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Akaun Negara
**KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR
KAEDAH PENDAPATAN**

2005 2013

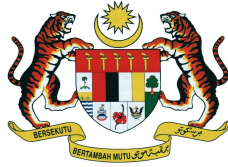
*National Accounts
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH*



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



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Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini merupakan usaha julung kali Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menerbitkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan. Statistik yang dibentangkan adalah bagi tempoh 2005 hingga 2013.

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 konsep yang disarankan oleh Sistem Akaun Negara (SNA) 1993 dan 2008, Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

Ringkasan penemuan dibentangkan di bahagian pertama penerbitan. Jadual perangkaan Pampasan Pekerja dan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi dimuatkan pada bahagian kedua laporan ini. Nota teknikal berkenaan konsep, definisi dan sumber data turut disediakan bagi memudahkan pemahaman statistik berkenaan.

Jabatan merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan di atas kerjasama semua pihak yang terlibat dalam menjayakan penerbitan ini. Sebarang cadangan dan pandangan ke arah memperbaiki penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

Datuk Dr. Haji Abdul Rahman Hasan

Ketua Perangkawan

Malaysia

Julai 2014

PREFACE

This publication is the first attempt by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia to publish data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach. The statistics presented is for the period of 2005 to 2013.

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. This compilation was based on the concepts recommended by System of National Accounts (SNA) 1993 and 2008, United Nations.

Summary findings are highlighted in the first part of the publication. Statistical tables on Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus by kind of economic activity are included in the second part of this report. Technical notes on concepts, definition and data sources are also provided in facilitating better understanding of the statistics.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the cooperation of all parties concerned in realising this publication. All comments and suggestions towards improving future publications are greatly appreciated.

Datuk Dr. Haji Abdul Rahman Hasan

Chief Statistician

Malaysia

July 2014

SINGKATAN/ ABBREVIATIONS

KDNK	:	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
SNA	:	Sistem Akaun Negara
PP	:	Pampasan Pekerja
<i>GDP</i>	:	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>SNA</i>	:	<i>System of National Accounts</i>
<i>CE</i>	:	<i>Compensation of Employees</i>
<i>GOS</i>	:	<i>Gross Operating Surplus</i>
<i>etc</i>	:	<i>and others</i>

SIMBOL/ SYMBOLS

e	:	Anggaran/ <i>Estimate</i>
p	:	Permulaan/ <i>Preliminary</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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KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN | *GDP INCOME APPROACH*
2005-2013

1

**RINGKASAN
PENEMUAN**

*SUMMARY
FINDINGS*

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2005 hingga 2013. Komponen pendapatan terakru kepada pengeluaran dalam ekonomi iaitu Pampasan Pekerja (PP), Lebih Kendalian Kasar dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import dibentangkan dalam penerbitan ini. Data disediakan mengikut aktiviti ekonomi dan dinyatakan pada harga semasa.

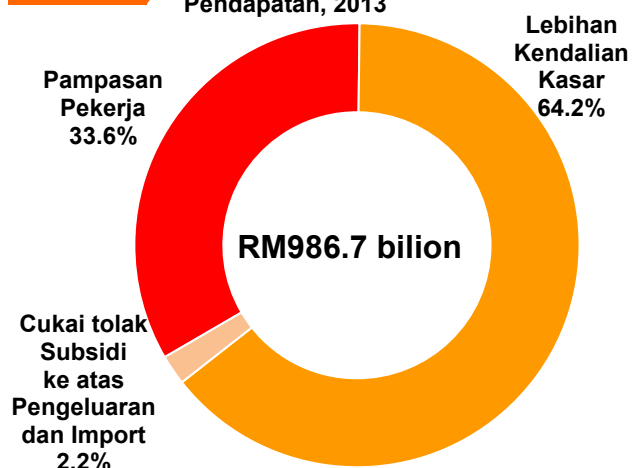
2. PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2013

Ekonomi Malaysia pada harga semasa merekodkan nilai sebanyak RM986.7 bilion pada 2013 (2012: RM941.9 bilion) didorong oleh Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. PP berjumlah RM331.4 bilion, meningkat RM21.4 bilion dari tahun 2012 manakala Lebih Kendalian Kasar mencatatkan nilai RM633.9 bilion.

Seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 1, PP menyumbang 33.6 peratus (2012: 32.9 peratus) sementara Lebih Kendalian Kasar adalah sebanyak 64.2 peratus (2012: 65.2 peratus).

Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import menyumbang 2.2 peratus (2012: 1.9 peratus) kepada ekonomi dengan nilai RM21.5 bilion.

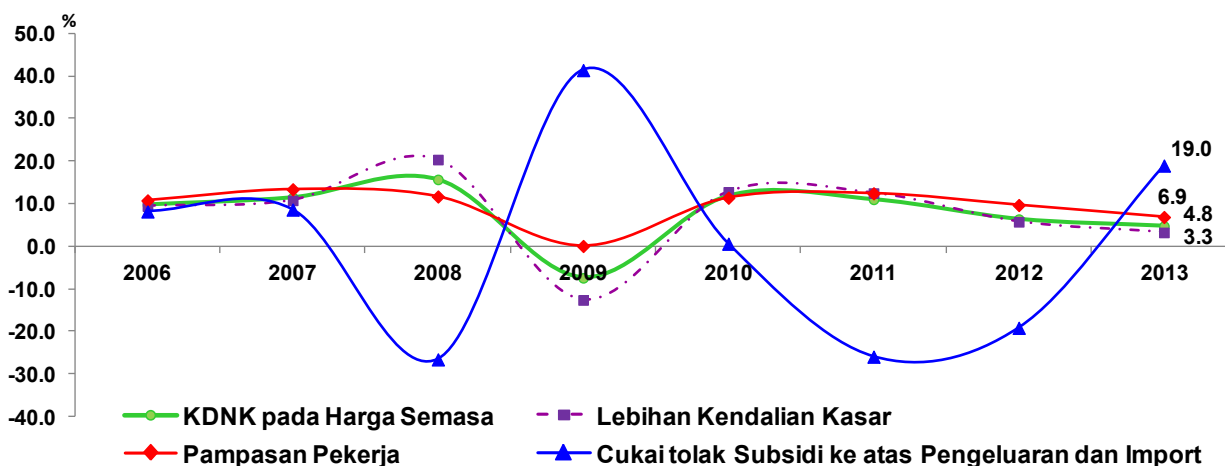
Carta 1 Pembahagian Peratus bagi Komponen Pendapatan, 2013



Dari segi kadar pertumbuhan, ekonomi tumbuh 4.8 peratus (2012: 6.4 peratus) seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 2. Semua sektor mencatatkan prestasi sederhana kecuali Pertanian yang kekal susut berikutan harga komoditi yang rendah pada 2013. Sehubungan itu, Lebih Kendalian Kasar tumbuh perlahan kepada 3.3 peratus (2012: 5.8 peratus) manakala PP terus berkembang, walaupun pada kadar yang lebih sederhana 6.9 peratus (2012: 9.7 peratus).

Walau bagaimanapun, Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import pulih kepada 19.0 peratus daripada negatif 19.2 peratus pada 2012.

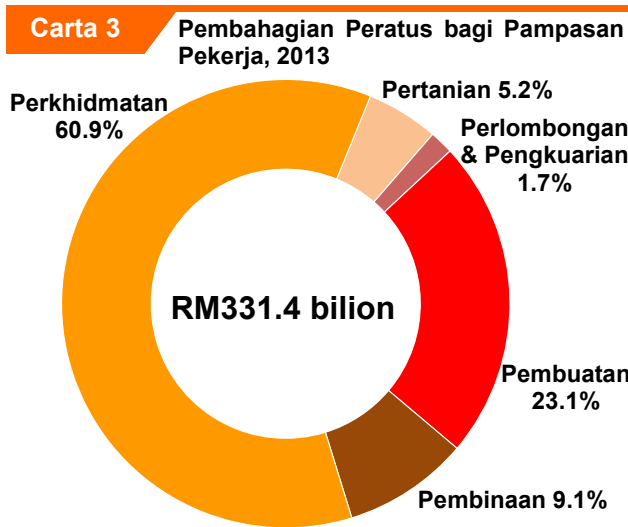
Carta 2 Peratus Perubahan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan, 2006-2013



3. PAMPASAN PEKERJA

3.1 Sumbangan mengikut Sektor 2013

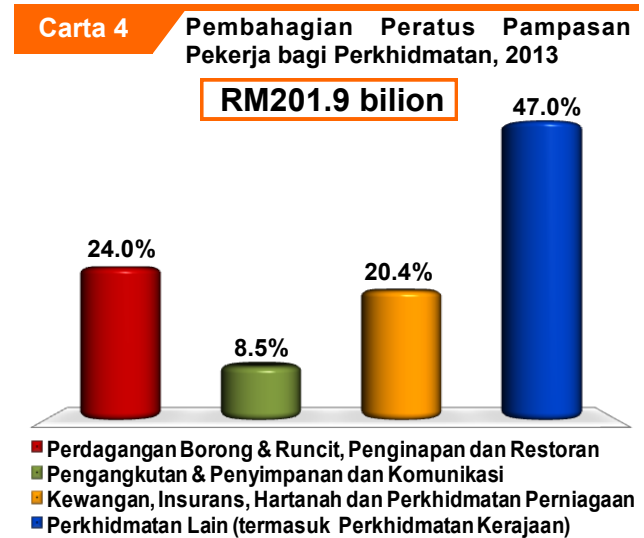
Sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada ekonomi, **Perkhidmatan** menyumbang sebanyak 60.9 peratus kepada jumlah PP diikuti oleh **Pembuatan** (23.1 peratus) seperti ditunjukkan dalam Carta 3. **Pembinaan** menyumbang 9.1 peratus manakala **Pertanian** dan **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** masing-masing menyumbang 5.2 peratus dan 1.7 peratus.



Perkhidmatan disumbangkan secara signifikan oleh Perkhidmatan Lain yang terdiri daripada Utiliti, Kesihatan Swasta, Pendidikan Swasta, Perkhidmatan Swasta Lain dan Perkhidmatan Kerajaan (47.0 peratus). Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Penginapan dan Restoran mencatatkan sumbangan sebanyak

24.0 peratus diikuti oleh Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan (20.4 peratus).

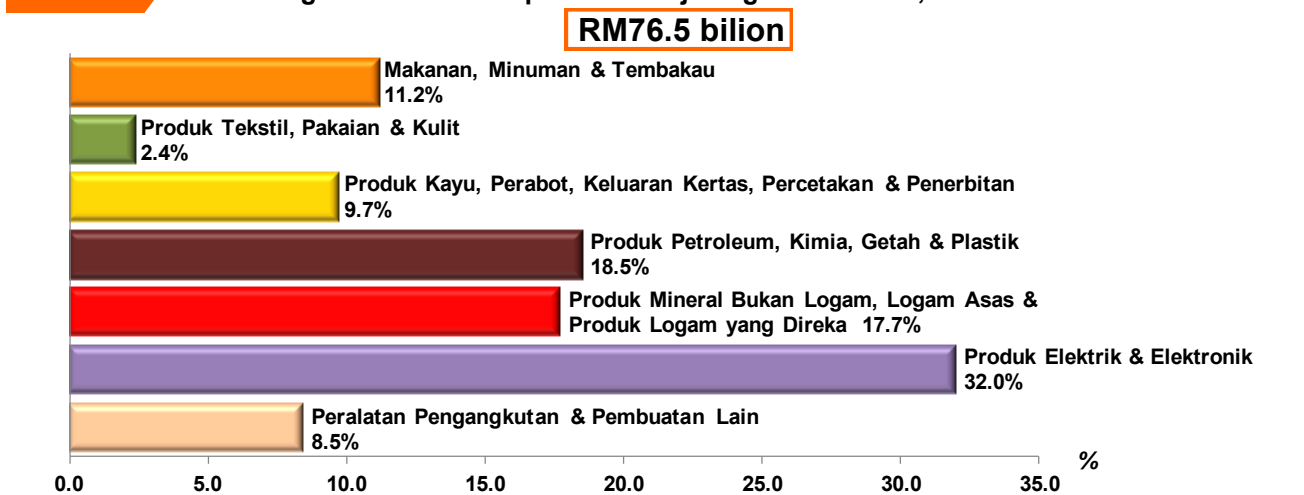
Sementara itu, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Komunikasi merekodkan sumbangan terkecil 8.5 peratus seperti ditunjukkan dalam Carta 4.



PP bagi **Pembuatan** disokong oleh produk Elektrik & Elektronik dengan sumbangan 32.0 peratus memandangkan subsektor ini mempunyai bilangan pekerja tertinggi dalam Pembuatan (Carta 5).

Seterusnya, produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik merekodkan sumbangan 18.5 peratus manakala produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Produk Logam yang Direka berjumlah 17.7 peratus. Lain-lain subsektor menyumbang 31.8 peratus kepada jumlah PP bagi Pembuatan.

Carta 5 Pembahagian Peratus Pampasan Pekerja bagi Pembuatan, 2013



3.2 Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor 2013

Pada 2013, PP bagi **Perkhidmatan** berkembang 7.2 peratus (2012: 11.7 peratus) seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 6. Pertumbuhan kukuh Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Penginapan dan Restoran (9.8 peratus) dan juga Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan (9.2 peratus) telah mendorong PP dalam Perkhidmatan. Selain itu, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Komunikasi meningkat kepada 7.5 peratus daripada 6.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Walau bagaimanapun, momentum yang perlahan bagi Perkhidmatan Lain pada 5.0 peratus (2012: 16.0 peratus) telah mendorong PP Perkhidmatan tumbuh sederhana pada 2013.

Pembuatan meningkat sebanyak 6.1 peratus (2012: 6.9 peratus) disokong oleh produk Elektrik & Elektronik yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan 5.7 peratus pada 2013. PP bagi Pembuatan turut disokong oleh pertumbuhan dua digit 13.0 peratus dalam Peralatan Pengangkutan & Pembuatan Lain khususnya aktiviti kenderaan bermotor dan pembinaan kapal.

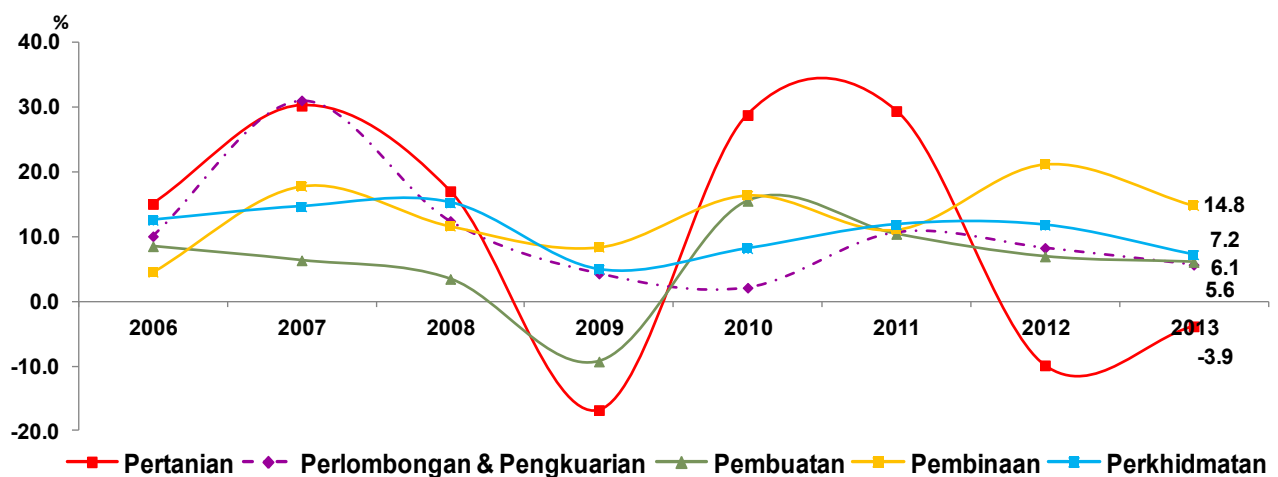
Produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik tumbuh 6.9 peratus dirangsang oleh permintaan yang tinggi dalam produk plastik yang berkaitan dengan peralatan pengangkutan, elektrik dan elektronik. Sementara itu, produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & produk Logam yang Direka tumbuh sederhana kepada 6.4 peratus berbanding 10.8 peratus pada tahun lepas.

PP bagi **Pembinaan** terus merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit bagi empat tahun berturut-turut dan mencatatkan 14.8 peratus pada tahun semasa. Sebagai industri berintensifkan buruh, prestasi memberangsangkan sektor ini terutamanya dalam kejuruteraan awam dan kediaman telah meningkatkan PP pada 2013.

Di sebalik momentum perlahan dalam **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian**, PP bagi sektor ini meningkat 5.6 peratus pada 2013.

Sebaliknya, PP bagi **Pertanian** susut 3.9 peratus (2012: -9.9 peratus) disebabkan oleh prestasi kurang memberangsangkan dalam aktiviti kelapa sawit dan getah.

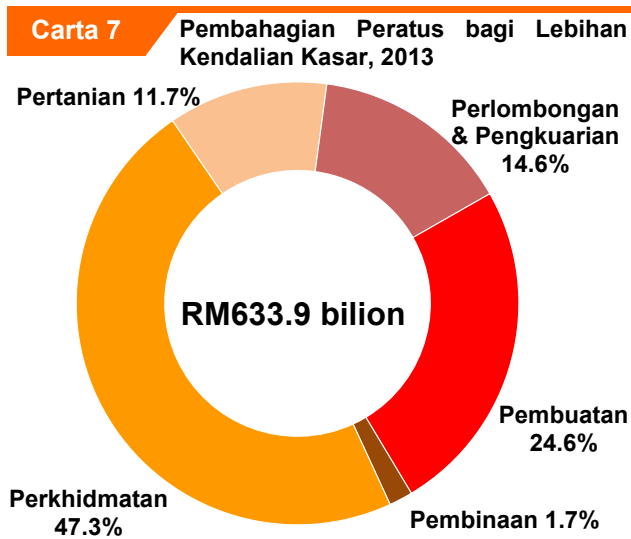
Carta 6 Peratus Perubahan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja, 2006-2013



4. LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR

4.1 Sumbangan mengikut Sektor 2013

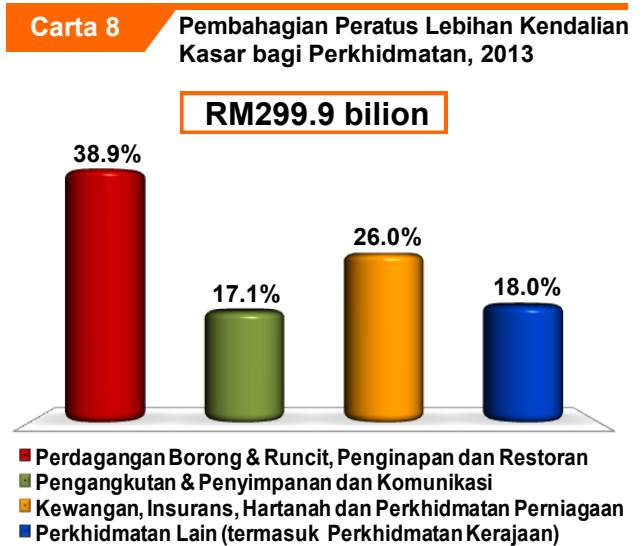
Lebih Kendalian Kasar menyumbang 64.2 peratus kepada keseluruhan ekonomi pada 2013. Seperti digambarkan dalam Carta 7, **Perkhidmatan** mencatatkan sumbangan terbesar sebanyak 47.3 peratus diikuti oleh **Pembuatan** pada 24.6 peratus. Di samping itu, **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** dan **Pertanian** masing-masing menyumbang 14.6 peratus dan 11.7 peratus. Sementara itu, **Pembinaan** mencatatkan sumbangan terendah sebanyak 1.7 peratus.



Perkhidmatan sebahagian besarnya disokong oleh Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Penginapan dan Restoran dengan sumbangan sebanyak 38.9 peratus pada 2013. Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan

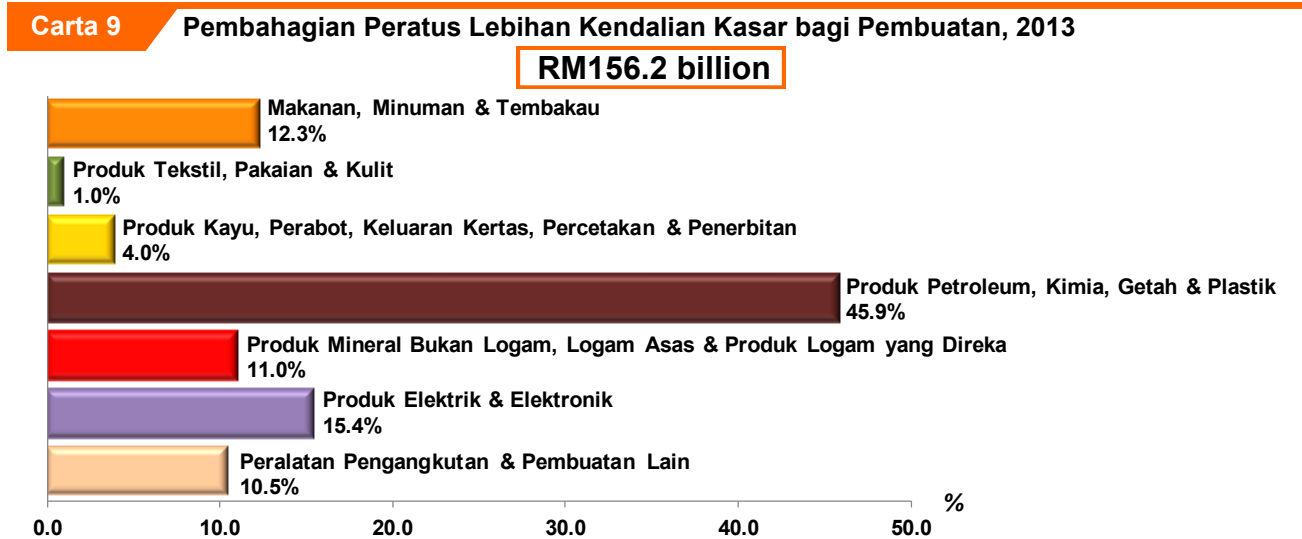
Perkhidmatan Perniagaan merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar dan menjana sumbangan 26.0 peratus seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 8.

Sementara itu, Perkhidmatan Lain dan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Komunikasi masing-masing menyumbang 18.0 peratus dan 17.1 peratus.



Lehian Kendalian Kasar bagi **Pembuatan** didominasi oleh produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik pada 45.9 peratus khususnya oleh produk petroleum bertapis. Seterusnya, produk Elektrik & Elektronik menyumbang 15.4 peratus diikuti oleh Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau yang menyumbang 12.3 peratus seperti ditunjukkan dalam Carta 9.

Subsektor yang selebihnya menyumbang 26.5 peratus Lebihan Kendalian Kasar dalam



Pembuatan dengan 11.0 peratus disumbangkan oleh produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & produk Logam yang Direka.

4.2 Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor 2013

Pertumbuhan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar adalah selari dengan prestasi ekonomi memandangkan komponen ini merupakan penyumbang utama kepada KDNK. Oleh itu, prestasi perlahan ekonomi pada 2013 menyebabkan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mencatatkan pertumbuhan perlahan 3.3 peratus.

Perkhidmatan meningkat 6.3 peratus (2012: 8.3 peratus) seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 10. Pertumbuhan dirangsang oleh pengembangan 7.6 peratus dalam Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Penginapan dan Restoran yang disokong oleh aktiviti runcit dan restoran.

Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan tumbuh perlahan kepada 3.1 peratus daripada 9.4 peratus pada 2012 dan telah menyebabkan pertumbuhan sederhana Lebihan Kendalian Kasar dalam Perkhidmatan. Begitu juga, Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Komunikasi tumbuh pada kadar perlahan 6.6 peratus selepas merekodkan 12.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Walau bagaimanapun, Perkhidmatan Lain terus meningkat dengan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 8.3 peratus pada 2013 (2012: 7.1 peratus).

Pembuatan tumbuh 1.4 peratus disokong oleh pertumbuhan kukuh 15.3 peratus dalam Peralatan Pengangkutan & Pembuatan Lain. Begitu juga, produk Elektrik & Elektronik dan produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & produk Logam yang Direka menyokong pertumbuhan dengan masing-masing mencatatkan 3.4 peratus dan 1.6 peratus.

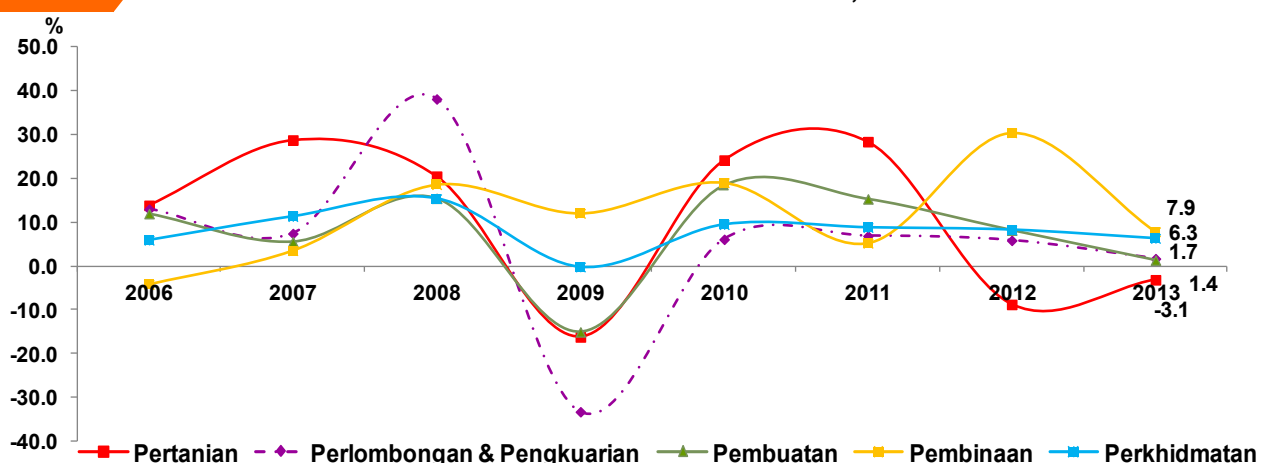
Walaupun bagaimanapun, produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik susut 0.2 peratus disebabkan oleh pengurangan permintaan dan pengeluaran yang rendah dalam produk petroleum bertapis. Oleh itu, ini telah menjejaskan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar Pembuatan pada 2013.

Sementara itu, pengeluaran yang rendah bagi minyak mentah dan kondensat telah menyebabkan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar dalam **Perlombongan & Pengkuarian** mencatatkan pertumbuhan perlahan 1.7 peratus (2012: 5.9 peratus).

Pembinaan meningkat sebanyak 7.9 peratus (2012: 30.5 peratus) disokong oleh aktiviti kejuruteraan awam dan kediaman.

Lehian Kendalian Kasar dalam **Pertanian** amat dipengaruhi oleh harga komoditi dan pengeluaran. Justeru itu, Lebihan Kendalian Kasar bagi sektor ini mencatatkan negatif 3.1 peratus (2012: -8.7 peratus) berikutan kejatuhan harga komoditi pada 2013.

Carta 10 Peratus Perubahan Tahunan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar, 2006-2013



SUMMARY FINDINGS

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for year 2005 to 2013. Income components accruing to production in the economy namely Compensation of Employees (CE), Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports are presented in this publication. The data are provided by kind of economic activity and expressed in current prices.

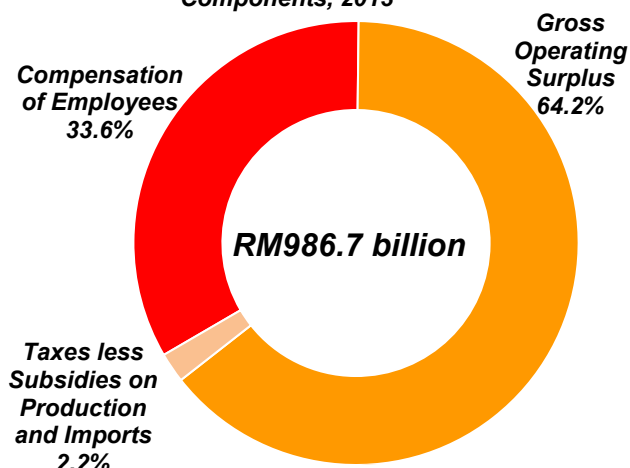
2. OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2013

Malaysia's economy in current terms recorded a value of RM986.7 billion in 2013 (2012: RM941.9 billion) impelled by Services and Manufacturing. CE amounted to RM331.4 billion, an increase of RM21.4 billion from 2012 while GOS posted a value of RM633.9 billion.

As illustrated in Chart 1, CE contributed 33.6 per cent (2012: 32.9 per cent) while GOS accounted for 64.2 per cent (2012: 65.2 per cent).

Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports contributed 2.2 per cent (2012: 1.9 per cent) to the economy with a value of RM21.5 billion.

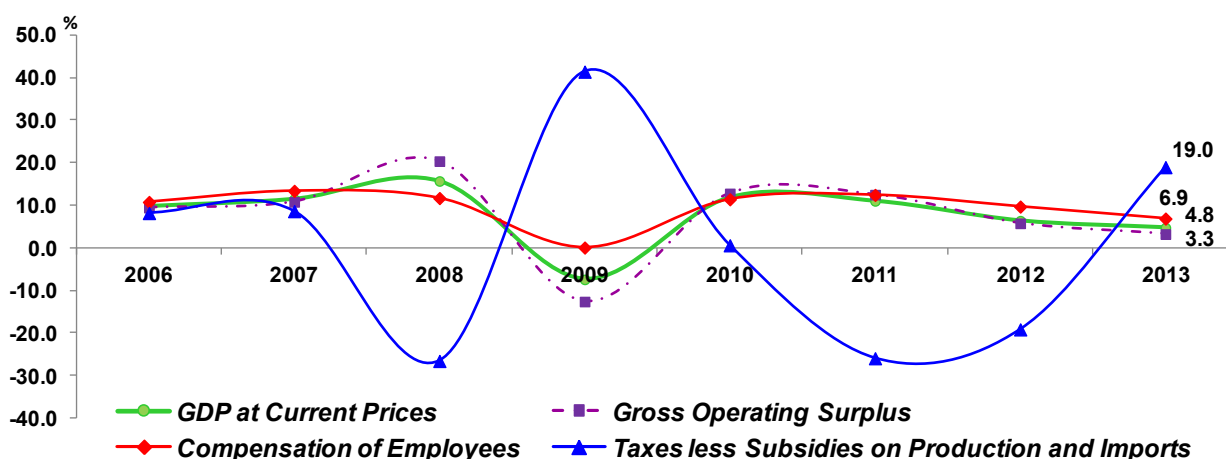
Chart 1 Percentage Share of Income Components, 2013



In terms of growth, the economy grew 4.8 per cent (2012: 6.4 per cent) as depicted in Chart 2. All sectors registered a moderate performance except for Agriculture which remained sluggish following the lower commodity prices in 2013. As a consequence, GOS eased to 3.3 per cent (2012: 5.8 per cent) while CE continued to expand, although at a more moderate pace of 6.9 per cent (2012: 9.7 per cent).

Nonetheless, Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports rebounded to 19.0 per cent from the negative 19.2 per cent in 2012.

Chart 2 Annual Percentage Change of Income Components, 2006-2013

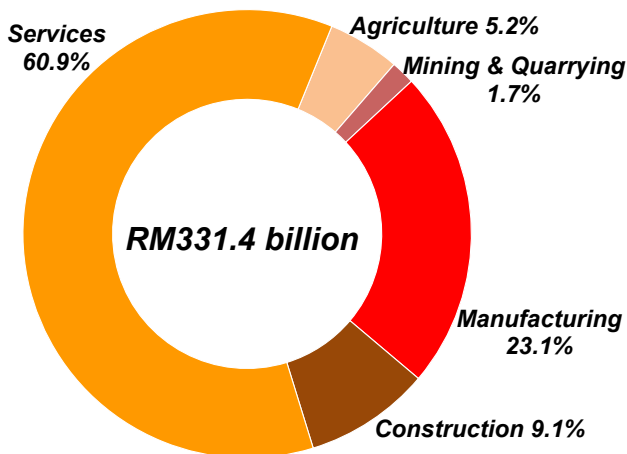


3. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

3.1 Contribution by Sector 2013

As the largest contributor to the economy, **Services** accounted for 60.9 per cent to the total CE followed by **Manufacturing** (23.1 per cent) as shown in Chart 3. **Construction** contributed 9.1 per cent while **Agriculture** and **Mining & Quarrying** constituted 5.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively.

Chart 3 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees, 2013

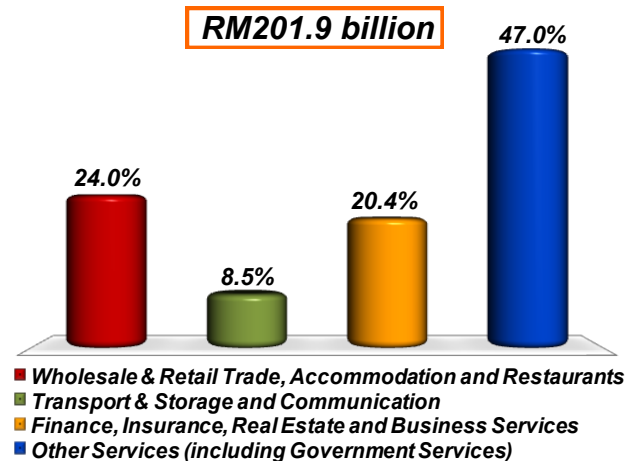


Services was contributed significantly by **Other Services** which consists of Utilities, Private Health, Private Education, Other Private Services and Government Services (47.0 per cent). **Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Restaurants** registered a share of 24.0 per cent followed by **Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services** (20.4 per cent).

Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (20.4 per cent).

Meanwhile, **Transport & Storage and Communication** recorded the smallest share of 8.5 per cent as shown in Chart 4.

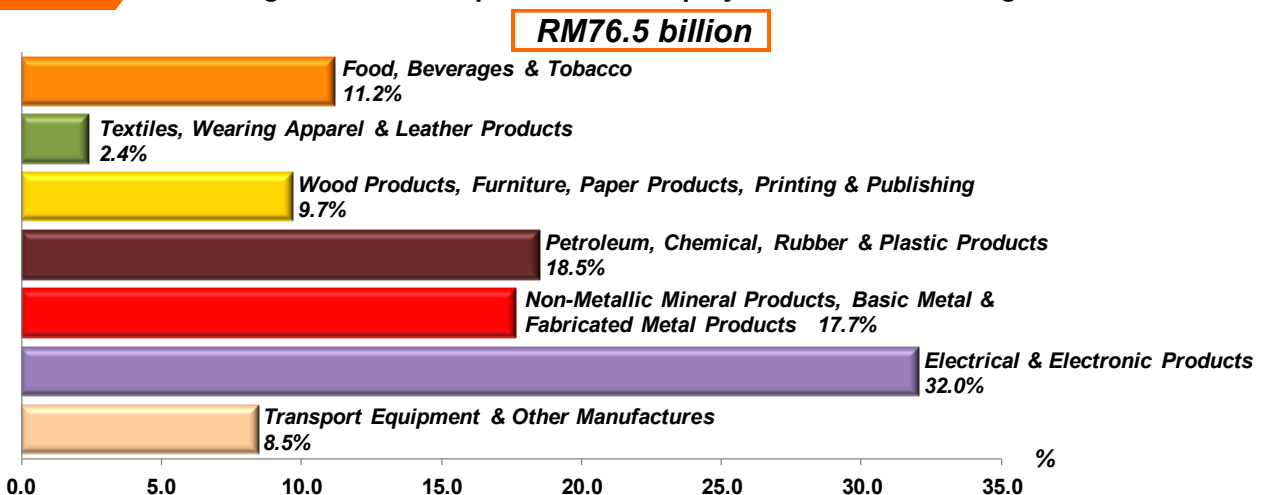
Chart 4 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees for Services, 2013



CE of **Manufacturing** was supported by **Electrical & Electronic products** with a contribution of 32.0 per cent as this sub-sector has the highest number of employees in Manufacturing (Chart 5).

Subsequently, **Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products** recorded a share of 18.5 per cent while **Non-metallic Mineral products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal products** made up 17.7 per cent. The remaining sub-sectors contributed 31.8 per cent to the total CE of Manufacturing.

Chart 5 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees for Manufacturing, 2013



3.2 Annual Growth by Sector 2013

In 2013, CE of **Services** expanded 7.2 per cent (2012: 11.7 per cent) as depicted in Chart 6. The sturdy growth of Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Restaurants (9.8 per cent) as well as Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services (9.2 per cent) have propelled the CE in Services. Moreover, Transport & Storage and Communication increased to 7.5 per cent from 6.9 per cent in the preceding year.

Nevertheless, the slower momentum of Other Services at 5.0 per cent (2012: 16.0 per cent) has led the CE for Services to record modest growth in 2013.

Manufacturing rose by 6.1 per cent (2012: 6.9 per cent) backed by Electrical & Electronic products which registered a growth of 5.7 per cent in 2013. CE of Manufacturing was also buoyed up by the double-digit growth of 13.0 per cent in Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures precisely by motor vehicles and ship building activities.

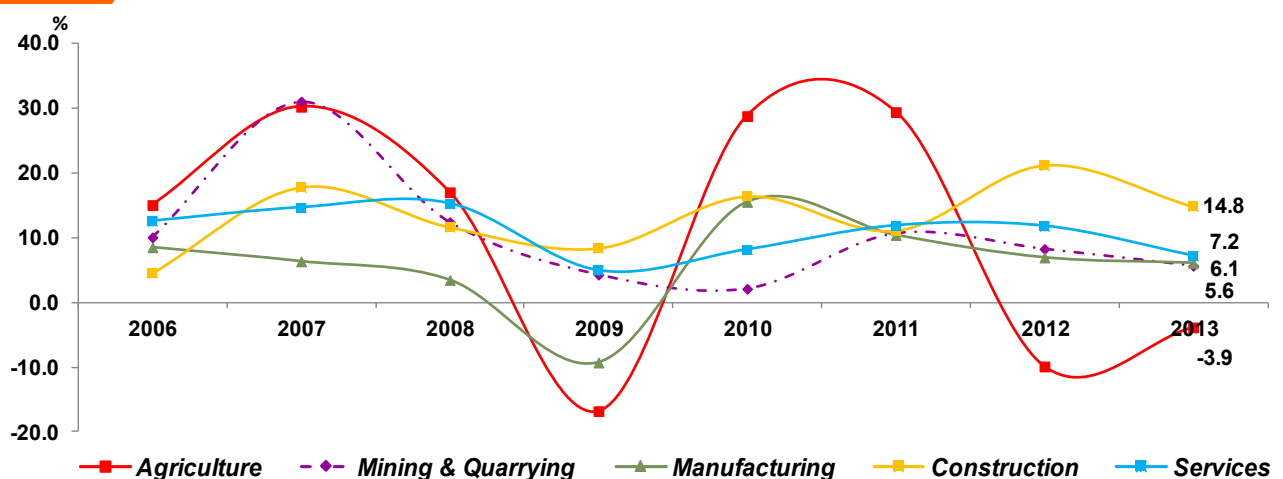
Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products grew 6.9 per cent boosted by the higher demand in plastic products related to transport equipment, electrical and electronic. Meanwhile, Non-metallic Mineral products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal products moderated to 6.4 per cent as against 10.8 per cent in the previous year.

CE for **Construction** continued to record a double-digit growth for four consecutive years and registered 14.8 per cent in the current year. Being a labour intensive industry, the impressive performance of this sector particularly in civil engineering and residential has uplifted the CE in 2013.

Despite the slower momentum in **Mining & Quarrying**, CE for this sector increased 5.6 per cent in 2013.

On the contrary, CE for **Agriculture** declined 3.9 per cent (2012: -9.9 per cent) due to the lacklustre performance in oil palm and rubber activities.

Chart 6 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees, 2006-2013

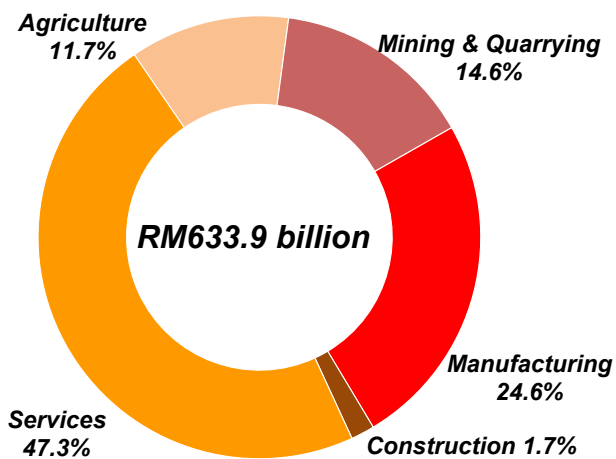


4. GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS

4.1 Contribution by Sector 2013

GOS accounted for 64.2 per cent to the total economy in 2013. As illustrated in Chart 7, **Services** contributed the largest share of 47.3 per cent followed by **Manufacturing** at 24.6 per cent. In addition, **Mining & Quarrying** and **Agriculture** contributed 14.6 per cent and 11.7 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, **Construction** posted the lowest contribution with a share of 1.7 per cent.

Chart 7 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus, 2013

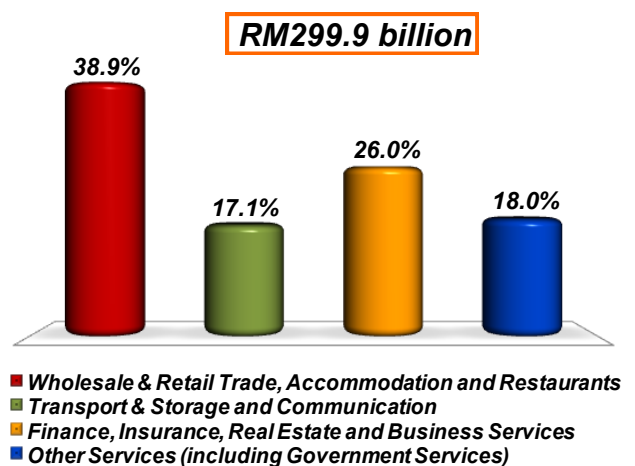


Services was predominantly led by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Restaurants with a contribution of 38.9 per cent in 2013. Finance, Insurance,

Real Estate and Business Services was the second largest contributor and generated a share of 26.0 per cent as portrayed in Chart 8.

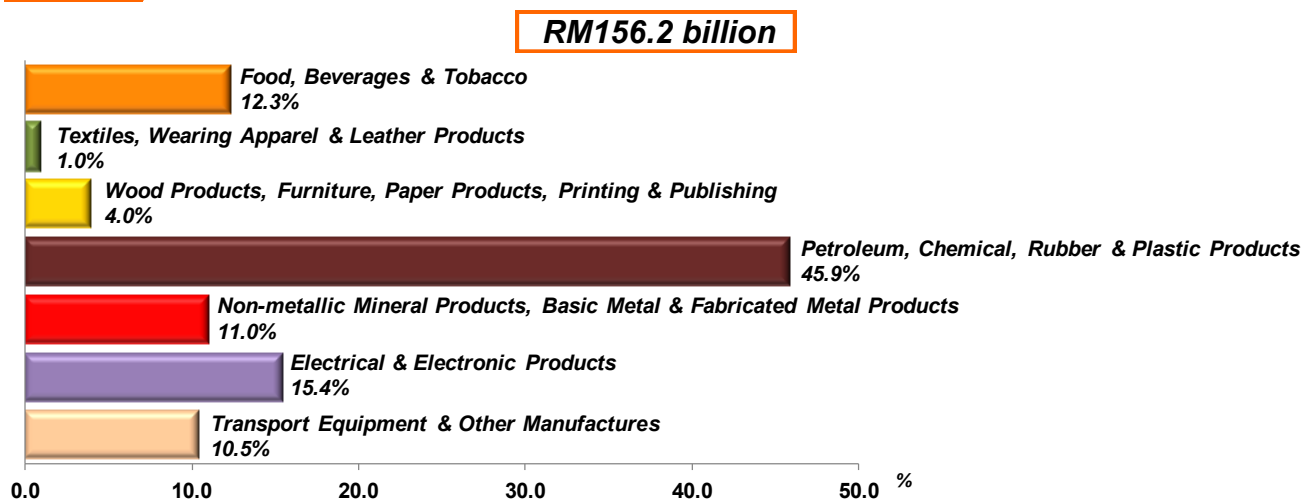
Meanwhile, Other Services and Transport & Storage and Communication contributed 18.0 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively.

Chart 8 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus for Services, 2013



GOS for **Manufacturing** was dominated by Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products at 45.9 per cent specifically by refined petroleum products. Furthermore, Electrical & Electronic products contributed 15.4 per cent followed by Food, Beverages & Tobacco which accounted for 12.3 per cent as shown in Chart 9.

Chart 9 Percentage Share of Gross Operating Surplus for Manufacturing, 2013



SUMMARY FINDINGS

The remaining sub-sectors constituted 26.5 per cent of GOS in Manufacturing of which 11.0 per cent was contributed by Non-Metallic Mineral products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal products.

4.2 Annual Growth by Sector 2013

The growth of GOS was in tandem with the economic performance as this component has substantial share to GDP. Thus, the moderation of the economy in 2013 has impacted the GOS to register a slower pace of 3.3 per cent.

Services increased 6.3 per cent (2012: 8.3 per cent) as illustrated in Chart 10. The growth was boosted by the expansion of 7.6 per cent in Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Restaurants which was supported by retail and restaurants activities.

Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services eased to 3.1 per cent from 9.4 per cent in 2012 and this has led to the moderation of GOS in Services. Similarly, Transport & Storage and Communication grew at a slower rate of 6.6 per cent after recording 12.3 per cent in the preceding year. Nonetheless, Other Services augmented further by posting a growth of 8.3 per cent in 2013 (2012: 7.1 per cent).

Manufacturing grew 1.4 per cent supported by the robust growth of 15.3 per cent in Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures. Likewise, Electrical & Electronic products and Non-metallic Mineral products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal products supported the growth by registering 3.4 per cent and 1.6 per cent respectively.

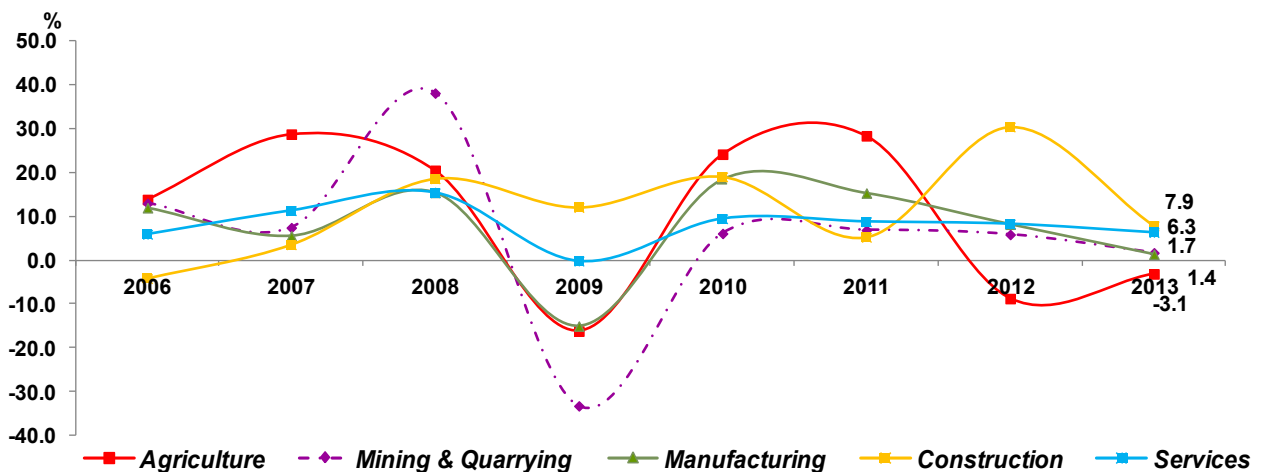
Nevertheless, Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products declined 0.2 per cent attributed by weaker demand and lower production in refined petroleum products. Consequently, this has weighed down the GOS of Manufacturing in 2013.

Meanwhile, the lower production of crude oil and condensate has led the GOS in **Mining & Quarrying** to register a slower growth of 1.7 per cent (2012: 5.9 per cent).

Construction rose by 7.9 per cent (2012: 30.5 per cent) supported by civil engineering and residential activities.

GOS in **Agriculture** were highly influenced by the commodity prices and production. Thus, the GOS of this sector registered negative 3.1 per cent (2012: -8.7 per cent) as the commodity prices declined in 2013.

Chart 10 Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus, 2006-2013



KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN | *GDP INCOME APPROACH*
2005-2013

2

JADUAL
TABLES

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	160,594	177,926	201,775	225,401	225,556	251,319	282,609	310,035	331,376
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	358,404	392,265	434,676	523,339	457,305	515,829	580,380	613,846	633,860
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	24,579	26,592	28,889	21,210	29,996	30,179	22,350	18,068	21,497
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	543,578	596,784	665,340	769,949	712,857	797,327	885,339	941,949	986,733

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	10.8	13.4	11.7	0.1	11.4	12.5	9.7	6.9
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	9.4	10.8	20.4	-12.6	12.8	12.5	5.8	3.3
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	8.2	8.6	-26.6	41.4	0.6	-25.9	-19.2	19.0
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	9.8	11.5	15.7	-7.4	11.8	11.0	6.4	4.8

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	29.5	29.8	30.3	29.3	31.6	31.5	31.9	32.9	33.6
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	65.9	65.7	65.3	68.0	64.2	64.7	65.6	65.2	64.2
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Jadual
Table 2A**
Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
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>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	160,594	177,926	201,775	225,401	225,556	251,319	282,609	310,035	331,376
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	8,219	9,451	12,301	14,388	11,972	15,410	19,929	17,958	17,261
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2,610	2,871	3,760	4,225	4,405	4,497	4,975	5,384	5,687
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	48,912	53,057	56,402	58,341	52,915	61,105	67,444	72,098	76,463
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	11,268	11,774	13,859	15,466	16,756	19,492	21,643	26,208	30,073
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	89,586	100,773	115,454	132,981	139,507	150,816	168,617	188,388	201,891
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	358,404	392,265	434,676	523,339	457,305	515,829	580,380	613,846	633,860
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	35,394	40,309	51,921	62,587	52,475	65,187	83,721	76,409	74,036
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	67,803	76,633	82,350	113,793	75,966	80,622	86,188	91,263	92,834
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	89,678	100,443	106,063	122,512	104,121	123,359	142,309	154,034	156,164
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4,715	4,518	4,678	5,549	6,218	7,403	7,792	10,165	10,964
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	160,815	170,362	189,664	218,899	218,525	239,258	260,370	281,976	299,862
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	24,579	26,592	28,889	21,210	29,996	30,179	22,350	18,068	21,497
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	543,578	596,784	665,340	769,949	712,857	797,327	885,339	941,949	986,733

**Jadual
Table 2B**
Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Perubahan Tahunan
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>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	10.8	13.4	11.7	0.1	11.4	12.5	9.7	6.9
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	15.0	30.2	17.0	-16.8	28.7	29.3	-9.9	-3.9
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	10.0	31.0	12.4	4.3	2.1	10.6	8.2	5.6
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	8.5	6.3	3.4	-9.3	15.5	10.4	6.9	6.1
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	4.5	17.7	11.6	8.3	16.3	11.0	21.1	14.8
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	12.5	14.6	15.2	4.9	8.1	11.8	11.7	7.2
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	9.4	10.8	20.4	-12.6	12.8	12.5	5.8	3.3
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	13.9	28.8	20.5	-16.2	24.2	28.4	-8.7	-3.1
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	13.0	7.5	38.2	-33.2	6.1	6.9	5.9	1.7
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	12.0	5.6	15.5	-15.0	18.5	15.4	8.2	1.4
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-4.2	3.5	18.6	12.1	19.1	5.2	30.5	7.9
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.9	11.3	15.4	-0.2	9.5	8.8	8.3	6.3
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	8.2	8.6	-26.6	41.4	0.6	-25.9	-19.2	19.0
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	9.8	11.5	15.7	-7.4	11.8	11.0	6.4	4.8

**Jadual
Table 2C**
Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Pembahagian Peratus kepada KDNK
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>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	29.5	29.8	30.3	29.3	31.6	31.5	31.9	32.9	33.6
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.7
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	9.0	8.9	8.5	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	16.5	16.9	17.4	17.3	19.6	18.9	19.0	20.0	20.5
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	65.9	65.7	65.3	68.0	64.2	64.7	65.6	65.2	64.2
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	6.5	6.8	7.8	8.1	7.4	8.2	9.5	8.1	7.5
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	12.5	12.8	12.4	14.8	10.7	10.1	9.7	9.7	9.4
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	16.5	16.8	15.9	15.9	14.6	15.5	16.1	16.4	15.8
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	29.6	28.5	28.5	28.4	30.7	30.0	29.4	29.9	30.4
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	4.5	4.5	4.3	2.8	4.2	3.8	2.5	1.9	2.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Jadual
Table 2D**
Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Pembahagian Peratus kepada Komponen Pendapatan
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>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.4	5.3	6.1	7.1	5.8	5.2
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.9	23.5	24.3	23.9	23.3	23.1
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	55.8	56.6	57.2	59.0	61.9	60.0	59.7	60.8	60.9
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	9.9	10.3	11.9	12.0	11.5	12.6	14.4	12.4	11.7
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	18.9	19.5	18.9	21.7	16.6	15.6	14.9	14.9	14.6
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	25.0	25.6	24.4	23.4	22.8	23.9	24.5	25.1	24.6
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	44.9	43.4	43.6	41.8	47.8	46.4	44.9	45.9	47.3
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	100.0	100.0

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	8,219	9,451	12,301	14,388	11,972	15,410	19,929	17,958	17,261
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	7,169	8,318	11,110	13,135	10,739	14,091	18,538	16,469	15,814
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	688	727	771	782	751	758	807	837	750
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	362	406	420	471	483	560	585	652	697
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2,610	2,871	3,760	4,225	4,405	4,497	4,975	5,384	5,687
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	48,912	53,057	56,402	58,341	52,915	61,105	67,444	72,098	76,463
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	3,785	4,038	5,055	5,690	5,836	6,291	7,557	8,163	8,568
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	2,048	2,019	1,940	1,870	1,686	1,711	1,791	1,766	1,825
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	5,359	5,833	7,162	6,859	6,011	6,532	6,995	7,317	7,411
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	8,038	8,666	9,258	10,218	9,446	10,639	12,374	13,262	14,177
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	5,821	6,379	7,409	8,800	8,051	9,883	11,472	12,706	13,525
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	19,760	22,071	21,406	20,208	17,349	20,477	21,897	23,157	24,485
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	4,102	4,051	4,171	4,696	4,536	5,572	5,358	5,726	6,472
4. Pembinaan Construction	11,268	11,774	13,859	15,466	16,756	19,492	21,643	26,208	30,073
5. Perkhidmatan Services	89,586	100,773	115,454	132,981	139,507	150,816	168,617	188,388	201,891
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	18,855	21,750	25,461	30,538	32,924	35,660	40,788	44,219	48,551
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	9,755	10,806	11,974	12,460	12,541	13,854	14,951	15,980	17,181
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	19,204	21,447	24,432	26,941	28,289	31,410	34,879	37,742	41,218
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	41,773	46,770	53,586	63,042	65,753	69,892	78,000	90,446	94,940
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	160,594	177,926	201,775	225,401	225,556	251,319	282,609	310,035	331,376

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	15.0	30.2	17.0	-16.8	28.7	29.3	-9.9	-3.9
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	16.0	33.6	18.2	-18.2	31.2	31.6	-11.2	-4.0
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	5.7	6.0	1.4	-4.0	1.0	6.4	3.8	-10.4
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	12.4	3.3	12.1	2.6	16.0	4.4	11.4	7.0
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	10.0	31.0	12.4	4.3	2.1	10.6	8.2	5.6
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	8.5	6.3	3.4	-9.3	15.5	10.4	6.9	6.1
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	6.7	25.2	12.6	2.6	7.8	20.1	8.0	5.0
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	-1.4	-3.9	-3.6	-9.8	1.5	4.7	-1.4	3.4
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	8.9	22.8	-4.2	-12.4	8.7	7.1	4.6	1.3
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	7.8	6.8	10.4	-7.6	12.6	16.3	7.2	6.9
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>	9.6	16.1	18.8	-8.5	22.8	16.1	10.8	6.4
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	11.7	-3.0	-5.6	-14.1	18.0	6.9	5.8	5.7
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	-1.2	3.0	12.6	-3.4	22.8	-3.8	6.9	13.0
4. Pembinaan Construction	4.5	17.7	11.6	8.3	16.3	11.0	21.1	14.8
5. Perkhidmatan Services	12.5	14.6	15.2	4.9	8.1	11.8	11.7	7.2
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	15.4	17.1	19.9	7.8	8.3	14.4	8.4	9.8
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	10.8	10.8	4.1	0.7	10.5	7.9	6.9	7.5
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	11.7	13.9	10.3	5.0	11.0	11.0	8.2	9.2
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	12.0	14.6	17.6	4.3	6.3	11.6	16.0	5.0
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	10.8	13.4	11.7	0.1	11.4	12.5	9.7	6.9

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^o	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.4	5.3	6.1	7.1	5.8	5.2
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	4.5	4.7	5.5	5.8	4.8	5.6	6.6	5.3	4.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembersihan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.9	23.5	24.3	23.9	23.3	23.1
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	12.3	12.4	10.6	9.0	7.7	8.1	7.7	7.5	7.4
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.5	9.1
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	55.8	56.6	57.2	59.0	61.9	60.0	59.7	60.8	60.9
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.5	14.6	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.7
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.4
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	26.0	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.2	27.8	27.6	29.2	28.7
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	87.2	88.0	90.3	91.3	89.7	91.4	93.0	91.7	91.6
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	8.4	7.7	6.3	5.4	6.3	4.9	4.0	4.7	4.3
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.6	4.0
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	7.7	7.6	9.0	9.8	11.0	10.3	11.2	11.3	11.2
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.4
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	11.0	11.0	12.7	11.8	11.4	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	16.4	16.3	16.4	17.5	17.9	17.4	18.3	18.4	18.5
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>	11.9	12.0	13.1	15.1	15.2	16.2	17.0	17.6	17.7
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	40.4	41.6	38.0	34.6	32.8	33.5	32.5	32.1	32.0
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	8.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	8.6	9.1	7.9	7.9	8.5
4. Pembinaan Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	21.0	21.6	22.1	23.0	23.6	23.6	24.2	23.5	24.0
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	21.4	21.3	21.2	20.3	20.3	20.8	20.7	20.0	20.4
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	46.6	46.4	46.4	47.4	47.1	46.3	46.3	48.0	47.0

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	35,394	40,309	51,921	62,587	52,475	65,187	83,721	76,409	74,036
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	23,231	27,087	37,887	47,273	37,114	49,261	66,333	57,551	55,627
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,124	7,581	8,152	8,200	7,861	7,648	8,343	8,713	7,662
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	5,039	5,641	5,881	7,114	7,500	8,278	9,045	10,144	10,747
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	67,803	76,633	82,350	113,793	75,966	80,622	86,188	91,263	92,834
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	89,678	100,443	106,063	122,512	104,121	123,359	142,309	154,034	156,164
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	8,253	8,308	10,182	13,873	13,389	15,882	19,437	19,908	19,231
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1,294	1,415	1,225	1,391	1,246	1,383	1,759	1,493	1,508
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	5,244	6,079	5,669	5,728	4,881	5,577	5,940	6,472	6,171
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	33,580	37,430	39,436	50,957	41,353	51,055	64,460	71,733	71,608
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>	7,357	8,623	10,950	13,111	11,542	13,147	16,261	16,938	17,201
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	27,606	30,425	30,702	27,992	22,918	25,860	22,455	23,334	24,120
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	6,345	8,164	7,899	9,460	8,793	10,455	11,995	14,156	16,325
4. Pembinaan Construction	4,715	4,518	4,678	5,549	6,218	7,403	7,792	10,165	10,964
5. Perkhidmatan Services	160,815	170,362	189,664	218,899	218,525	239,258	260,370	281,976	299,862
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	53,192	56,910	68,158	82,819	81,272	91,321	101,928	108,434	116,651
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	28,488	29,226	30,707	36,533	33,614	37,427	42,847	48,130	51,314
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	45,937	49,873	54,304	60,670	63,434	67,590	68,994	75,490	77,849
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	33,199	34,354	36,495	38,878	40,205	42,920	46,601	49,922	54,047
Lebih kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	358,404	392,265	434,676	523,339	457,305	515,829	580,380	613,846	633,860

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	13.9	28.8	20.5	-16.2	24.2	28.4	-8.7	-3.1
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	16.6	39.9	24.8	-21.5	32.7	34.7	-13.2	-3.3
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembersihan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	6.4	7.5	0.6	-4.1	-2.7	9.1	4.4	-12.1
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	12.0	4.2	21.0	5.4	10.4	9.3	12.2	5.9
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	13.0	7.5	38.2	-33.2	6.1	6.9	5.9	1.7
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	12.0	5.6	15.5	-15.0	18.5	15.4	8.2	1.4
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	0.7	22.6	36.2	-3.5	18.6	22.4	2.4	-3.4
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	9.3	-13.4	13.5	-10.4	10.9	27.2	-15.2	1.0
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	15.9	-6.7	1.0	-14.8	14.3	6.5	9.0	-4.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	11.5	5.4	29.2	-18.8	23.5	26.3	11.3	-0.2
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	17.2	27.0	19.7	-12.0	13.9	23.7	4.2	1.6
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	10.2	0.9	-8.8	-18.1	12.8	-13.2	3.9	3.4
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	28.7	-3.2	19.8	-7.1	18.9	14.7	18.0	15.3
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	-4.2	3.5	18.6	12.1	19.1	5.2	30.5	7.9
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	5.9	11.3	15.4	-0.2	9.5	8.8	8.3	6.3
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	7.0	19.8	21.5	-1.9	12.4	11.6	6.4	7.6
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	2.6	5.1	19.0	-8.0	11.3	14.5	12.3	6.6
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	8.6	8.9	11.7	4.6	6.6	2.1	9.4	3.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	3.5	6.2	6.5	3.4	6.8	8.6	7.1	8.3
Lebih kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	9.4	10.8	20.4	-12.6	12.8	12.5	5.8	3.3

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^o	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.9	10.3	11.9	12.0	11.5	12.6	14.4	12.4	11.7
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	6.5	6.9	8.7	9.0	8.1	9.5	11.4	9.4	8.8
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	18.9	19.5	18.9	21.7	16.6	15.6	14.9	14.9	14.6
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	25.0	25.6	24.4	23.4	22.8	23.9	24.5	25.1	24.6
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.0
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.7	9.0	9.9	11.1	11.7	11.3
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	7.7	7.8	7.1	5.3	5.0	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.8
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6
4. Pembinaan Construction	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7
5. Perkhidmatan Services	44.9	43.4	43.6	41.8	47.8	46.4	44.9	45.9	47.3
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	14.8	14.5	15.7	15.8	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.7	18.4
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	8.1
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	12.8	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.9	13.1	11.9	12.3	12.3
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.4	8.8	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.5
Lebih kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ^e	2013 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	65.6	67.2	73.0	75.5	70.7	75.6	79.2	75.3	75.1
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembersihan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	20.1	18.8	15.7	13.1	15.0	11.7	10.0	11.4	10.3
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	14.2	14.0	11.3	11.4	14.3	12.7	10.8	13.3	14.5
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	9.2	8.3	9.6	11.3	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.9	12.3
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.0
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	37.4	37.3	37.2	41.6	39.7	41.4	45.3	46.6	45.9
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>	8.2	8.6	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.7	11.4	11.0	11.0
3.6 Produk elektrik dan elektronik <i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	30.8	30.3	28.9	22.8	22.0	21.0	15.8	15.1	15.4
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain <i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	9.2	10.5
4. Pembinaan Construction	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Perkhidmatan Services	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran <i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	33.1	33.4	35.9	37.8	37.2	38.2	39.1	38.5	38.9
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi <i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	17.7	17.2	16.2	16.7	15.4	15.6	16.5	17.1	17.1
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	28.6	29.3	28.6	27.7	29.0	28.3	26.5	26.8	26.0
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	20.6	20.2	19.2	17.8	18.4	17.9	17.9	17.7	18.0

KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN | *GDP INCOME APPROACH*
2005-2013

3

NOTA
TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL
NOTES

NOTA TEKNIKAL

1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2005 hingga 2013. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan seperti yang digariskan dalam Sistem Akaun Negara (SNA) 1993 serta saranan tertentu daripada SNA 2008 yang dikeluarkan oleh Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu.

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 ialah hasil jumlah semua komponen perbelanjaan akhir (termasuk eksport) ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan ditolak nilai import ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan. Kaedah ini mengukur nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan oleh pengguna akhir ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh residen.

Kaedah Pendapatan

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Pendapatan ialah hasil jumlah semua pendapatan terakru 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 diperolehi oleh industri.

Pendapatan Campuran

Pendapatan campuran mengandungi 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 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/ penyiasatan tahunan/ penyiasatan dwi-tahunan/ penyiasatan suku tahunan/ penyata kewangan dan data sekunder yang diperolehi daripada pelbagai agensi.

Cukai dan subsidi diagihkan mengikut komoditi menggunakan struktur *Supply and Use Table* (SUT) 2005.

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 Piawai Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC) 2000 selari dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.3*. Data diterbitkan mengikut sektor utama dan jenis aktiviti ekonomi seperti berikut:

PERTANIAN	
Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
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
Perhutanan dan pembalakan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perhutanan dan pembalakan
Perikanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perikanan laut • Akuakultur

PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUARIAN

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minyak mentah dan kondensat • Gas asli • Perlombongan lain dan pengkuarian

PEMBUATAN

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
Makanan, minuman dan tembakau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan • Prosesan makanan • Minuman • Produk tembakau
Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tekstil dan pakaian • Kulit dan kasut
Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas, percetakan dan penerbitan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keluaran kayu • Kertas dan produk kertas • Penerbitan, percetakan dan pengeluaran semula media rakaman • Perabot
Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produk petroleum bertapis • Bahan kimia dan produk kimia • Produk getah • Produk plastik
Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produk mineral bukan logam • Logam asas • Produk logam yang direka
Produk elektrik dan elektronik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jentera dan peralatan • Pembuatan mesin pejabat, perakaunan dan pengkomputeran • Jentera elektrik dan perkakasan • Pembuatan radio, televisyen dan peralatan komunikasi & perkakasan
Peralatan pengangkutan dan pembuatan lain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembuatan peralatan perubatan, ketepatan dan optik, jam tangan & jam • Kenderaan bermotor dan peralatan pengangkutan • Pembuatan lain

PEMBINAAN

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
Pembinaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangunan kediaman • Bangunan bukan kediaman • Kejuruteraan awam • Pertukangan khas

PERKHIDMATAN

Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi	Keterangan
Perdagangan borong & runcit, penginapan dan restoran	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borong • Runcit • Kenderaan bermotor • Penginapan • Restoran
Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan komunikasi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengangkutan darat • Pengangkutan air • Pengangkutan udara • Pelabuhan dan operasi lapangan terbang • Lain-lain aktiviti sokongan pengangkutan • Pos dan kurier • Telekomunikasi
Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kewangan • Insurans • Hartanah • Profesional • Perkhidmatan komputer • Lain-lain perkhidmatan perniagaan
Perkhidmatan lain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utiliti • Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta • Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta • Perkhidmatan swasta lain • Perkhidmatan kerajaan

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year 2005 to 2013. 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 (SNA) 1993 as well as selected recommendations from SNA 2008 released by the United Nations.

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 summation of all final expenditure components (including exports) on goods and services minus value of imports of goods and services. This approach measures the value of goods and services used by final users on goods and services produced by resident.

Income Approach

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

GDP by Income Approach is calculated as follows:

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

where;

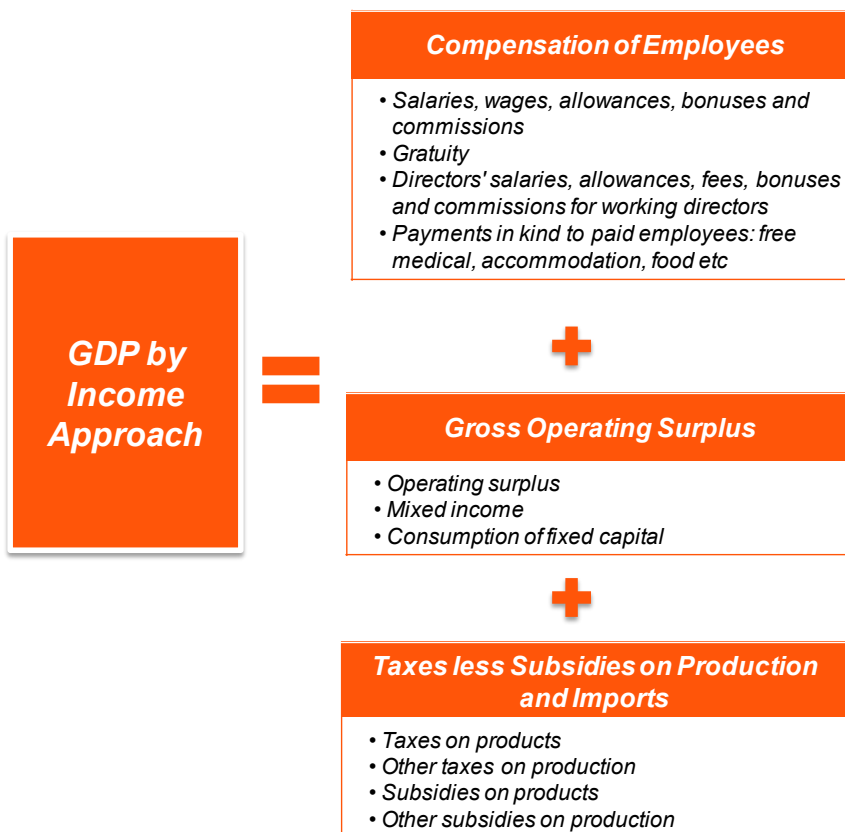
CE - Compensation of Employees

GOS - Gross Operating Surplus

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

3. COMPONENTS OF GDP BY INCOME APPROACH

Detail components of GDP by Income Approach are as follows:



Compensation of Employees

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

Gross Operating Surplus

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

Operating Surplus

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

Mixed Income

Mixed income contains 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, during the course of the accounting period, in the current value of the stock of fixed assets owned and used by a producer 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/ annual surveys/ biennial surveys/ quarterly surveys/ financial statement and secondary data obtained from various agencies.

Taxes and subsidies are distributed by commodity using the structure of Supply and Use Tables (SUT) 2005.

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 Account 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 (MSIC) 2000 which is aligned with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.3. The data are published by sector and kind of economic activity as follows:

AGRICULTURE

Kind of Economic Activity	Description
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
Forestry and logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and logging
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine fisheries • Aquaculture

MINING & QUARRYING

Kind of Economic Activity	Description
<i>Mining & quarrying</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Crude oil and condensate</i> • <i>Natural gas</i> • <i>Other mining and quarrying</i>

MANUFACTURING

Kind of Economic Activity	Description
<i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vegetables & animal oils and fats</i> • <i>Food processing</i> • <i>Beverages</i> • <i>Tobacco products</i>
<i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Textiles and wearing apparel</i> • <i>Leather and footwear</i>
<i>Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing and publishing</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wood products</i> • <i>Paper and paper products</i> • <i>Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media</i> • <i>Furniture</i>
<i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Refined petroleum products</i> • <i>Chemicals and chemical products</i> • <i>Rubber products</i> • <i>Plastic products</i>
<i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Non-metallic mineral products</i> • <i>Basic metals</i> • <i>Fabricated metal products</i>
<i>Electrical and electronic products</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Machinery and equipment</i> • <i>Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery</i> • <i>Electrical machinery and apparatus</i> • <i>Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment & apparatus</i>
<i>Transport equipment and other manufactures</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches & clocks</i> • <i>Motor vehicles and transport equipment</i> • <i>Other manufactures</i>

CONSTRUCTION

<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Residential buildings</i> • <i>Non-residential buildings</i> • <i>Civil engineering</i> • <i>Special trade</i>

SERVICES

<i>Kind of Economic Activity</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>Wholesale & retail trade, accommodation and restaurants</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Wholesale</i> • <i>Retail</i> • <i>Motor vehicles</i> • <i>Accommodation</i> • <i>Restaurants</i>
<i>Transport & storage and communication</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Land transport</i> • <i>Water transport</i> • <i>Air transport</i> • <i>Port and airport operation</i> • <i>Other supporting activities to transport</i> • <i>Post and courier</i> • <i>Telecommunication</i>
<i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Finance</i> • <i>Insurance</i> • <i>Real estate</i> • <i>Professional</i> • <i>Computer services</i> • <i>Other business services</i>
<i>Other services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Utilities</i> • <i>Private health services</i> • <i>Private education services</i> • <i>Other private services</i> • <i>Government services</i>

KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN | *GDP INCOME APPROACH*
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4

SUMBER
DATA
DATA
SOURCES

SUMBER DATA

SEKTOR

SUMBER DATA

Pertanian

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- Banci Ekonomi
- Perangkaan Getah Tahunan
- Perangkaan Getah Bulanan
- Penyiasatan Suku Tahunan Akaun Negara
- Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah
- Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah
- Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh
- Lembaga Getah Malaysia
- Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia
- Lembaga Koko Malaysia
- Lembaga Perindustrian Nanas Malaysia
- Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar Malaysia
- Jabatan Pertanian Malaysia
- Jabatan Perhutanan Malaysia
- Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia
- Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Asas Tani
- Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi
- Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)
- Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)

Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- Banci Ekonomi
- Perangkaan Petroleum dan Gas Asli
- Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah
- Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah
- Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh
- Petroliam Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS)
- Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)
- Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)

Pembuatan

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- Banci Ekonomi
- Penyiasatan Tahunan Industri Pembuatan
- Perangkaan Pembuatan Bulanan

SEKTOR	SUMBER DATA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah • Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah • Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh • Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) • Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)
Pembinaan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supply and Use Table 2005</i> • Banci Ekonomi • Penyiasatan Tahunan Industri Pembinaan • Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah • Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah • Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh • Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) • Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)
Perkhidmatan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supply and Use Table 2005</i> • Banci Ekonomi • Banci Perdagangan Edaran • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Penginapan • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Pendidikan • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Kesihatan • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Maklumat dan Komunikasi • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Profesional • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan • Perangkaan Perkhidmatan Terpilih • Penyiasatan Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan • Penyiasatan Bulanan Perdagangan Edaran • Penyiasatan Suku Tahunan Akaun Negara • Penyiasatan Pendapatan Isi Rumah • Penyiasatan Gaji & Upah • Penyiasatan Tenaga Buruh • Bank Negara Malaysia • Jabatan Akauntan Negara • Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) • Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)

DATA SOURCES

SECTOR

DATA SOURCES

Agriculture

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- *Economic Census*
- *Annual Rubber Statistics*
- *Monthly Rubber Statistics*
- *Quarterly National Account Surveys*
- *Household Income Survey*
- *Salaries & Wages Survey*
- *Labour Force Survey*
- *Malaysia Rubber Board*
- *Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)*
- *Malaysian Cocoa Board*
- *Malaysian Pineapple Industry Board*
- *Department of Veterinary Services Malaysia*
- *Department of Agriculture Malaysia*
- *Department of Forestry Malaysia*
- *Department of Fisheries Malaysia*
- *Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-Based Industry*
- *Ministry of Plantation Industries and Commodities*
- *Employees Provident Fund (EPF)*
- *Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)*

Mining and Quarrying

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- *Economic Census*
- *Annual Census of Petroleum and Natural Gas*
- *Household Income Survey*
- *Salaries & Wages Survey*
- *Labour Force Survey*
- *Petroleum Nasional Berhad (PETRONAS)*
- *Employees Provident Fund (EPF)*
- *Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)*

Manufacturing

- *Supply and Use Table 2005*
- *Economic Census*
- *Annual Survey of Manufacturing Industries*
- *Monthly Manufacturing Statistics*

SECTOR	DATA SOURCES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Household Income Survey</i> • <i>Salaries & Wages Survey</i> • <i>Labour Force Survey</i> • <i>Employees Provident Fund (EPF)</i> • <i>Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)</i>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supply and Use Table 2005</i> • <i>Economic Census</i> • <i>Annual Survey of Construction Industries</i> • <i>Household Income Survey</i> • <i>Salaries & Wages Survey</i> • <i>Labour Force Survey</i> • <i>Employees Provident Fund (EPF)</i> • <i>Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)</i>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Supply and Use Table 2005</i> • <i>Economic Census</i> • <i>Census of Distributive Trade</i> • <i>Accommodation Services Statistics</i> • <i>Education Services Statistics</i> • <i>Health Services Statistics</i> • <i>Information and Communications Services Statistics</i> • <i>Professional Services Statistics</i> • <i>Transport & Storage Services Statistics</i> • <i>Selected Services Statistics</i> • <i>Quarterly Survey of Services</i> • <i>Monthly Survey of Distributive Trade</i> • <i>Quarterly National Account Survey</i> • <i>Household Income Survey</i> • <i>Salaries & Wages Survey</i> • <i>Labour Force Survey</i> • <i>Bank Negara Malaysia</i> • <i>Accountant General's Department Malaysia</i> • <i>Employees Provident Fund (EPF)</i> • <i>Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)</i>