



MALAYSIA

2010-2016

AKAUN NEGARA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini membentangkan statistik Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2010 hingga 2016. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting dalam mengukur prestasi ekonomi dari perspektif pendapatan yang diterima oleh faktor pengeluaran dalam bentuk Pampasan Pekerja dan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar.

Penyusunan ini adalah berdasarkan rangka kerja manual *System of National Accounts 2008* dan pengkelasan aktiviti ekonomi mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver. 1.0.

Ringkasan penemuan ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2016 disediakan dalam bahagian pertama penerbitan ini dan diikuti oleh siri data komponen pendapatan. Nota teknikal dan sumber data turut disediakan bagi memudahkan pemahaman statistik berkenaan.

Jabatan merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini.

DR. MOHD UZIR BIN MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2017

PREFACE

This publication presents the statistics of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year of 2010 to 2016. These statistics serve as an essential reference in gauging the economy from the perspective of income received by factors of production in the form of Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus.

The compilation was based on the framework manual of System of National Accounts 2008 and Malaysian Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0 was adopted for the classification of the economic activity.

Summary of findings of Malaysia's economy for the year 2016 are provided in the first part of this publication and followed by the data series of income components. Technical notes and data sources are also included for better understanding of the statistics.

The Department acknowledges the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication.

DR. MOHD UZIR BIN MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2017

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PENEMUAN UTAMA KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan 2016



Sumbangan pampasan pekerja kepada ekonomi Malaysia berkembang kepada **35.3%** dengan pertumbuhan 7.7% melebihi pertumbuhan KDNK yang meningkat kepada 6.3% pada tahun 2016.



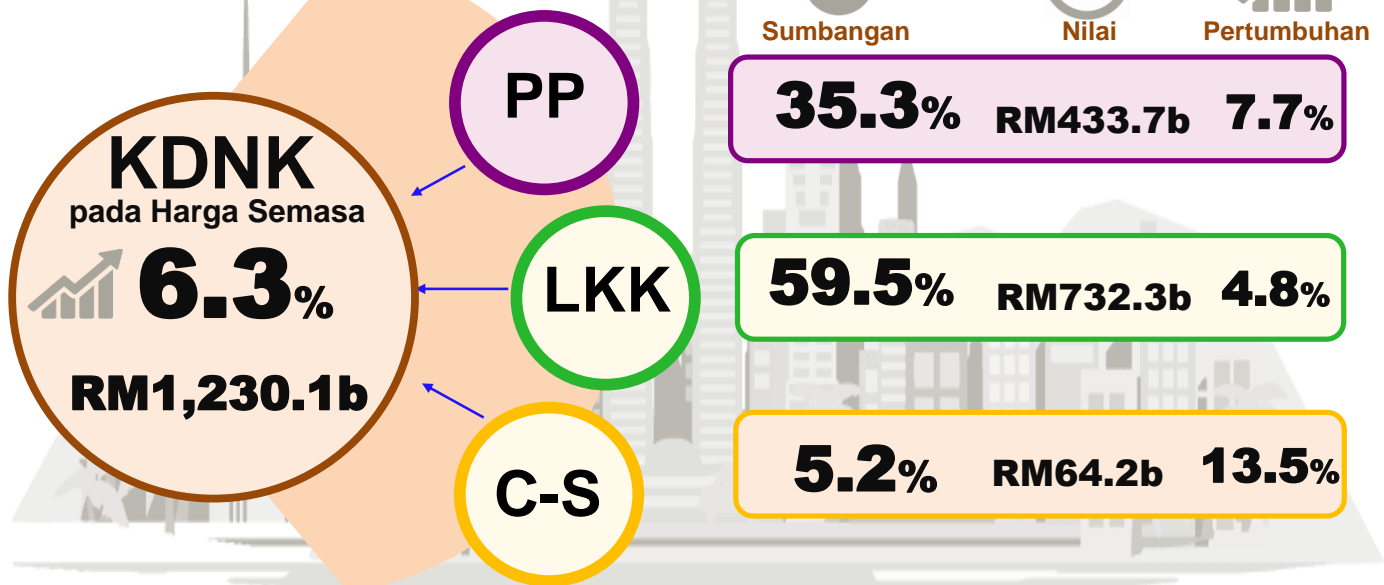
Sumbangan



Nilai



Pertumbuhan



Pampasan Pekerja
Lebih Kendalian Kasar

	Pertanian	Perombongan & Pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan
Sumbangan	4.7%	1.7%	22.8%	10.1%	60.7%
Nilai	RM20.5b	RM7.5b	RM98.7b	RM43.8b	RM263.1b
Pertumbuhan	9.9%	5.7%	6.2%	10.1%	7.7%
Sumbangan	11.1%	13.1%	22.1%	1.7%	52.0%
Nilai	RM81.0b	RM95.7b	RM162.1b	RM12.7b	RM380.9b
Pertumbuhan	8.9%	0.4%	2.8%	0.1%	6.3%

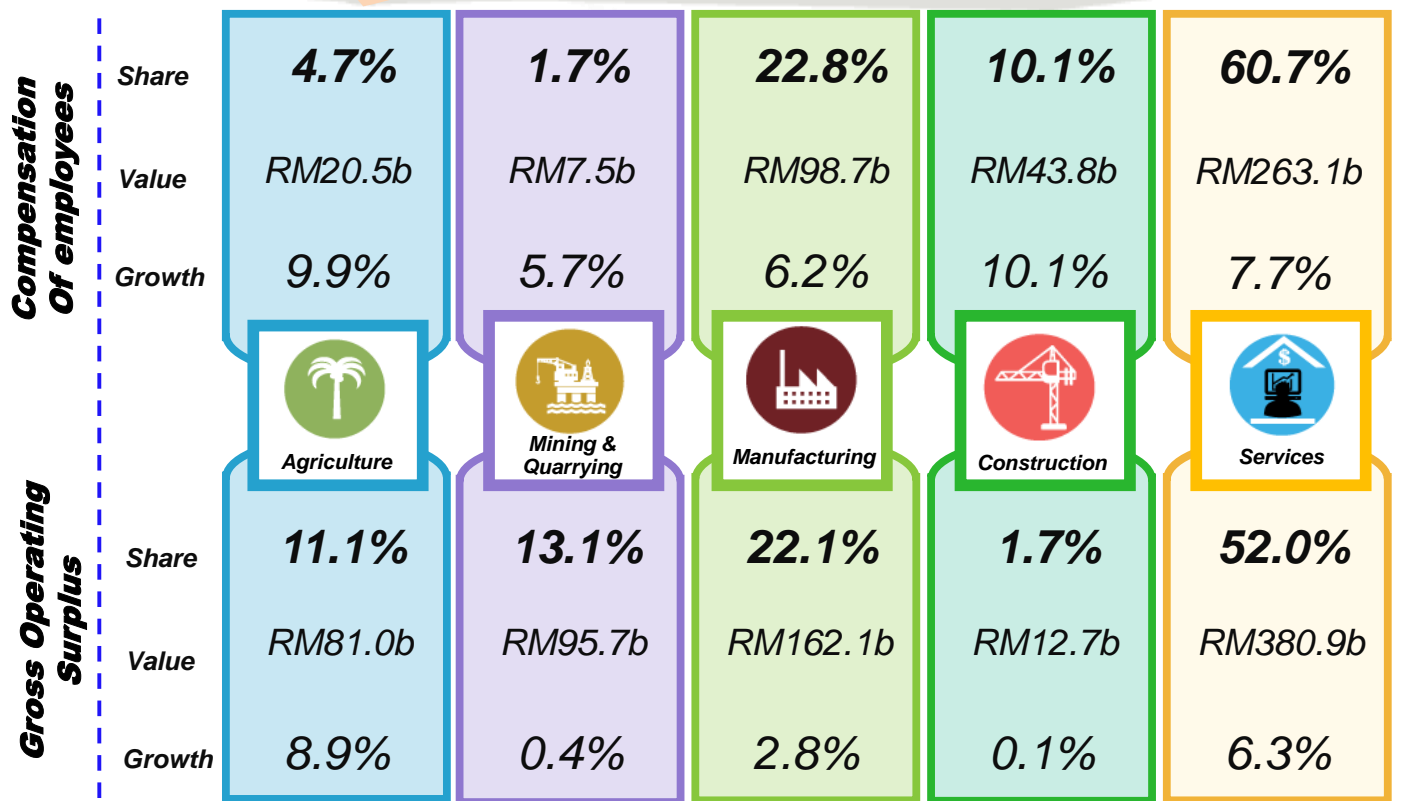
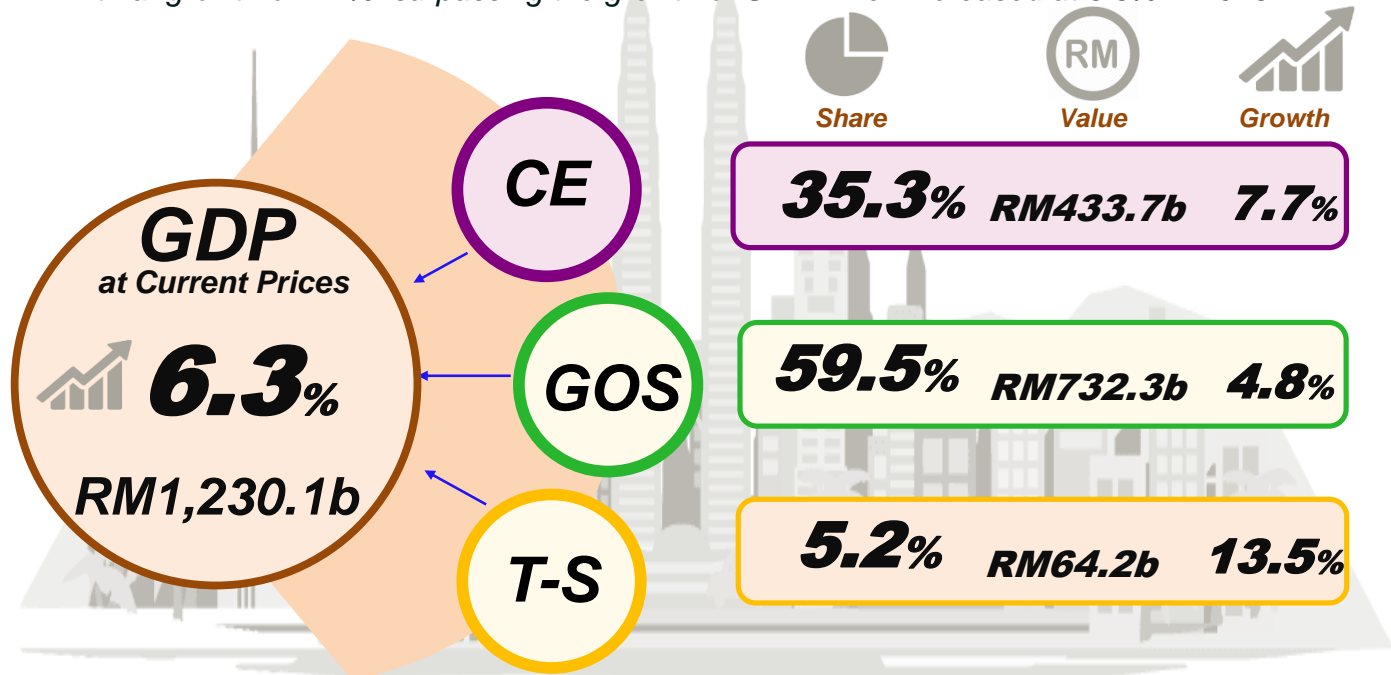
KDNK – Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
PP – Pampasan Pekerja

LKK – Lebih Kendalian Kasar
C-S – Cukai tolak Subsidi



MAIN FINDINGS GDP by Income Approach 2016

Contribution of compensation of employees to Malaysia's economy expanded to **35.3%** with a growth of 7.7% surpassing the growth of GDP which increased at 6.3% in 2016.



GDP – Gross Domestic Product
CE – Compensation of Employees

GOS – Gross Operating Surplus
T-S – Taxes less Subsidies

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

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

PENGENALAN

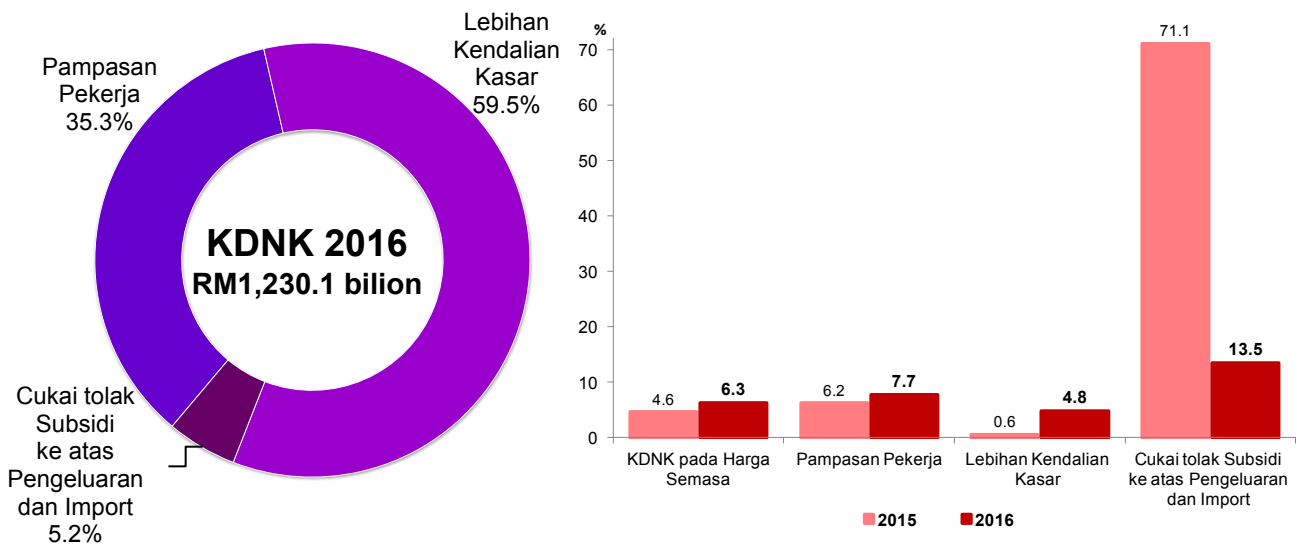
Penerbitan ini membentangkan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2010 hingga 2016. Perangkaan ini dibentangkan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa yang meliputi komponen pendapatan iaitu Pampasan Pekerja (PP), Lebihan Kendalian Kasar (LKK) dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import.

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2016

Ekonomi Malaysia meningkat pada tahun 2016 dengan nilai KDNK pada harga semasa terus berkembang dengan mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM1,230.1 bilion (2015: RM1,157.7 bilion) dan meningkat 6.3 peratus seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Carta 1**. Pengembangan KDNK didorong oleh peningkatan prestasi semua komponen pendapatan diterajui oleh LKK yang mencatatkan RM732.3 bilion (2015: RM698.5 bilion) sementara PP telah mencapai nilai sebanyak RM433.7 bilion, peningkatan RM30.9 bilion daripada tahun 2015. Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import kukuh pada RM64.2 bilion (2015: RM56.5 bilion).

Pada tahun 2016, LKK mengekalkan kedudukannya sebagai komponen pendapatan terbesar dengan sumbangan sebanyak 59.5 peratus (2015: 60.3%) dan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 4.8 peratus (2015: 0.6%) yang disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, Pertanian dan Pembuatan. Sumbangan PP kepada ekonomi Malaysia berkembang kepada 35.3 peratus (2015: 34.8%). PP meningkat kepada 7.7 peratus (2015: 6.2%) dimana sebahagian besar didorong oleh Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import telah membentuk 5.2 peratus (2015: 4.9%) dari keseluruhan pendapatan dan mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit 13.5 peratus (2015: 71.1%).

Carta 1 Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan, 2015-2016

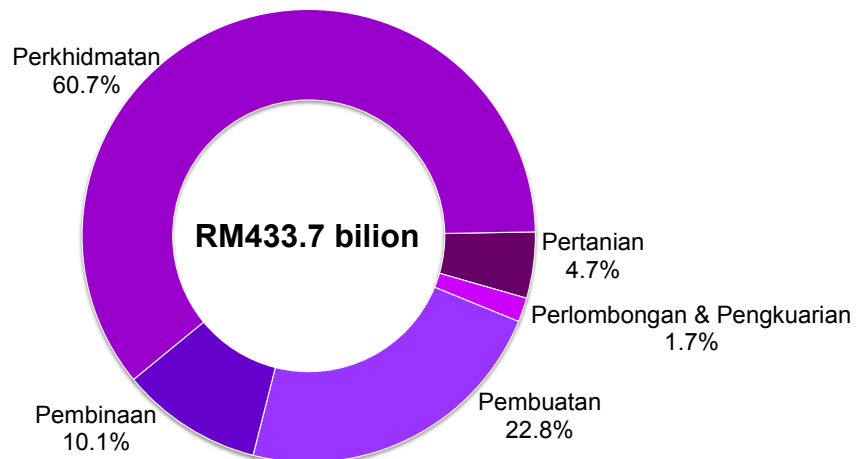


PAMPASAN PEKERJA

Sumbangan mengikut Sektor 2016

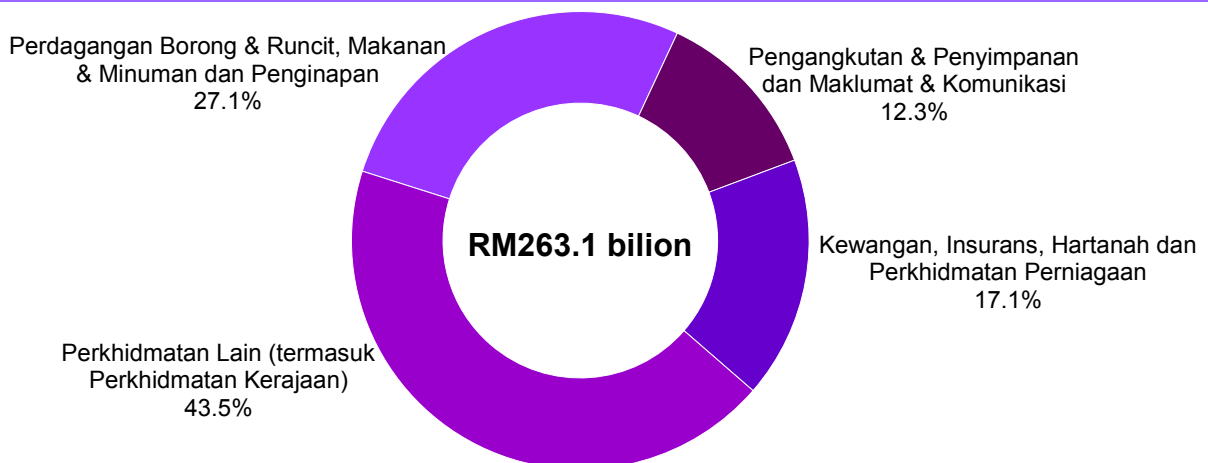
Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada jumlah PP dengan sumbangan 60.7 peratus diikuti oleh **Pembuatan** yang berjumlah 22.8 peratus pada tahun 2016 seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Carta 2**. **Pembinaan** berkembang kepada 10.1 peratus berbanding 9.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Di samping itu, **Pertanian** dan **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** masing-masing mencatatkan sumbangan 4.7 peratus dan 1.7 peratus.

Carta 2 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja, 2016



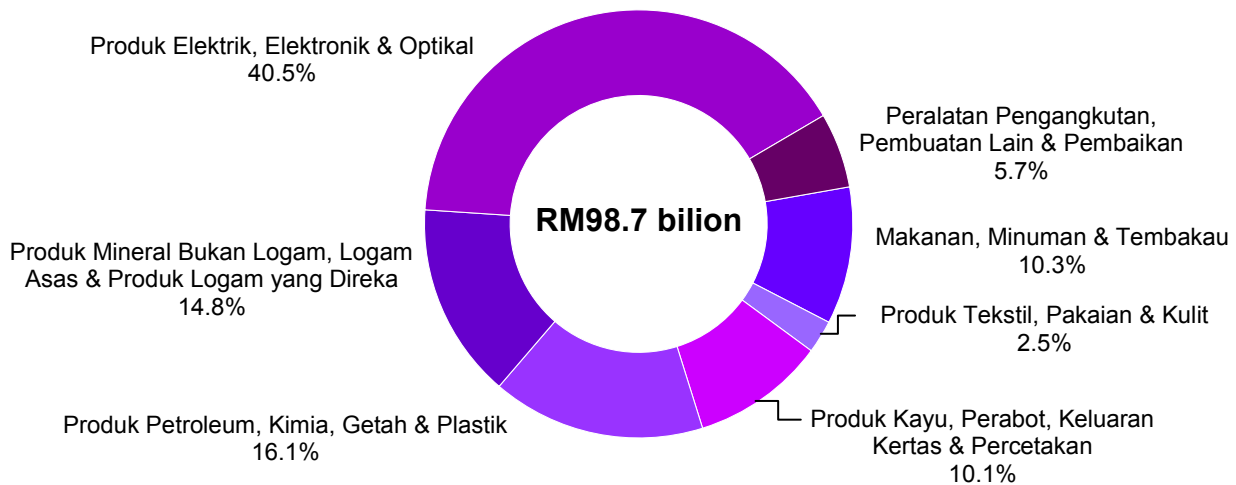
Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) yang meliputi Utiliti, Kesihatan Swasta, Pendidikan Swasta dan Perkhidmatan Swasta Lain merupakan pendorong utama dalam **Perkhidmatan** dengan sumbangan 43.5 peratus (**Carta 3**). Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan menjadi penyumbang kedua terbesar (27.1%) dan diikuti oleh Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan dengan sumbangan 17.1 peratus. Baki sumbangan sebanyak 12.3 peratus disumbangkan oleh Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi.

Carta 3 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja bagi Perkhidmatan, 2016



PP dalam **Pembuatan** sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh Produk Elektrik, Elektronik & Optikal sebanyak 40.5 peratus seperti yang digambarkan di **Carta 4**. Ini diikuti oleh Produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik (16.1%) dan Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka (14.8%). Lain-lain subsektor menyumbang hampir satu pertiga daripada PP dalam Pembuatan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 28.6 peratus.

Carta 4 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja bagi Pembuatan, 2016



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor 2016

PP berkembang kepada 7.7 peratus berbanding 6.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini sebahagian besarnya dipacu oleh **Perkhidmatan** yang mengukuh kepada 7.7 peratus daripada 5.9 peratus dalam tahun 2015 (**Carta 5**).

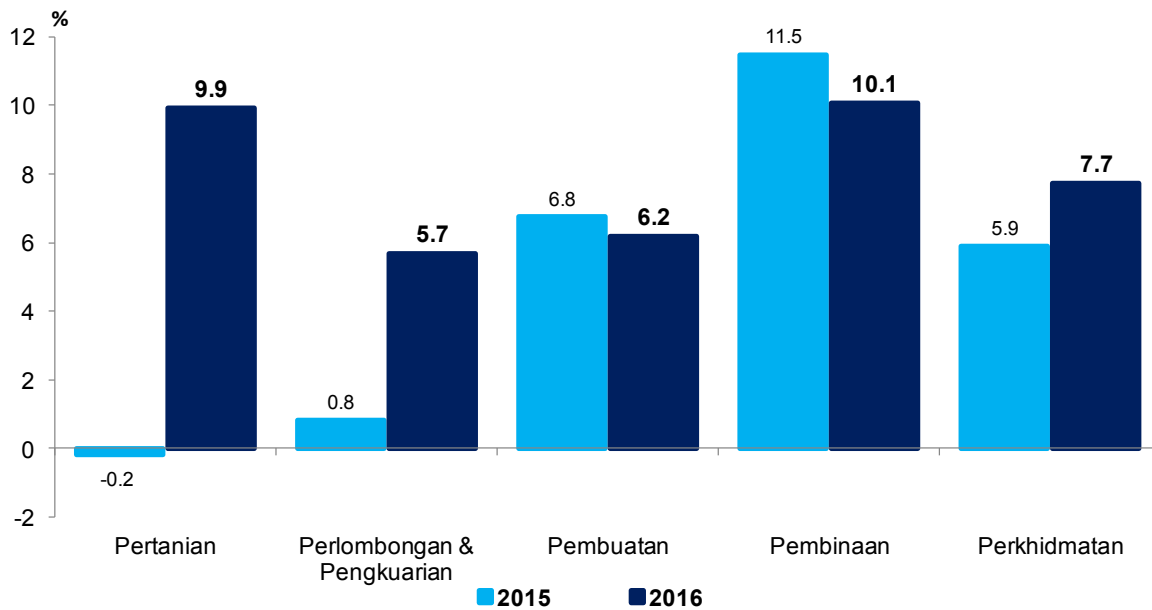
Momentum Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) yang meningkat kepada 6.5 peratus telah menerajui Perkhidmatan. Di samping itu, Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan mengekalkan pertumbuhan dua digit pada 10.4 peratus sementara Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan berkembang kepada 6.2 peratus (2015: 5.6%). Walau bagaimanapun, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi merekodkan pertumbuhan 8.6 peratus dari 8.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Prestasi PP bagi **Pembuatan** merekodkan 6.2 peratus didorong oleh Produk Elektrik, Elektronik & Optikal dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 7.6 peratus. Pertumbuhan kukuh 8.9 peratus dalam Produk Kayu, Perabot, Keluaran Kertas & Percetakan turut menyokong momentum pertumbuhan sektor ini.

Sementara itu, Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau melonjak kepada 8.1 peratus daripada 0.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, manakala Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka meningkat kepada 5.4 peratus (2015: 3.7%).

Pembinaan terus merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit bagi enam tahun berturut-turut dengan mencatatkan 10.1 peratus pada tahun 2016 (2015: 11.5%). **Pertanian** pulih kepada 9.9 peratus daripada negatif 0.2 peratus pada tahun lepas disebabkan oleh pemulihan dalam semua segmen. Di samping itu, **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** melonjak kepada 5.7 peratus berbanding 0.8 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Carta 5 Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja, 2015-2016

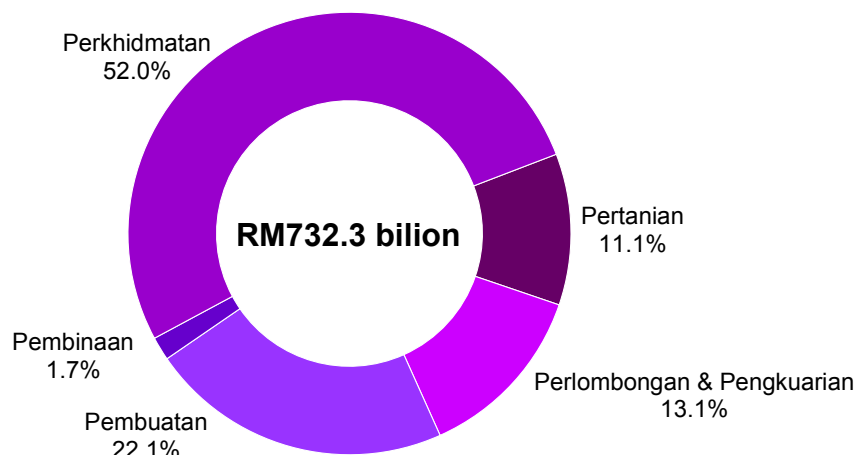


LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

Sumbangan mengikut Sektor 2016

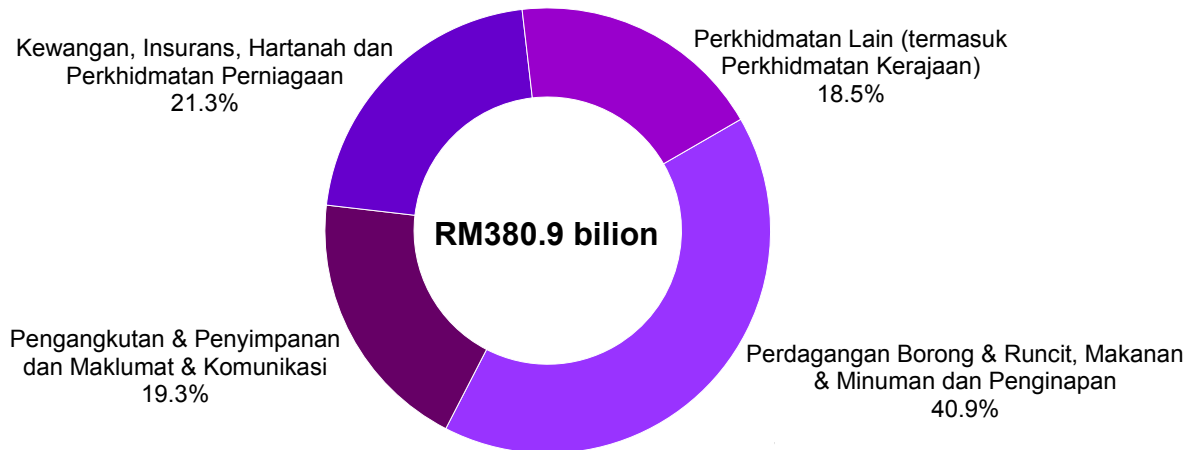
Sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada ekonomi, **Perkhidmatan** menyumbang 52.0 peratus kepada jumlah LKK pada tahun 2016 diikuti oleh **Pembuatan** pada 22.1 peratus seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh **Carta 6**. **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** dan **Pertanian** masing-masing menyumbang 13.1 peratus dan 11.1 peratus. Sementara itu, **Pembinaan** merekodkan sumbangan sebanyak 1.7 peratus.

Carta 6 Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar, 2016



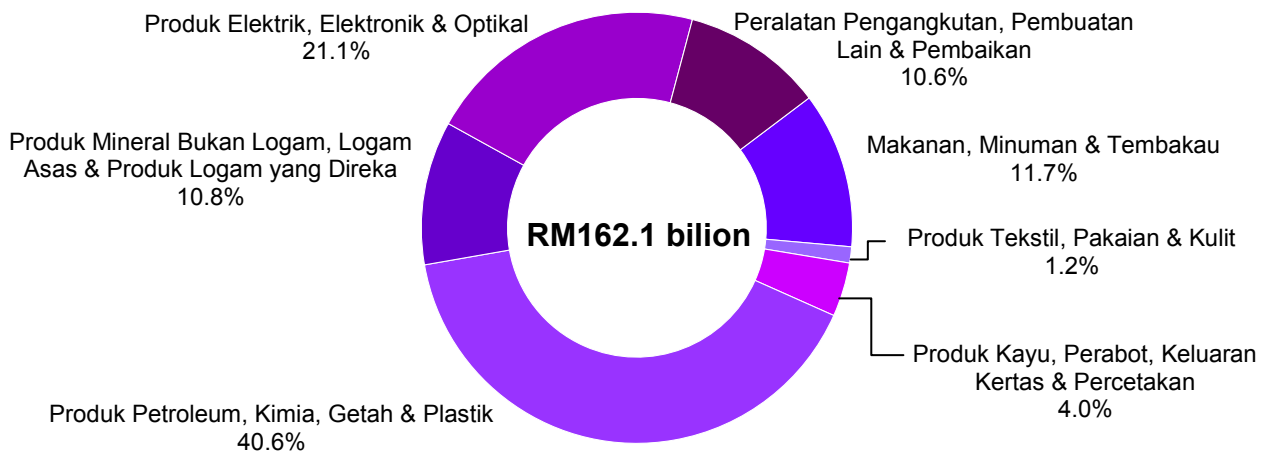
LKK bagi **Perkhidmatan** diterajui oleh Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan dengan sumbangan 40.9 peratus diikuti oleh Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan sebanyak 21.3 peratus seperti yang digambarkan oleh **Carta 7**. Selain itu, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi menyumbang 19.3 peratus dan Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) merekodkan 18.5 peratus.

Carta 7 Peratus Sumbangan Lebih Kendalian Kasar bagi Perkhidmatan, 2016



Produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik telah mendorong LKK dalam **Pembuatan** dengan sumbangan sebanyak 40.6 peratus pada tahun 2016. Ini diikuti oleh Produk Elektrik, Elektronik & Optikal yang menyumbang 21.1 peratus dan Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau yang mencatatkan sumbangan 11.7 peratus seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Carta 8**. Di samping itu, Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka menyumbang 10.8 peratus kepada jumlah LKK bagi sektor ini.

Carta 8 Peratus Sumbangan Lebih Kendalian Kasar bagi Pembuatan, 2016



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor 2016

LKK yang menjadi penyumbang terbesar kepada KDNK, pertumbuhan komponen ini adalah selari dengan prestasi ekonomi. Pada tahun 2016, LKK berkembang kepada 4.8 peratus berbanding 0.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

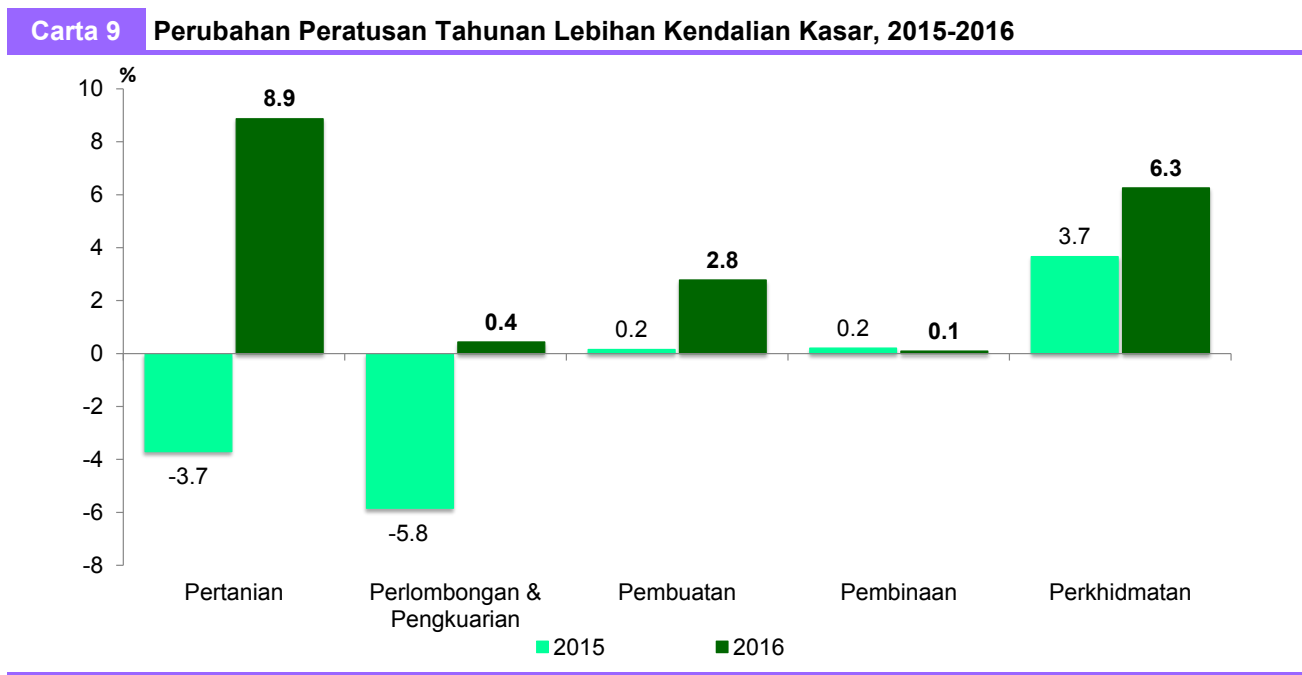
Perkhidmatan mengukuh kepada 6.3 peratus berbanding 3.7 peratus pada tahun 2015 seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 9**. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan yang tumbuh pada 5.9 peratus (2015: 7.0%).

Sementara itu, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi meningkat kepada 9.1 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan marginal 0.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan yang bertambah baik kepada 5.0 peratus (2015: 2.1%) dan pengembangan Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) pada 5.6 peratus (2015: 2.2%) telah menyokong pertumbuhan LKK dalam Perkhidmatan.

Pertanian pulih kepada 8.9 peratus (2015: -3.7%) berikutan pertumbuhan positif dalam semua segmen. Getah, Kelapa Sawit, Ternakan dan Pertanian Lain meningkat kepada 10.8 peratus (2015: -4.1%) manakala Perikanan melonjak kepada 3.0 peratus daripada negatif 1.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Momentum LKK dalam **Pembuatan** meningkat 2.8 peratus berbanding 0.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini disokong sebahagian besarnya oleh Produk Elektrik, Elektronik & Optikal yang tumbuh pada 9.1 peratus (2015: 11.6%). Tambahan pula, Peralatan Pengangkutan, Pembuatan Lain & Pembaikan tumbuh sederhana kepada 7.0 peratus berbanding 8.6 peratus pada tahun 2015.

Di samping itu, **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** pulih kepada 0.4 peratus daripada negatif 5.8 peratus pada tahun 2015. Sementara itu, **Pembinaan** mencatatkan pertumbuhan 0.1 peratus (2015: 0.2%) yang disokong oleh prestasi kejuruteraan awam dan aktiviti kediaman.



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

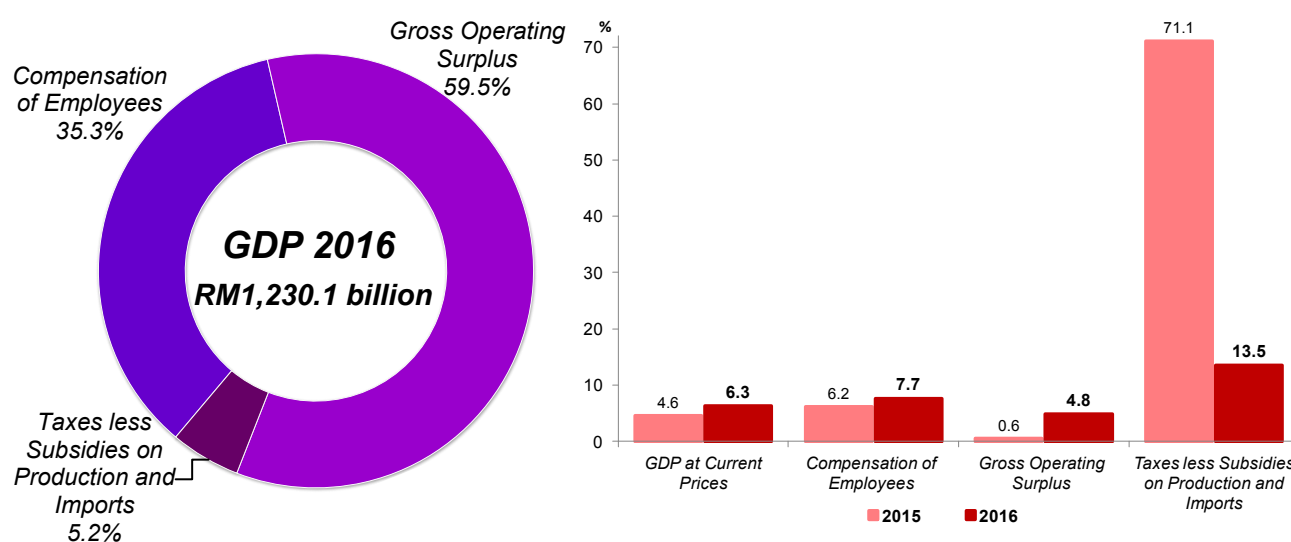
This publication presents the statistics of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year 2010 to 2016. The statistics are presented by kind of economic activity at current prices which covers income components namely Compensation of Employees (CE), Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2016

Malaysia's economy increased in 2016 as the value of GDP at current prices expanded further to register RM1,230.1 billion (2015: RM1,157.7 billion) and grew 6.3 per cent as depicted in **Chart 1**. The expansion in GDP was propelled by the higher performance of all income components spearheaded by GOS which recorded RM732.3 billion (2015: RM698.5 billion) while CE has reached a value of RM433.7 billion, an increase of RM30.9 billion from 2015. Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports stood at RM64.2 billion (2015: RM56.5 billion).

In 2016, GOS maintained its position as the largest income components with a share of 59.5 per cent (2015: 60.3%) and posted 4.8 per cent growth (2015: 0.6%) which was backed by Services, Agriculture and Manufacturing sectors. The share of CE to Malaysia's economy expanded to 35.3 per cent (2015: 34.8%). The CE rose to 7.7 per cent (2015: 6.2%) which was largely led by Services and Manufacturing. Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports formed 5.2 per cent (2015: 4.9%) of overall income and registered a double-digit growth of 13.5 per cent (2015: 71.1%).

Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components, 2015-2016

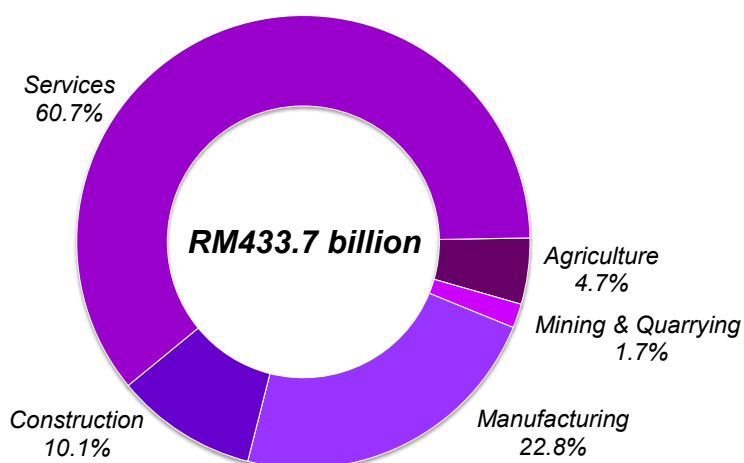


COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

Contribution by Sector 2016

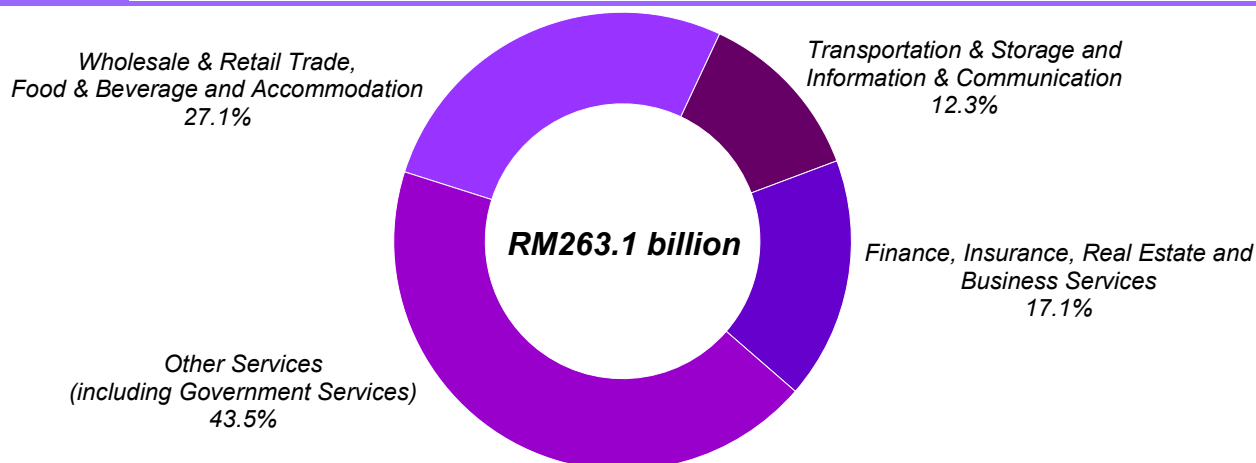
Services was the largest contributor to the total CE with a share of 60.7 per cent followed by **Manufacturing** which accounted for 22.8 per cent in 2016 as illustrated in **Chart 2**. **Construction** expanded to 10.1 per cent as compared to 9.9 per cent in the previous year. Moreover, **Agriculture** and **Mining & Quarrying** recorded a share of 4.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

Chart 2 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees, 2016



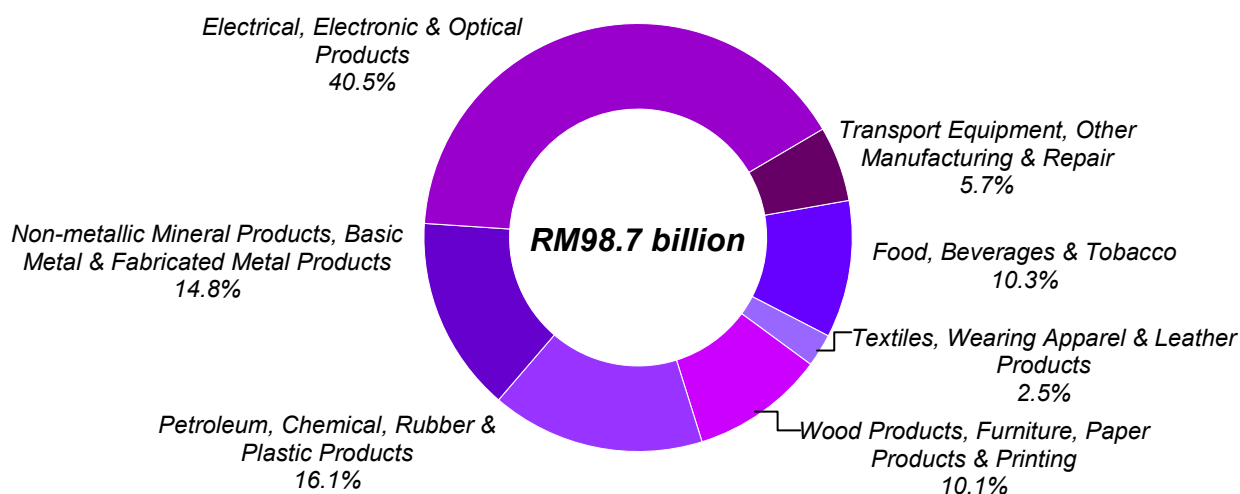
Other Services (including Government Services) which covers Utilities, Private Health, Private Education and Other Private Services was the prime mover in **Services** with a share of 43.5 per cent (**Chart 3**). Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation was the second largest contributor (27.1%) and followed by Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services which constituted 17.1 per cent of share. The remaining share of 12.3 per cent was contributed by Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication.

Chart 3 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees for Services, 2016



CE in **Manufacturing** was mainly contributed by Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products which generated 40.5 per cent of share as depicted in **Chart 4**. This was followed by Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (16.1%) and Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (14.8%). The remaining sub-sectors made-up almost one-third of CE in Manufacturing with a total share of 28.6 per cent.

Chart 4 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees for Manufacturing, 2016



Annual Growth by Sector 2016

CE expanded to 7.7 per cent as compared to 6.2 per cent in the preceding year. The growth was largely boosted by **Services** which strengthened to 7.7 per cent from 5.9 per cent in 2015 (**Chart 5**).

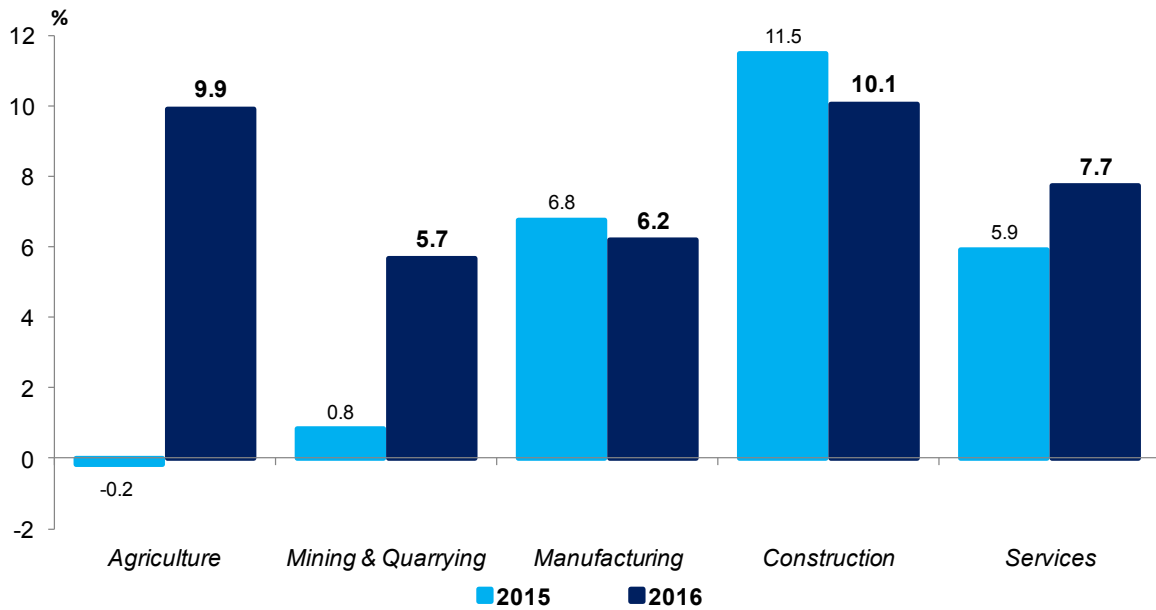
The momentum of Other Services (including Government Services) which rose to 6.5 per cent has spearheaded the Services. Moreover, Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation maintained its double-digit growth at 10.4 per cent while Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services expanded to 6.2 per cent (2015: 5.6%). Nonetheless, Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication recorded a growth of 8.6 per cent from 8.8 per cent in the preceding year.

The CE performance for **Manufacturing** recorded at 6.2 per cent which underpinned by Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products which registered a growth of 7.6 per cent. The strong growth of 8.9 per cent in Wood Products, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing also supported the momentum in this sector.

Meanwhile, Food, Beverages & Tobacco accelerated to 8.1 per cent from 0.4 per cent in the previous year, while Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products improved to 5.4 per cent (2015: 3.7%).

Construction continued to record a double-digit growth for six consecutive years by registering 10.1 per cent in 2016 (2015: 11.5%). **Agriculture** rebounded to 9.9 per cent from negative 0.2 per cent last year due to turnaround in all segments. In addition, **Mining & Quarrying** elevated to 5.7 per cent as compared to 0.8 per cent in the previous year.

Chart 5 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees, 2015 - 2016

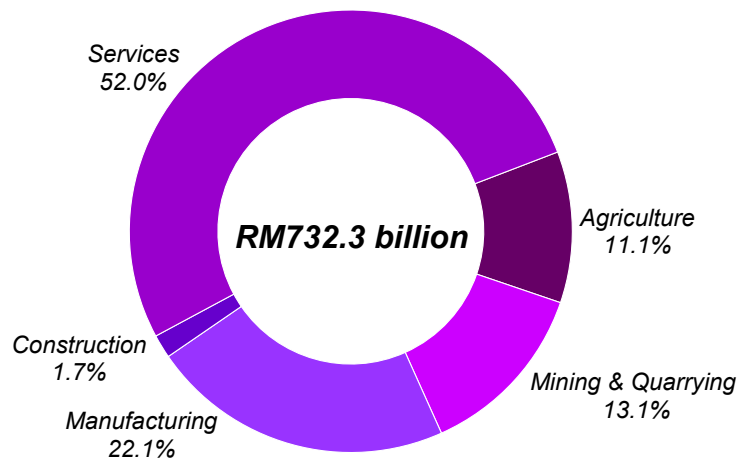


GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

Contribution by Sector 2016

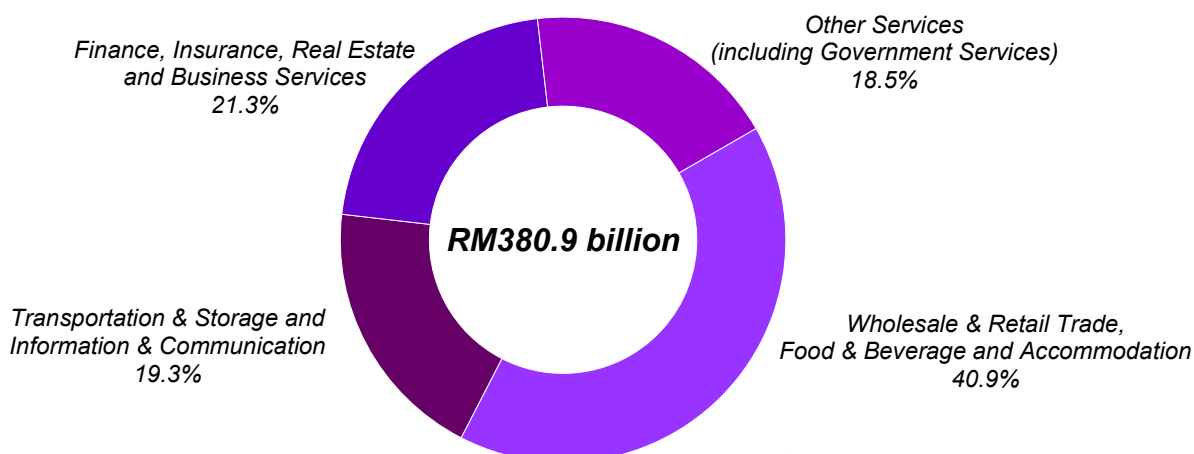
As the largest contributor to the economy, **Services** accounted for 52.0 per cent to total GOS in 2016 followed by **Manufacturing** at 22.1 per cent as shown in **Chart 6**. **Mining & Quarrying** and **Agriculture** contributed 13.1 per cent and 11.1 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, **Construction** recorded a contribution of 1.7 per cent.

Chart 6 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus, 2016



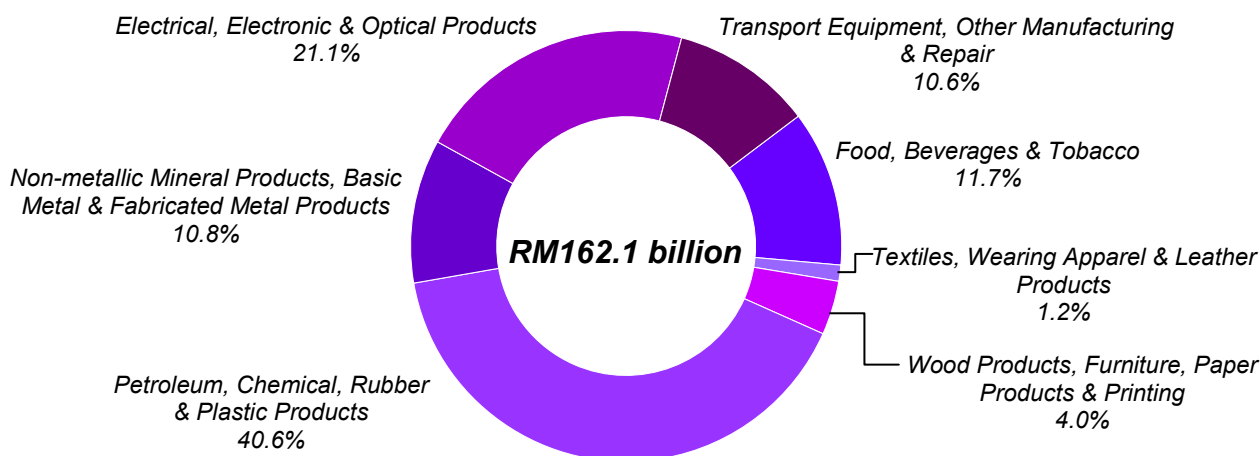
GOS for **Services** was bolstered by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation with contribution of 40.9 per cent followed by Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services with a share of 21.3 per cent as illustrated in **Chart 7**. On the other hand, Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication accounted for 19.3 per cent and Other Services (including Government Services) recorded 18.5 per cent.

Chart 7 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus for Services, 2016



Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products have led the GOS in **Manufacturing** with a contribution of 40.6 per cent in 2016. This was followed by the Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products which accounted for 21.1 per cent and Food, Beverages & Tobacco which posted a share of 11.7 per cent as depicted in **Chart 8**. In addition, Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products constituted 10.8 per cent to total GOS for this sector.

Chart 8 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus for Manufacturing, 2016



Annual Growth by Sector 2016

As GOS forms the substantial share to GDP, the growth of this component was inline with the economic performance. In 2016, GOS augmented to 4.8 per cent as compared to 0.6 per cent registered in preceding year.

Services strengthened to 6.3 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent in 2015 as shown in **Chart 9**. The growth was propelled by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation which grew at 5.9 per cent (2015: 7.0%).

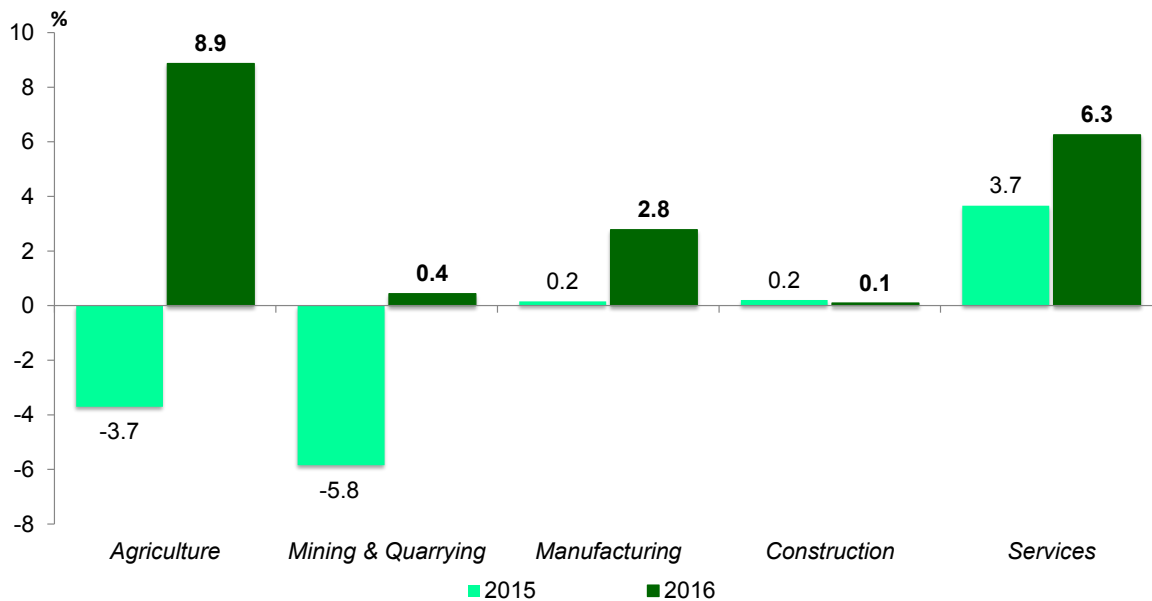
Meanwhile, *Transportation & Storage* and *Information & Communication* rose to 9.1 per cent against marginal growth of 0.2 per cent in the previous year. *Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services* improved to 5.0 per cent (2015: 2.1%) and the expansion in *Other Services* (including *Government Services*) at 5.6 per cent (2015: 2.2%) have supported the growth of GOS in *Services*.

Agriculture rebounded to 8.9 per cent (2015: -3.7%) following a positive growth in all segments. *Rubber, Oil Palm, Livestock and Other Agriculture* advanced to 10.8 per cent (2015: -4.1%) while *Fishing* elevated to 3.0 per cent from negative 1.4 per cent in the previous year.

The momentum of GOS in **Manufacturing** increased 2.8 per cent as compared to 0.2 per cent recorded in the preceding year. The performance was supported mainly by *Electrical, Electronic & Optical Products* which grew at 9.1 per cent (2015: 11.6%). Furthermore, *Transport Equipment, Other Manufacturing & Repair* moderated to 7.0 per cent against 8.6 per cent in 2015.

In addition, **Mining & Quarrying** rebounded to 0.4 per cent from negative 5.8 per cent in 2015. Meanwhile, **Construction** posted a growth of 0.1 per cent (2015: 0.2%) supported by the performance of civil engineering and residential activities.

Chart 9 Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus, 2015-2016



JADUAL
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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	260,682	292,394	322,809	345,568	379,127	402,763	433,662
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	530,574	596,989	630,513	652,316	694,295	698,450	732,302
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	30,179	22,349	17,929	20,730	33,021	56,510	64,157
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	821,434	911,733	971,252	1,018,614	1,106,443	1,157,723	1,230,120

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	12.2	10.4	7.1	9.7	6.2	7.7
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	12.5	5.6	3.5	6.4	0.6	4.8
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	-25.9	-19.8	15.6	59.3	71.1	13.5
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	11.0	6.5	4.9	8.6	4.6	6.3

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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	31.7	32.1	33.2	33.9	34.3	34.8	35.3
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	64.6	65.5	64.9	64.0	62.8	60.3	59.5
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	3.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.9	5.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	82,882	104,424	95,122	92,830	98,177	97,946	106,471
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	89,793	95,905	101,474	103,484	109,064	103,716	104,695
Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	192,493	212,618	224,730	232,659	253,087	263,366	273,900
Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	28,213	30,892	37,909	42,692	48,650	54,138	59,785
Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	420,382	459,182	501,830	536,186	585,518	623,857	668,739
tambah Duti import <i>plus Import duties</i>	7,672	8,711	10,186	10,763	11,947	14,699	16,529
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	821,434	911,733	971,252	1,018,614	1,106,443	1,157,723	1,230,120

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

Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	260,682	292,394	322,809	345,568	379,127	402,763	433,662
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	15,543	20,051	18,174	17,582	18,670	18,638	20,487
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	4,959	5,504	6,052	6,449	7,047	7,105	7,509
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	61,952	68,689	73,504	78,489	87,106	92,990	98,743
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	20,326	22,584	27,269	31,141	35,732	39,832	43,841
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	157,902	175,567	197,810	211,906	230,572	244,198	263,082
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	530,574	596,989	630,513	652,316	694,295	698,450	732,302
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	65,322	83,723	75,887	74,440	77,272	74,412	81,012
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	83,326	89,158	94,635	96,546	101,154	95,240	95,658
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	119,502	138,581	149,153	150,883	157,439	157,680	162,062
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7,670	8,096	10,438	11,319	12,617	12,643	12,656
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	254,754	277,431	300,401	319,128	345,813	358,474	380,914
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	30,179	22,349	17,929	20,730	33,021	56,510	64,157
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	821,434	911,733	971,252	1,018,614	1,106,443	1,157,723	1,230,120

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 <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	12.2	10.4	7.1	9.7	6.2	7.7
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	29.0	-9.4	-3.3	6.2	-0.2	9.9
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	11.0	10.0	6.6	9.3	0.8	5.7
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	10.9	7.0	6.8	11.0	6.8	6.2
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	11.1	20.7	14.2	14.7	11.5	10.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	11.2	12.7	7.1	8.8	5.9	7.7
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	12.5	5.6	3.5	6.4	0.6	4.8
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	28.2	-9.4	-1.9	3.8	-3.7	8.9
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	7.0	6.1	2.0	4.8	-5.8	0.4
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	16.0	7.6	1.2	4.3	0.2	2.8
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	5.6	28.9	8.4	11.5	0.2	0.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.9	8.3	6.2	8.4	3.7	6.3
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	-25.9	-19.8	15.6	59.3	71.1	13.5
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	11.0	6.5	4.9	8.6	4.6	6.3

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 of Value Added by Sector*

	(%)						
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	31.7	32.1	33.2	33.9	34.3	34.8	35.3
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	18.8	19.2	19.1	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.2
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.2
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	32.2	32.3	32.7	33.7	34.4	35.3	36.1
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	72.0	73.1	71.9	72.9	73.4	73.6	73.3
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	37.6	38.2	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.1	39.3
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	64.6	65.5	64.9	64.0	62.8	60.3	59.5
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	78.8	80.2	79.8	80.2	78.7	76.0	76.1
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	92.8	93.0	93.3	93.3	92.7	91.8	91.4
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	62.1	65.2	66.4	64.9	62.2	59.9	59.2
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	27.2	26.2	27.5	26.5	25.9	23.4	21.2
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	60.6	60.4	59.9	59.5	59.1	57.5	57.0
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	3.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.9	5.2

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 <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	31.7	32.1	33.2	33.9	34.3	34.8	35.3
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	19.2	19.3	20.4	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.4
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	64.6	65.5	64.9	64.0	62.8	60.3	59.5
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	8.0	9.2	7.8	7.3	7.0	6.4	6.6
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.2	7.8
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	14.5	15.2	15.4	14.8	14.2	13.6	13.2
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	31.0	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.3	31.0	31.0
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	3.7	2.5	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.9	5.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	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 <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	6.0	6.9	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	23.8	23.5	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.1	22.8
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.8	7.7	8.4	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	60.6	60.0	61.3	61.3	60.8	60.6	60.7
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	12.3	14.0	12.0	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.1
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6	13.6	13.1
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.5	23.2	23.7	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.1
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	48.0	46.5	47.6	48.9	49.8	51.3	52.0
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	15,543	20,051	18,174	17,582	18,670	18,638	20,487
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	14,209	18,642	16,665	16,117	17,108	17,094	18,867
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	757	806	837	750	793	786	821
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	577	603	672	715	769	759	800
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	4,959	5,504	6,052	6,449	7,047	7,105	7,509
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	61,952	68,689	73,504	78,489	87,106	92,990	98,743
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	6,232	7,483	8,028	8,399	9,442	9,481	10,247
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1,714	1,793	1,773	1,851	2,088	2,291	2,462
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	6,416	6,943	7,381	7,557	8,373	9,144	9,953
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	10,645	12,513	13,715	14,658	15,557	15,534	15,917
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>	9,321	10,686	11,639	12,492	13,336	13,829	14,576
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	23,722	25,272	26,801	28,822	33,076	37,152	39,987
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	3,903	3,999	4,168	4,711	5,233	5,559	5,601
4. Pembinaan Construction	20,326	22,584	27,269	31,141	35,732	39,832	43,841
5. Perkhidmatan Services	157,902	175,567	197,810	211,906	230,572	244,198	263,082
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	37,874	43,238	46,773	51,247	58,381	64,476	71,200
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	20,418	22,089	23,548	25,268	27,445	29,858	32,424
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	27,457	30,836	33,647	36,834	40,107	42,339	44,959
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	72,153	79,405	93,842	98,558	104,639	107,525	114,499
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	260,682	292,394	322,809	345,568	379,127	402,763	433,662

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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	29.0	-9.4	-3.3	6.2	-0.2	9.9
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	31.2	-10.6	-3.3	6.2	-0.1	10.4
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	6.5	3.8	-10.3	5.6	-0.8	4.5
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	4.4	11.4	6.4	7.6	-1.4	5.4
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	11.0	10.0	6.6	9.3	0.8	5.7
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	10.9	7.0	6.8	11.0	6.8	6.2
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	20.1	7.3	4.6	12.4	0.4	8.1
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	4.6	-1.1	4.4	12.8	9.7	7.4
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	8.2	6.3	2.4	10.8	9.2	8.9
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	17.5	9.6	6.9	6.1	-0.1	2.5
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>	14.6	8.9	7.3	6.8	3.7	5.4
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	6.5	6.0	7.5	14.8	12.3	7.6
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	2.5	4.2	13.0	11.1	6.2	0.8
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	11.1	20.7	14.2	14.7	11.5	10.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	11.2	12.7	7.1	8.8	5.9	7.7
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	14.2	8.2	9.6	13.9	10.4	10.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	8.2	6.6	7.3	8.6	8.8	8.6
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	12.3	9.1	9.5	8.9	5.6	6.2
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	10.1	18.2	5.0	6.2	2.8	6.5
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	12.2	10.4	7.1	9.7	6.2	7.7

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

	(%)						
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	6.0	6.9	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.7
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	5.5	6.4	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.4
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	23.8	23.5	22.8	22.7	23.0	23.1	22.8
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	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>	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.2
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.8	7.7	8.4	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	60.6	60.0	61.3	61.3	60.8	60.6	60.7
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	14.5	14.8	14.5	14.8	15.4	16.0	16.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	27.7	27.2	29.1	28.5	27.6	26.7	26.4
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	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 <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	65,322	83,723	75,887	74,440	77,272	74,412	81,012
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	49,275	66,202	56,905	56,036	57,746	55,350	61,338
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,621	8,316	8,670	7,639	7,916	7,613	7,881
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	8,426	9,204	10,311	10,764	11,610	11,449	11,793
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	83,326	89,158	94,635	96,546	101,154	95,240	95,658
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	119,502	138,581	149,153	150,883	157,439	157,680	162,062
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	15,547	19,158	19,636	18,872	20,629	20,096	18,970
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1,450	1,832	1,515	1,503	1,653	1,796	1,961
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	5,335	5,640	6,032	5,730	5,789	6,019	6,561
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	51,061	64,256	70,912	69,906	70,024	65,792	65,758
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>	12,007	15,065	15,698	15,950	16,503	16,608	17,482
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	26,406	23,403	23,730	25,118	28,092	31,354	34,196
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	7,697	9,227	11,630	13,804	14,748	16,014	17,134
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7,670	8,096	10,438	11,319	12,617	12,643	12,656
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	254,754	277,431	300,401	319,128	345,813	358,474	380,914
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	95,669	106,633	113,486	122,190	137,515	147,073	155,787
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	47,934	53,842	60,245	64,355	67,159	67,270	73,387
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	63,554	64,577	70,234	72,562	75,833	77,392	81,256
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	47,597	52,379	56,436	60,022	65,307	66,740	70,484
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	530,574	596,989	630,513	652,316	694,295	698,450	732,302

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 <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	28.2	-9.4	-1.9	3.8	-3.7	8.9
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	34.4	-14.0	-1.5	3.1	-4.1	10.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	9.1	4.3	-11.9	3.6	-3.8	3.5
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	9.2	12.0	4.4	7.9	-1.4	3.0
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	7.0	6.1	2.0	4.8	-5.8	0.4
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	16.0	7.6	1.2	4.3	0.2	2.8
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	23.2	2.5	-3.9	9.3	-2.6	-5.6
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	26.4	-17.3	-0.8	10.0	8.6	9.2
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	5.7	6.9	-5.0	1.0	4.0	9.0
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	25.8	10.4	-1.4	0.2	-6.0	-0.1
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>	25.5	4.2	1.6	3.5	0.6	5.3
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	-11.4	1.4	5.8	11.8	11.6	9.1
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	19.9	26.0	18.7	6.8	8.6	7.0
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	5.6	28.9	8.4	11.5	0.2	0.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	8.9	8.3	6.2	8.4	3.7	6.3
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	11.5	6.4	7.7	12.5	7.0	5.9
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	12.3	11.9	6.8	4.4	0.2	9.1
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	1.6	8.8	3.3	4.5	2.1	5.0
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	10.0	7.7	6.4	8.8	2.2	5.6
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	12.5	5.6	3.5	6.4	0.6	4.8

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 <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ^e	2016 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	12.3	14.0	12.0	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.1
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	9.3	11.1	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.9	8.4
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	15.7	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6	13.6	13.1
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.5	23.2	23.7	23.1	22.7	22.6	22.1
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	9.6	10.8	11.2	10.7	10.1	9.4	9.0
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>	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.7
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	48.0	46.5	47.6	48.9	49.8	51.3	52.0
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	18.0	17.9	18.0	18.7	19.8	21.1	21.3
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	9.0	9.0	9.6	9.9	9.7	9.6	10.0
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	12.0	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.1	11.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.6
Lebih kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2010 hingga 2016. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan seperti yang digariskan dalam *System of National Accounts 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 berasaskan 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 termasuk saraan, wang tunai atau bukan berbentuk wang, yang perlu dibayar oleh sesebuah perusahaan kepada pekerja sebagai balasan bagi kerja-kerja yang dilakukan dalam tempoh perakaunan.

Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

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

Lebihan Kendalian

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

Pendapatan Campuran

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

Penggunaan Modal Tetap

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

Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import

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

Cukai ke atas Produk

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

Cukai lain ke atas Pengeluaran

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

Subsidi ke atas Produk

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

Subsidi mungkin diberikan untuk mempengaruhi tahap pengeluaran perusahaan residen atau harga di mana output mereka dijual.

Subsidi lain ke atas Pengeluaran

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

4. KAEDAH PENGANGGARAN

Penganggaran pampasan pekerja adalah berdasarkan data banci, survei dan data sekunder yang diperoleh daripada pelbagai agensi.

Cukai dan subsidi diagihkan mengikut komoditi menggunakan struktur *Supply and Use Tables* (SUT) 2010.

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 penggunaan 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 2014 dan 2015. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/ survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2016, anggaran adalah berdasarkan kepada sumber data suku tahunan.

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year 2010 to 2016. Data are presented by kind of economic activity at current prices. The statistics are compiled in accordance with the concepts and guidelines as 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 value of total production of goods and services produced in the economy after deducting value of intermediate consumption. This approach is also known as 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 based on Income Approach is the summation of all incomes accruing the production in economy. Thus, this method enables factors of income and the return to factors of production to be measured by economic activity. The income components are Compensation of Employees, Gross Operating Surplus and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports.

GDP by Income Approach is calculated as follows:

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

where;

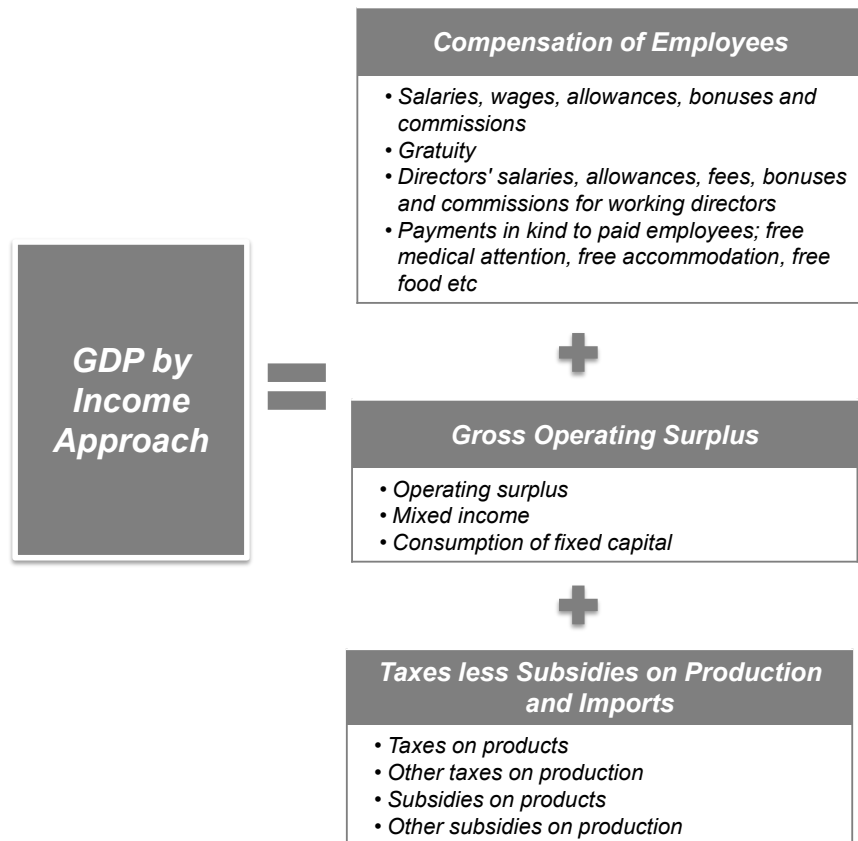
CE - Compensation of Employees

GOS - Gross Operating Surplus

(T - S) - Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports

3. COMPONENTS OF GDP BY INCOME APPROACH

Detail components of GDP by Income Approach are as follows:



Compensation of Employees

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

Gross Operating Surplus

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

Operating Surplus

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

Mixed Income

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

Consumption of Fixed Capital

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

Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports

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

Taxes on Products

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

Other Taxes on Production

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

Subsidies on Products

A subsidy payable per unit of a good or service. The subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service, or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit of the goods or services. A subsidy on products usually becomes payable when the good or service is produced, sold or imported, but it may be also payable in other circumstances such as when a good is transferred, leased, delivered or used for own consumption or own capital formation.

The subsidy may be designed to influence resident enterprises' levels of production or the prices at which their outputs are sold.

Other Subsidies on Production

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

4. METHOD OF ESTIMATION

The estimation of compensation of employees is based on census, surveys and secondary data obtained from various agencies.

Taxes and subsidies are distributed by commodity using the structure of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) 2010.

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 due to the usage 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 2014 and 2015. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/ annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2016, estimation was based on the quarterly data sources.

SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Kaedah Pendapatan adalah berdasarkan kepada sumber data berikut:

Sumber Data Utama

- *Supply and Use Tables* 2010
- Banci Ekonomi
- Survei Tenaga Buruh
- Survei Gaji & Upah
- Survei Pendapatan Isi Rumah

Sumber Data Sekunder

- 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)
- Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)
- Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia (LHDN)

SEKTOR PERTANIAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Getah, Kelapa Sawit, Ternakan dan Pertanian Lain	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Getah• Kelapa sawit• Ternakan ayam dan itik• Lembu dan kerbau• Ternakan lain• Padi• Sayur-sayuran• Buah-buahan• Tanaman makanan• Lain-lain tanaman	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Perangkaan Getah Bulanan, Malaysia■ Lembaga Getah Malaysia■ Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia■ Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar, Malaysia■ Jabatan Pertanian, Malaysia■ Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani■ Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi■ Lembaga Perindustrian Nanas, Malaysia■ Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Negara, Malaysia■ Lembaga Lada Malaysia■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat-Syarikat Penanaman Kelapa Sawit yang Utama
Perhutanan dan Pembalakan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Jabatan Perhutanan, Malaysia
Perikanan	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perikanan laut• Akuakultur	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Jabatan Perikanan, Malaysia

SEKTOR PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUIARIAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minyak mentah, kondensat dan gas asli• Perlombongan lain & pengkuarian dan perkhidmatan sokongan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Perangkaan Petroleum dan Gas Asli■ Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS)■ Survei Akaun Negara Suku Tahunan

SEKTOR PEMBUATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Makanan, minuman dan produk tembakau• Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit• Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan• Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik• Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka• Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal• Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Survei Industri Pembuatan■ Survei Pembuatan Bulanan

SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bangunan kediaman• Bangunan bukan kediaman• Kejuruteraan awam• Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Survei Pembinaan■ Statistik Pembinaan Suku Tahunan

SEKTOR PERKHIDMATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perdagangan borong • Perdagangan runcit • Kenderaan bermotor • Makanan dan minuman • Penginapan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Banci Perdagangan Edaran ■ Survei Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Survei Perdagangan Edaran Bulanan
Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengangkutan darat • Pengangkutan air • Pengangkutan udara • Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan untuk pengangkutan • Pos dan kurier • Maklumat • Komunikasi • Perkhidmatan komputer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survei Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kewangan • Insurans • Hartanah • Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal • Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survei Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Survei Akaun Negara Suku Tahunan ■ Bank Negara Malaysia ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliti • Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta • Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta • Perkhidmatan swasta lain • Perkhidmatan kerajaan • Kediaman yang didiami oleh pemilik • Institusi bukan keuntungan yang berkhidmat kepada isi rumah • Perkhidmatan domestik bagi isi rumah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survei Pertubuhan Perkhidmatan ■ Survei Pertubuhan Bekalan Elektrik, Gas, Wap dan Pendinginan Udara ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Survei Akaun Negara Suku Tahunan ■ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat

DATA SOURCES

Compilation of Gross Domestic Product by Income Approach was based on the following data sources:

Primary Data Sources

- Supply and Use Tables 2010
- Economic Census
- Labour Force Survey
- Salaries & Wages Survey
- Household Income Survey

Secondary Data Sources

- 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)
- Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)
- Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM)

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
Rubber, Oil Palm, Livestock and Other Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubber • Oil palm • Poultry • Cattle • Other livestock • Paddy • Vegetables • Fruits • Food crops • Others crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Monthly Rubber Statistics, Malaysia ■ Malaysia Rubber Board ■ Malaysian Palm Oil Board ■ Department of Veterinary Services, Malaysia ■ Department of Agriculture, Malaysia ■ Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry ■ Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities ■ Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board ■ National Kenaf and Tobacco Board, Malaysia ■ Malaysia Pepper Board ■ Annual Report from the Main Oil Palm Plantation Companies
Forestry and logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Department of Forestry, Malaysia
Fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine fishing • Aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Department of Fisheries, Malaysia

MINING AND QUARRYING SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Crude oil, condensate and natural gas</i>• <i>Other mining & quarrying and supporting services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics</i>■ <i>Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS)</i>■ <i>Quarterly National Accounts Survey</i>

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>• <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>• <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>• <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>• <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>• <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>• <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Survey of Manufacturing Industries</i>■ <i>Monthly Manufacturing Survey</i>

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Residential buildings</i>• <i>Non-residential buildings</i>• <i>Civil engineering</i>• <i>Specialised construction activities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>Survey of Construction</i>■ <i>Quarterly Construction Statistics</i>

SERVICES SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale trade • Retail trade • Motor vehicles • Food and beverage • Accommodation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Census of Distributive Trade ■ Survey of Services Establishments ■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Monthly Survey of Distributive Trade
Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land transport • Water transport • Air transport • Warehousing & support activities for transportation • Postal and courier • Information • Communication • Computer services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survey of Services Establishments ■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Annual Report of Companies
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Insurance • Real estate • Professional, scientific and technical • Administrative and support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survey of Services Establishments ■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Quarterly National Account Survey ■ Central Bank of Malaysia ■ Annual Report of Companies
Other Services (including Government Services)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Private health services • Private education services • Other private services • Government services • Owner occupied dwelling • Non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) • Domestic services of households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Survey of Services Establishments ■ Survey of Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply Establishment ■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Quarterly National Account Survey ■ Retirement Fund Incorporated ■ Annual Report of Companies

SINGKATAN/ ABBREVIATIONS

KDNK	:	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
PP	:	Pampasan Pekerja
LKK	:	Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
<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>

SIMBOL/ SYMBOLS

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

NOTA/ NOTE

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

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

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