



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



AKAUN NEGARA
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

*GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH*

2022

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is “Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan memaparkan perangkaan KDNK mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2022. 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 mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

Laporan ini mengandungi empat bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan pendapatan ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2022 dan diikuti oleh siri data komponen pendapatan. Nota teknikal dan senarai sumber data turut disediakan bagi memudahkan pemahaman statistik berkenaan.

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

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Sebarang maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa akan datang amat dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2023

PREFACE

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach presents the statistics on GDP by Income Approach for the years 2015 to 2022. These statistics serve as an essential reference in gauging the economy performance from the perspective of income provided by factors of production in the form of Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus. The compilation of the statistics in this report followed the framework and manual of the System of National Accounts 2008. Meanwhile, the classification of the economic activity was adopted from the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 Ver. 1.0.

This report contain four parts. The first part highlighted the summary of findings of Malaysia's economy by income for the year 2022 and followed by the data series of income components. Technical notes and list of data sources are also included for a better understanding of the statistics.

These statistics could assist government agencies, economists, academicians, as well as individuals in the planning and formulation of policies, economic analysis and projections as well as for business development planning.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) acknowledge the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Any feedbacks and suggestions towards improving the future publication is highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2023

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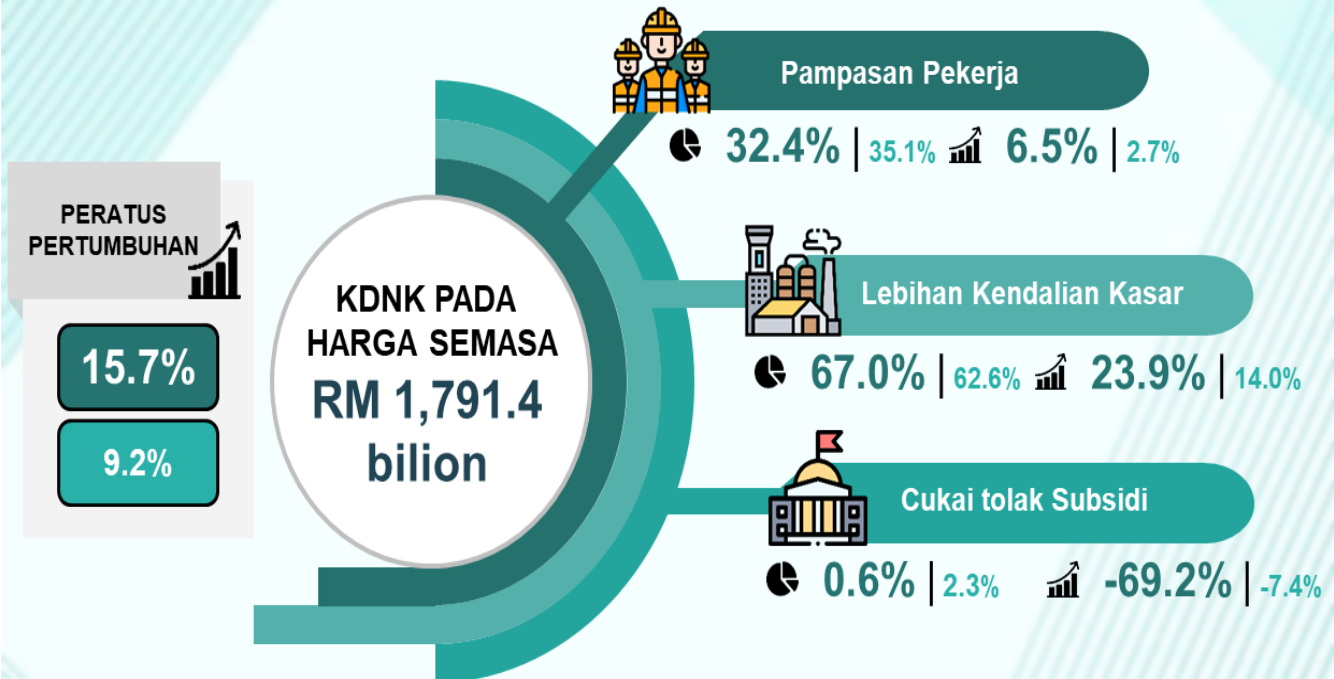
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PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS



KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2022



PAMPASAN PEKERJA DAN LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR MENGIKUT SEKTOR

PAMPASAN PEKERJA			LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR			
Sumbangan kepada Sektor	Peratus Pertumbuhan			Peratus Pertumbuhan		Sumbangan kepada Sektor
13.0%	2.3%	-1.4%	 PERTANIAN	10.2%	38.8%	86.9%
6.9%	10.3%	5.1%	 PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN	47.9%	28.8%	90.6%
33.3%	8.6%	8.1%	 PEMBUATAN	26.2%	22.0%	67.3%
77.1%	9.0%	-3.4%	 PEMBINAAN	37.8%	0.6%	31.5%
37.7%	5.6%	1.7%	 PERKHIDMATAN	20.7%	4.0%	62.8%

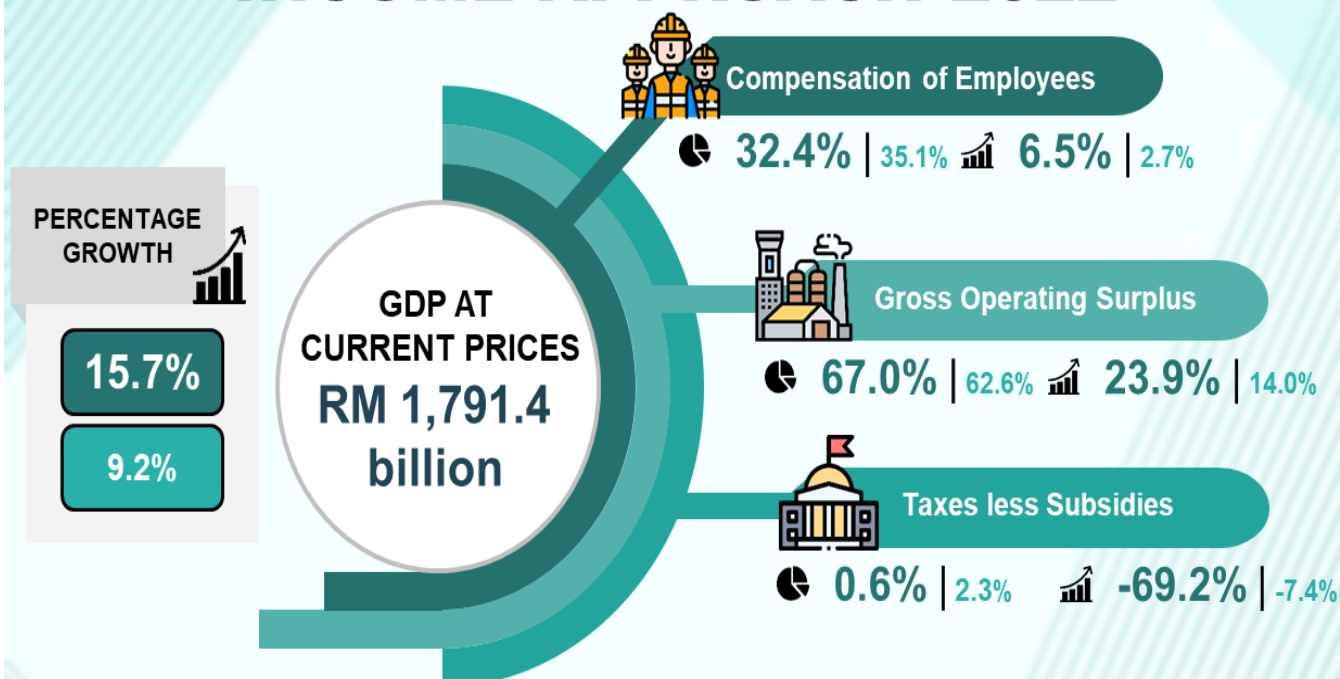
Nota :

- 2022 2021
- Peratus Pertumbuhan
- Sumbangan kepada KDNK

Sumber: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Kaedah Pendapatan 2022, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) INCOME APPROACH 2022



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS BY SECTOR

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES			GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS			
Share to Sector	Percentage Growth			Percentage Growth		Share to Sector
13.0%	2.3%	-1.4%	 AGRICULTURE	10.2%	38.8%	86.9%
6.9%	10.3%	5.1%	 MINING & QUARRYING	47.9%	28.8%	90.6%
33.3%	8.6%	8.1%	 MANUFACTURING	26.2%	22.0%	67.3%
77.1%	9.0%	-3.4%	 CONSTRUCTION	37.8%	0.6%	31.5%
37.7%	5.6%	1.7%	 SERVICES	20.7%	4.0%	62.8%

Note :

i. 2022 2021

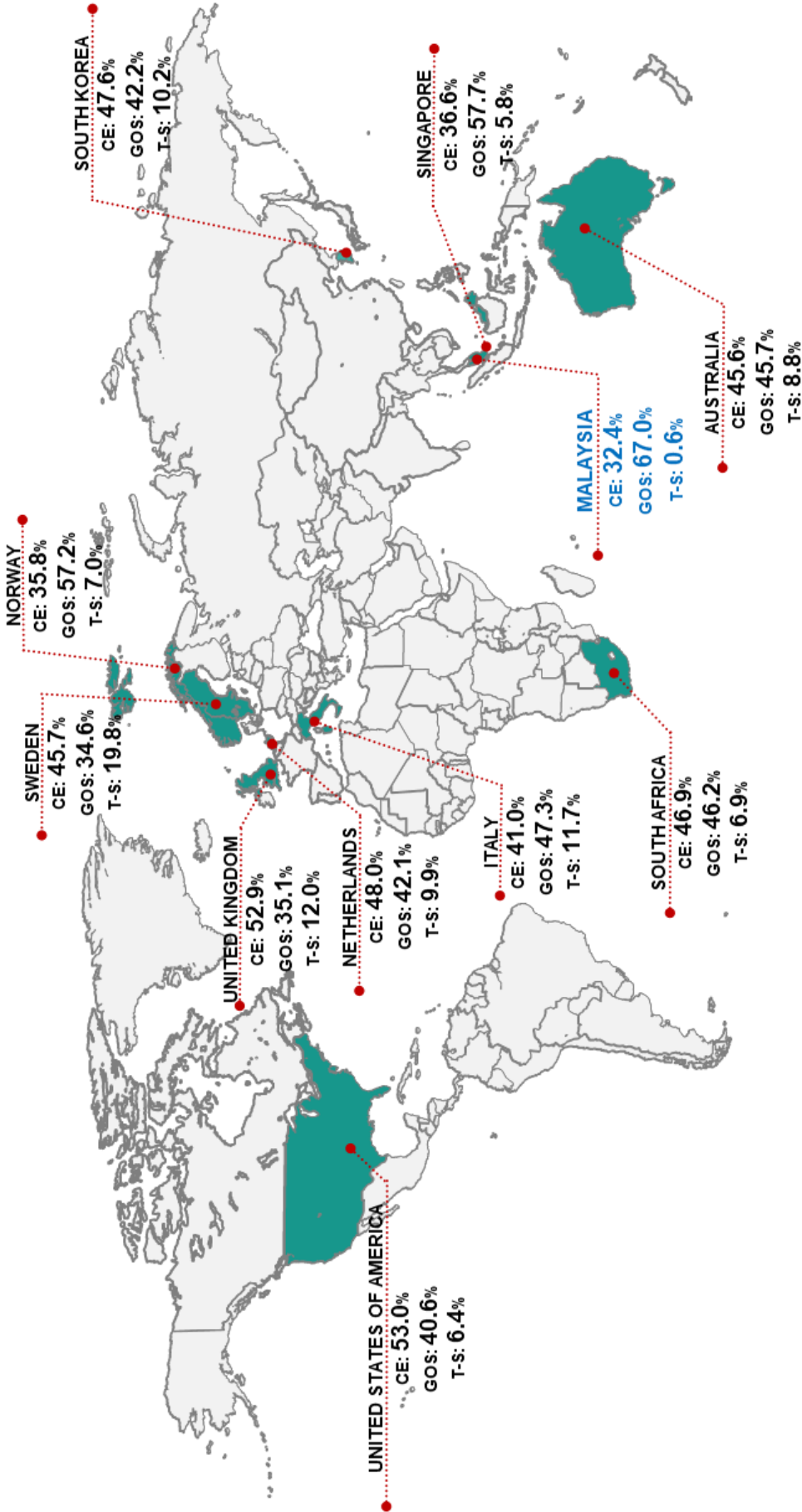
ii. Percentage Growth

iii. Share to GDP

Source: Gross Domestic Product Income Approach 2022, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

PENEMUAN UTAMA MAIN FINDINGS

STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2022
STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2022



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 KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2019 - 2022 STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2019 - 2022

PERATUS SUMBANGAN KEPADA KDNK / PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP (%)												
NEGARA/ COUNTRY	PP / CE			LKK / GOS			C-S / T-S					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Asia												
Malaysia	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.0	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.6
Singapore	39.9	42.8	37.9	36.6	53.2	56.6	57.5	57.7	6.9	0.6	4.6	5.8
South Korea	47.5	48.2	47.2	47.6	43.0	41.9	42.4	42.2	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.2
Philippines	34.4	34.8	36.7	36.4	57.9	58.6	55.7	55.8	7.7	6.6	7.6	7.8
Japan	51.6	52.7	52.3	n.a.	40.7	38.8	39.1	n.a.	7.8	8.5	8.6	n.a.
Thailand	31.1	32.4	31.7	n.a.	59.0	58.4	59.4	n.a.	10.0	9.2	8.9	n.a.
Taiwan	46.0	44.7	43.0	n.a.	48.4	50.8	52.3	n.a.	5.5	4.5	4.7	n.a.
Africa												
South Africa	49.9	49.3	47.6	46.9	42.0	43.3	45.3	46.2	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9
North America												
United States of America	53.3	54.5	53.5	53.0	39.9	41.4	41.4	40.6	6.8	4.1	5.0	6.4
Canada	50.8	52.6	50.6	n.a.	38.2	40.2	40.6	n.a.	11.0	7.3	8.7	n.a.
Europe												
Italy	40.2	40.9	40.9	41.0	47.2	47.5	46.7	47.3	12.7	11.6	12.4	11.7
Sweden	47.4	48.0	46.9	45.7	32.4	33.4	33.9	34.6	20.2	18.6	19.2	19.8
Norway	48.2	50.2	43.8	35.8	41.4	39.6	46.9	57.2	10.4	10.2	9.3	7.0
United Kingdom	52.2	55.9	54.7	52.9	35.1	37.3	35.5	35.1	12.7	6.8	9.9	12.0
Netherlands	47.8	50.6	49.1	48.0	41.1	41.2	42.0	42.1	11.0	8.2	8.9	9.9
Germany	53.4	54.4	53.2	52.3	36.7	37.6	38.9	38.5	9.9	8.0	7.9	9.2
Australia												
Australia	47.2	48.3	47.8	45.6	42.8	44.5	46.2	45.7	10.0	7.1	6.0	8.8
New Zealand	42.6	43.1	43.9	n.a.	44.2	45.1	46.8	n.a.	13.1	11.9	9.2	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 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

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut kaedah pendapatan memaparkan statistik bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2022. 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 2022

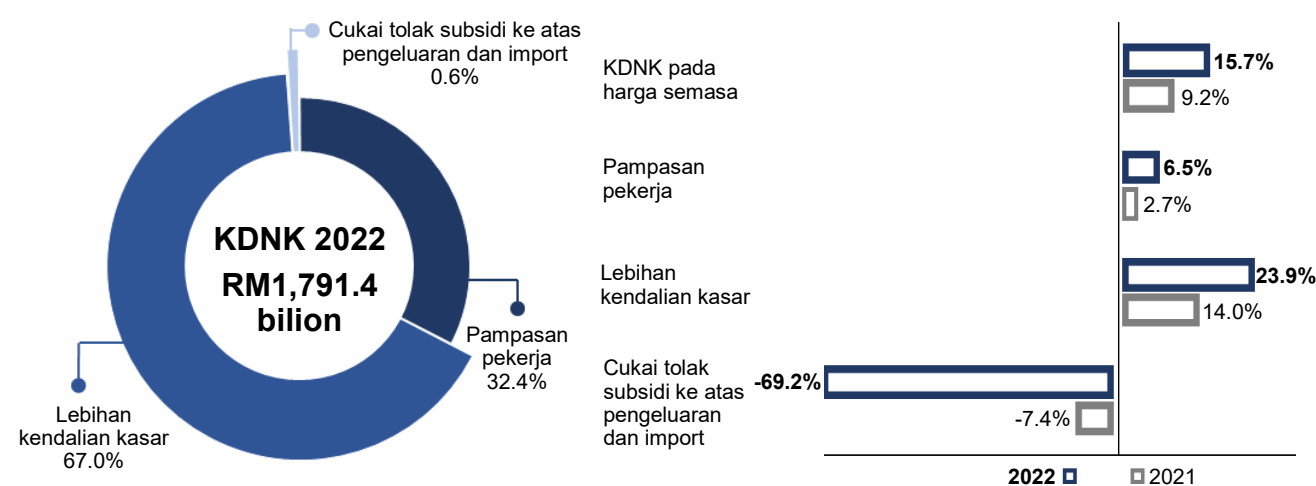
Ekonomi Malaysia pada harga semasa mengukuh dengan pertumbuhan 15.7 peratus pada tahun 2022 daripada 9.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya yang merupakan pertumbuhan tahunan tertinggi pernah dicatatkan dalam tempoh 14 tahun (2008: 15.7%). Prestasi memberangsangkan ini dicatatkan dalam semua sektor, di mana sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan menyumbang 76.8 peratus daripada KDNK.

Peningkatan dalam KDNK didorong oleh prestasi LKK yang lebih tinggi diikuti oleh PP. LKK kekal sebagai komponen pendapatan terbesar dengan sumbangan 67.0 peratus (2021: 62.6%) yang disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Oleh itu, LKK mencatatkan pertumbuhan 23.9 peratus (2021: 14.0%) dengan nilai RM1,200.6 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM969.0 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya.

Sumbangan PP kepada KDNK Malaysia adalah 32.4 peratus, berbanding 35.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP bertumbuh 6.5 peratus (2021: 2.7%) dan berjumlah RM579.7 bilion (2021: RM544.2 bilion), didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan.

Namun begitu, Cukai bersih hanya menyumbang 0.6 peratus (2021: 2.3%) kepada ekonomi Malaysia yang terus merosot 69.2 peratus daripada penurunan 7.4 peratus pada tahun 2021. Penyusutan itu disumbangkan oleh peningkatan subsidi yang lebih tinggi berbanding cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import pada tahun 2022. Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import meningkat 23.8 peratus, manakala subsidi mencatatkan pertumbuhan luar biasa sebanyak 134.4 peratus sebagai tindak balas kepada kenaikan inflasi dan usaha pemulihan ekonomi yang berterusan. Cukai bersih mencatatkan nilai RM11.0 bilion pada tahun 2022 berbanding RM35.7 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya seperti yang digambarkan pada Carta 1.

Carta 1 Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan

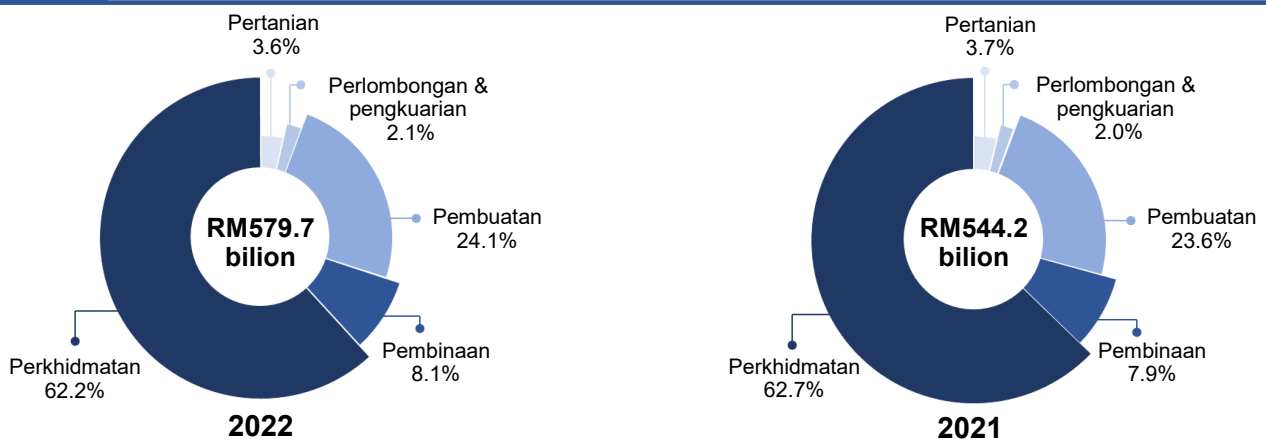


PAMPASAN PEKERJA 2022

Komposisi mengikut Sektor

Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada keseluruhan PP Malaysia, menyumbang 62.2 peratus (2021: 62.7%) diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan 24.1 peratus, meningkat daripada 23.6 peratus pada tahun 2021. Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 8.1 peratus (2021: 7.9%) manakala sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 3.6 peratus (2021: 3.7%) dan 2.1 peratus (2021: 2.0%) daripada PP.

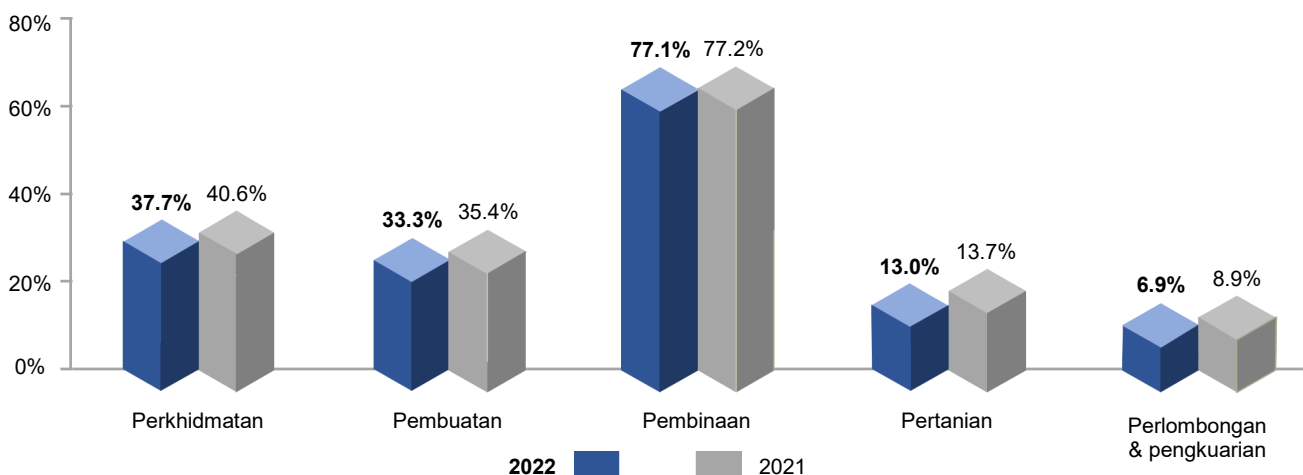
Carta 2 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja



Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Sektor

Secara keseluruhan untuk tahun 2022, PP menyumbang 32.4 peratus kepada jumlah ekonomi. Sumbangan PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan adalah 37.7 peratus berbanding 40.6 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan 33.3 peratus daripada 35.4 peratus pada tahun 2021. PP dalam sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 77.1 peratus (2021: 77.2%). PP sektor Pertanian menyumbang 13.0 peratus (2021: 13.7%) dan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian hanya menyumbang 6.9 peratus (2021: 8.9%) seperti yang digambarkan pada Carta 3.

Carta 3 Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Sektor



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor

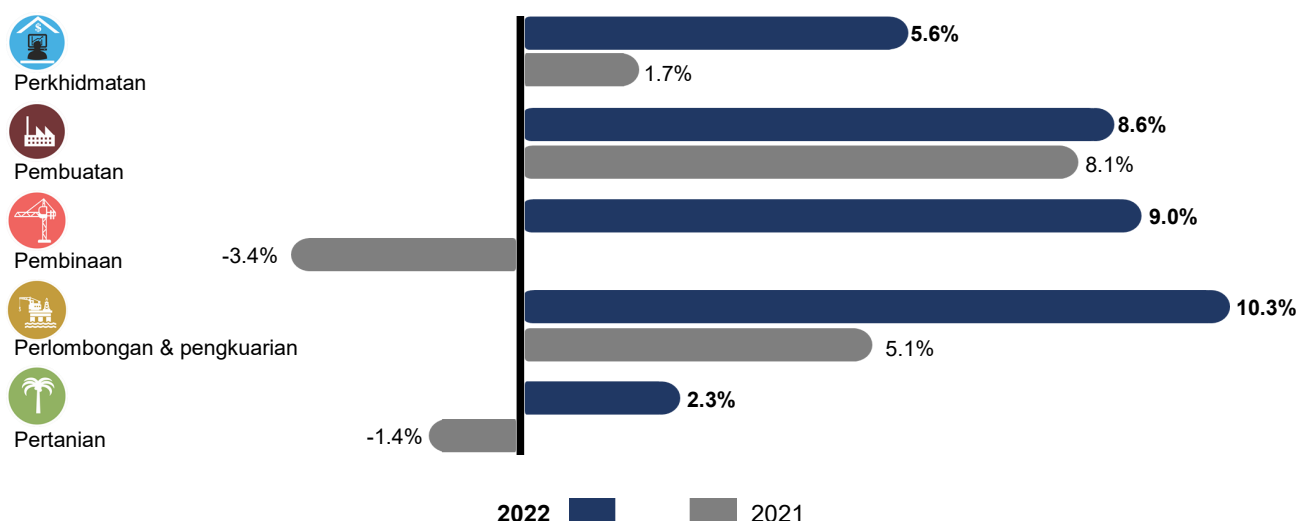
Komponen PP merangkumi saraan yang diterima oleh pekerja bagi perkhidmatan buruh yang disediakan dalam pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan. Berikutan pemulihan ekonomi pada tahun 2022, PP mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.5 peratus berbanding 2.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, didominasi oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan.

PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat 5.6 peratus berbanding 1.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disumbangkan oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat kepada 7.4 peratus (2021: 1.0%). Subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi berkembang 9.7 peratus (2021: 1.3%). Pertumbuhan kukuh dicatatkan oleh subsektor Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan pada tahun 2022 iaitu 6.0 peratus (2021: 1.2%).

PP dalam sektor Pembuatan meningkat 8.6 peratus berbanding 8.1 peratus pada tahun 2021. Pertumbuhan ini disokong terutamanya oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan 12.4 peratus (2021: 11.4%). Selain itu, Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka dan Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan turut menyumbang kepada sektor ini dengan mencatat pertumbuhan masing-masing sebanyak 6.9 peratus dan 6.7 peratus.

Sementara itu, PP dalam sektor Pembinaan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan peningkatan ketara dengan masing-masing bertumbuh 9.0 peratus (2021: -3.4%) dan 10.3 peratus (2021: 5.1%). Tambahan pula, PP dalam sektor Pertanian telah pulih kepada 2.3 peratus daripada penurunan 1.4 peratus pada tahun 2021 (Carta 4).

Carta 4 Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja

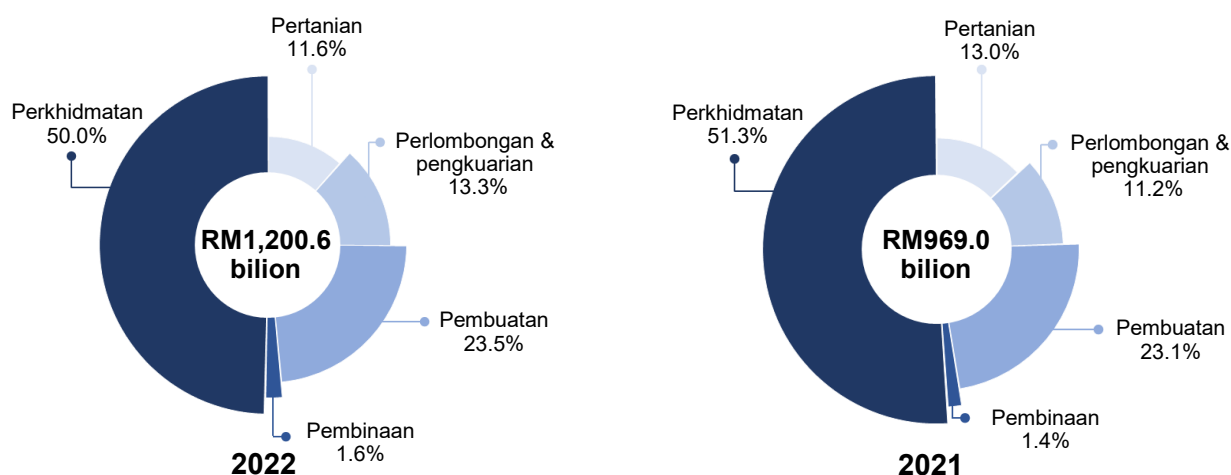


LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR 2022

Komposisi mengikut Sektor

LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan memberikan sumbangan yang besar kepada keseluruhan LKK yang berjumlah 50.0 peratus pada tahun 2022. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan sebanyak 23.5 peratus. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian pula masing-masing menyumbang 13.3 peratus dan 11.6 peratus. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan membentuk 1.6 peratus daripada LKK pada tahun 2022.

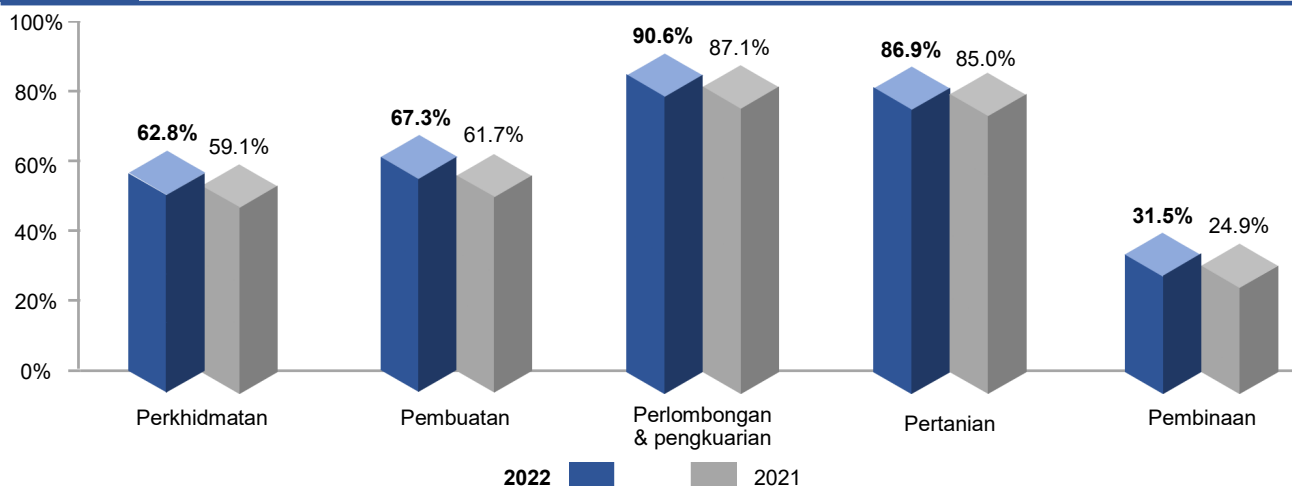
Carta 5 Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar



Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Sektor

LKK menyumbang 67.0 peratus kepada KDNK Malaysia pada tahun 2022. LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 62.8 peratus, berbanding 59.1 peratus pada tahun 2021. Sumbangan LKK kepada sektor Pembuatan berkembang kepada 67.3 peratus daripada 61.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. LKK sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menyumbang 90.6 peratus (2021: 87.1%) manakala LKK dalam sektor Pertanian yang merangkumi pendapatan campuran, menyumbang 86.9 peratus (2021: 85.0%). Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 31.5 peratus (2021: 24.9%) seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 6.

Carta 6 Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Sektor



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor

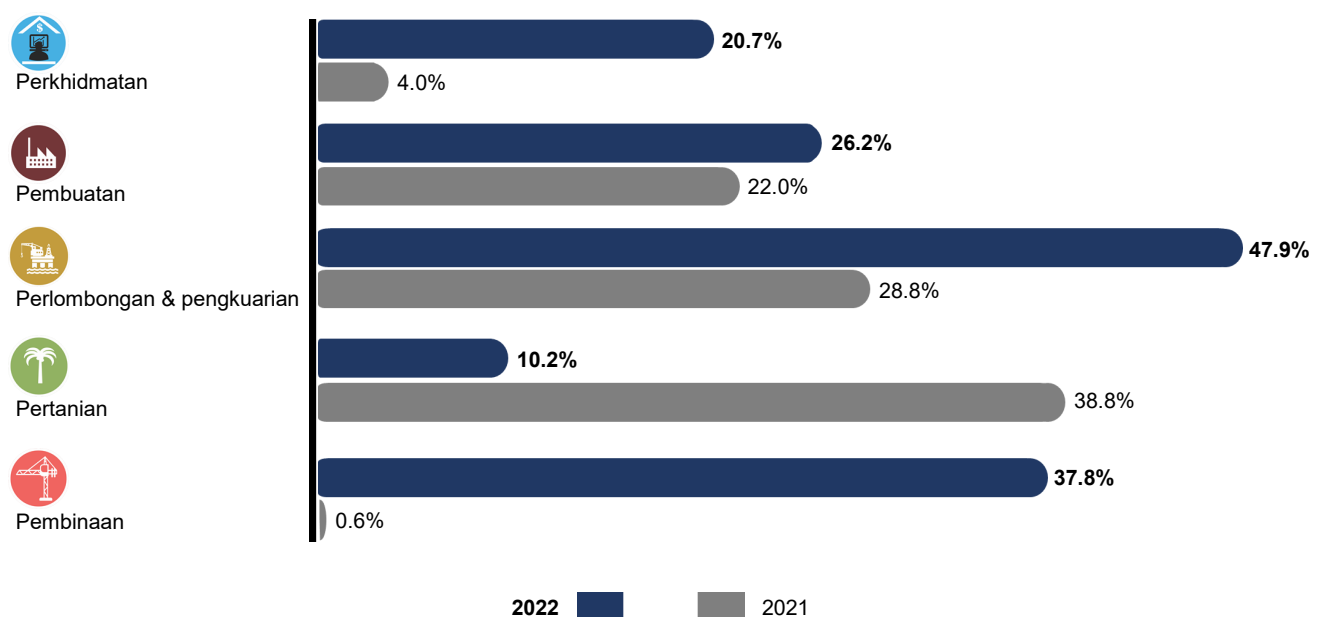
LKK merupakan penyumbang utama kepada KDNK dan pertumbuhan komponen ini adalah selari dengan prestasi ekonomi. Oleh itu, LKK melonjak kepada 23.9 peratus melepasi pertumbuhan ekonomi sebanyak 15.7 peratus, disokong oleh peningkatan dalam semua sektor.

LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat ketara 20.7 peratus (2021: 4.0%), didorong oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 28.7 peratus (2021: 3.3%). Sementara itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi; dan Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan masing-masing meningkat kepada 23.8 peratus (2021: 6.9%) dan 11.5 peratus (2021: 4.1%).

LKK sektor Pembuatan mengukuh kepada 26.2 peratus daripada 22.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik dengan pertumbuhan dua digit sebanyak 25.6 peratus. Sementara itu, Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal kekal mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit sebanyak 27.8 peratus (2021: 11.2%). Selain itu, Makanan, minuman & tembakau berkembang kepada 23.6 peratus berbanding 19.0 peratus pada tahun 2021.

Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian meningkat 47.9 peratus (2021: 28.8%). LKK sektor Pertanian yang berkembang sebanyak 10.2 peratus diterajui oleh subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain. LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit yang kukuh sebanyak 37.8 peratus (2021: 0.6%) disumbangkan oleh aktiviti Kejuruteraan awam dan Bangunan bukan kediaman (Carta 7).

Carta 7 Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Lebih Kendalian Kasar



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by income approach presents the statistics for the years 2015 to 2022. 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.

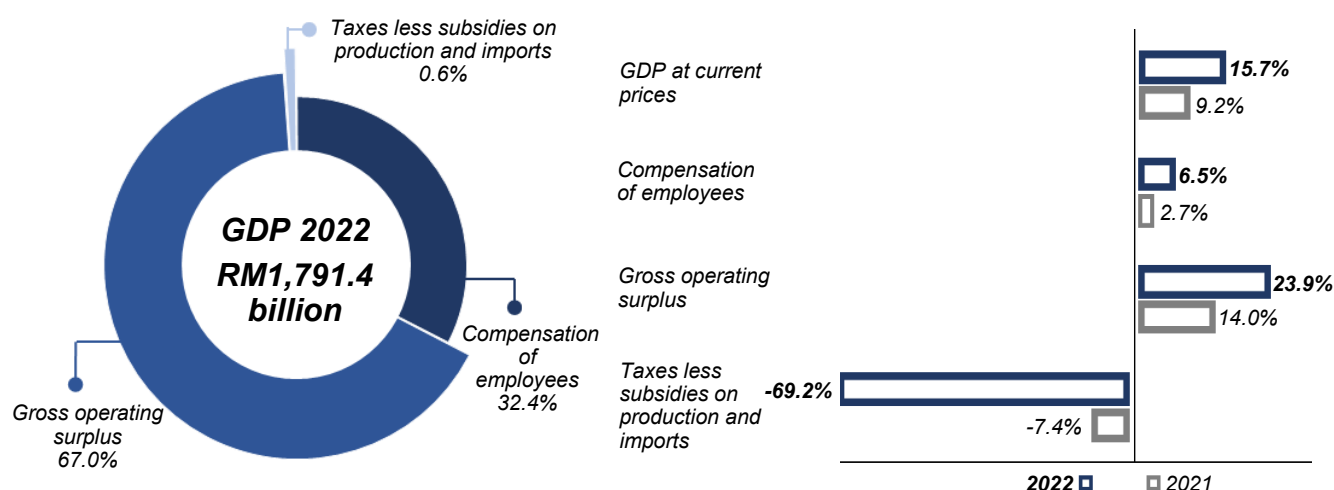
OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2022

Malaysia's GDP in current terms strengthened with a growth of 15.7 per cent in 2022 from 9.2 per cent in the previous year which is the highest annual growth recorded within the period of 14 years (2008: 15.7%). The favourable performance was recorded in all sectors, where the Services and Manufacturing sectors accounted for 76.8 per cent of the GDP.

The expansion in GDP was propelled by the higher performance of GOS, followed by CE. The GOS remained the largest income component with a share of 67.0 per cent (2021: 62.6%) which was backed by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Hence, GOS registered a growth of 23.9 per cent (2021: 14.0%) with a value of RM1,200.6 billion in 2022 as compared to RM969.0 billion in the previous year. The contribution of CE to Malaysia's GDP was 32.4 per cent, as against 35.1 per cent in the preceding year. CE grew 6.5 per cent (2021: 2.7%) and amounted RM579.7 billion (2021: RM544.2 billion), which was driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors.

Nevertheless, Net taxes contributed 0.6 per cent (2021: 2.3%) to Malaysia's economy which further declined 69.2 per cent from a decrease of 7.4 per cent in 2021. The contraction was attributed to higher increase in subsidies than taxes on production and imports in 2022. Taxes on production and imports increased 23.8 per cent, while subsidies recorded a remarkable growth of 134.4 per cent in response to the hike in inflation and ongoing economic recovery efforts. Net taxes registered a value of RM11.0 billion in 2022 as compared to RM35.7 billion in the previous year as depicted in Chart 1.

Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components

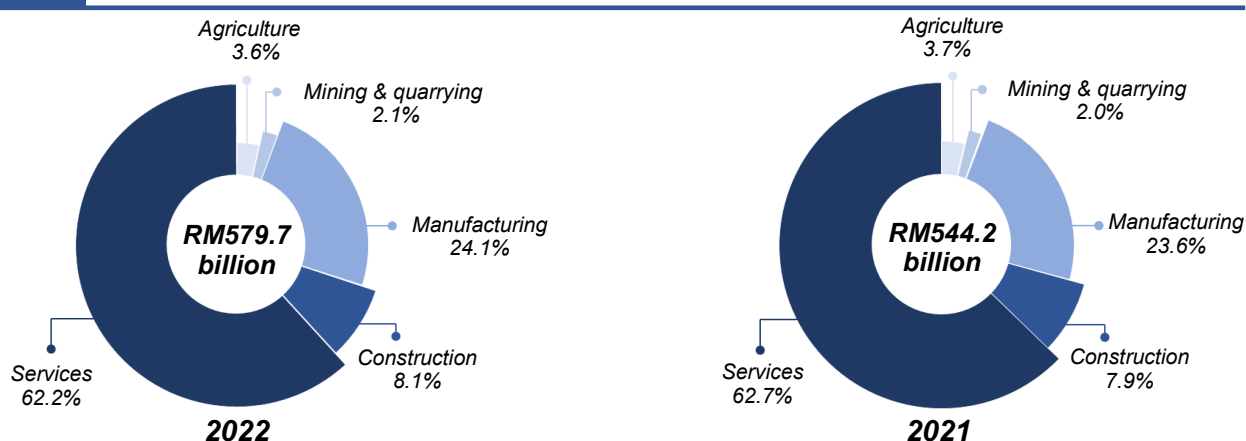


COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2022

Composition by Sector

Services sector was the largest contributor to the total of Malaysia's CE in 2022, accounting for 62.2 per cent (2021: 62.7%) followed by the Manufacturing sector with a share of 24.1 per cent, from 23.6 per cent in 2021. Besides, the Construction sector contributed 8.1 per cent (2021: 7.9%) while Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors accounted for 3.6 per cent (2021: 3.7%) and 2.1 per cent (2021: 2.0%) of CE respectively (Chart 2).

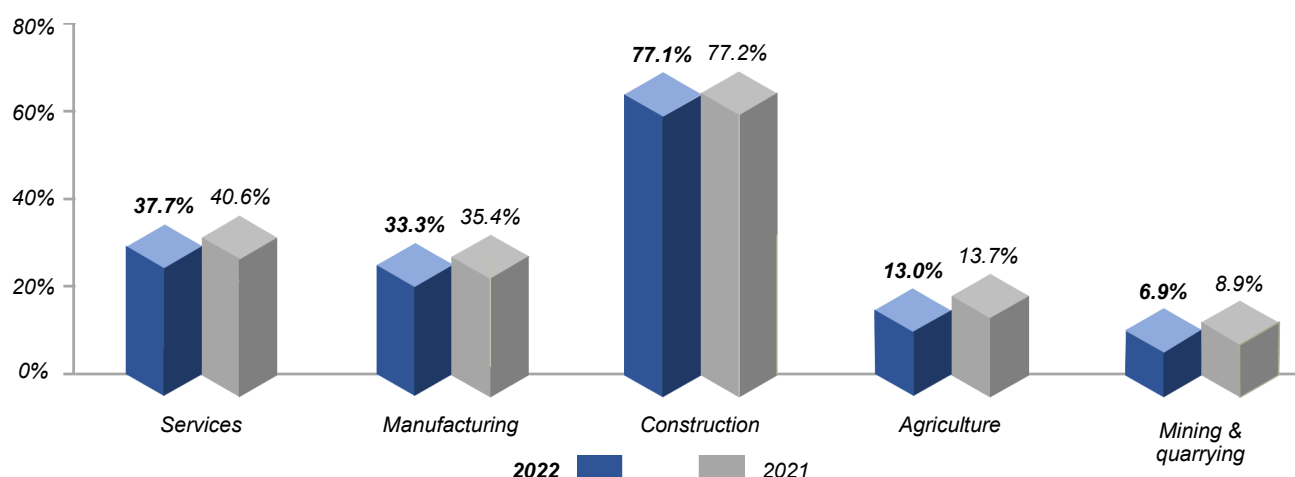
Chart 2 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees



Contribution of Compensation of Employees to Sector

Overall for the year 2022, CE contributed 32.4 per cent to the total economy. The share of CE in Services sector formed 37.7 per cent of its sector, as against 40.6 per cent in the previous year. CE in the Manufacturing sector registered 33.3 per cent, a decline from 35.4 per cent in 2021. CE in Construction sector accounted 77.1 per cent (2021: 77.2%). CE in Agriculture sector amounted 13.0 per cent (2021: 13.7%) and for Mining & quarrying sector contributed 6.9 per cent (2021: 8.9%), as illustrated in Chart 3.

Chart 3 Contribution of Compensation of Employees to Sector



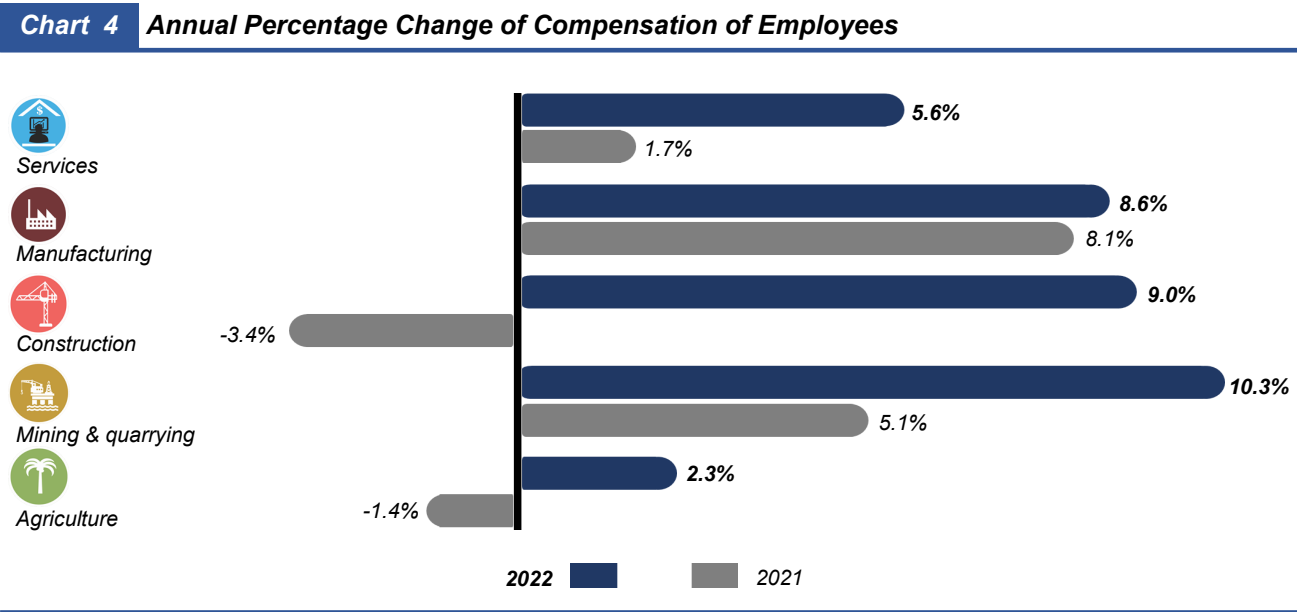
Annual Growth by Sector

The CE component, which encompasses the remuneration received by employees for their labour services provided in the production of goods and services. Following the economic recovery in 2022, CE posted a growth of 6.5 per cent as compared to 2.7 per cent in the preceding year dominated by the Services and Manufacturing sectors.

CE in Services sector grew 5.6 per cent as compared to 1.7 per cent in the preceding year, attributed by Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector which increased to 7.4 per cent (2021: 1.0%). Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector expanded 9.7 per cent (2021: 1.3%). Stronger growth was registered by Finance, insurance, real estate and business services sub-sector in 2022 at 6.0 per cent (2021: 1.2%).

CE in the Manufacturing sector increased 8.6 per cent as compared to 8.1 per cent in 2021. The growth was mainly supported by Electrical, electronic & optical products, which registered a growth of 12.4 per cent (2021: 11.4%). Furthermore, Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and Wood products, furniture, paper product and printing also contributed in this sector by registering a growth of 6.9 per cent and 6.7 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, CE in Construction and Mining & quarrying sectors accelerated with a growth of 9.0 per cent (2021: -3.4%) and 10.3 per cent (2021: 5.1%), respectively. In addition, CE in the Agriculture sector recovered to 2.3 per cent from a contraction of 1.4 per cent in 2021 (Chart 4).

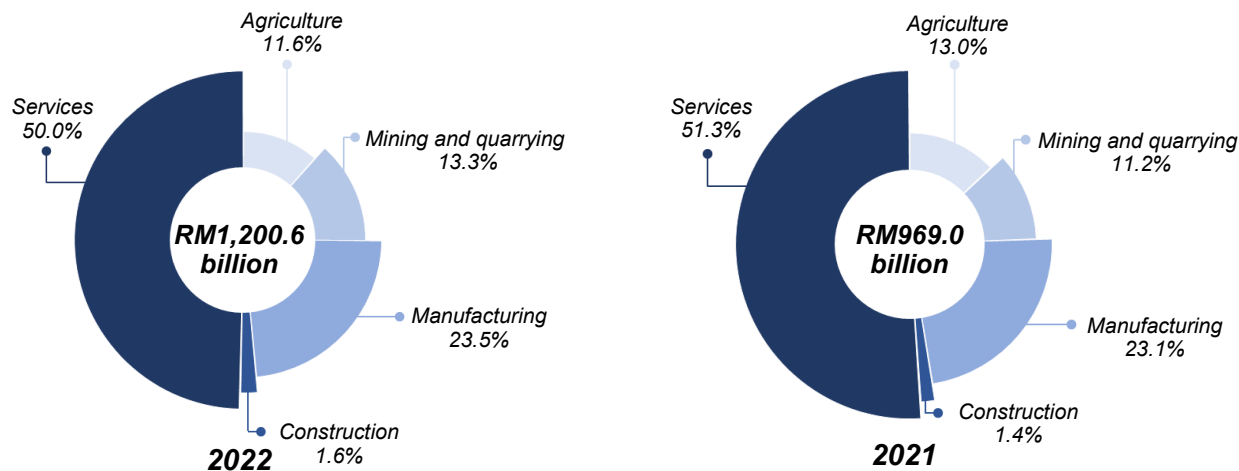


GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2022

Composition by Sector

GOS of Services sector made a substantial contribution to the overall GOS, which amounted 50.0 per cent in 2022. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector, with a share of 23.5 per cent. The Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors accounted for 13.3 per cent and 11.6 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, Construction sector formed 1.6 per cent of GOS in 2022.

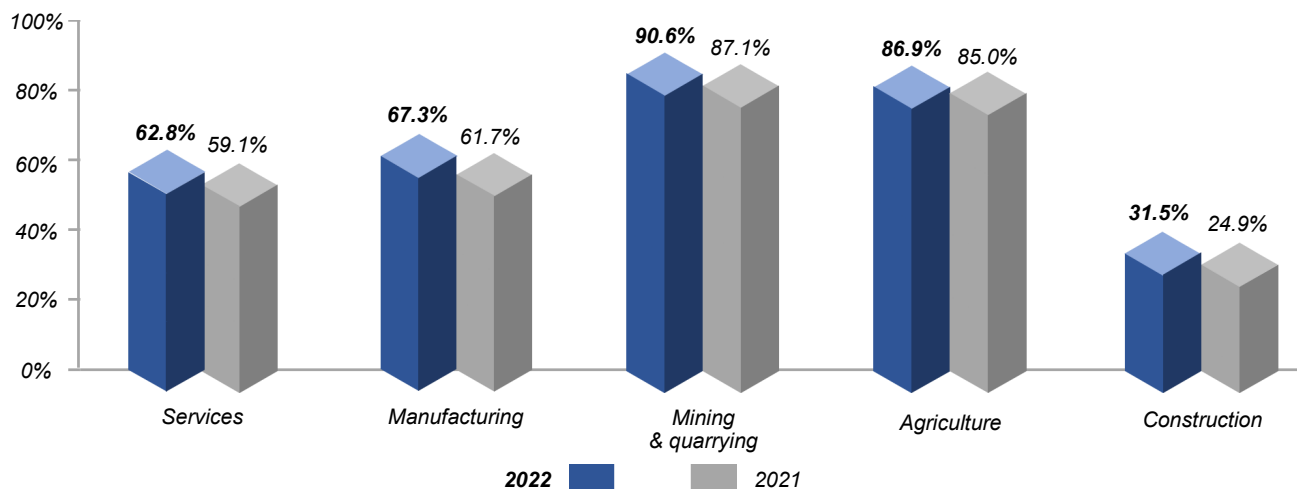
Chart 5 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus



Contribution of Gross Operating Surplus to Sector

GOS contributed 67.0 per cent to Malaysia's GDP in 2022. GOS in Services sector contributed 62.8 per cent as compared to 59.1 per cent in 2021. The contribution of GOS to Manufacturing sector expanded to 67.3 per cent from 61.7 per cent in the previous year. The GOS of the Mining & quarrying sector, contributed 90.6 per cent (2021: 87.1%) while the GOS in Agriculture sector which included mixed income, contributed 86.9 per cent (2021: 85.0%). Meanwhile, GOS in Construction sector contributed 31.5 per cent (2021: 24.9%) as depicted in Chart 6.

Chart 6 Contribution of Gross Operating Surplus to Sector



Annual Growth by Sector

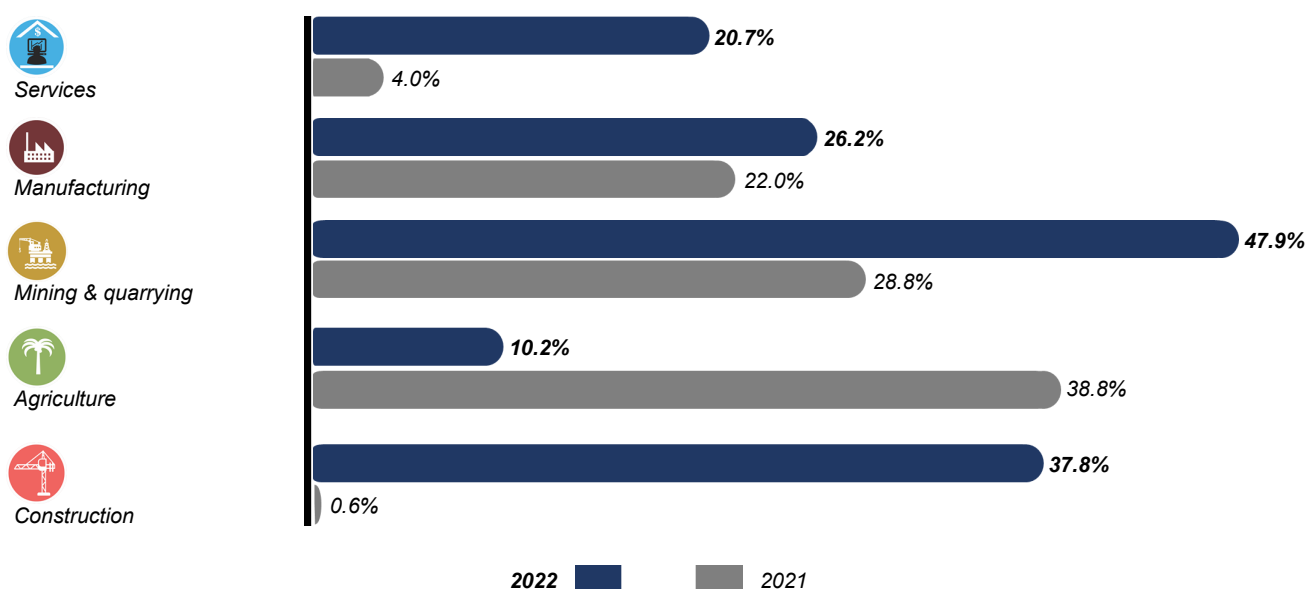
GOS formed a substantial share to GDP and the growth of this component was in line with the economic performance. Thus, GOS surged to 23.9 per cent surpassing the economic growth of 15.7 per cent, supported by the expansion in all sectors.

GOS in the Services sector grew at the fastest rate of 20.7 per cent (2021: 4.0%), driven by the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector which grew 28.7 per cent (2021: 3.3%). Meanwhile, Transportation & storage and information & communication; and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sectors increased to 23.8 per cent (2021: 6.9%) and 11.5 per cent (2021: 4.1%), respectively.

GOS of the Manufacturing sector strengthened to 26.2 per cent, from 22.0 per cent in the previous year. The growth was propelled by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products with double-digit growth of 25.6 per cent. Meanwhile, Electrical, electronic and optical products remained its double-digit growth of 27.8 per cent (2021: 11.2%). Furthermore, Food, beverages & tobacco expanded 23.6 per cent as against 19.0 per cent in 2021.

Mining & quarrying sector increased by 47.9 per cent (2021: 28.8%). GOS of Agriculture sector, which grew by 10.2 per cent spearheaded by Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture sub-sector. GOS of Construction recorded a strong double-digit growth of 37.8 per cent (2021: 0.6%) attributed by Civil engineering and Non-residential buildings activities (Chart 7).

Chart 7 Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus



JADUAL STATISTIK
STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	544,165	579,709
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	969,014	1,200,643
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	35,720	11,005
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	61,916	65,766	81,432
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427
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	1,548,898	1,791,358

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
(%)							
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.7	6.5
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.9
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	-7.4	-69.2
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	6.2	23.8
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.7

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

								(%)
Komponen pendapatan <i>Income components</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.0
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3	0.6
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes on production and imports</i>	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5
(tolak) subsidi <i>(less) subsidies</i>	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	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 ^e	2022 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,834	148,301	159,803
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	124,355	176,870
Pembuatan Manufacturing	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,360	362,301	419,062
Pembinaan Construction	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,717	60,816
Perkhidmatan Services	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,713	841,201	955,993
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023	18,812
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	1,548,898	1,791,358

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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	544,165	579,709
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,346	20,805
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,168
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	128,375	139,477
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,996	46,885
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	341,411	360,374
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	969,014	1,200,643
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	126,057	138,892
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,275	160,187
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	223,487	282,062
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	13,884	19,131
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	497,311	600,371
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	35,720	11,005
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	61,916	65,766	81,432
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046	70,427
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	1,548,898	1,791,358

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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees		7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.7	6.5
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture		9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.4	2.3
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.3
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing		6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	8.1	8.6
1.4 Pembinaan Construction		10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-3.4	9.0
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services		8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	1.7	5.6
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus		4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.9
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture		7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	38.8	10.2
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying		0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	47.9
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing		2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	22.0	26.2
2.4 Pembinaan Construction		2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	0.6	37.8
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services		5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	4.0	20.7
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	-7.4	-69.2
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports		12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.3	6.2	23.8
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies		-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7	134.4
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices		6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.2	9.2	15.7

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 Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	17.8	13.7	13.0
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.9	8.9	6.9
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	35.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.6	35.4	33.3
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	72.5	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	77.2	77.2	77.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.6	37.7
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	76.1	75.6	75.4	75.9	76.0	78.4	85.0	86.9
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	90.5	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	87.4	87.1	90.6
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	59.8	58.8	59.5	60.8	59.5	58.1	61.7	67.3
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	24.3	22.6	23.1	24.8	27.0	23.9	24.9	31.5
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.4	58.3	58.5	59.1	62.8
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

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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.4	35.1	32.4
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	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
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.3	7.8
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	23.7	22.0	20.1
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	59.9	62.6	67.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.4	8.1	7.8
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	5.9	7.0	8.9
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.7	12.9	14.4	15.7
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	31.5	31.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	33.7	32.1	33.5
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
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9	3.9
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	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	3.6
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.6	24.1
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	62.7	62.2
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	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	13.0	11.6
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.3
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.1	23.5
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.3	50.0
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

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^a	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	20,640	20,346	20,805
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	17,075	18,823	21,654	19,503	19,529	19,252	18,981	19,447
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	786	821	691	702	686	565	549	529
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	758	798	831	871	885	822	816	828
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,500	11,037	12,168
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,702	128,375	139,477
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	9,132	9,813	11,341	11,347	11,634	11,730	12,102	12,924
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	2,848	3,064	3,279	3,421	3,567	3,155	3,116	3,273
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	10,931	11,841	12,925	13,656	14,837	14,286	15,182	16,198
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	14,111	14,388	16,261	17,754	18,581	19,072	21,112	22,048
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	13,853	14,582	16,217	17,507	18,412	18,033	18,823	20,129
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	37,586	40,352	44,878	46,890	48,013	47,978	53,464	60,100
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	4,018	4,039	4,555	4,581	4,808	4,447	4,576	4,806
4. Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	44,501	42,996	46,885
5. Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	335,653	341,411	360,374
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	66,898	73,785	82,511	91,816	100,082	98,769	99,758	107,130
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	31,219	33,873	36,970	40,102	43,188	39,434	39,962	43,858
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	45,083	47,957	52,143	56,264	60,514	59,456	60,140	63,774
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	109,474	117,406	125,378	131,930	135,180	137,994	141,550	145,613
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	529,996	544,165	579,709

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

							(%)
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	-2.2	-1.4	2.3
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	10.2	15.0	-9.9	0.1	-1.4	-1.4	2.5
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	4.5	-15.8	1.6	-2.3	-17.6	-2.9	-3.6
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	5.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	-7.1	-0.8	1.5
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-9.6	5.1	10.3
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	8.1	8.6
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	7.5	15.6	0.1	2.5	0.8	3.2	6.8
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.6	7.0	4.3	4.2	-11.5	-1.2	5.0
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	8.3	9.2	5.7	8.7	-3.7	6.3	6.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2.0	13.0	9.2	4.7	2.6	10.7	4.4
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	5.3	11.2	8.0	5.2	-2.1	4.4	6.9
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	7.4	11.2	4.5	2.4	-0.1	11.4	12.4
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	0.5	12.8	0.6	5.0	-7.5	2.9	5.0
4. Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-13.0	-3.4	9.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.0	1.7	5.6
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	10.3	11.8	11.3	9.0	-1.3	1.0	7.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	-8.7	1.3	9.7
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	-1.7	1.2	6.0
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	7.2	6.8	5.2	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.9
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-2.3	2.7	6.5

Jadual Table 3C Pampasan Pekerja mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Pampasan Pekerja
 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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.6
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
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
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.6	24.1
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
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	0.6
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	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	3.9	3.8
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	3.5	3.5
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	10.4
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
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.4	7.9	8.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.3	62.7	62.2
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	18.3	18.5
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	7.3	7.6
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	11.0
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	26.0	25.1
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	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 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	90,847	126,057	138,892
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	108,584	119,480
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,524	7,955	6,650	6,691	6,300	5,263	5,773	6,302
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	11,658	12,004	12,431	13,059	12,972	11,340	11,699	13,110
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	84,055	108,275	160,187
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	183,177	223,487	282,062
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	21,019	20,529	23,952	23,912	24,104	26,836	31,946	39,501
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	2,743	3,496
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	6,473	8,712
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	100,654	126,444
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	15,739	21,892
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	46,116	58,951
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	19,816	23,068
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	13,802	13,884	19,131
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	478,039	497,311	600,371
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	192,450	247,601
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	101,054	125,140
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	102,479	114,306
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	101,329	113,324
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	849,920	969,014	1,200,643

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

	(%)						
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	9.2	38.8	10.2
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	9.0	16.4	-10.1	1.8	16.1	46.3	10.0
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	5.7	-16.4	0.6	-5.8	-16.4	9.7	9.2
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	3.0	3.6	5.0	-0.7	-12.6	3.2	12.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-28.9	28.8	47.9
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-5.0	22.0	26.2
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	-2.3	16.7	-0.2	0.8	11.3	19.0	23.6
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	9.0	6.1	1.1	4.5	-6.4	30.1	27.4
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	7.8	3.1	1.8	-1.9	-14.6	13.8	34.6
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-1.4	15.3	14.4	0.7	-12.6	35.6	25.6
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	4.3	4.8	5.9	1.8	-25.5	12.5	39.1
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	8.5	3.6	0.6	6.1	13.4	11.2	27.8
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	4.3	14.8	-3.3	-0.4	-3.0	5.1	16.4
4. Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-28.1	0.6	37.8
5. Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.6	4.0	20.7
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	5.6	10.5	11.3	7.9	-9.9	3.3	28.7
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	9.1	9.9	10.9	5.4	-1.6	6.9	23.8
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	4.1	7.4	9.5	4.3	-4.6	4.1	11.5
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.2	3.9	2.6	11.8
Lebih kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-7.1	14.0	23.9

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

	(%)							
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ^e	2022 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	13.0	11.6
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.7	11.2	10.0
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	9.9	11.2	13.3
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.1	23.5
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.3	8.7	10.4	10.5
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.8
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.8	4.9
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9
4. Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6
5. Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.2	51.3	50.0
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.6	21.9	19.9	20.6
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.4
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	10.6	9.5
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.4	11.6	10.5	9.4
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	100.0	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 2015 hingga 2022. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan seperti 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 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 merangkumi saraan dalam bentuk wang tunai atau bukan tunai, yang perlu dibayar oleh sesebuah perusahaan kepada pekerja sebagai balasan bagi kerja-kerja yang telah dilakukan dalam tempoh perakaunan.

Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

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

Lebihan Kendalian

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

Pendapatan Campuran

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

Penggunaan Modal Tetap	Penggunaan modal tetap didefinisikan sebagai penurunan nilai semasa stok aset tetap yang dimiliki dan digunakan oleh pengeluar dalam tempoh perakaunan disebabkan oleh kerosakan fizikal, keusangan biasa atau kerosakan biasa yang tidak disengajakan.
Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import	Terdiri daripada cukai ke atas produk dan cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran ditolak subsidi ke atas produk dan subsidi lain ke atas pengeluaran.
Cukai ke atas Produk	Cukai yang dibayar bagi satu unit barangan atau perkhidmatan dan biasanya akan dibayar apabila ia dikeluarkan, dihantar, dijual, dipindah atau sebaliknya dilupuskan oleh pihak pengeluar. Cukai tersebut mungkin merupakan satu amaun yang spesifik bagi setiap unit kuantiti barang atau perkhidmatan, atau ia mungkin dikira <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

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

Cukai dan subsidi diagihkan mengikut komoditi menggunakan struktur Jadual Penawaran dan Penggunaan 2015.

Secara teorinya, anggaran KDNK bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah harus menghasilkan nilai yang sama. Walau bagaimanapun, secara praktikal, anggaran nilai bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah ini tidak akan sama berikutan 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 2020 dan 2021. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/ survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2022, 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 of 2015 to 2022. 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 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 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;

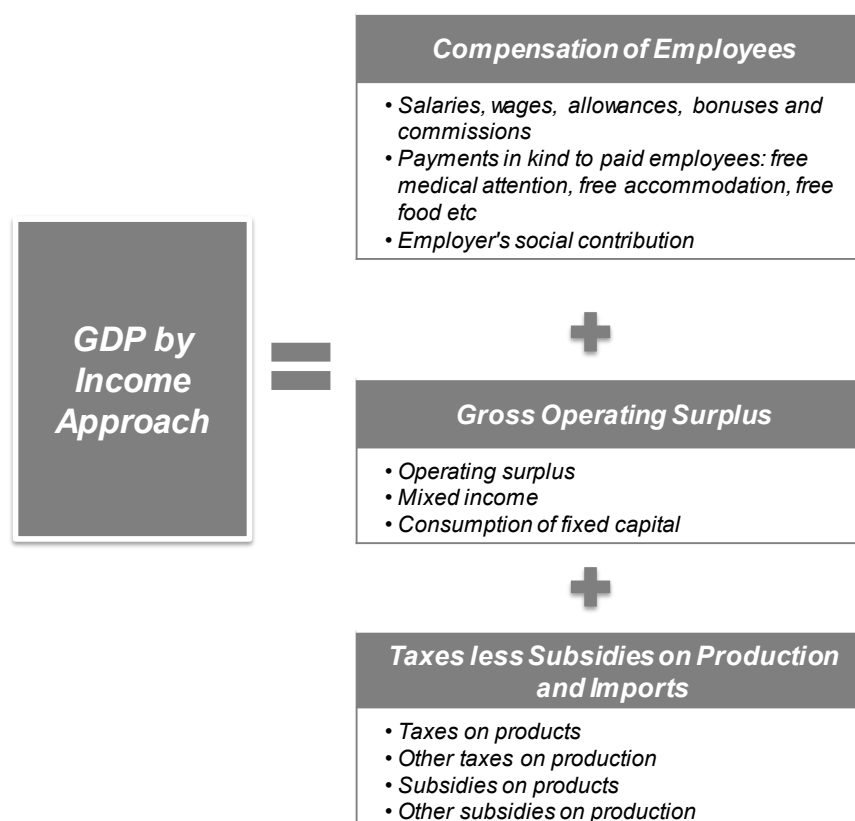
CE - Compensation of Employees

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 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 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 2020 and 2021. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/ annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2022, 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 Primer

- Jadual Penawaran dan Penggunaan 2015
- Banci Ekonomi
- Survei Ekonomi Tahunan
- Survei Tenaga Buruh
- Survei Gaji & Upah

Sumber Data Pentadbiran

- 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)

SEKTOR PERTANIAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Getah, Kelapa Sawit, Ternakan dan Pertanian Lain	
• Getah • Kelapa sawit • Ternakan ayam dan itik • Lembu dan kerbau • Ternakan lain • Padi • Sayur-sayuran • Buah-buahan • Tanaman makanan • Lain-lain tanaman	■ 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 ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Perhutanan dan Pembalakan	■ Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia ■ Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah ■ Jabatan Hutan Sarawak
Perikanan	
• Perikanan laut • Akuakultur	■ Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

SEKTOR PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
• Minyak mentah, kondensat dan gas asli • Perlombongan lain & pengkuarian dan perkhidmatan sokongan	■ Perangkaan Petroleum dan Gas Asli ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat

SEKTOR PEMBUATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
• 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	■ Survei Pembuatan Bulanan

SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
• Bangunan kediaman • Bangunan bukan kediaman • Kejuruteraan awam • Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas	■ Survei Pembinaan Suku Tahunan

SEKTOR PERKHIDMATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan • Perdagangan borong • Perdagangan runcit • Kenderaan bermotor • Makanan dan minuman • Penginapan	■ Banci Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit ■ Survei Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit Bulanan ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan
Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi • Pengangkutan darat • Pengangkutan air • Pengangkutan udara • Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan untuk pengangkutan • Pos dan kurier • Aktiviti penerbitan dan penyiaran • Telekomunikasi • Aktiviti komputer dan perkhidmatan maklumat	■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan • Kewangan • Insurans • Hartanah • Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal • Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Bank Negara Malaysia ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) • 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	■ Survei Perkhidmatan 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 2015
- Economic Census
- Annual Economic Survey
- Labour Force Survey
- Salaries & Wages Survey

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

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
Rubber, Oil Palm, Livestock and Other Agriculture	
• Rubber • Oil palm • Poultry • Cattle • Other livestock • Paddy • Vegetables • Fruits • Food crops • Others crops	■ Monthly Rubber Statistics, Malaysia ■ Malaysian Rubber Board ■ Malaysian Palm Oil Board ■ Department of Veterinary Services ■ Department of Agriculture ■ Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security ■ Ministry of Plantation and Commodities ■ Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board ■ National Kenaf and Tobacco Board ■ Malaysian Pepper Board ■ Annual Report of Companies
Forestry and logging	■ Forestry Department of Peninsular Malaysia ■ Sabah Forestry Department ■ Forest Department Sarawak
Fishing	
• Marine fishing • Aquaculture	■ Department of Fisheries Malaysia

MINING AND QUARRYING SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
• <i>Crude oil, condensate and natural gas</i> • <i>Other mining & quarrying and supporting services</i>	■ <i>Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics</i> ■ <i>Annual Report of Companies</i>

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCE
• <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>	■ <i>Monthly Manufacturing Survey</i>

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCE
• <i>Residential buildings</i> • <i>Non-residential buildings</i> • <i>Civil engineering</i> • <i>Specialised construction activities</i>	■ <i>Quarterly Construction Survey</i>

SERVICES SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCES
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation	
• Wholesale trade • Retail trade • Motor vehicles • Food and beverage • Accommodation	■ Wholesale & Retail Trade Census ■ Monthly Survey of Wholesale & Retail Trade ■ Quarterly Survey of Services
Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication	
• Land transport • Water transport • Air transport • Warehousing & support activities for transportation • Postal and courier • Publishing and broadcasting activities • Telecommunications • Computer and information service activities	■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Annual Report of Companies
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	
• Finance • Insurance • Real estate • Professional, scientific and technical • Administrative and support services	■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Central Bank of Malaysia ■ Annual Report of Companies
Other Services (including Government Services)	
• 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	■ Quarterly Survey of Services ■ Retirement Fund Incorporated ■ Annual Report of Companies

SINGKATAN / ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

SIMBOL / SYMBOLS

e	:	Anggaran / <i>Estimate</i>
p	:	Awalan / <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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