	42.1	44.1	44.7	44.6	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.2	
North America													
United States of America	54.6	53.2	52.2	53.1	41.4	41.8	41.3	40.4	4.1	5.0	6.5	6.4	
Canada	52.3	50.4	49.2	51.1	40.3	40.6	40.6	38.5	7.4	9.0	10.1	10.4	
Europe													
Italy	40.9	40.4	40.2	39.5	47.5	47.5	48.3	48.9	11.6	12.1	11.5	11.6	
Sweden	48.0	46.9	45.5	45.7	33.4	33.9	34.7	34.8	18.6	19.2	19.8	19.5	
United Kingdom	52.0	50.6	49.2	49.5	41.6	40.1	39.7	40.1	6.3	9.2	11.2	10.4	
Netherlands	50.6	48.2	47.1	47.0	41.2	43.0	43.3	43.4	8.2	8.9	9.5	9.6	
Germany	54.4	53.0	52.2	52.4	37.5	39.2	38.8	38.9	8.1	7.8	9.0	8.7	
Australia													
Australia	48.2	47.7	45.8	45.9	44.6	46.2	45.4	44.8	7.2	6.1	8.8	9.3	
New Zealand	43.2	44.0	44.2	n.a	44.9	46.6	45.7	n.a	11.9	9.4	10.2	n.a	

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

Nota / Notes:

- Angka menunjukkan peratus sumbangan komponen pendapatan kepada KDKNK. 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).

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



PENGENALAN

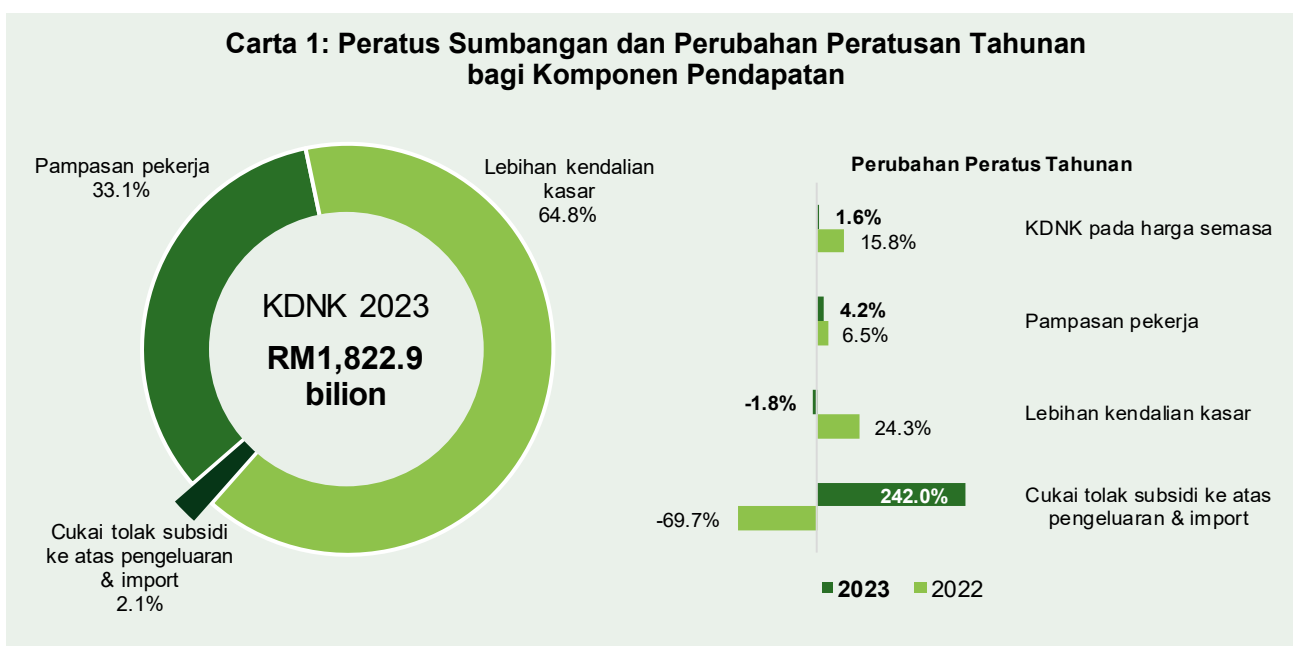
Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan memaparkan statistik bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2023. Komponen pendapatan terakru kepada pengeluaran dalam ekonomi, terdiri daripada Pampasan Pekerja (PP), Lebihan Kendalian Kasar (LKK) dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import (Cukai bersih). Statistik ini disediakan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi dan dinyatakan dalam harga semasa.

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2023

Ekonomi Malaysia pada harga semasa menyederhana kepada 1.6 peratus pada tahun 2023 selepas merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit 15.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembinaan dan Pembuatan, sementara sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian menurun pada tahun 2023.

Sumbangan PP kepada KDNK Malaysia adalah 33.1 peratus, berbanding 32.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP bertumbuh 4.2 peratus (2022: 6.5%) dengan jumlah RM603.3 billion (2022: RM578.7 bilion), dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. LKK kekal sebagai komponen pendapatan terbesar dengan sumbangan 64.8 peratus (2022: 67.1%). Walau bagaimanapun, LKK menyusut 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2023 daripada pertumbuhan 24.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, yang dipengaruhi oleh penurunan dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pertanian dan Pembuatan. Oleh itu, LKK mencatatkan nilai RM1,182.0 billion berbanding RM1,204.2 bilion pada tahun lalu.

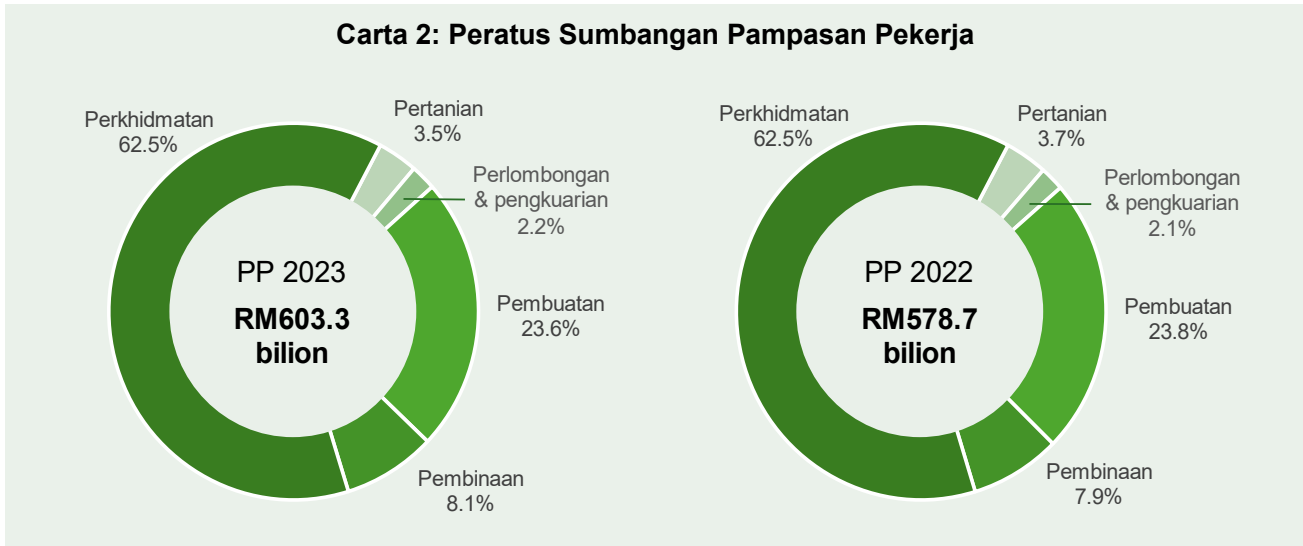
Selain itu, Cukai bersih menyumbang 2.1 peratus (2022: 0.6%) kepada ekonomi Malaysia dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 242.0 peratus daripada penurunan 69.7 peratus pada tahun 2022. Prestasi ini dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan dalam cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import pada 3.1 peratus. Sementara itu, subsidi merekodkan penurunan ketara 34.2 peratus berikutan penyusutan dalam subsidi ke atas petroleum dan diesel. Cukai bersih mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM37.7 bilion berbanding RM11.0 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya, seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 1**.



PAMPASAN PEKERJA 2023

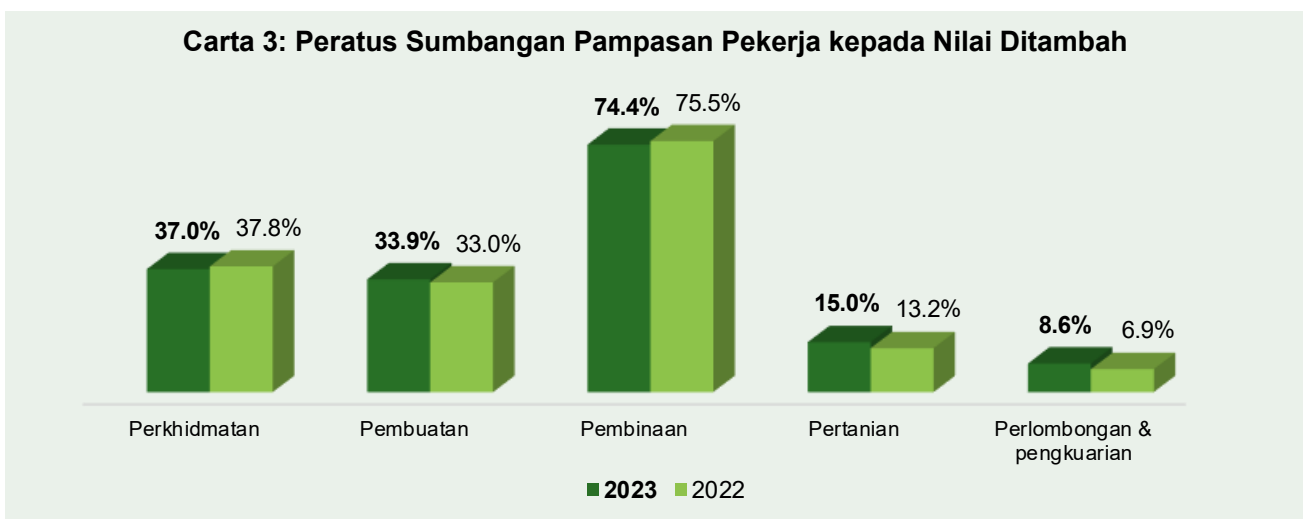
Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Komponen PP merangkumi saraan yang diterima oleh pekerja bagi perkhidmatan buruh yang disediakan dalam pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan. Sektor Perkhidmatan adalah penyumbang utama kepada keseluruhan PP Malaysia pada tahun 2023, menyumbang 62.5 peratus (2022: 62.5%), diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan 23.6 peratus berbanding 23.8 peratus pada tahun 2022. Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 8.1 peratus (2022: 7.9%), manakala sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 3.5 peratus (2022: 3.7%) dan 2.2 peratus (2022: 2.1%) (**Carta 2**).



Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

PP menyumbang 33.1 peratus (2022: 32.3%) kepada jumlah keseluruhan ekonomi pada tahun 2023. PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 37.0 peratus kepada keseluruhan nilai ditambah sektor ini, berbanding 37.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan 33.9 peratus, meningkat daripada 33.0 peratus pada tahun 2022. Sumbangan PP dalam sektor Pembinaan pula adalah sebanyak 74.4 peratus (2022: 75.5%). Sementara itu, sumbangan PP dalam sektor Pertanian berjumlah 15.0 peratus (2022: 13.2%) dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menyumbang 8.6 peratus (2022: 6.9%), seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 3**.



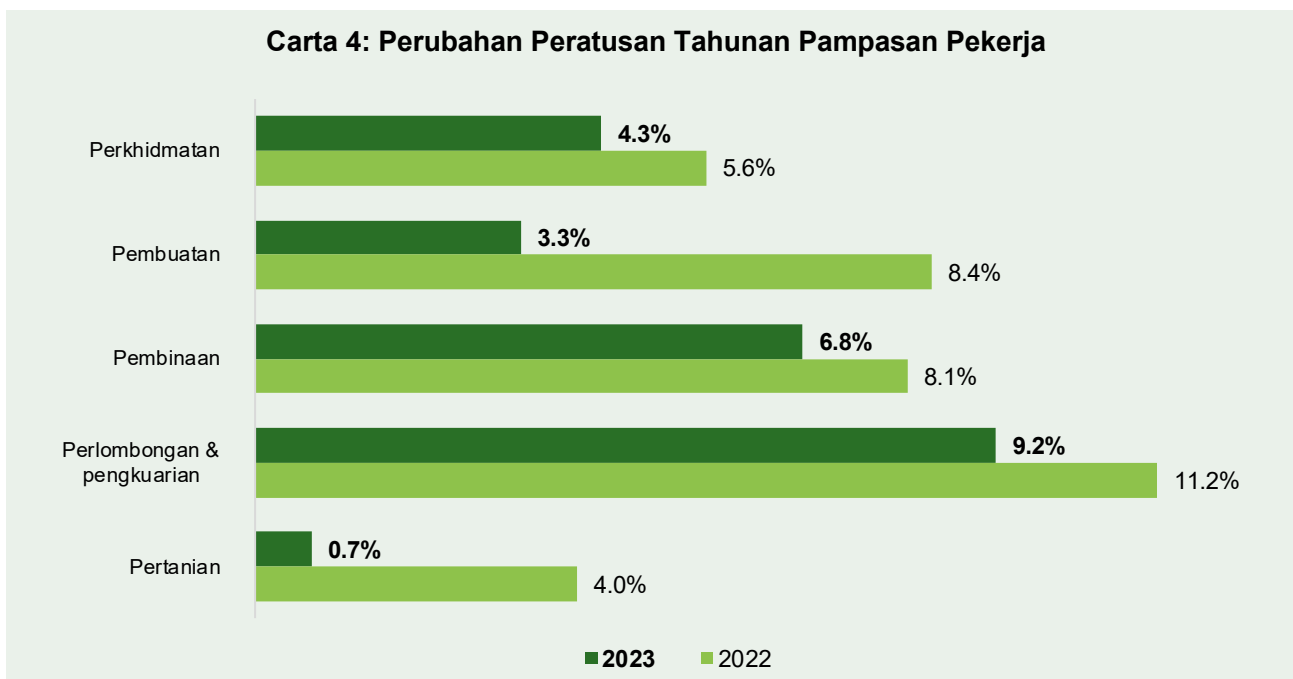
Prestasi Sektoral

PP mencatatkan pertumbuhan 4.2 peratus berbanding 6.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan.

PP dalam sektor **Perkhidmatan** bertumbuh 4.3 peratus berbanding 5.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disokong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 4.5 peratus (2022: 8.2%). Ini diikuti oleh subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan yang berkembang pada 4.9 peratus (2022: 4.1%). Seterusnya, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi menyederhana 4.6 peratus pada tahun 2023 selepas merekodkan pertumbuhan 10.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

PP bagi sektor **Pembuatan** terus mencatatkan peningkatan, walaupun pada kadar yang lebih perlahan iaitu sebanyak 3.3 peratus berbanding 8.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini disokong terutamanya oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal yang meningkat 2.3 peratus (2022: 14.4%). Selain itu, Makanan, minuman dan tembakau mencatatkan pertumbuhan 7.4 peratus (2022: 8.2%), diikuti Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan yang bertumbuh 4.9 peratus (2022: 6.7%).

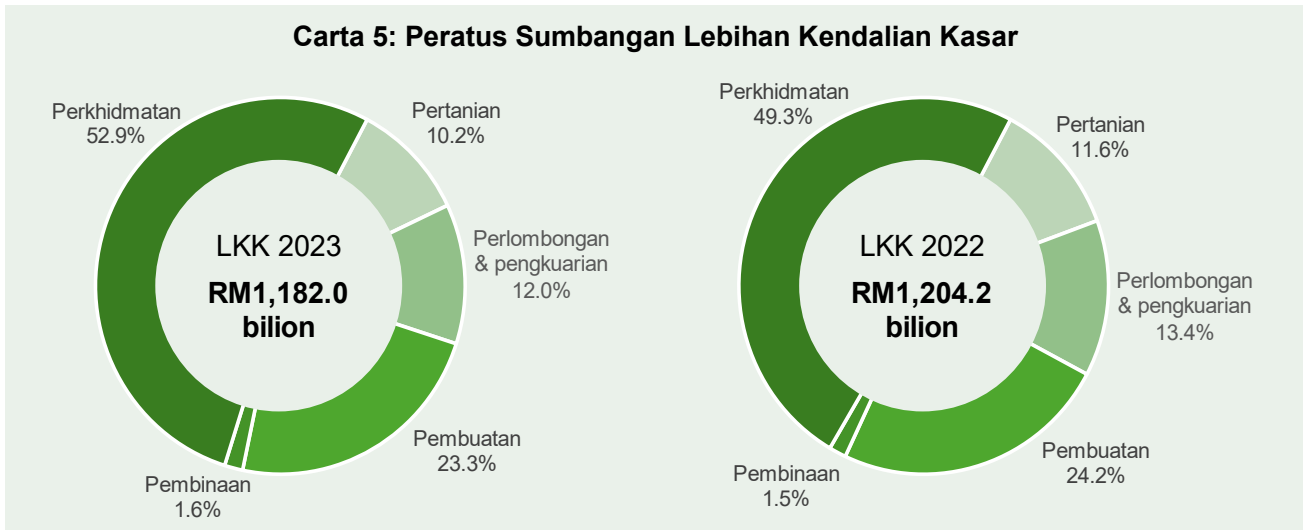
Sementara itu, PP dalam sektor **Pembinaan** dan **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** masing-masing meningkat 6.8 peratus (2022: 8.1%) dan 9.2 peratus (2022: 11.2%). Dalam pada itu, sektor **Pertanian** meningkat marginal 0.7 peratus berbanding 4.0 peratus yang dicatatkan pada tahun 2022 (**Carta 4**).



LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR 2023

Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan

Sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 52.9 peratus (2022: 49.3%) daripada jumlah LKK pada tahun 2023, berbanding 49.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, diikuti sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan 23.3 peratus (2022: 24.2%). Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian masing-masing menyumbang 12.0 peratus (2022: 13.4%) dan 10.2 peratus (2022: 11.6%). Sektor Pembinaan membentuk 1.6 peratus daripada LKK pada tahun 2023 berbanding 1.5 peratus yang dicatatkan pada tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 5**).



Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah

LKK menyumbang 64.8 peratus kepada KDNK Malaysia pada tahun 2023. LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan mewakili 61.3 peratus, berbanding 62.0 peratus pada tahun 2022. Sumbangan LKK kepada sektor Pembuatan adalah 65.6 peratus berbanding 69.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. LKK dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menyumbang 91.0 peratus (2022: 90.5%) manakala LKK dalam sektor Pertanian membentuk 85.3 peratus (2022: 86.8%). Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 28.6 peratus (2022: 30.6%), seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 6**.



Prestasi Sektoral

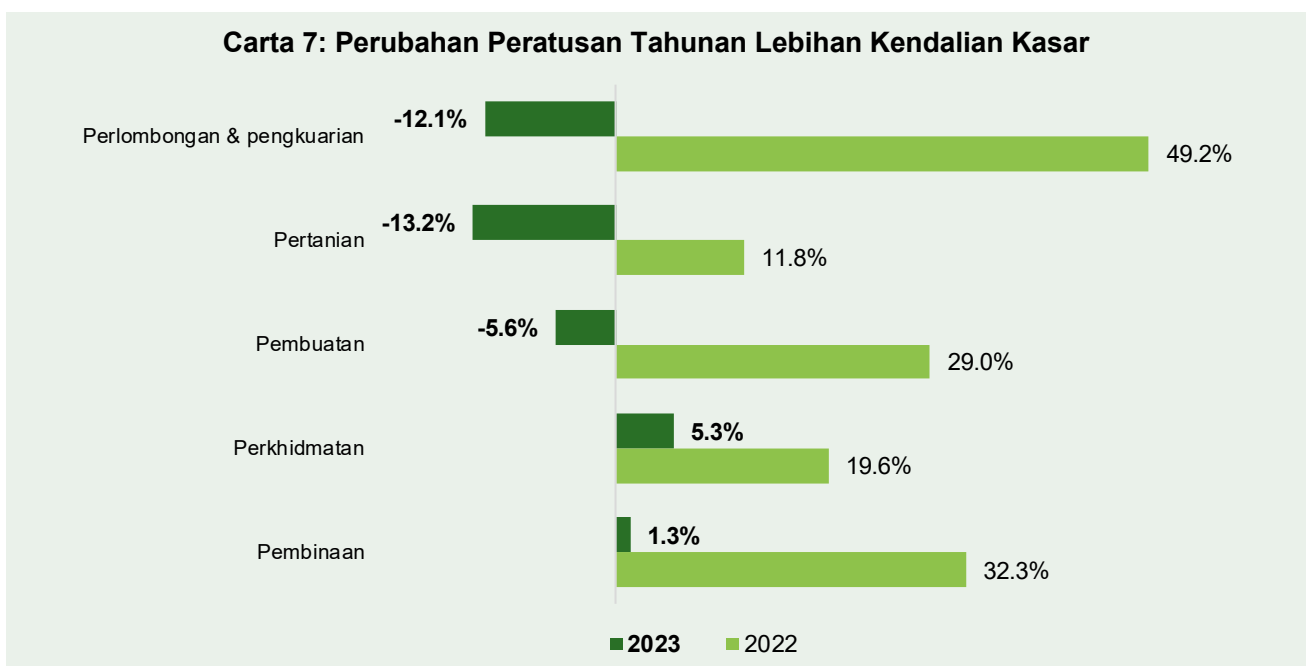
Pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih perlahan pada tahun 2023 telah menjejaskan prestasi LKK, yang merosot 1.8 peratus daripada pertumbuhan 24.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini dipengaruhi terutamanya oleh kemerosotan dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, diikuti Pertanian dan Pembuatan.

Sektor **Perlombongan & pengkuarian** dan **Pertanian** masing-masing menyusut sebanyak 12.1 peratus (2022: 49.2%) dan 13.2 peratus (2022: 11.8%). Semua subsektor dalam sektor Pertanian menunjukkan trend penurunan kecuali subsektor Perikanan, yang meningkat sebanyak 3.2 peratus.

LKK sektor **Pembuatan** menurun kepada 5.6 peratus daripada 29.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Ini dipengaruhi oleh penurunan dua digit dalam Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik; serta Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan dengan masing-masing sebanyak 12.0 peratus (2022: 32.4%) dan 11.6 peratus (2022: 32.8%). Selain itu, Aktiviti makanan, minuman & tembakau menurun 2.2 peratus berbanding peningkatan 25.3 peratus pada tahun 2022.

Sementara itu, sektor **Perkhidmatan** meningkat 5.3 peratus (2022: 19.6%), didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang berkembang 8.4 peratus (2022: 28.4%). Sementara itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi; dan Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan masing-masing meningkat kepada 6.4 peratus (2022: 19.4%) dan 0.3 peratus (2022: 12.1%).

Dalam pada itu, LKK sektor **Pembinaan** bertumbuh 1.3 peratus (2022: 32.3%) disumbangkan oleh Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas (**Carta 7**).



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS



INTRODUCTION

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Income Approach presents the statistics for the years 2015 to 2023. Income components accruing to production in the economy consist of Compensation of Employees (CE), Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports (Net taxes). The statistics are presented by type of economic activity and expressed in current prices.

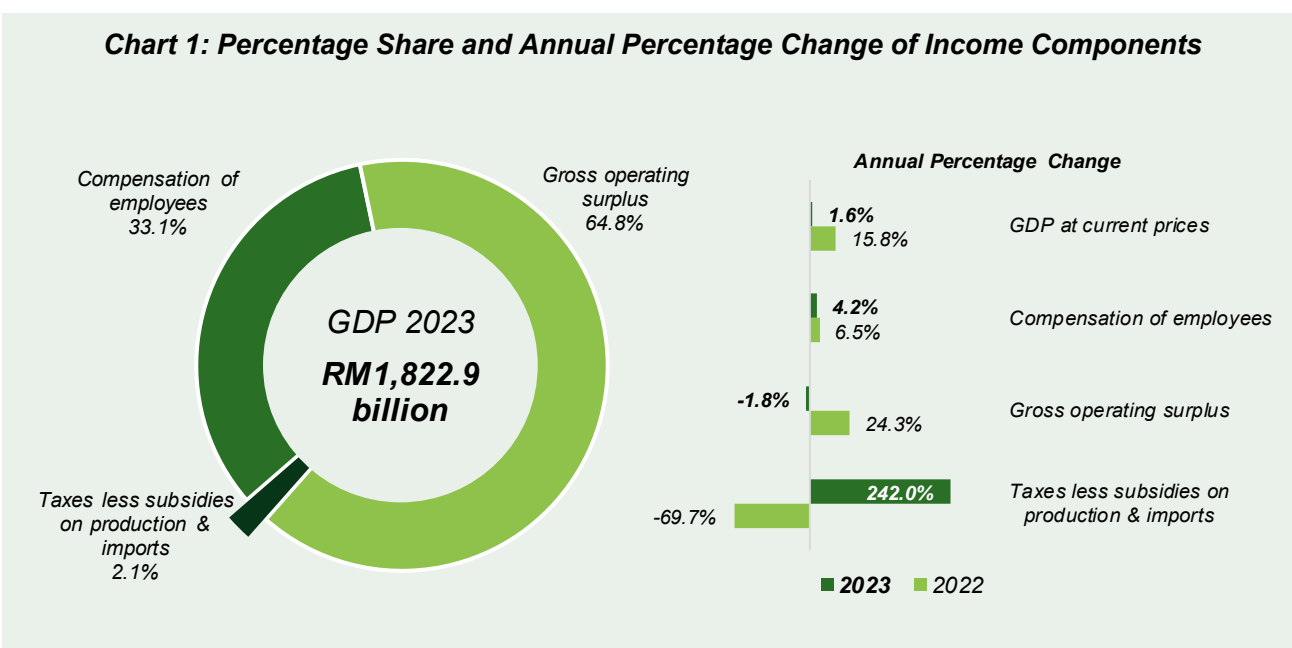
OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2023

Malaysia's GDP in current prices moderated to 1.6 per cent in 2023 after recorded double-digit growth of 15.8 per cent in the previous year. The performance was attributed to the Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors, while the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors dropped during the year 2023.

The contribution of CE to Malaysia's GDP was 33.1 per cent, as against 32.3 per cent in the preceding year. CE grew 4.2 per cent (2022: 6.5%) amounting to RM603.3 billion (2022: RM578.7 billion), mainly driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The GOS remained as the largest income component with a share of 64.8 per cent (2022: 67.1%). Nevertheless, GOS contracted 1.8 per cent in 2023 from 24.3 per cent growth in the previous year, influenced by the decline in Mining & quarrying, Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors. Hence, GOS registered a value of RM1,182.0 billion as compared to RM1,204.2 billion in the last year.

On the other hand, Net taxes contributed 2.1 per cent (2022: 0.6%) to Malaysia's economy with a substantial growth of 242.0 per cent from a decrease of 69.7 per cent in 2022. The performance was influenced by the expansion in taxes on production and imports at 3.1 per cent. Meanwhile, subsidies recorded a significant dropped of 34.2 per cent following a decrease in subsidies on petroleum and diesel. Net taxes registered a value of RM37.7 billion as compared to RM11.0 billion in the previous year, as depicted in **Chart 1**.

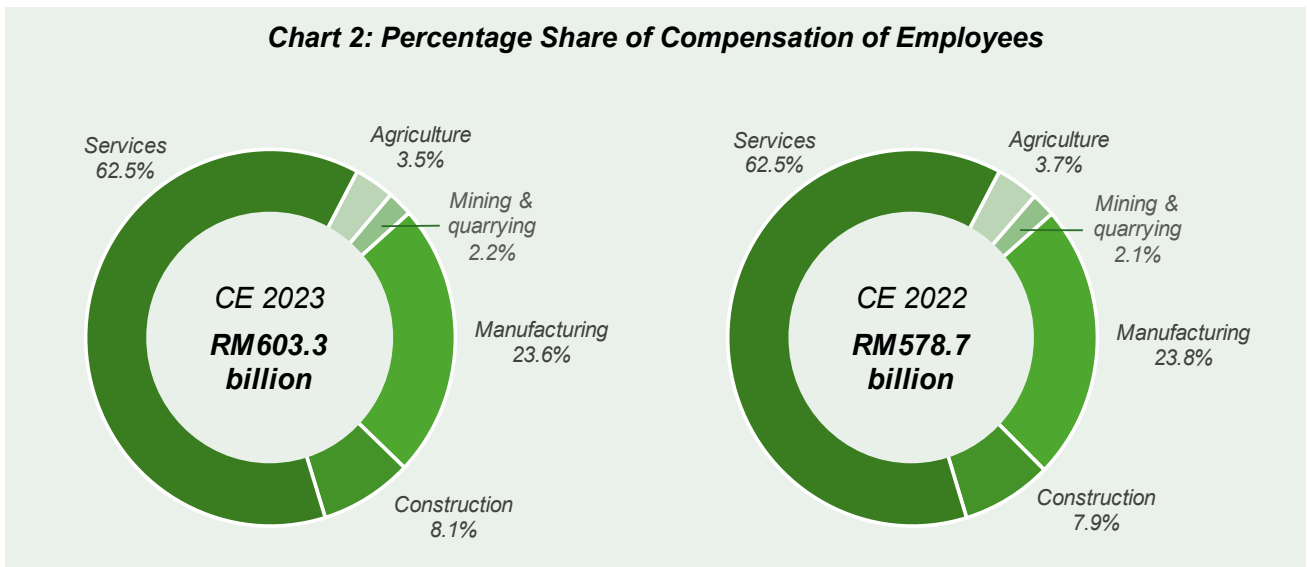
Chart 1: Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2023

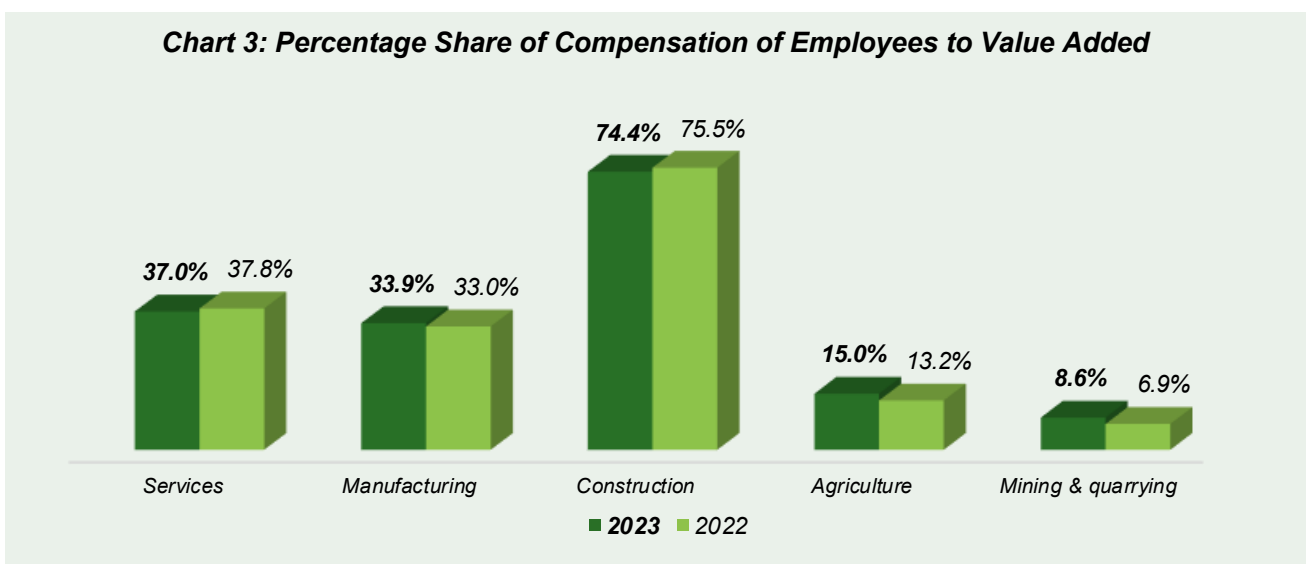
Share to Income Component

The CE component encompasses the remuneration received by employees for their labour services provided in the production of goods and services. The Services sector was the main contributor to the total of Malaysia's CE in 2023, accounting for 62.5 per cent (2022: 62.5%), followed by the Manufacturing sector with a share of 23.6 per cent, as compared to 23.8 per cent in 2022. Additionally, the Construction sector contributed 8.1 per cent (2022: 7.9%), while the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors accounted for 3.5 per cent (2022: 3.7%) and 2.2 per cent (2022: 2.1%), respectively (**Chart 2**).



Share to Value Added

CE contributed 33.1 per cent (2022: 32.3%) to the total economy in 2023. The CE in Services sector contributed 37.0 per cent to the total value added of this sector, as against 37.8 per cent in the previous year. CE in the Manufacturing sector registered 33.9 per cent, up from 33.0 per cent in 2022. The share of CE in Construction sector accounted for 74.4 per cent (2022: 75.5%). Meanwhile, the share of CE in the Agriculture sector amounted to 15.0 per cent (2022: 13.2%) and the Mining & quarrying sector contributed 8.6 per cent (2022: 6.9%), as illustrated in **Chart 3**.



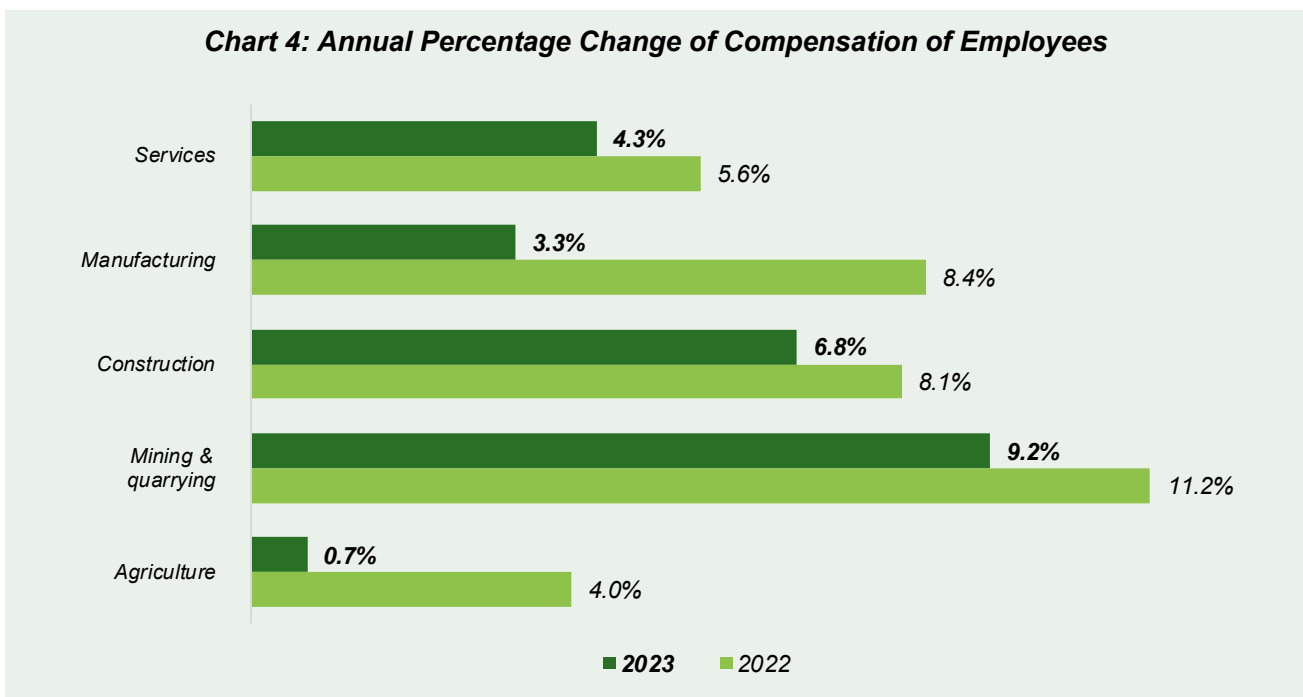
Sectoral Performance

CE posted a growth of 4.2 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent in the preceding year, which was propelled by the Services and Manufacturing sectors.

CE in the **Services** sector grew 4.3 per cent as compared to 5.6 per cent in the preceding year, supported by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector, which increased to 4.5 per cent (2022: 8.2%). This was followed by the Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector, which expanded by 4.9 per cent (2022: 4.1%). Furthermore, Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector moderated 4.6 per cent in 2023 after recorded a growth of 10.7 per cent in the preceding year.

CE in the **Manufacturing** sector continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate of 3.3 per cent as compared to 8.4 per cent in the previous year. The performance was mainly supported by Electrical, electronic & optical products, which increased by 2.3 per cent (2022: 14.4%). Furthermore, Food, beverages and tobacco registered a growth rate of 7.4 per cent (2022: 8.2%), followed by Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing, which grew by 4.9 per cent (2022: 6.7%).

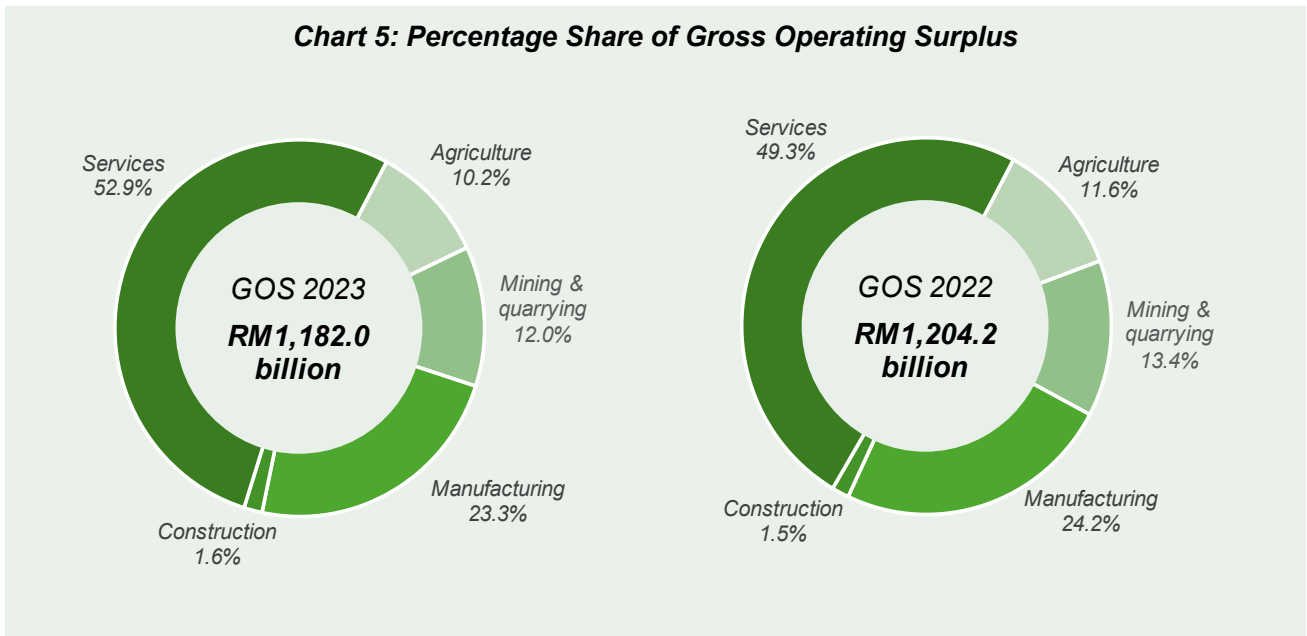
Concurrently, CE in the **Construction** and **Mining & quarrying** sectors rose by 6.8 per cent (2022: 8.1%) and 9.2 per cent (2022: 11.2%), respectively. In the meantime, **Agriculture** sector increased marginally by 0.7 per cent compared to 4.0 per cent in 2022 (**Chart 4**).



GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2023

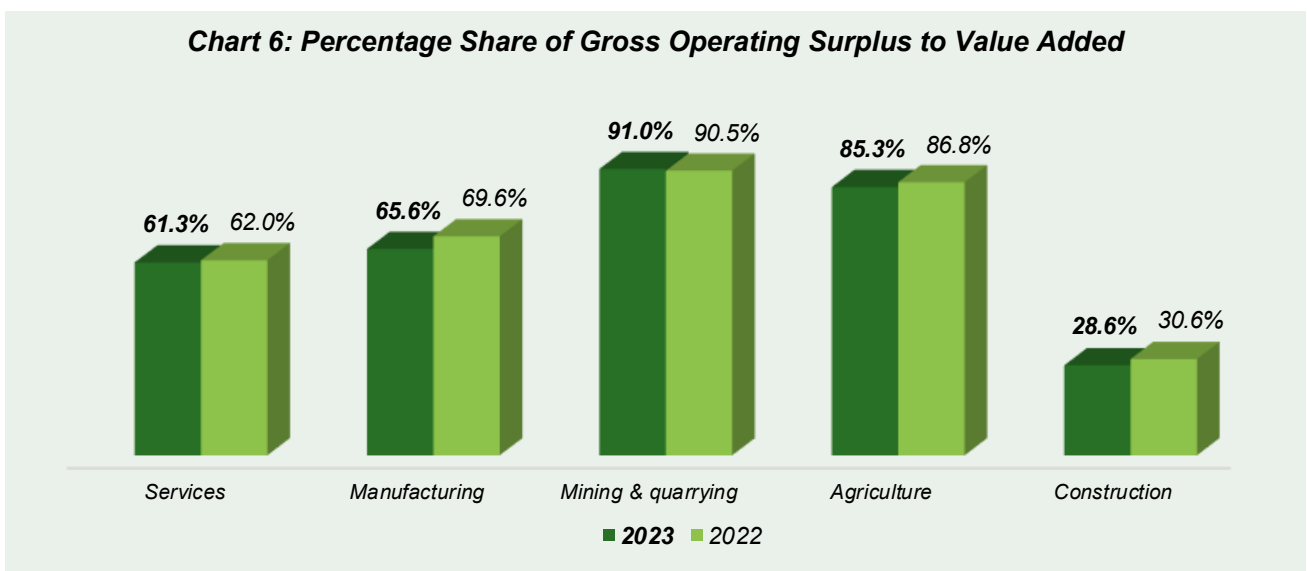
Share to Income Component

Services sector contributed 52.9 per cent of total GOS in 2023, as compared to 49.3 per cent in last year, followed by the Manufacturing sector, with a share of 23.3 per cent (2022: 24.2%). Meanwhile, the Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors accounted for 12.0 per cent (2022: 13.4%) and 10.2 per cent (2022: 11.6%), respectively. The Construction sector contributed 1.6 per cent of GOS in 2023 as against 1.5 per cent registered in previous year (**Chart 5**).



Share to Value Added

GOS accounted for 64.8 per cent to Malaysia's GDP in 2023. GOS in the Services sector contributed 61.3 per cent, as compared to 62.0 per cent in 2022. The contribution of GOS to the Manufacturing sector was 65.6 per cent as against 69.6 per cent in the previous year. The GOS in the Mining & quarrying sector constituted 91.0 per cent (2022: 90.5%), while the GOS in the Agriculture sector formed 85.3 per cent (2022: 86.8%). Meanwhile, GOS of the Construction sector contributed 28.6 per cent (2022: 30.6%), as depicted in **Chart 6**.



Sectoral Performance

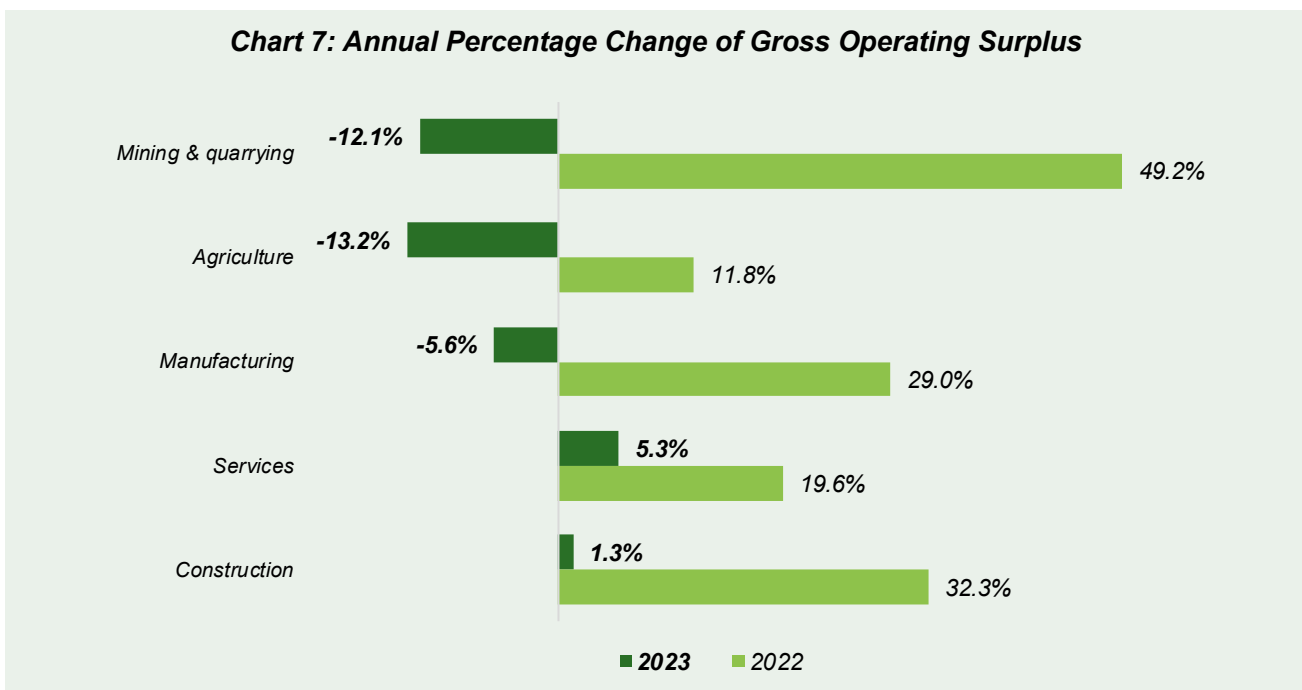
The slower economic growth in 2023 has affected the GOS performance, which slumped by 1.8 per cent from 24.3 per cent growth in previous year. The decline was primarily influenced by the downturn in Mining & quarrying, followed by Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors.

The **Mining & quarrying** and **Agriculture** sectors descended by 12.1 per cent (2022: 49.2%) and 13.2 per cent (2022: 11.8%), respectively. All sub-sectors in Agriculture sector showed a downward trend except the Fishing sub-sector, which increased by 3.2 per cent.

GOS of the **Manufacturing** sector declined to 5.6 per cent from 29.0 per cent in the previous year. This was influenced by a double-digit decline in Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products; and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing at 12.0 per cent (2022: 32.4%) and 11.6 per cent (2022: 32.8%), respectively. Moreover, Food, beverages and tobacco activities decreased by 2.2 per cent as compared to 25.3 per cent increased in 2022.

Meanwhile, the **Services** sector rose 5.3 per cent (2022: 19.6%), driven by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector, which expanded 8.4 per cent (2022: 28.4%). Meanwhile, Transportation & storage and information & communication; and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sectors increased to 6.4 per cent (2022: 19.4%) and 0.3 per cent (2022: 12.1%), respectively.

In the meantime, GOS of **Construction** grew by 1.3 per cent (2022: 32.3%) attributed to Specialised construction activities (**Chart 7**).



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 ^e	2023 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	578,719	603,270
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,204,175	1,181,981
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	11,009	37,653
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	81,436	83,981
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327
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	1,793,903	1,822,904

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 ^e	2023 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	6.5	4.2
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	24.3	-1.8
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	-69.7	242.0
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	7.2	22.7	3.1
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.8	1.6

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 ^e	2023 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.3	33.1
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.1	64.8
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	0.6	2.1
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	4.5	4.6
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5
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

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 ^o	2023 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,834	148,152	160,567	141,930
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and Quarrying	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	124,355	178,439	155,983
Pembuatan Manufacturing	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,360	361,826	418,538	419,584
Pembinaan Construction	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,654	60,810	65,949
Perkhidmatan Services	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,713	841,692	956,737	1,018,972
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023	18,812	20,487
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	1,793,903	1,822,904

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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	578,719	603,270
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	21,131	21,289
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and Quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,273	13,401
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	137,928	142,440
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,935	49,049
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	361,452	377,091
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,204,175	1,181,981
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	124,730	139,430	121,038
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and Quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,238	161,522	141,994
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	225,893	291,314	275,072
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,625	18,868
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,284	625,009
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	11,009	37,653
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	81,436	83,981
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427	46,327
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	1,793,903	1,822,904

Jadual **2C** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
 Table **2C** 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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	6.5	4.2
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	4.0	0.7
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	11.2	9.2
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.4	3.3
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	6.8
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	5.6	4.3
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	24.3	-1.8
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	37.3	11.8	-13.2
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	49.2	-12.1
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	29.0	-5.6
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.3	1.3
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.6	5.3
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	-69.7	242.0
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	7.2	22.7	3.1
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4	-34.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.8	1.6

Jadual **2D** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor
 Table **2D** 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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.3	33.1
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	17.8	13.7	13.2	15.0
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.9	8.9	6.9	8.6
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	35.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.6	35.2	33.0	33.9
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	72.5	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	77.2	76.4	75.5	74.4
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.7	37.8	37.0
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.1	64.8
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	76.1	75.6	75.4	75.9	76.0	78.4	84.2	86.8	85.3
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	90.5	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	87.4	87.0	90.5	91.0
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	59.8	58.8	59.5	60.8	59.5	58.1	62.4	69.6	65.6
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	24.3	22.6	23.1	24.8	27.0	23.9	25.3	30.6	28.6
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.4	58.3	58.5	58.9	62.0	61.3
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	0.6	2.1

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 ^a	2023 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.3	33.1
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2
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
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.8
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.7
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	23.7	22.1	20.1	20.7
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.1	64.8
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.4	8.1	7.8	6.6
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	5.9	7.0	9.0	7.8
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	14.6	16.2	15.1
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	31.5	31.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.0	33.1	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	0.6	2.1
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	4.5	4.6
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9	2.5
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

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 ^a	2023 ^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
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
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
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.8	23.6
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.5	62.5
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
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	12.9	11.6	10.2
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.4	12.0
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.3	24.2	23.3
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.3	52.9
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

Jadual **3A** Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
 Table **3A** 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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,319	21,131	21,289
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	19,627	19,789
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	786	821	691	702	686	565	549	661	650
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	758	798	831	871	885	822	816	844	850
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,273	13,401
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	127,184	137,928	142,440
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	12,937	13,899
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	2,990	3,162
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	15,918	16,703
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	21,807	22,235
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	19,278
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	60,961	62,354
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. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,496	45,935	49,049
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	342,338	361,452	377,091
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	108,011	112,851
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	44,231	46,285
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	62,669	65,724
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	146,541	152,230
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	543,375	578,719	603,270

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 ^e	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.6	4.0	0.7
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	10.2	15.0	-9.9	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	3.6	0.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	4.5	-15.8	1.6	-2.3	-17.6	-2.9	20.3	-1.6
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	5.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	-7.1	-0.8	3.4	0.8
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	11.2	9.2
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	7.1	8.4	3.3
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	7.5	15.6	0.1	2.5	0.8	1.9	8.2	7.4
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	7.6	7.0	4.3	4.2	-11.5	-5.0	-0.2	5.8
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	8.3	9.2	5.7	8.7	-3.7	4.5	6.7	4.9
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	2.0	13.0	9.2	4.7	2.6	8.8	5.1	2.0
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>	5.3	11.2	8.0	5.2	-2.1	3.8	-0.3	3.3
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	7.4	11.2	4.5	2.4	-0.1	11.1	14.4	2.3
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	0.5	12.8	0.6	5.0	-7.5	2.4	2.3	3.3
4. Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-4.5	8.1	6.8
5. Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	2.0	5.6	4.3
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	10.3	11.8	11.3	9.0	-1.3	1.1	8.2	4.5
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	-8.7	1.3	10.7	4.6
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	6.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	-1.7	1.2	4.1	4.9
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	7.2	6.8	5.2	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.9	3.9
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.5	6.5	4.2

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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5
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	3.4	3.3
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
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
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
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.4	23.8	23.6
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
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
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	2.8	2.8
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	3.8	3.7
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
3.6 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	10.3
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
4. Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	8.1
5. Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	63.0	62.5	62.5
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	18.7	18.7
5.2 Pengangkutan & 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	7.6	7.7
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	10.9
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	25.2
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	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 ^o	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	124,730	139,430	121,038
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	55,076	60,024	69,851	62,811	63,951	74,244	107,183	120,081	103,550
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,524	7,955	6,650	6,691	6,300	5,263	5,832	6,351	4,068
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	11,658	12,004	12,431	13,059	12,972	11,340	11,715	12,998	13,419
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,238	161,522	141,994
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	225,893	291,314	275,072
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	39,896	39,018
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	3,717	3,573
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	8,959	7,919
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	64,811	63,928	73,692	84,330	84,932	74,216	101,702	134,650	118,454
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	22,805	23,366
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	58,369	58,962
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	22,919	23,780
4. Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	14,080	18,625	18,868
5. Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	496,043	593,284	625,009
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	247,763	268,558
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	119,614	127,243
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	115,012	115,373
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	110,895	113,835
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	968,984	1,204,175	1,181,981

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 ^e	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	37.3	11.8	-13.2
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	9.0	16.4	-10.1	1.8	16.1	44.4	12.0	-13.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.7	-16.4	0.6	-5.8	-16.4	10.8	8.9	-35.9
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	3.0	3.6	5.0	-0.7	-12.6	3.3	11.0	3.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	49.2	-12.1
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	23.3	29.0	-5.6
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	-2.3	16.7	-0.2	0.8	11.3	18.7	25.3	-2.2
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	32.2	-3.9
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	32.8	-11.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	-1.4	15.3	14.4	0.7	-12.6	37.0	32.4	-12.0
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	2.5
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	24.3	1.0
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	15.4	3.8
4. Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	2.0	32.3	1.3
5. Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	3.8	19.6	5.3
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	28.4	8.4
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	19.4	6.4
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	12.1	0.3
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	10.5	2.7
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	24.3	-1.8

Jadual **4C** Lebih Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Lebih 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 ^e	2023 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	12.9	11.6	10.2
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	10.0	8.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.4	12.0
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.3	24.2	23.3
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	3.3	3.3
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
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	0.7	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	10.0
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
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	4.8	5.0
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
4. Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
5. Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.2	49.3	52.9
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	20.6	22.7
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	10.8
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
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	9.2	9.6
Lebih kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2023. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan ini disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan yang digariskan dalam Sistem Akaun Negara 2008.

2. KONSEP 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:

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

di mana;

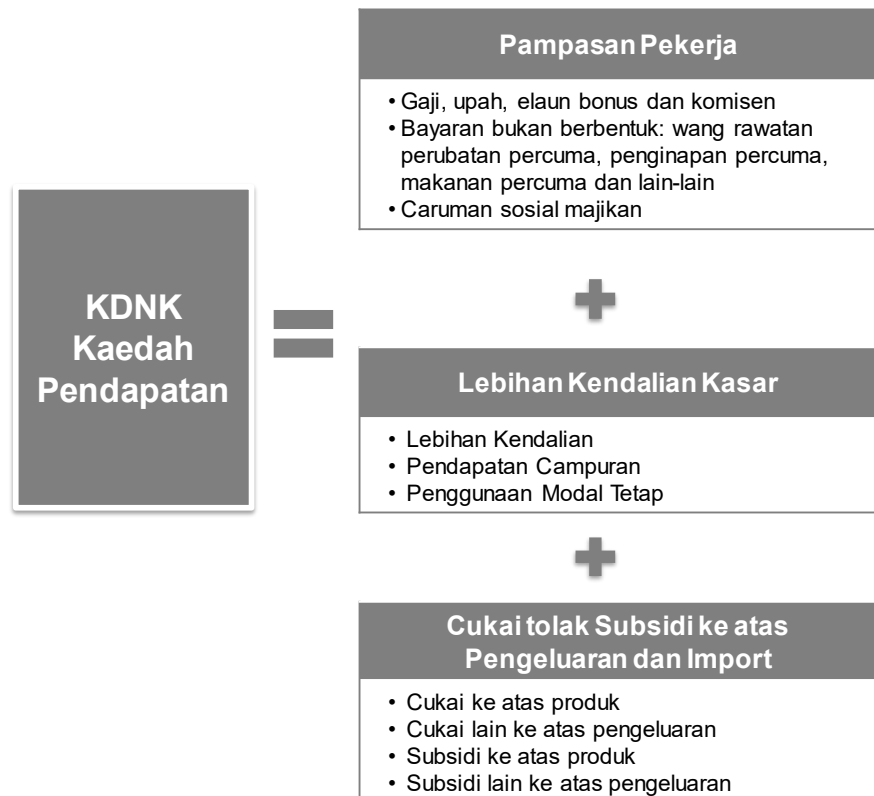
PP - Pampasan Pekerja

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 <i>ad valorem</i> , 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 <i>ad valorem</i> 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 diperolehi 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 2021 dan 2022. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/ survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2023, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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

TECHNICAL NOTES

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year of 2015 to 2023. 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:

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

where;

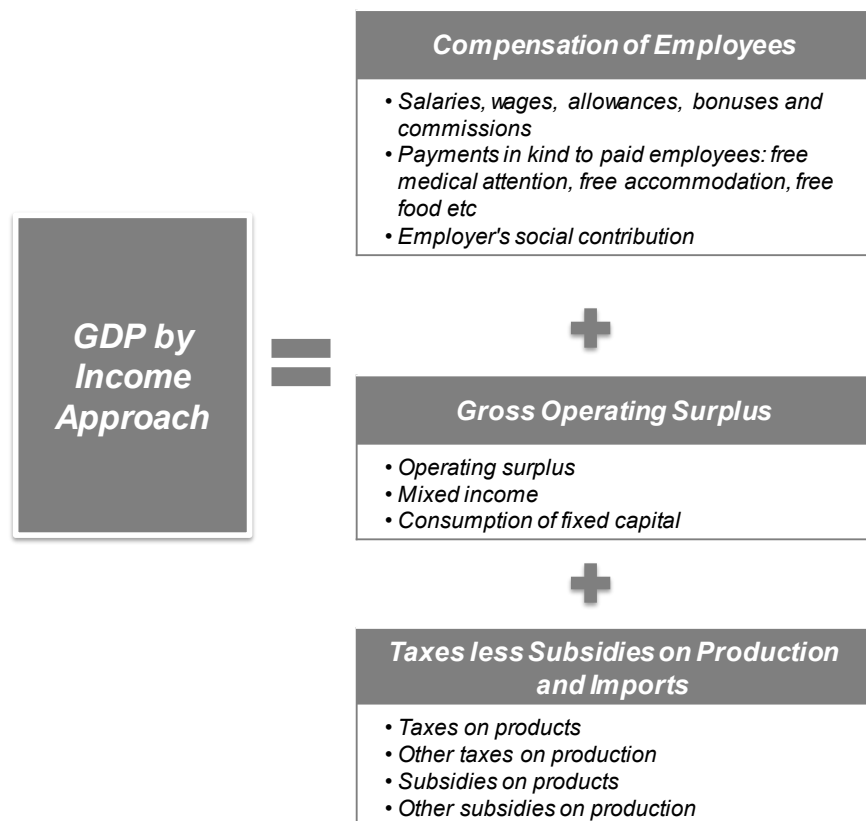
CE - Compensation of Employees

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 2021 and 2022. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/ annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2023, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Supply and Use Tables 2015</i>■ <i>Economic Census</i>■ <i>Annual Economic Survey</i>■ <i>Labour Force Survey</i>■ <i>Salaries & Wages Survey</i>■ <i>Monthly Manufacturing Survey</i>■ <i>Quarterly Construction Survey</i>■ <i>Wholesale & Retails Trade Census</i>■ <i>Monthly Survey of Wholesale & Retail Trade</i>■ <i>Quarterly Survey of Services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Ministry of Finance Malaysia</i>■ <i>Accountant General's Department of Malaysia</i>■ <i>Financial Statements of the Federal Government, State Government, Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies</i>■ <i>Royal Malaysian Customs Department</i>■ <i>Employees Provident Fund (EPF)</i>■ <i>Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM)</i>■ <i>Social Security Organisation (SOCSSO)</i>■ <i>Monthly Rubber Statistics Malaysia</i>■ <i>Malaysian Rubber Board</i>■ <i>Malaysian Palm Oil Board</i>■ <i>Department of Veterinary Services</i>■ <i>Department of Agriculture</i>■ <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</i>■ <i>Ministry of Plantation and Commodities</i>■ <i>Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board</i>■ <i>National Kenaf and Tobacco Board</i>■ <i>Malaysian Pepper Board</i>■ <i>Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia</i>■ <i>Sabah Forestry Department</i>■ <i>Forest Department Sarawak</i>■ <i>Department of Fisheries Malaysia</i>■ <i>Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics</i>■ <i>Central Bank of Malaysia</i>■ <i>Retirement Fund Incorporated</i>■ <i>Annual Report of Companies</i>

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