



AKAUN NEGARA
KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

SUKU PERTAMA
FIRST QUARTER
2016



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA





MALAYSIA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR SUKU TAHUNAN

QUARTERLY GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Suku Pertama
First Quarter **2016**

Dikeluarkan pada:
Released on:

13 Mei
May **2016**



Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan ini membentangkan anggaran suku tahunan Akaun Pengeluaran dan Perbelanjaan Malaysia bagi tahun 2013 hingga suku tahun pertama 2016. Anggaran ini disusun mengikut aktiviti ekonomi dan jenis perbelanjaan berdasarkan saranan daripada *System of National Accounts 2008*.

Perangkaan ini telah diselaras berdasarkan data muktamad bagi tahun 2013. Manakala, data suku tahunan 2014 dan 2015 telah disemak semula selari dengan semakan data bagi tahun-tahun tersebut.

Inti sari ekonomi Malaysia bagi suku tahun pertama 2016 disediakan dalam bahagian pertama penerbitan ini, diikuti dengan siri data KDNK dan nota teknikal. Metodologi, sumber data dan glosari boleh diperolehi daripada laman sesawang Jabatan.

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

DATUK DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN HASAN

Ketua Perangkawan

Malaysia

Mei 2016

PREFACE

This publication presents the quarterly estimates of National Production and Expenditure Accounts from year 2013 until the first quarter of 2016. Estimates are compiled by economic activity and type of expenditure based on the recommendations of System of National Accounts 2008.

The statistics were aligned based on the finalised data for the year 2013. Meanwhile, the quarterly data for 2014 and 2015 have been revised in line with the revision of annual data for the respective years.

Highlights of Malaysia's economy for the first quarter 2016 are provided in the first part of this publication, followed by series of GDP data and technical notes. Methodology, data sources and glossary are accessible from the Department's website.

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

DATUK DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN HASAN

Chief Statistician

Malaysia

May 2016

<i>c.i.f</i>	:	<i>Cost, insurance and freight</i>
<i>COFC</i>	:	<i>Consumption of Fixed Capital</i>
<i>COFOG</i>	:	<i>Classification of the Functions of Government</i>
<i>COICOP</i>	:	<i>Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose</i>
<i>CPI</i>	:	<i>Consumer Price Index</i>
<i>DOSM</i>	:	<i>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</i>
<i>etc.</i>	:	<i>Et cetera</i>
<i>f.o.b</i>	:	<i>Free on board</i>
<i>FISIM</i>	:	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
<i>GDP</i>	:	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>GNI</i>	:	<i>Gross National Income</i>
<i>IHP</i>	:	<i>Indeks Harga Pengguna</i>
<i>IHPR</i>	:	<i>Indeks Harga Pengeluar</i>
<i>KDNK</i>	:	<i>Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar</i>
<i>MSIC</i>	:	<i>Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification</i>
<i>n.a</i>	:	<i>Not available</i>
<i>NPIs</i>	:	<i>Non-Profit Institutions</i>
<i>NPISHs</i>	:	<i>Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households</i>
<i>PNK</i>	:	<i>Pendapatan Negara Kasar</i>
<i>PNP</i>	:	<i>Private Non-Profit</i>
<i>PPI</i>	:	<i>Producer Price Index</i>
<i>Q</i>	:	<i>Quarter</i>
<i>RM</i>	:	<i>Ringgit Malaysia</i>
<i>ST</i>	:	<i>Suku Tahun</i>
<i>SUT 2010</i>	:	<i>Supply and Use Tables 2010</i>
<i>UNSO</i>	:	<i>United Nations Statistical Office</i>
<i>1993 SNA</i>	:	<i>System of National Accounts 1993</i>
<i>2008 SNA</i>	:	<i>System of National Accounts 2008</i>

SIMBOL/ SYMBOLS

<i>..</i>	:	<i>tidak berkenaan/ not applicable</i>
<i>e</i>	:	<i>anggaran/ estimate</i>
<i>p</i>	:	<i>permulaan/ preliminary</i>

NOTA/ NOTE

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

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

**JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN
AKAUN NEGARA
KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK)
SUKU TAHUNAN, 2016**
*SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS PUBLICATION
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)
QUARTERLY, 2016*

Suku Tahun Rujukan
Reference Quarter

Tarikh Penerbitan
Publication Date

Suku Pertama 2016
First Quarter 2016

13 Mei 2016
13 May 2016

Suku Kedua 2016
Second Quarter 2016

12 Ogos 2016
12 August 2016

Suku Ketiga 2016
Third Quarter 2016

11 November 2016
11 November 2016

Suku Keempat 2016
Fourth Quarter 2016

16 Februari 2017
16 February 2017

Kenyataan akhbar dihantar kepada pihak media pada tarikh pengeluaran dengan masa embargo ditetapkan bagi penyiaran. Kenyataan akhbar tersebut disiarkan selepas masa embargo di laman sesawang Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).

A press statement is issued to the media on the date of release with a specified embargo time for release. The press statement is posted after the embargo time on the web site of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (<http://www.statistics.gov.my>).

**KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS**

**Muka surat
Page**

Kata pengantar
Preface

i

Singkatan/ Simbol
Abbreviations/ Symbols

iii

Jadual tarikh pengeluaran penerbitan Akaun Negara Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Suku Tahunan, 2016
Schedule of release dates for National Accounts Publication Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Quarterly, 2016

iv

Malaysia : Data penting ekonomi makro
Malaysia : Macro economic key data

ix

Inti Sari
Highlights

1

Jadual
Table

SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES

1A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - RM Million</i>	14
1B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year</i>	14
1C	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	15
1D	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage share to GDP</i>	15

**KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS**

**Muka surat
Page**

Jadual
Table

**SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES**

2A	KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - RM Juta <i>Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - RM Million</i>	16
2B	KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	16
3A	KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - RM Juta <i>Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - RM Million</i>	17
3B	KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	17
4A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million</i>	18
4B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - RM Juta <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - RM Million</i>	20
5A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year</i>	22
5B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year</i>	24
6A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	26

**KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS**

**Muka surat
Page**

Jadual
Table

**SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES**

6B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	28
7A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage share to GDP</i>	30
7B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK <i>GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage share to GDP</i>	32
8A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - RM Million</i>	34
8B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - RM Juta <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - RM Million</i>	34
9A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year</i>	36
9B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year</i>	36
10A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	38
10B	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter</i>	38

**KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS**

**Muka surat
Page**

Jadual
Table

SENARAI JADUAL
LIST OF TABLES

11A	KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK <i>GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices</i> <i>- Percentage share to GDP</i>	40
11B	KDNK mengikut jenis perbelanjaan pada harga malar 2010 - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK <i>GDP by type of expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices</i> <i>- Percentage share to GDP</i>	40
Nota teknikal <i>Technical notes</i>		43

MALAYSIA: DATA PENTING EKONOMI MAKRO
MACRO ECONOMIC KEY DATA

	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
PNK pada harga semasa (RM bilion)	984.6	1,069.8	1,125.1	233.9	236.9	250.2	263.7	259.4	264.4	269.4	276.7	269.8	278.6	282.0	294.8	284.3
PNK pada harga semasa (Perubahan %)	5.3	8.7	5.2	3.3	4.4	5.9	7.2	10.9	11.6	7.7	4.9	4.0	5.4	4.7	6.6	5.4
PNK pada harga malar 2010 (RM bilion)	916.7	972.6	1,038.5	217.4	223.9	234.8	240.7	233.5	239.7	246.3	253.1	247.4	257.1	261.7	272.4	260.9
PNK pada harga malar 2010 (Perubahan %)	5.2	6.1	6.8	4.8	6.8	5.7	3.4	7.4	7.1	4.9	5.1	5.9	7.2	6.2	7.6	5.4
Tabungan negara kasar (RM bilion)	299.7	325.0	325.0	78.3	71.7	73.1	76.5	87.2	88.4	76.1	73.3	82.3	85.9	77.1	79.7	83.2
Tabungan negara kasar (% dari PNK)	30.4	30.4	28.9	33.5	30.3	29.2	29.0	33.6	33.4	28.3	26.5	30.5	30.8	27.3	27.0	29.3
KDNK pada harga malar 2010 (RM bilion)	955.1	1,012.5	1,062.8	226.6	233.6	243.5	251.5	240.8	248.7	257.2	265.8	254.5	261.0	269.4	277.9	265.1
Agriculture	91.2	93.1	94.1	21.2	20.6	25.2	24.2	21.7	22.0	26.1	23.3	20.8	23.0	26.7	23.6	20.1
Mining and quarrying	87.8	90.8	95.1	22.6	22.0	20.8	22.4	22.6	22.4	21.3	24.6	24.8	23.8	22.4	24.3	24.8
Manufacturing	219.2	232.8	244.2	51.3	54.8	55.4	57.6	54.9	58.8	58.3	60.8	58.0	61.3	61.2	63.8	60.6
Construction	38.6	43.1	46.6	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.6	10.9	12.1	12.0	12.6
Services	507.8	541.1	568.9	120.1	124.1	129.3	134.4	128.2	132.0	137.7	143.3	136.3	138.5	143.7	150.4	143.3
GDP at constant 2010 prices (% change)	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2
Agriculture	2.0	2.1	1.2	6.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.6	6.6	3.4	-3.7	-4.1	4.6	2.3	1.5	-3.8
Mining and quarrying	1.2	3.5	4.7	-1.2	4.8	2.0	-0.6	0.0	1.9	2.0	10.0	9.7	6.0	5.1	-1.3	0.3
Manufacturing	3.4	6.2	4.9	0.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	7.0	7.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.5
Construction	10.6	11.7	8.2	13.1	9.6	10.2	9.9	19.3	10.1	9.7	8.7	9.6	5.6	9.9	7.4	7.9
Services	5.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.1
Domestic demand at constant 2010 prices (RM bilion)	490.8	525.0	556.6	116.3	119.1	129.8	125.5	124.4	126.9	138.7	135.1	135.6	135.0	144.3	141.6	142.8
Private final consumption expenditure	131.6	137.3	143.2	26.1	30.5	30.7	44.3	29.2	30.4	32.3	45.4	30.4	32.5	33.4	46.9	31.6
Government final consumption expenditure	252.2	264.2	274.0	58.7	65.4	64.9	63.2	62.7	69.9	65.7	65.9	67.6	70.2	68.5	67.7	67.6
Gross fixed capital formation																
Domestic demand at constant 2010 prices (% change)	7.2	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.5	6.8	7.6	9.0	6.4	4.1	4.9	5.3
Private final consumption expenditure	5.8	4.3	4.4	0.2	10.8	6.6	5.4	11.9	-0.2	5.1	2.4	4.1	6.9	3.6	3.3	3.8
Government final consumption expenditure	8.1	4.8	3.7	12.5	5.8	8.8	6.1	6.7	6.9	1.3	4.3	7.9	0.4	4.2	2.7	0.1
Gross fixed capital formation																
Consumer Price Index (2010=100) (% change)	2.1	3.2	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.4
All groups	3.6	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.6
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	1.7	3.4	2.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	2.0	4.9	-4.5	0.6	0.4	2.0	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.7	4.8	-7.6	-3.6	-1.1	-5.8	-1.6
Transport																
Producer Price Index (2010=100) (% change)	-2.7	1.5	-7.4	-4.9	-5.8	-2.9	3.2	4.1	4.7	1.0	-3.7	-7.9	-9.1	-8.1	-4.5	-4.4
Local production																
Industrial Production Index (2010=100) (% change)	3.4	5.1	4.5	0.0	5.3	5.5	2.9	4.6	5.9	4.1	5.8	6.5	4.3	4.5	2.9	3.3
All divisions	0.9	2.6	4.1	-0.2	5.2	1.7	-2.6	-1.0	1.9	0.8	8.6	9.2	5.7	4.7	-2.4	-0.3
Mining	4.2	6.1	4.8	-0.2	5.2	6.9	4.9	6.9	7.4	5.1	5.0	5.7	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.3
Manufacturing	5.4	4.7	2.4	4.7	6.3	5.1	5.6	4.3	4.8	6.5	3.2	4.0	0.6	1.2	4.0	8.5
Electricity																
Exports, imports and balance of trade (RM bilion)	720.0	765.4	779.9	169.6	168.1	166.7	195.5	187.9	192.2	189.5	195.9	183.2	185.1	199.9	211.7	185.2
Exports (f.o.b.)	648.7	682.9	685.4	153.1	160.1	168.3	167.2	161.5	173.8	172.7	175.0	161.9	164.7	177.7	181.1	161.2
Imports (c.i.f.)	71.3	82.5	94.6	16.5	8.0	18.5	28.3	26.4	18.4	16.8	21.0	21.3	20.4	22.2	30.6	23.9
Balance of trade																
Balance of payments (RM bilion)	96.6	113.3	109.5	25.4	17.1	23.9	30.2	31.2	27.4	25.7	28.9	27.7	23.6	27.2	31.1	23.5
Balance on goods	-61.1	-64.8	-74.9	-12.9	-16.1	-15.4	-16.6	-11.4	-12.1	-18.5	-22.7	-16.3	-15.5	-22.5	-20.6	-18.3
Balance on invisibles	35.5	48.6	34.7	12.4	1.0	8.5	13.6	19.8	15.3	7.3	6.2	11.3	8.1	4.7	10.5	5.2
Balance on current account																
Labour force (Million persons)	14.0	14.3	14.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6
Unemployment rate (%)	3.1	2.9	3.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4

Note: Perubahan % adalah tahun ke tahun
n.a: Data akan diterbitkan pada Julai 2016

Note: % change is year on year
n.a: Data will be published in July 2016

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.
This page is deliberately left blank.

PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI

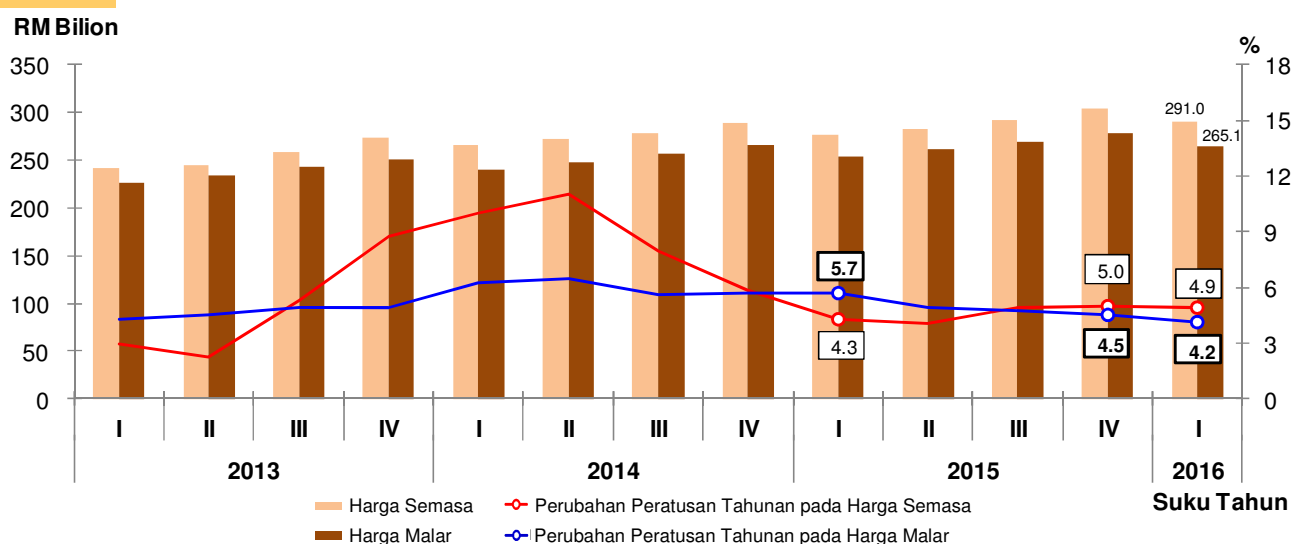
Ekonomi Malaysia mencatat pertumbuhan 4.2 peratus (ST4 2015: 4.5%) seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh Carta 1. Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, KDNK pada suku tahun pertama 2016 meningkat 1.0 peratus (Carta 2).

Pada suku tahun ini, semua sektor daripada **segi pengeluaran** mencatat pertumbuhan positif kecuali Pertanian. Pengembangan yang berterusan dalam Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan telah memacu pertumbuhan dan kekal sebagai pemangkin utama ekonomi.

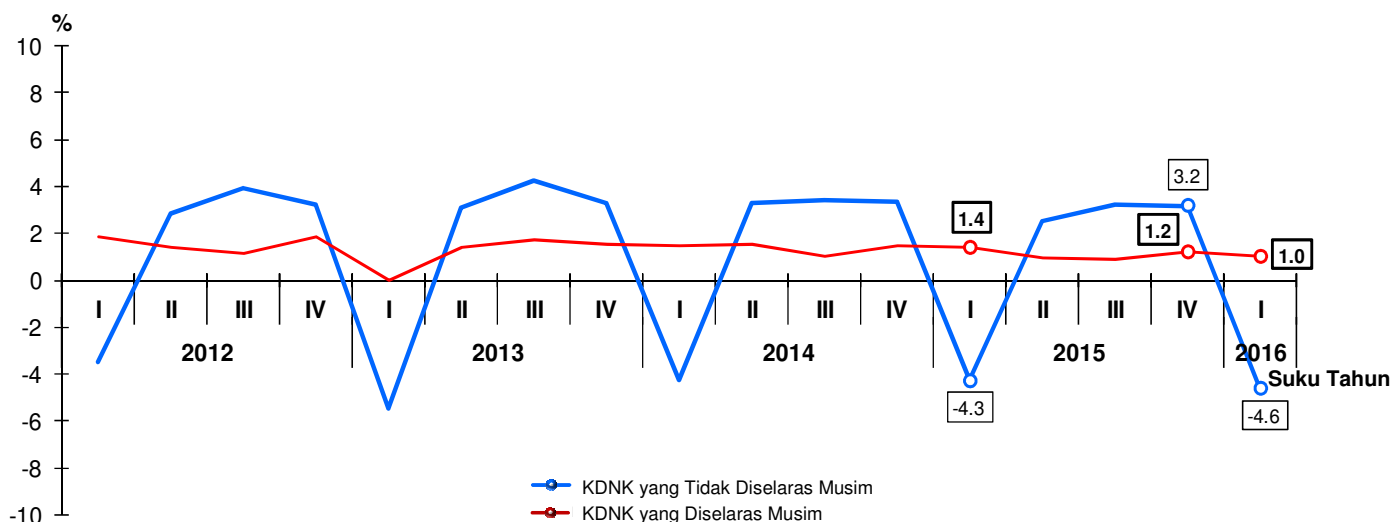
Daripada **segi perbelanjaan**, ekonomi diterajui oleh Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta dan Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan. Pengembangan dalam kedua-dua perbelanjaan ini telah mengimbangi prestasi lemah dalam permintaan luaran.

Nilai KDNK pada harga semasa bagi suku tahun ini berjumlah RM291.0 bilion dan PNK per kapita sebanyak RM36,339.

Carta 1 KDNK - Nilai Ditambah dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan



Carta 2 KDNK Pelarasan Musim - Perubahan Peratusan dari Suku Tahun Sebelumnya

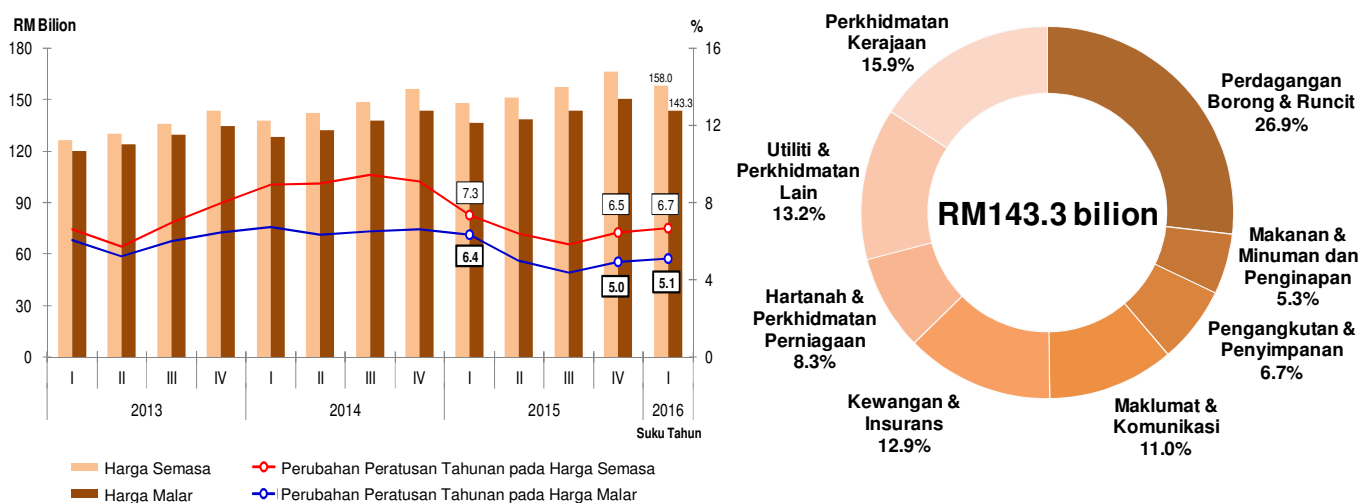


PERKHIDMATAN

Sektor **Perkhidmatan** berkembang kepada 5.1 peratus (ST4 2015: 5.0%) seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh Carta 3 dan mencatat pertumbuhan 1.7 peratus daripada segi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun.

Prestasi sektor Perkhidmatan pada suku tahun ini disokong oleh Perdagangan Borong & Runcit (5.2%) dan Maklumat & Komunikasi (8.5%). Peningkatan segmen Borong (8.1%) dan Runcit (5.4%) telah memacu pertumbuhan subsektor ini. Sementara itu, Maklumat & Komunikasi disokong oleh aktiviti komunikasi data. Perkhidmatan Perniagaan meningkat kepada 7.3 peratus yang sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh aktiviti profesional.

Carta 3 Perkhidmatan - Nilai Ditambah, Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan pada Harga Malar 2010



PEMBUATAN

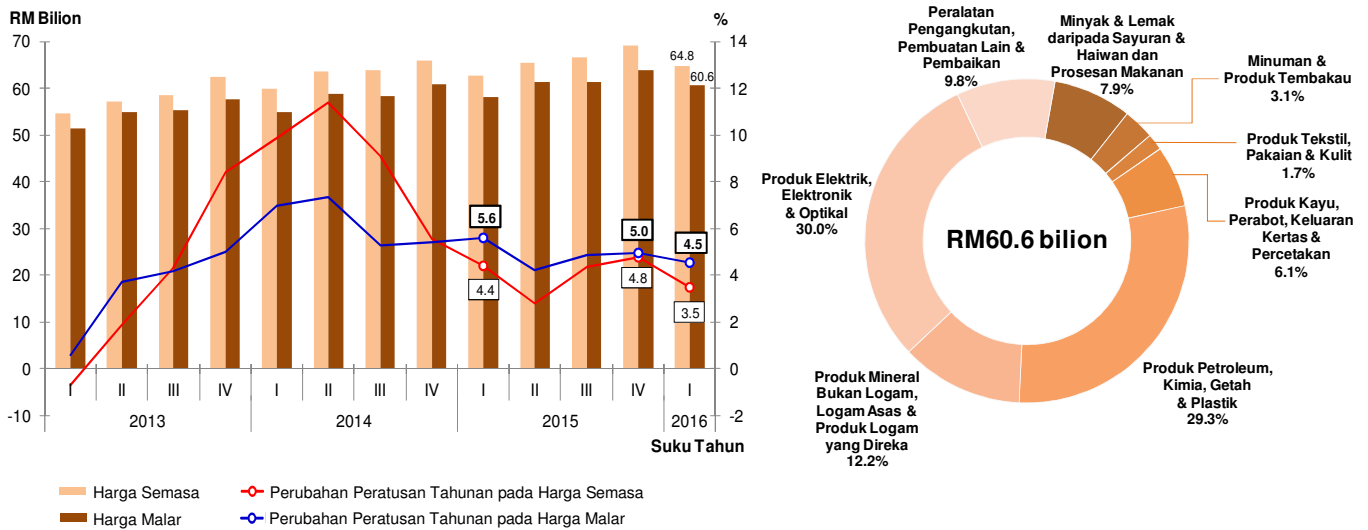
Sektor **Pembuatan** berkembang 4.5 peratus daripada 5.0 peratus pada suku sebelumnya (Carta 4) dan mencatat peningkatan 0.4 peratus daripada segi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun.

Produk Elektrik, Elektronik & Optikal kekal sebagai penyumbang kepada Pembuatan bagi suku tahun ini, walaupun pada kadar pertumbuhan yang sederhana 5.7 peratus (ST4 2015: 10.3%). Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh prestasi yang lebih baik oleh semikonduktor, komputer dan kelengkapan peranti.

Pertumbuhan ini turut disokong oleh produk Petroleum, Kimia, Getah & Plastik yang meningkat 2.7 peratus daripada 1.4 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2015 berikutan pemulihan bagi produk Petroleum Bertapis dan pengembangan produk Kimia dan Plastik.

Produk Mineral Bukan Logam, Logam Asas & Logam yang Direka meningkat kepada 4.9 peratus (ST4 2015: 4.7%) disokong oleh Logam Asas yang kembali pulih dan momentum positif yang berterusan bagi produk Logam yang Direka dan Mineral Bukan Logam.

Carta 4 Pembuatan - Nilai Ditambah, Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan pada Harga Malar 2010

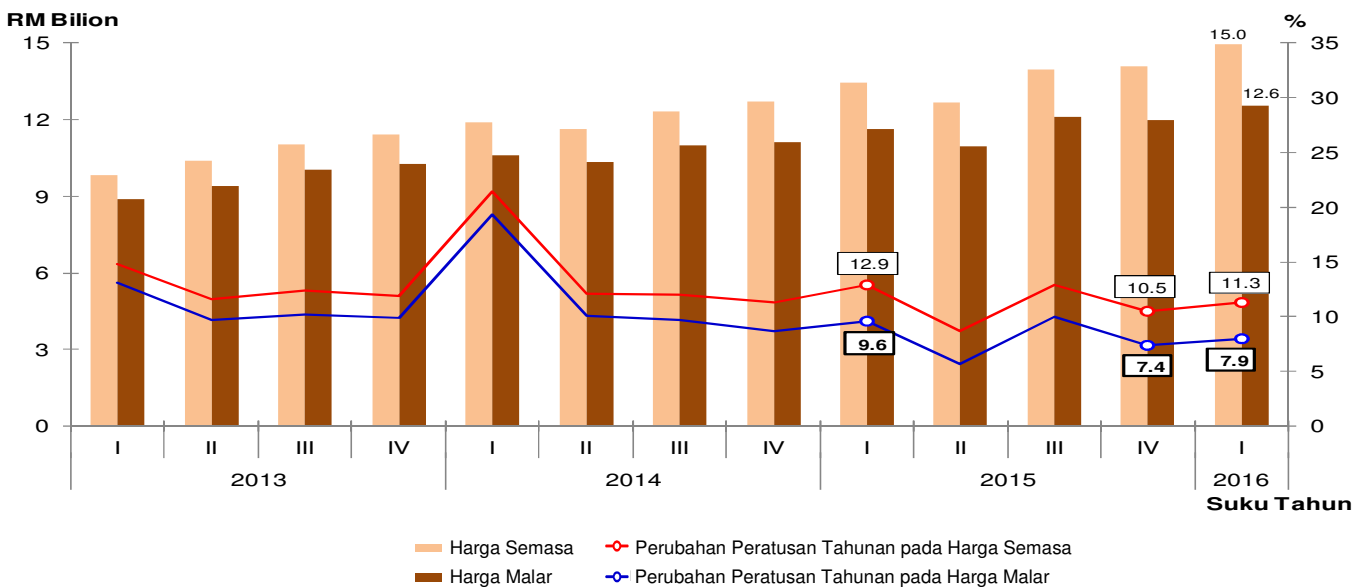


PEMBINAAN

Sektor **Pembinaan** meningkat pada kadar yang lebih laju 7.9 peratus berbanding 7.4 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya (Carta 5). Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, sektor ini melonjak kepada 9.2 peratus (ST4 2015: 0.03%).

Kejuruteraan Awam mengekalkan momentum dua digit dengan mencatat pertumbuhan 17.5 peratus (ST4 2015: 20.4%) dan terus menyokong sektor Pembinaan. Tambahan pula, Aktiviti Pembinaan Pertukangan Khas mengukuh kepada 8.9 peratus (ST4 2015: 4.6%) yang disumbang terutamanya oleh projek berkaitan kerja tanah dan pemasangan cerucuk.

Carta 5 Pembinaan - Nilai Ditambah dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

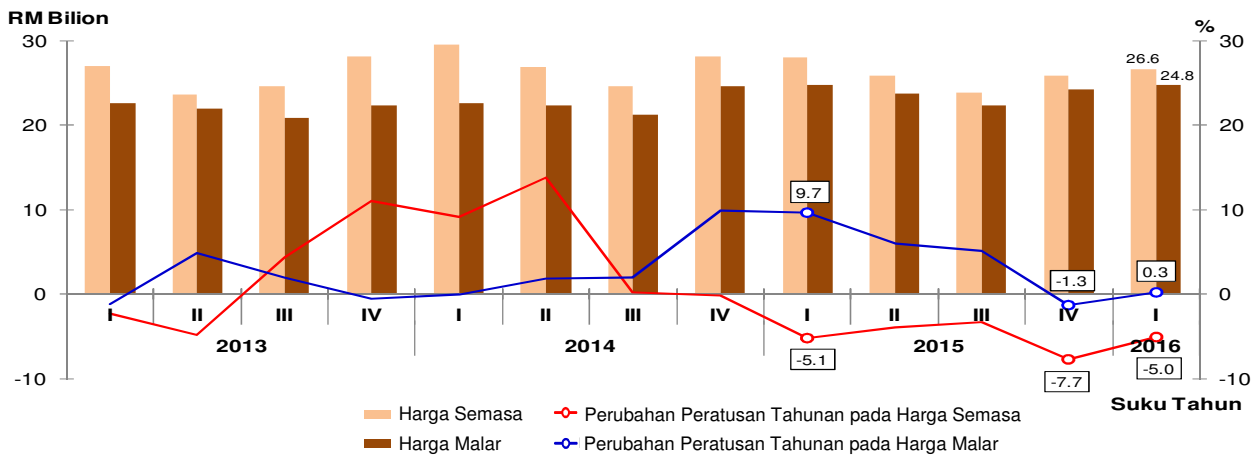


PERLOMBONGAN DAN PENGKUIARIAN

Sektor **Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian** meningkat pada kadar marginal 0.3 peratus, pulih daripada kejatuhan 1.3 peratus pada suku tahun keempat tahun 2015 (Carta 6). Sektor ini kembali meningkat kepada 2.1 peratus (ST4 2015: -1.2%) daripada segi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun.

Momentum sektor ini telah dipacu oleh Perlombongan Lain & Pengkuarian dan Perkhidmatan Sokongan. Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan dalam pengeluaran minyak mentah dan gas asli pada suku tahun ini telah memberi kesan terhadap prestasi keseluruhan sektor ini.

Carta 6 Perlombongan dan Pengkuarian - Nilai Ditambah dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan

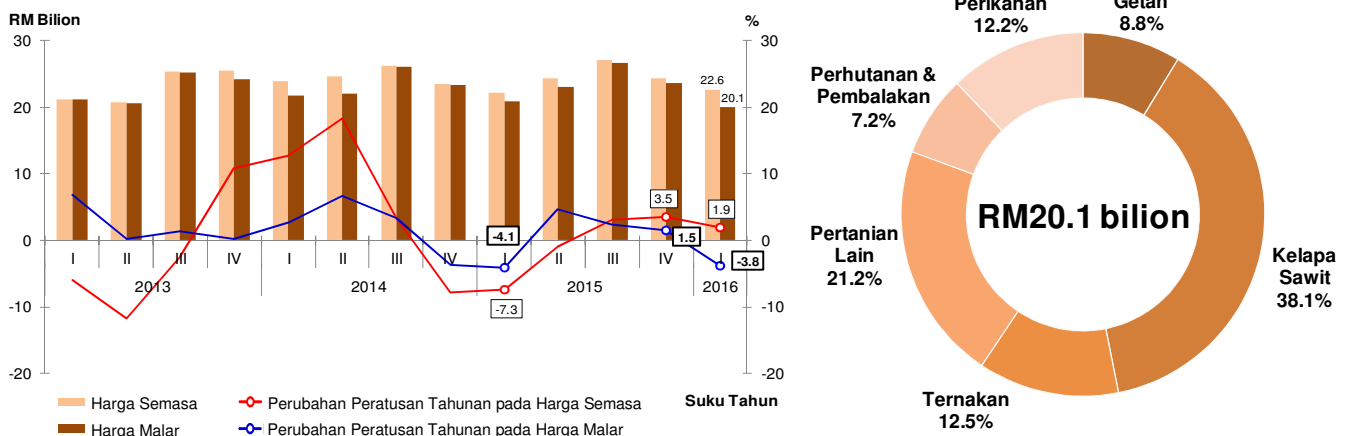


PERTANIAN

Sektor **Pertanian** mencatat pertumbuhan negatif 3.8 peratus berbanding 1.5 peratus (Carta 7). Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, Pertanian jatuh 6.2 peratus.

Prestasi lemah bagi Pertanian disebabkan oleh penguncupan dua digit dalam Kelapa Sawit (-10.0%) dan Getah (-13.0%). Sebaliknya, Ternakan dan Pertanian Lain masing-masing meningkat 5.0 peratus (ST4 2015: 0.4%) dan 6.2 peratus (ST4 2015: 1.1%).

Carta 7 Pertanian - Nilai Ditambah, Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan pada Harga Malar 2010



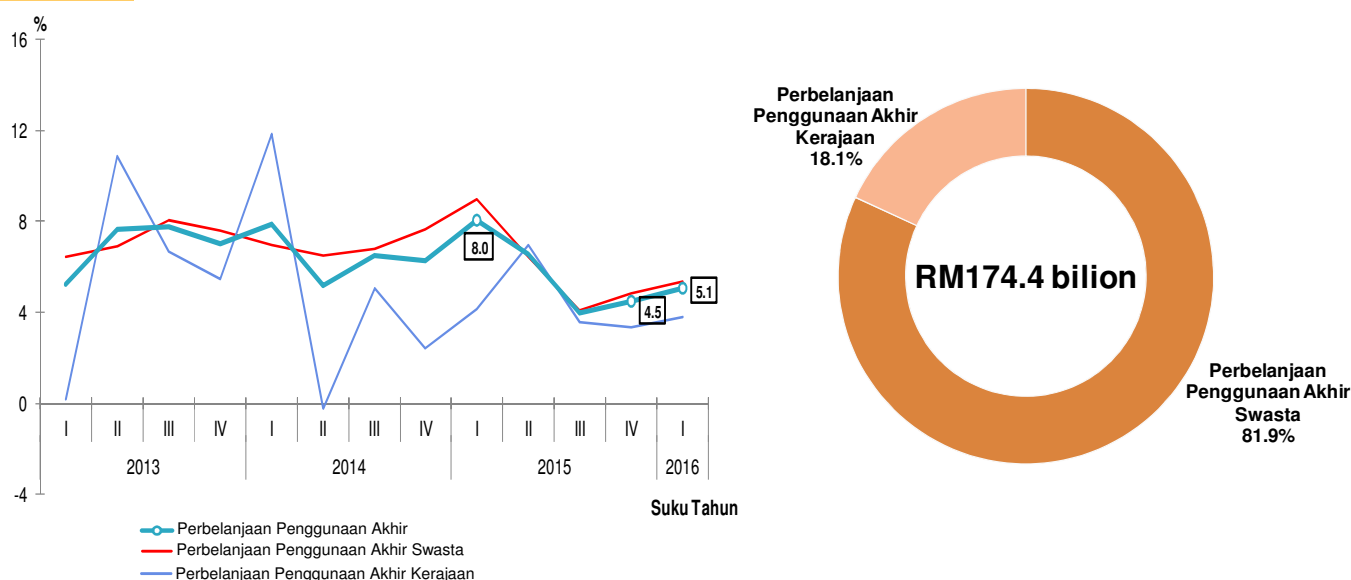
PERBELANJAAN PENGGUNAAN AKHIR

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir meningkat 5.1 peratus daripada 4.5 peratus pada suku tahun ini (Carta 8).

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta mengukuh kepada 5.3 peratus (ST4 2015: 4.9%) yang diterajui oleh penggunaan ke atas makanan & minuman, perumahan & utiliti, komunikasi dan pengangkutan. Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta mencatat pertumbuhan 2.9 peratus daripada segi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun.

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan meningkat 3.8 peratus daripada 3.3 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh perbelanjaan berterusan terhadap bekalan dan perkhidmatan. Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan pulih kepada 4.1 peratus (ST4 2015: -1.3%).

Carta 8 Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir - Nilai, Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan pada Harga Malar 2010



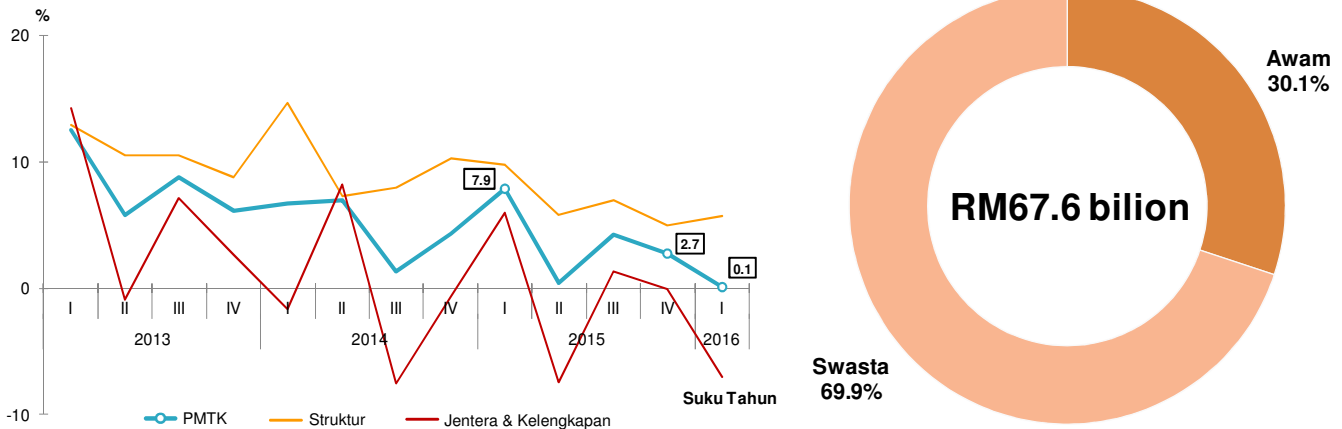
PEMBENTUKAN MODAL TETAP KASAR

Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar (PMTK) bertumbuh perlahan kepada 0.1 peratus berbanding 2.7 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya (Carta 9). Pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, PMTK merosot 1.5 peratus (ST4 2015: 3.4%).

Momentum yang lebih perlahan bagi PMTK disebabkan oleh penurunan dalam Jentera & Kelengkapan (-7.1%) serta Aset Lain (-3.3%). Walau bagaimanapun, Struktur meningkat 5.7 peratus berbanding 5.0 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya, selari dengan pertumbuhan menggalakkan sektor Pembinaan.

Sektor Awam (sumbangan: 30.1%) menguncup 4.5 peratus dan telah memberi kesan terhadap prestasi perlahan PMTK pada suku tahun ini. Sementara itu, sektor Swasta mencatat pertumbuhan 2.2 peratus setelah merekodkan 4.9 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2015.

Carta 9 PMTK dan Komponen - Nilai, Perubahan Peratus Tahunan dan Sumbangan Peratusan pada Harga Malar 2010

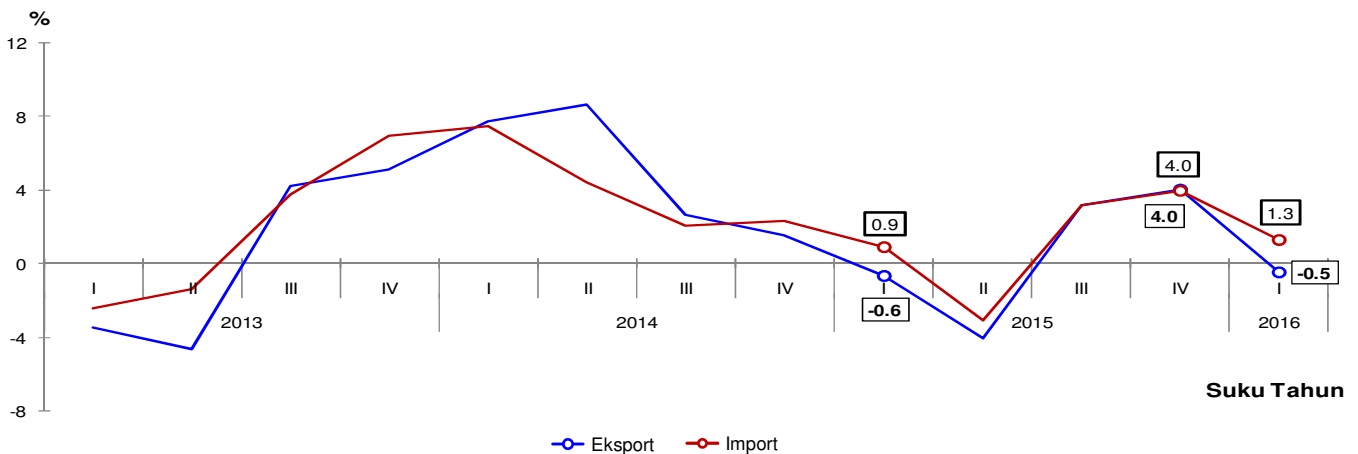


EKSPORT DAN IMPORT

Eksport merosot 0.5 peratus pada suku tahun ini (Carta 10) kesan daripada momentum yang lemah dalam eksport barangan. Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, Eksport susut 4.6 peratus (ST4 2015: 1.4%).

Import bertumbuh sederhana kepada 1.3 peratus (ST4 2015: 4.0%) disebabkan oleh penguncupan dalam import barangan. Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, Import merekod pertumbuhan negatif 2.6 peratus.

Carta 10 Eksport dan Import - Perubahan Peratus Tahunan pada Harga Malar 2010



SEMAKAN

KDNK tahunan bagi tahun 2013 telah disemak semula dengan mengambil kira data terkini antaranya Penyiasatan Industri Pembinaan Malaysia 2014 (tahun rujukan 2013) dan laporan tahunan syarikat.

Pada tahun 2014, data daripada Banci Tahunan Industri Perlombongan Minyak Mentah dan Gas Asli; akaun tahunan bagi Utiliti dan Kewangan & Insurans; perangkaan tahunan bagi ternakan, perikanan, perhutanan, pertanian lain; dan perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran juga telah diambil kira.

Anggaran tahunan bagi tahun 2015 telah disemak semula berdasarkan maklumat terkini sementara anggaran KDNK suku tahunan telah diselaraskan kepada angka tahunan yang telah disemak semula.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Malaysia's economy registered a growth of 4.2 per cent (Q4 2015: 4.5%) as shown in Chart 1. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the GDP for first quarter of 2016 grew 1.0 per cent (Chart 2).

In this quarter, all sectors on the **production side** posted a positive growth except for Agriculture. The continuous expansion in the Services, Manufacturing and Construction has led the growth and remained as the main catalyst.

On the **expenditure side**, the economy was spearheaded by Private Final Consumption Expenditure and Government Final Consumption Expenditure. The expansion in both consumptions has offset the sluggish performance in external demand.

Value of GDP in current terms for this quarter amounted to RM291.0 billion and GNI per capita stood at RM36,339.

Chart 1 GDP - Value Added and Annual Percentage Change

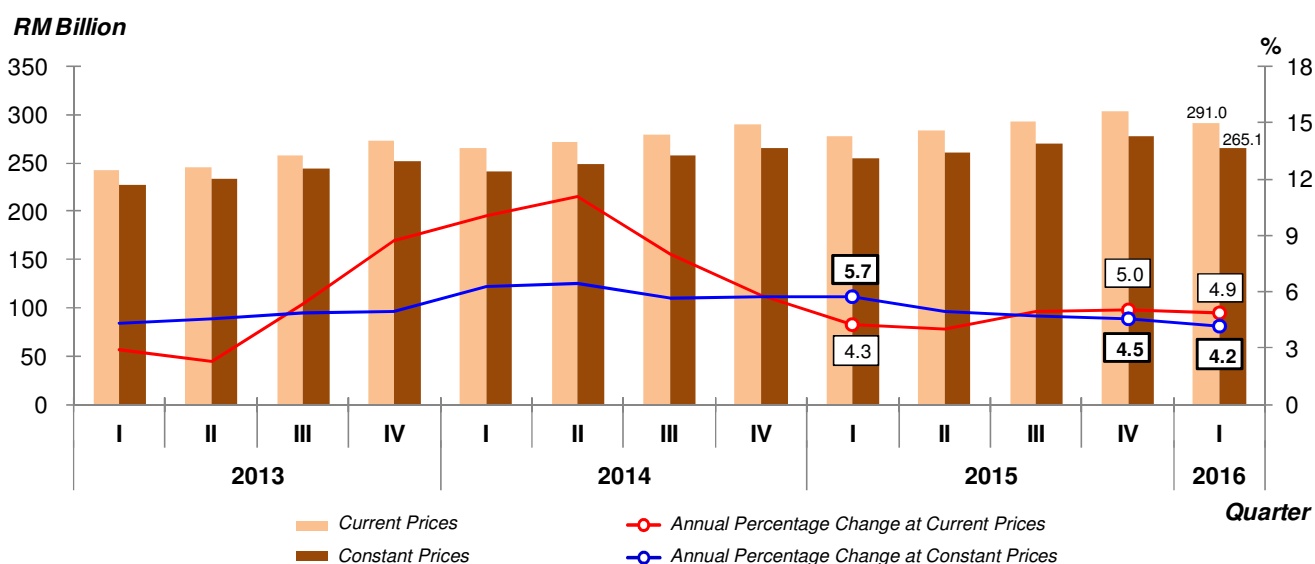
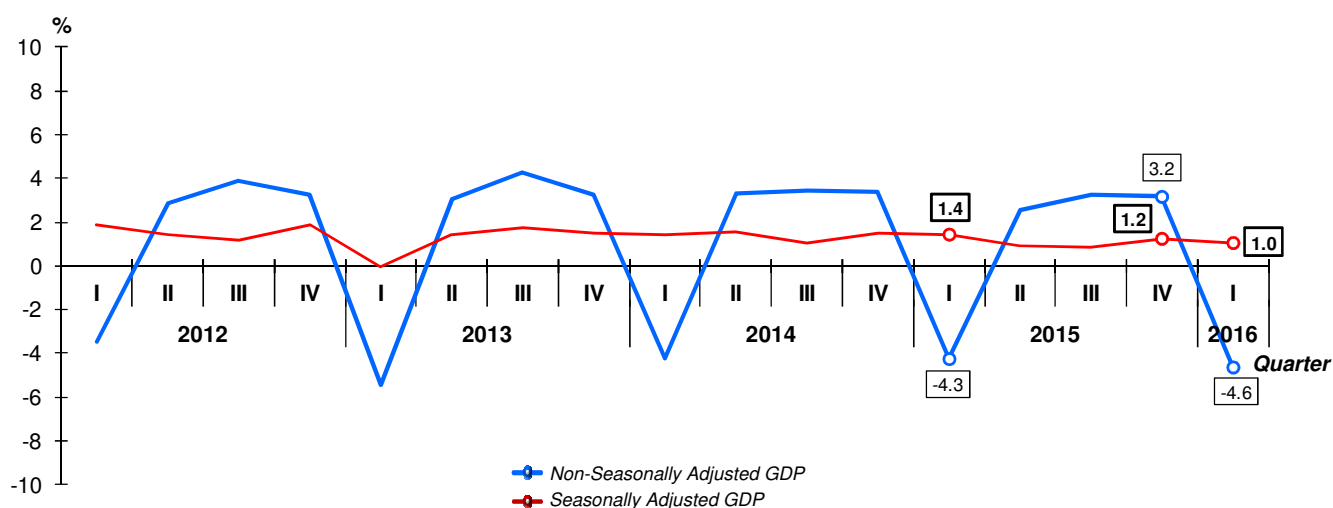


Chart 2 Seasonally Adjusted GDP - Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter

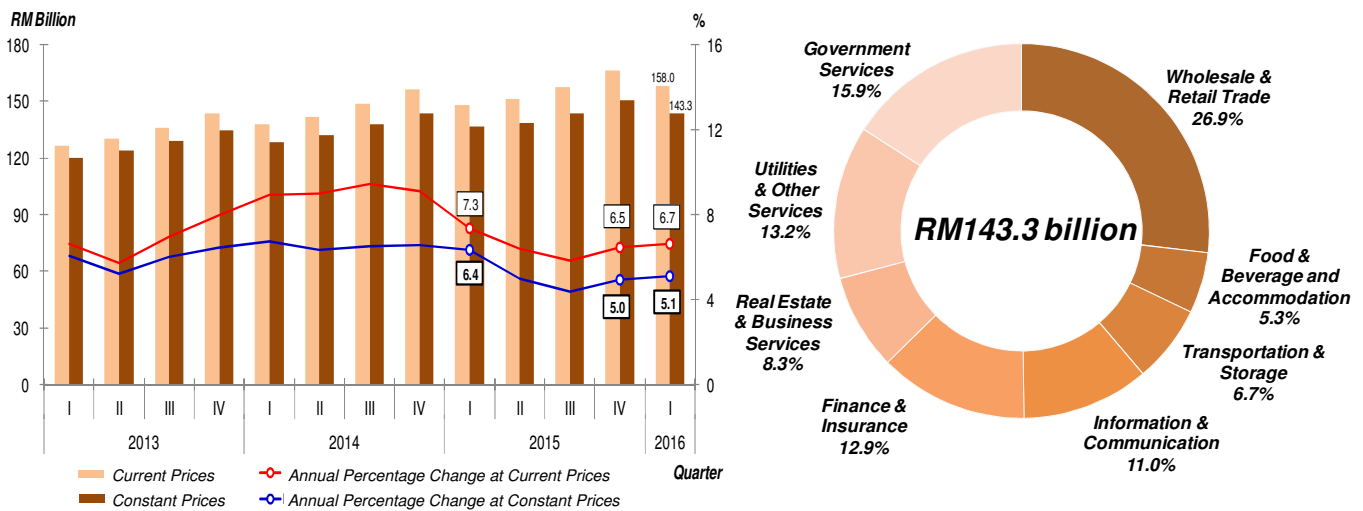


SERVICES

Services sector increased further to 5.1 per cent (Q4 2015: 5.0%) as illustrated in Chart 3 and recorded 1.7 per cent on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.

The performance of Services sector in this quarter was supported by Wholesale & Retail Trade (5.2%) and Information & Communication (8.5%). The increase in Wholesale (8.1%) and Retail (5.4%) has geared up this sub-sector. Meanwhile, Information & Communication was backed by data communication activities. Business Services improved to 7.3 per cent largely boosted by professional activities.

Chart 3 Services - Value Added, Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Share at Constant 2010 Prices



MANUFACTURING

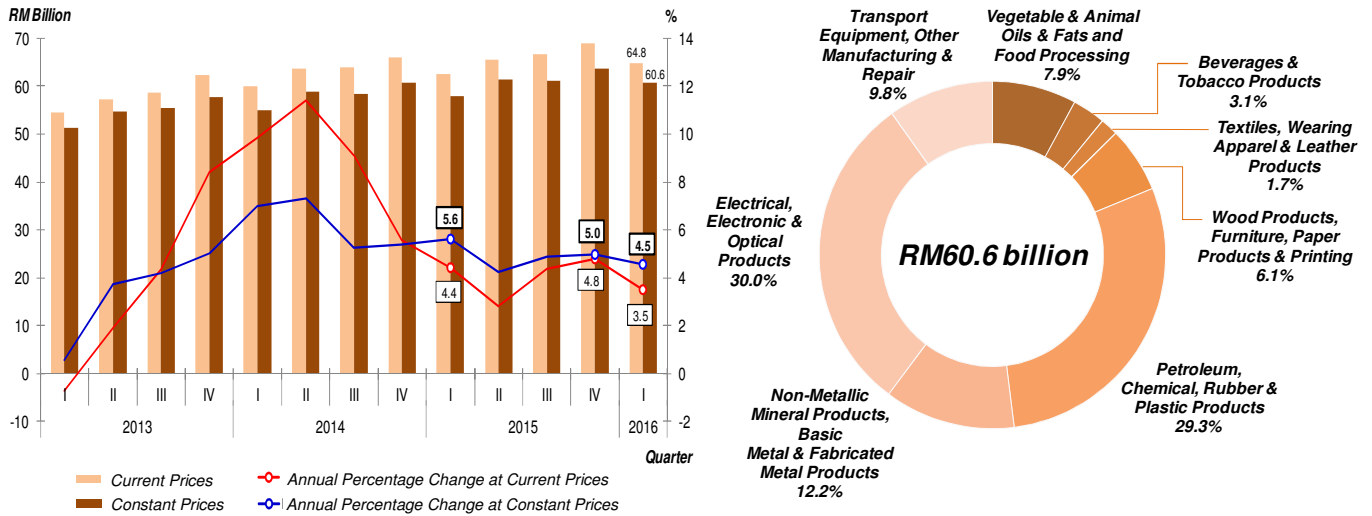
Manufacturing sector grew 4.5 per cent from 5.0 per cent in the previous quarter (Chart 4) and posted a 0.4 per cent increase on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.

Electrical, Electronic & Optical products maintain its stronghold in Manufacturing for this quarter, albeit at a moderate growth rate of 5.7 per cent (Q4 2015: 10.3%). The growth was impelled by a better performance in semiconductors, computers and peripheral equipments.

Growth was further supported by Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products that grew 2.7 per cent from 1.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2015 following a turnaround in Refined Petroleum products and expansion in Chemical and Plastic products.

Non-metallic Mineral products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal products improved further to 4.9 per cent (Q4 2015: 4.7%) which was induced by the recovery in Basic Metals and continuous positive momentum in Fabricated Metal and Non-metallic Mineral products.

Chart 4 Manufacturing - Value Added, Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Share at Constant 2010 Prices

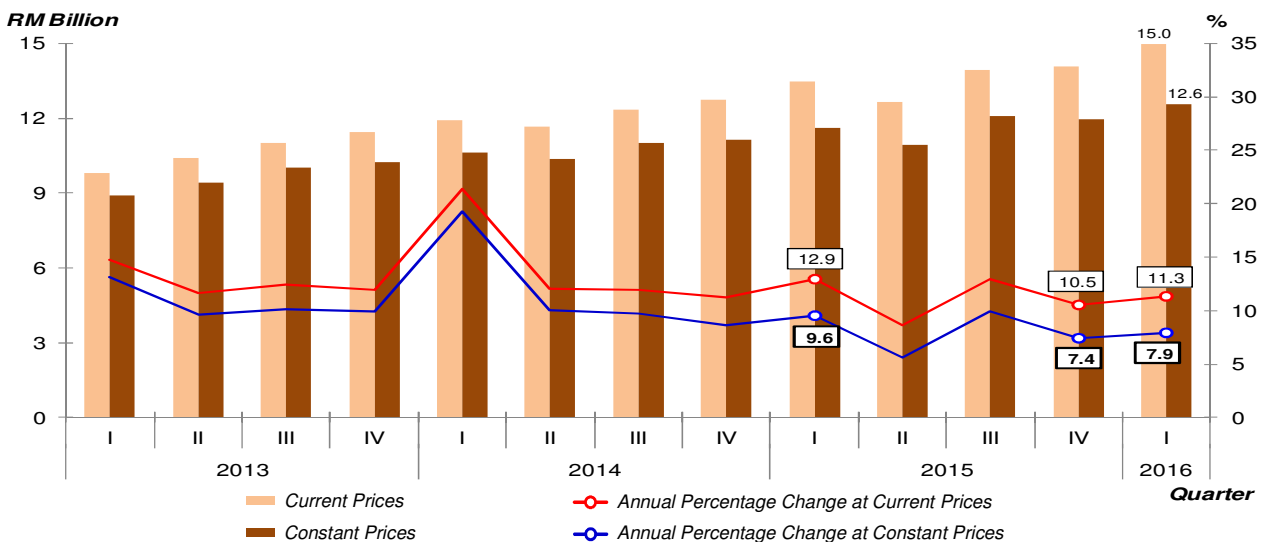


CONSTRUCTION

Construction sector rose at a faster rate of 7.9 per cent as compared with 7.4 per cent in the preceding quarter (Chart 5). On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector escalated to 9.2 per cent (Q4 2015: 0.03%).

Civil Engineering sustained its double-digit momentum by registering a growth of 17.5 per cent (Q4 2015: 20.4%) and continued to support the Construction sector. Moreover, Specialised Construction Activities strengthened to 8.9 per cent (Q4 2015: 4.6%) which was contributed primarily by earthworks and piling projects.

Chart 5 Construction - Value Added and Annual Percentage Change

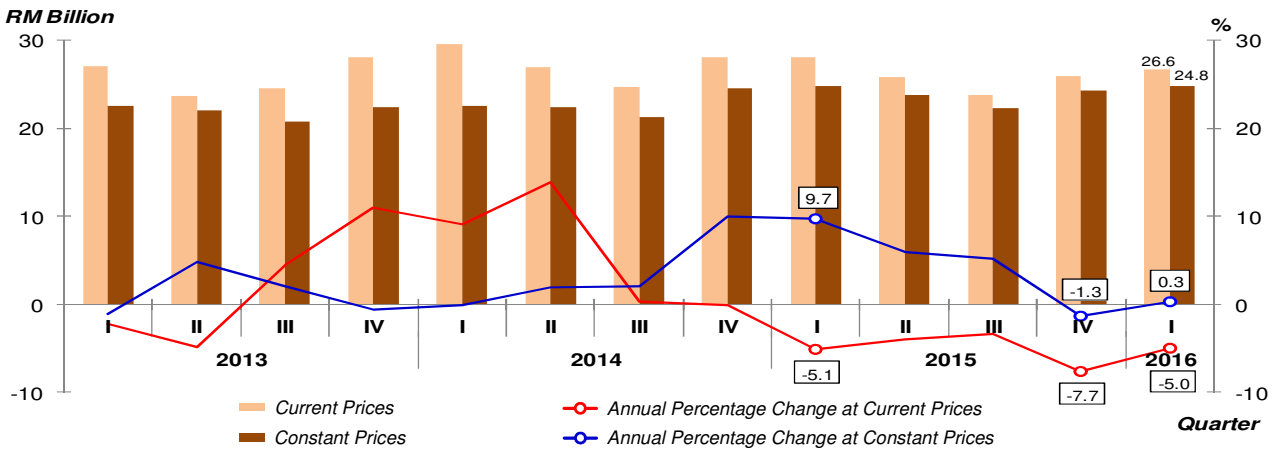


MINING AND QUARRYING

Mining and Quarrying sector grew at a marginal rate of 0.3 per cent, reversing from a 1.3 per cent decline in the fourth quarter of 2015 (Chart 6). This sector rebounded to 2.1 per cent (Q4 2015: -1.2%) on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.

The momentum of this sector was underpinned by Other Mining & Quarrying and Supporting Services. Nevertheless, production of crude oil and natural gas declined in this quarter and has influenced the overall performance of this sector.

Chart 6 Mining and Quarrying - Value Added and Annual Percentage Change

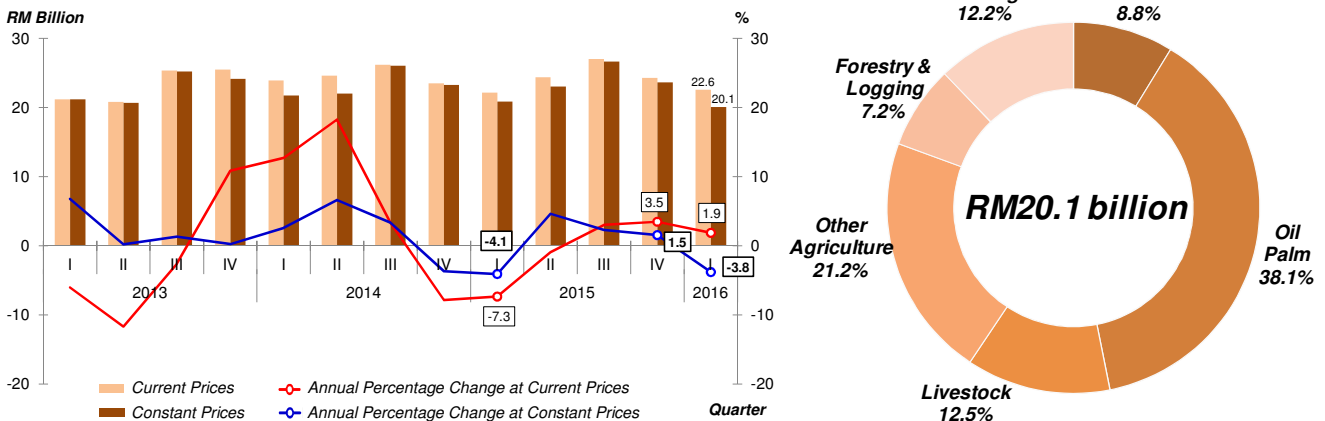


AGRICULTURE

Agriculture sector posted a negative growth of 3.8 per cent from 1.5 per cent (Chart 7). On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Agriculture declined 6.2 per cent.

The lacklustre performance of Agriculture was due to a double-digit contraction in Oil Palm (-10.0%) and Rubber (-13.0%). On the contrary, Livestock and Other Agriculture rose to 5.0 per cent (Q4 2015: 0.4%) and 6.2 per cent (Q4 2015: 1.1%) respectively.

Chart 7 Agriculture - Value Added, Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Share at Constant 2010 Prices



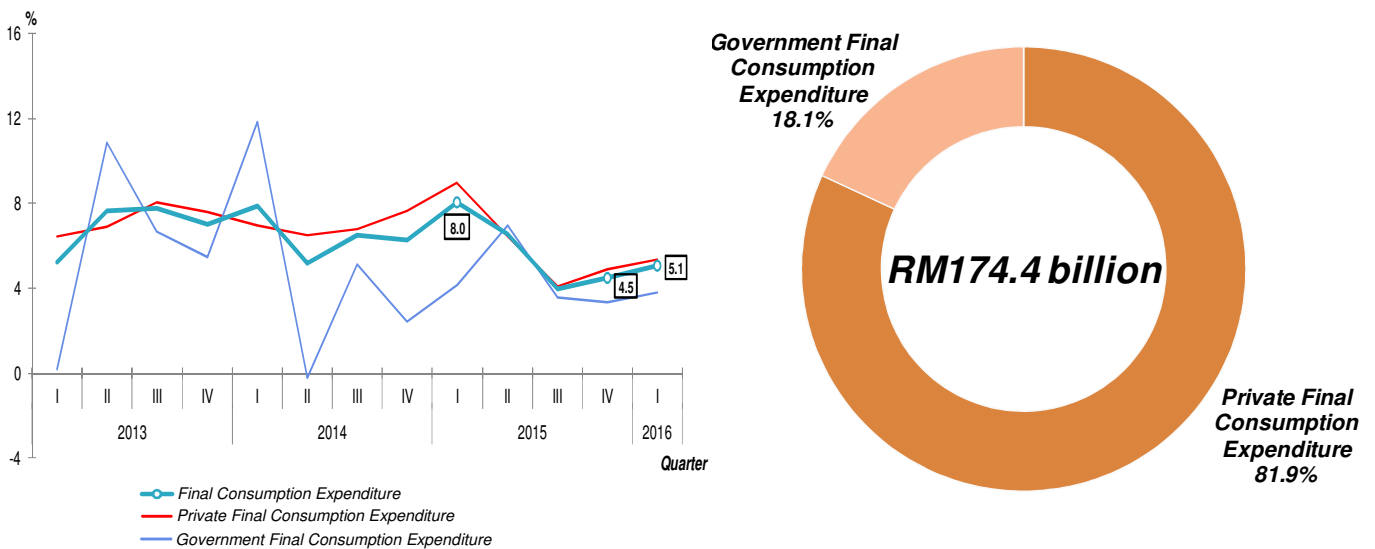
FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Final Consumption Expenditure rose to 5.1 per cent from 4.5 per cent in the previous quarter (Chart 8).

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE) strengthened to 5.3 per cent (Q4 2015: 4.9%) which was stimulated by the consumption on food & beverages, housing & utilities, communication and transportation. PFCE posted 2.9 per cent of growth on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.

Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE) increased to 3.8 per cent from 3.3 per cent in the preceding quarter due to continuous spending on supplies and services. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GFCE rebounded to 4.1 per cent (Q4 2015: -1.3%).

Chart 8 Final Consumption Expenditure - Value, Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Share at Constant 2010 Prices



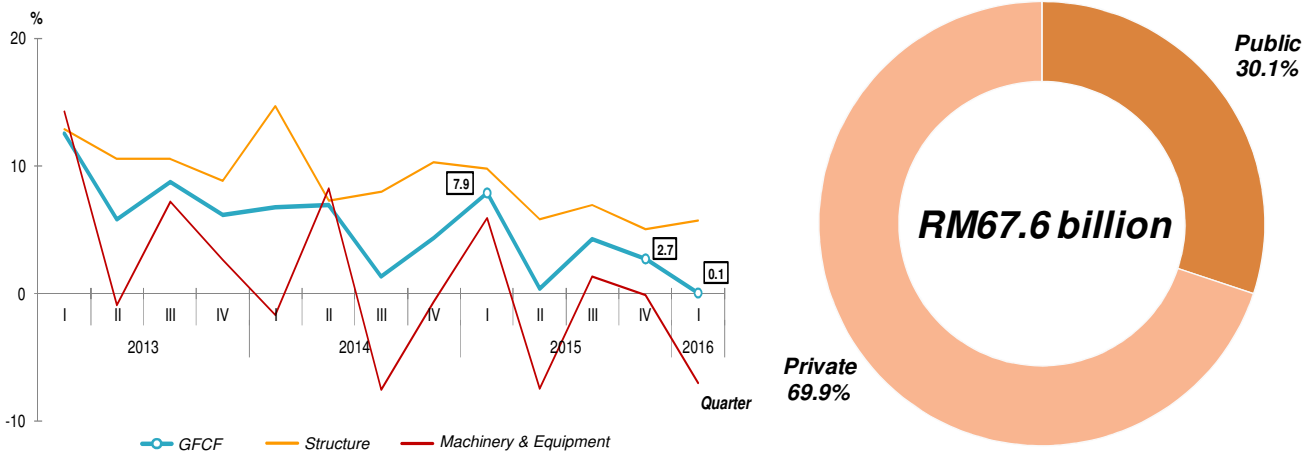
GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) eased to 0.1 per cent from 2.7 per cent in the previous quarter (Chart 9). On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GFCF declined 1.5 per cent (Q4 2015: 3.4%).

The slower momentum in GFCF was due to the deceleration in Machinery & Equipment (-7.1%) as well as Other Asset (-3.3%). Nevertheless, Structure increased 5.7 per cent as compared to 5.0 per cent in the last quarter, in line with a favourable growth of Construction sector.

Public sector (share: 30.1%) contracted 4.5 per cent which has influenced towards the moderation of GFCF in this quarter. Meanwhile, Private sector posted a growth of 2.2 per cent after registering 4.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Chart 9 GFCF and Components - Value, Annual Percentage Change and Percentage Share at Constant 2010 Prices

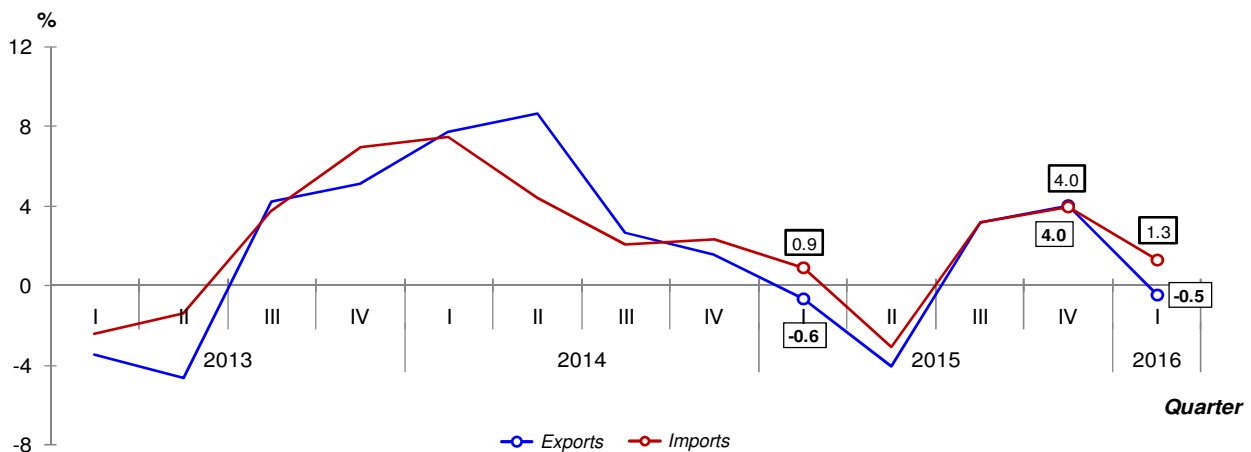


EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Exports decreased 0.5 per cent in this quarter (Chart 10) which was reflected by the subdued momentum in exports of goods. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Exports declined 4.6 per cent (Q4 2015: 1.4%).

Imports moderated to 1.3 per cent (Q4 2015: 4.0%) due to a contraction in imports of goods. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Imports recorded a negative growth of 2.6 per cent.

Chart 10 Exports and Imports - Annual Percentage Change at Constant 2010 Prices



REVISIONS

The annual GDP for year 2013 has been revised to incorporate latest data among others the Survey of Construction Industries Malaysia 2014 (reference year 2013) and annual report of companies.

For year 2014, data from the Annual Census of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Mining Industry; annual accounts for Utilities and Finance & Insurance; annual statistics on livestock, fisheries, forestry, other agriculture; and Balance of Payments statistics have also been incorporated.

The annual estimates for year 2015 have been revised with the latest updates and the quarterly GDP estimates have been realigned to the revised annual figures.

Jadual
Tables

JADUAL 1A KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa
TABLE 1A GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices

RM Juta/ Million

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure	Penggunaan domestik Domestic consumption	Penggunaan akhir Final consumption	Pembentukan modal kasar* Gross capital formation*	Imbangan barangan dan perkhidmatan Balance of goods and services	Pendapatan primer bersih dari luar negeri Net primary income from abroad	Pendapatan negara kasar Gross national income	Penduduk ('000) Population ('000)	Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita (RM) Gross national income per capita (RM)
2013	931,655	667,456	264,199	86,959	-33,975	984,639	30,214	32,589
2014 ^a	1,003,845	727,370	276,475	102,620	-36,624	1,069,842	30,598	34,964
2015 ^b	1,068,575	778,228	290,347	88,565	-32,011	1,125,128	30,996	36,299
2013 I	217,231	151,312	65,918	24,604	-7,970	233,864	30,038	31,143
II	231,395	160,684	70,711	13,656	-8,146	236,905	30,214	31,364
III	237,302	172,664	64,638	20,943	-8,048	250,196	30,310	33,019
IV	245,727	182,796	62,931	27,757	-9,811	263,674	30,406	34,687
2014 I	234,993	167,602	67,392	31,067	-6,629	259,431	30,502	34,022
II	246,288	173,214	73,074	25,852	-7,765	264,375	30,598	34,561
III	256,957	188,092	68,865	21,874	-9,473	269,357	30,697	35,098
IV	265,607	198,463	67,145	23,827	-12,756	276,678	30,797	35,936
2015 I	253,336	182,345	70,991	24,120	-7,705	269,751	30,896	34,923
II	264,510	186,710	77,801	18,665	-4,606	278,569	30,996	35,949
III	271,429	199,026	72,403	21,123	-10,592	281,960	31,095	36,270
IV	279,299	210,147	69,152	24,656	-9,107	294,848	31,196	37,806
2016 I	274,338	196,191	78,147	16,664	-6,688	284,314	31,296	36,339

JADUAL 1B KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 1B GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year

(%)

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure	Penggunaan domestik Domestic consumption	Penggunaan akhir Final consumption	Pembentukan modal kasar* Gross capital formation*	Imbangan barangan dan perkhidmatan Balance of goods and services	Pendapatan primer bersih dari luar negeri Net primary income from abroad	Pendapatan negara kasar Gross national income	Penduduk Population	Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita Gross national income per capita
2013	7.5	8.2	5.6	-16.8	-5.2	5.3	2.4	2.8
2014 ^a	7.7	9.0	4.6	18.0	7.8	8.7	1.3	7.3
2015 ^b	6.4	7.0	5.0	-13.7	-12.6	5.2	1.3	3.8
2013 I	5.8	6.4	4.5	-16.9	-7.8	3.3	2.2	1.1
II	7.4	8.8	4.5	-43.5	-35.7	4.4	2.4	2.0
III	5.9	9.2	-1.9	-0.9	-10.7	5.9	2.1	3.8
IV	10.7	8.5	17.8	-6.1	78.2	7.2	1.8	5.3
2014 I	8.2	10.8	2.2	26.3	-16.8	10.9	1.5	9.2
II	6.4	7.8	3.3	89.3	-4.7	11.6	1.3	10.2
III	8.3	8.9	6.5	4.4	17.7	7.7	1.3	6.3
IV	8.1	8.6	6.7	-14.2	30.0	4.9	1.3	3.6
2015 I	7.8	8.8	5.3	-22.4	16.2	4.0	1.3	2.7
II	7.4	7.8	6.5	-27.8	-40.7	5.4	1.3	4.0
III	5.6	5.8	5.1	-3.4	11.8	4.7	1.3	3.3
IV	5.2	5.9	3.0	3.5	-28.6	6.6	1.3	5.2
2016 I	8.3	7.6	10.1	-30.9	-13.2	5.4	1.3	4.1

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik/ Includes statistical discrepancy

JADUAL 1C KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 1C GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter

(%)

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure	Penggunaan domestik Domestic consumption	Penggunaan akhir Final consumption	Pembentukan modal kasar* Gross capital formation*	Imbangan barangan dan perkhidmatan Balance of goods and services	Pendapatan primer bersih dari luar negeri Net primary income from abroad	Pendapatan negara kasar Gross national income	Penduduk Population	Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita Gross national income per capita
2013	7.5	8.2	5.6	-16.8	-5.2	5.3	2.4	2.8
2014 ^a	7.7	9.0	4.6	18.0	7.8	8.7	1.3	7.3
2015 ^b	6.4	7.0	5.0	-13.7	-12.6	5.2	1.3	3.8
2013 I	-2.1	-10.2	23.4	-16.8	44.8	-4.9	0.6	-5.5
II	6.5	6.2	7.3	-44.5	2.2	1.3	0.6	0.7
III	2.6	7.5	-8.6	53.4	-1.2	5.6	0.3	5.3
IV	3.6	5.9	-2.6	32.5	21.9	5.4	0.3	5.1
2014 I	-4.4	-8.3	7.1	11.9	-32.4	-1.6	0.3	-1.9
II	4.8	3.3	8.4	-16.8	17.1	1.9	0.3	1.6
III	4.3	8.6	-5.8	-15.4	22.0	1.9	0.3	1.6
IV	3.4	5.5	-2.5	8.9	34.7	2.7	0.3	2.4
2015 I	-4.6	-8.1	5.7	1.2	-39.6	-2.5	0.3	-2.8
II	4.4	2.4	9.6	-22.6	-40.2	3.3	0.3	2.9
III	2.6	6.6	-6.9	13.2	130.0	1.2	0.3	0.9
IV	2.9	5.6	-4.5	16.7	-14.0	4.6	0.3	4.2
2016 I	-1.8	-6.6	13.0	-32.4	-26.6	-3.6	0.3	-3.9

JADUAL 1D KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan dan Data Penting Ekonomi Makro pada Harga Semasa - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK
TABLE 1D GDP by Type of Expenditure and Macro Economic Key Data at Current Prices - Percentage share to GDP

(%)

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure	Penggunaan domestik Domestic consumption	Penggunaan akhir Final consumption	Pembentukan modal kasar* Gross capital formation*	Imbangan barangan dan perkhidmatan Balance of goods and services	Pendapatan primer bersih dari luar negeri Net primary income from abroad	Pendapatan negara kasar Gross national income	Penduduk Population	Pendapatan negara kasar per kapita Gross national income per capita
2013	91.5	65.5	25.9	..	..	..	..	..
2014 ^a	90.7	65.7	25.0	..	..	..	..	..
2015 ^b	92.3	67.3	25.1	..	..	..	..	..
2013 I	89.8	62.6	27.3	..	..	..	..	..
II	94.4	65.6	28.9	..	..	..	..	..
III	91.9	66.9	25.0	..	..	..	..	..
IV	89.9	66.8	23.0	..	..	..	..	..
2014 I	88.3	63.0	25.3	..	..	..	..	..
II	90.5	63.6	26.9	..	..	..	..	..
III	92.2	67.5	24.7	..	..	..	..	..
IV	91.8	68.6	23.2	..	..	..	..	..
2015 I	91.3	65.7	25.6	..	..	..	..	..
II	93.4	65.9	27.5	..	..	..	..	..
III	92.8	68.0	24.7	..	..	..	..	..
IV	91.9	69.1	22.8	..	..	..	..	..
2016 I	94.3	67.4	26.9	..	..	..	..	..

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik/ Includes statistical discrepancy

JADUAL 2A KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010
TABLE 2A Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices

RM Juta/ Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity		Pertanian Agriculture	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Pembinaan Construction	Perkhidmatan Services	tambah Duti import plus Import duties	KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices
2013	I	23,076	21,670	52,956	9,214	123,781	2,597	233,293
	II	22,124	22,260	54,407	9,521	125,757	2,554	236,623
	III	22,555	22,076	55,388	9,766	128,278	2,701	240,764
	IV	23,426	21,783	56,401	10,090	129,976	2,725	244,400
2014	I	23,655	21,742	56,669	10,942	132,099	2,842	247,949
	II	23,627	22,594	58,279	10,486	133,807	3,000	251,793
	III	23,237	22,593	58,409	10,725	136,514	2,879	254,357
	IV	22,705	23,867	59,327	10,980	138,378	2,913	258,170
2015	I	22,542	23,918	59,793	11,958	140,519	3,072	261,802
	II	24,803	23,881	60,732	11,081	140,497	3,265	264,259
	III	23,746	23,807	61,353	11,797	142,435	3,425	266,565
	IV	23,053	23,512	62,249	11,801	145,197	4,047	269,859
2016	I	21,621	24,015	62,525	12,892	147,672	3,901	272,625

JADUAL 2B KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 2B Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter

(%)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity		Pertanian Agriculture	Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	Pembuatan Manufacturing	Pembinaan Construction	Perkhidmatan Services	tambah Duti import plus Import duties	KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices
2013	I	-1.2	-1.9	-1.9	1.2	1.3	-1.3	0.0
	II	-4.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	1.6	-1.6	1.4
	III	1.9	-0.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	5.8	1.7
	IV	3.9	-1.3	1.8	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.5
2014	I	1.0	-0.2	0.5	8.4	1.6	4.3	1.5
	II	-0.1	3.9	2.8	-4.2	1.3	5.6	1.6
	III	-1.7	0.0	0.2	2.3	2.0	-4.0	1.0
	IV	-2.3	5.6	1.6	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.5
2015	I	-0.7	0.2	0.8	8.9	1.5	5.5	1.4
	II	10.0	-0.2	1.6	-7.3	0.0	6.3	0.9
	III	-4.3	-0.3	1.0	6.5	1.4	4.9	0.9
	IV	-2.9	-1.2	1.5	0.0	1.9	18.1	1.2
2016	I	-6.2	2.1	0.4	9.2	1.7	-3.6	1.0

JADUAL 3A KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010
TABLE 3A Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices

RM Juta/ Million

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure		Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta Private final consumption expenditure	Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan Government final consumption expenditure	Pembentukan modal tetap kasar Gross fixed capital formation	Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan Exports of goods and services	Import barangan dan perkhidmatan Imports of goods and services	Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices
2013	I	118,780	30,789	61,103	178,622	157,083	233,293
	II	121,842	33,947	62,102	179,344	161,213	236,623
	III	124,649	33,286	64,637	185,699	164,507	240,764
	IV	125,526	33,589	64,319	189,191	166,404	244,400
2014	I	127,000	34,333	64,933	192,403	168,750	247,949
	II	129,754	33,768	65,982	194,789	168,292	251,793
	III	133,007	34,879	65,594	190,517	167,852	254,357
	IV	135,071	34,307	68,356	192,087	170,193	258,170
2015	I	138,396	35,704	69,720	191,169	170,141	261,802
	II	138,112	36,136	65,743	186,938	163,227	264,259
	III	138,386	36,032	68,283	196,724	173,213	266,565
	IV	141,672	35,558	70,605	199,463	176,763	269,859
2016	I	145,808	37,029	69,581	190,297	172,249	272,625

JADUAL 3B KDNK Pelarasan Musim mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 3B Seasonally Adjusted GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter

(%)

Jenis perbelanjaan Type of expenditure		Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta Private final consumption expenditure	Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan Government final consumption expenditure	Pembentukan modal tetap kasar Gross fixed capital formation	Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan Exports of goods and services	Import barangan dan perkhidmatan Imports of goods and services	Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices
2013	I	1.8	-2.7	2.2	-0.9	0.8	0.0
	II	2.6	10.3	1.6	0.4	2.6	1.4
	III	2.3	-1.9	4.1	3.5	2.0	1.7
	IV	0.7	0.9	-0.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
2014	I	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.5
	II	2.2	-1.6	1.6	1.2	-0.3	1.6
	III	2.5	3.3	-0.6	-2.2	-0.3	1.0
	IV	1.6	-1.6	4.2	0.8	1.4	1.5
2015	I	2.5	4.1	2.0	-0.5	0.0	1.4
	II	-0.2	1.2	-5.7	-2.2	-4.1	0.9
	III	0.2	-0.3	3.9	5.2	6.1	0.9
	IV	2.4	-1.3	3.4	1.4	2.0	1.2
2016	I	2.9	4.1	-1.5	-4.6	-2.6	1.0

* Komponen perubahan inventori, barangan berharga dan perbezaan statistik tidak ditunjukkan di dalam jadual.
 The component of changes in inventories, valuables and statistical discrepancy are not shown in the tables.

JADUAL **4A** KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa
TABLE *GDP by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices*

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	92,830	98,179	97,805	21,211	20,792	25,339	25,487	23,906	24,592
1.1 Getah	5,590	3,332	3,348	1,861	1,005	1,391	1,332	1,194	703
1.2 Kelapa sawit	38,618	41,325	37,853	8,102	7,815	10,535	12,166	10,267	10,835
1.3 Ternakan	10,972	12,080	12,694	2,431	2,556	3,037	2,949	2,899	2,786
1.4 Pertanian lain	17,720	20,196	23,109	4,133	4,590	4,662	4,334	4,734	5,019
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	8,564	8,926	8,618	2,113	2,179	2,235	2,037	1,951	2,332
1.6 Perikanan laut	7,505	8,129	8,006	1,677	1,753	2,326	1,749	1,916	1,887
1.7 Akuakultur	3,862	4,191	4,176	895	894	1,153	920	946	1,030
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	103,484	109,255	103,693	27,092	23,655	24,597	28,140	29,558	26,936
3. Pembuatan	232,659	253,337	263,717	54,552	57,175	58,545	62,388	59,925	63,691
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	21,552	24,028	23,668	4,814	5,061	5,606	6,070	5,440	6,170
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	7,318	8,679	9,533	1,550	2,094	1,878	1,796	1,715	2,505
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	3,454	3,877	4,261	805	913	840	896	870	1,071
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	13,437	14,487	15,721	3,328	3,411	3,284	3,414	3,433	3,703
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	79,326	82,681	80,572	18,187	19,126	20,588	21,425	19,603	19,731
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	28,629	30,334	31,521	6,760	7,762	7,140	6,967	6,914	8,319
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	54,693	62,295	69,853	14,112	13,038	13,372	14,171	16,289	15,092
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	24,251	26,958	28,587	4,995	5,770	5,835	7,650	5,660	7,100
4. Pembinaan	42,692	48,655	54,138	9,813	10,401	11,031	11,447	11,913	11,655
5. Perkhidmatan	536,186	585,092	623,098	126,645	130,269	135,974	143,298	137,976	141,949
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	22,160	25,358	25,310	5,310	5,601	5,575	5,674	5,966	6,431
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	5,283	5,582	5,925	1,264	1,309	1,332	1,378	1,232	1,391
5.3 Perdagangan borong	65,885	75,007	81,751	14,729	15,901	17,203	18,051	16,675	18,168
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	61,279	70,438	78,084	14,268	14,308	15,354	17,349	16,388	16,434
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	19,284	20,797	22,236	4,461	4,301	5,460	5,063	4,681	4,763
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	21,890	24,481	27,337	5,253	5,311	5,400	5,926	5,836	5,892
5.7 Penginapan	6,428	6,861	7,328	1,495	1,556	1,687	1,690	1,627	1,672
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	34,876	37,151	39,880	8,493	8,536	8,748	9,099	8,990	9,064
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	51,097	56,358	62,050	12,315	12,773	13,075	12,934	13,602	14,084
5.10 Kewangan	54,017	56,079	56,885	13,066	13,405	13,478	14,068	13,600	13,582
5.11 Insurans	18,373	19,301	19,264	4,664	4,384	4,519	4,806	4,805	4,556
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	41,603	45,528	49,594	9,947	10,409	10,351	10,895	10,927	11,342
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	44,216	46,873	50,142	10,764	11,064	11,161	11,227	11,472	11,713
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	89,796	95,278	97,310	20,616	21,411	22,630	25,139	22,176	22,855
6. tambah Duti import	10,763	11,947	14,688	2,521	2,759	2,759	2,724	2,782	3,319
KDNK pada harga pembeli	1,018,614	1,106,466	1,157,139	241,834	245,051	258,245	273,484	266,060	272,140

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
26,192	23,490	22,150	24,366	26,984	24,305	22,562	1. Agriculture	
764	671	935	651	865	896	771	1.1 Rubber	
10,603	9,620	7,739	9,863	10,300	9,952	7,519	1.2 Oil palm	
3,192	3,203	3,083	2,989	3,380	3,241	3,317	1.3 Livestock	
5,420	5,022	5,604	5,902	6,250	5,353	6,006	1.4 Other agriculture	
2,443	2,201	1,839	2,153	2,574	2,052	2,050	1.5 Forestry and logging	
2,554	1,773	2,003	1,795	2,417	1,791	1,972	1.6 Marine fishing	
1,216	999	947	1,011	1,198	1,020	929	1.7 Aquaculture	
24,653	28,108	28,040	25,865	23,836	25,952	26,638	2. Mining and quarrying	
63,871	65,851	62,566	65,481	66,662	69,007	64,755	3. Manufacturing	
6,324	6,094	4,966	6,248	6,232	6,222	5,273	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
2,340	2,120	1,958	2,709	2,541	2,325	2,113	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
963	973	965	1,154	1,067	1,075	1,054	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
3,643	3,708	3,738	3,919	3,980	4,084	4,163	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
21,537	21,809	19,344	18,949	21,015	21,264	18,708	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
7,743	7,359	7,261	8,569	8,068	7,623	7,575	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
14,959	15,953	18,305	16,243	17,025	18,280	19,663	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
6,362	7,835	6,030	7,690	6,734	8,134	6,207	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
12,349	12,738	13,449	12,664	13,947	14,078	14,967	4. Construction	
148,833	156,335	148,099	151,056	157,505	166,438	157,952	5. Services	
6,505	6,455	6,103	6,410	6,417	6,380	6,321	5.1 Electricity and gas	
1,471	1,488	1,302	1,448	1,559	1,616	1,470	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
19,614	20,551	18,206	19,733	21,405	22,406	19,390	5.3 Wholesale trade	
17,605	20,011	18,907	18,024	19,156	21,998	20,844	5.4 Retail trade	
5,848	5,504	5,092	5,005	6,176	5,963	4,987	5.5 Motor vehicles	
6,036	6,717	6,540	6,582	6,730	7,485	7,305	5.6 Food and beverage	
1,784	1,778	1,729	1,796	1,904	1,899	1,844	5.7 Accommodation	
9,329	9,769	9,623	9,697	10,016	10,544	10,378	5.8 Transportation and storage	
14,416	14,256	14,970	15,513	15,893	15,674	16,362	5.9 Information and communication	
14,260	14,637	13,897	14,193	14,165	14,630	14,150	5.10 Finance	
4,883	5,056	5,021	4,424	4,780	5,040	5,083	5.11 Insurance	
11,315	11,944	11,942	12,323	12,324	13,005	13,004	5.12 Real estate and business services	
11,829	11,859	12,145	12,544	12,717	12,735	12,982	5.13 Other services	
23,938	26,309	22,623	23,362	24,262	27,062	23,832	5.14 Government services	
2,933	2,913	3,151	3,743	3,618	4,176	4,128	6. plus import duties	
278,831	289,434	277,456	283,175	292,552	303,955	291,002	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^a	2015 ^b	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	91,181	93,052	94,143	21,182	20,643	25,206	24,150	21,729	22,011
1.1 Getah	7,759	6,288	6,797	2,166	1,568	2,076	1,948	1,924	1,320
1.2 Kelapa sawit	42,521	43,539	44,119	9,344	8,942	11,845	12,390	9,613	10,075
1.3 Ternakan	9,086	9,806	10,039	2,115	2,182	2,407	2,383	2,295	2,319
1.4 Pertanian lain	15,031	16,244	16,664	3,557	3,873	4,125	3,476	3,865	4,140
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	7,015	7,199	6,486	1,696	1,802	1,828	1,689	1,643	1,890
1.6 Perikanan laut	6,541	6,660	6,702	1,538	1,512	2,002	1,489	1,626	1,469
1.7 Akuakultur	3,228	3,317	3,335	766	765	923	775	763	798
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	87,789	90,841	95,134	22,588	21,993	20,845	22,364	22,578	22,408
3. Pembuatan	219,152	232,790	244,205	51,322	54,767	55,425	57,637	54,912	58,781
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	20,418	21,570	21,453	4,692	4,919	5,350	5,457	4,918	5,512
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	6,973	7,760	8,472	1,511	2,005	1,807	1,651	1,549	2,226
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	3,511	3,888	4,135	825	933	848	905	878	1,077
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	12,605	13,445	14,219	3,097	3,210	3,103	3,194	3,198	3,436
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	69,359	70,586	72,651	15,935	17,127	18,204	18,092	16,522	16,905
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	28,203	29,339	30,566	6,459	7,768	7,133	6,843	6,688	8,071
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	54,189	59,932	65,099	13,965	13,076	13,197	13,951	15,722	14,602
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	23,893	26,270	27,611	4,837	5,729	5,783	7,544	5,435	6,951
4. Pembinaan	38,590	43,115	46,634	8,902	9,402	10,032	10,255	10,618	10,349
5. Perkhidmatan	507,791	541,070	568,892	120,081	124,060	129,253	134,397	128,190	131,957
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	20,184	20,905	21,505	4,877	5,114	5,086	5,106	5,038	5,269
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	5,052	5,293	5,600	1,220	1,262	1,267	1,303	1,257	1,296
5.3 Perdagangan borong	58,516	63,570	69,419	13,070	14,416	15,408	15,623	14,125	15,670
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	56,754	62,400	65,776	13,429	13,542	14,128	15,654	14,824	14,891
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	18,527	19,744	20,550	4,209	4,160	5,281	4,877	4,374	4,547
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	19,837	21,306	22,840	4,786	4,852	4,884	5,315	5,108	5,174
5.7 Penginapan	6,102	6,313	6,536	1,429	1,492	1,604	1,576	1,502	1,544
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	33,561	35,319	37,319	8,159	8,245	8,432	8,724	8,555	8,641
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	50,396	55,283	60,471	12,036	12,644	12,968	12,748	13,255	13,844
5.10 Kewangan	54,535	55,504	55,296	13,082	13,421	13,981	14,051	13,469	13,466
5.11 Insurans	17,783	18,496	18,186	4,522	4,245	4,372	4,644	4,615	4,363
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	39,787	42,969	45,788	9,576	9,966	9,878	10,367	10,364	10,724
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	42,595	44,619	46,719	10,363	10,634	10,751	10,847	10,908	11,096
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	84,164	89,348	92,888	19,323	20,068	21,211	23,562	20,795	21,432
6. tambah Duti import	10,577	11,639	13,797	2,501	2,687	2,737	2,652	2,739	3,165
KDNK pada harga pembeli	955,080	1,012,506	1,062,805	226,576	233,551	243,498	251,455	240,767	248,670

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
26,055	23,257	20,844	23,028	26,654	23,617	20,052	1. Agriculture	
1,577	1,467	2,017	1,258	1,661	1,862	1,756	1.1 Rubber	
12,451	11,400	8,483	11,129	12,966	11,541	7,639	1.2 Oil palm	
2,600	2,592	2,394	2,390	2,652	2,602	2,514	1.3 Livestock	
4,512	3,726	4,007	4,288	4,604	3,766	4,254	1.4 Other agriculture	
1,908	1,758	1,448	1,700	1,861	1,476	1,448	1.5 Forestry and logging	
2,082	1,483	1,709	1,457	1,995	1,541	1,691	1.6 Marine fishing	
924	831	785	806	914	829	750	1.7 Aquaculture	
21,262	24,592	24,761	23,750	22,354	24,269	24,823	2. Mining and quarrying	
58,344	60,753	57,983	61,272	61,183	63,767	60,616	3. Manufacturing	
5,650	5,490	4,511	5,710	5,635	5,597	4,759	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
2,078	1,906	1,750	2,395	2,249	2,079	1,876	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
966	967	943	1,126	1,038	1,027	1,005	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
3,360	3,451	3,459	3,581	3,541	3,639	3,709	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
18,302	18,856	17,276	17,511	18,737	19,127	17,741	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
7,498	7,082	7,058	8,296	7,794	7,418	7,407	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
14,300	15,307	17,186	15,267	15,764	16,882	18,163	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
6,189	7,694	5,801	7,387	6,425	7,998	5,956	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
11,007	11,142	11,634	10,933	12,101	11,966	12,558	4. Construction	
137,664	143,259	136,340	138,537	143,658	150,358	143,277	5. Services	
5,321	5,277	5,182	5,458	5,457	5,409	5,519	5.1 Electricity and gas	
1,356	1,384	1,346	1,363	1,428	1,463	1,450	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
16,685	17,090	15,474	17,000	18,292	18,654	16,726	5.3 Wholesale trade	
15,467	17,219	16,405	15,525	15,902	17,945	17,291	5.4 Retail trade	
5,582	5,241	4,705	4,636	5,708	5,501	4,463	5.5 Motor vehicles	
5,235	5,790	5,540	5,555	5,583	6,163	5,914	5.6 Food and beverage	
1,646	1,622	1,552	1,605	1,699	1,680	1,612	5.7 Accommodation	
8,873	9,250	9,040	9,104	9,375	9,800	9,562	5.8 Transportation and storage	
14,198	13,986	14,524	15,127	15,554	15,267	15,762	5.9 Information and communication	
14,271	14,298	13,638	13,699	13,853	14,106	13,663	5.10 Finance	
4,675	4,843	4,782	4,160	4,504	4,740	4,775	5.11 Insurance	
10,652	11,229	11,145	11,386	11,342	11,914	11,855	5.12 Real estate and business services	
11,256	11,358	11,413	11,622	11,801	11,883	11,940	5.13 Other services	
22,448	24,672	21,594	22,299	23,161	25,833	22,747	5.14 Government services	
2,896	2,838	2,962	3,452	3,436	3,948	3,762	6. plus import duties	
257,229	265,840	254,524	260,972	269,384	277,924	265,088	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	-2.4	5.8	-0.4	-6.0	-11.7	-2.6	10.9	12.7	18.3
1.1 Getah	-27.8	-40.4	0.5	-15.1	-47.7	-24.5	-25.5	-35.8	-30.1
1.2 Kelapa sawit	-9.8	7.0	-8.4	-18.8	-27.0	-11.1	18.6	26.7	38.6
1.3 Ternakan	18.2	10.1	5.1	14.7	19.0	21.2	17.5	19.2	9.0
1.4 Pertanian lain	20.0	14.0	14.4	20.8	29.8	15.0	15.7	14.5	9.3
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembersihan	-11.2	4.2	-3.5	-17.0	-18.2	-6.2	-0.8	-7.7	7.0
1.6 Perikanan laut	7.4	8.3	-1.5	11.4	7.1	7.3	4.1	14.3	7.6
1.7 Akuakultur	-1.1	8.5	-0.3	10.4	-3.5	-4.8	-3.8	5.8	15.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	2.0	5.6	-5.1	-2.3	-4.8	4.4	11.0	9.1	13.9
3. Pembuatan	3.5	8.9	4.1	-0.7	1.9	4.3	8.4	9.8	11.4
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2.0	11.5	-1.5	0.3	-2.9	1.8	8.3	13.0	21.9
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	-3.4	18.6	9.8	-9.8	-3.0	-3.0	1.7	10.6	19.6
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	2.3	12.2	9.9	-7.2	5.4	0.2	11.4	8.0	17.2
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	-0.6	7.8	8.5	2.7	-3.5	-2.6	1.4	3.2	8.6
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	0.2	4.2	-2.6	-5.4	-2.5	3.2	5.1	7.8	3.2
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	4.1	6.0	3.9	3.7	7.6	2.0	2.8	2.3	7.2
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	6.8	13.9	12.1	1.8	3.0	8.0	15.0	15.4	15.8
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	14.3	11.2	6.0	6.4	18.9	13.4	17.3	13.3	23.1
4. Pembinaan	12.6	14.0	11.3	14.8	11.6	12.4	11.9	21.4	12.1
5. Perkhidmatan	6.8	9.1	6.5	6.6	5.7	7.0	8.0	8.9	9.0
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	7.0	14.4	-0.2	7.0	7.4	6.8	6.9	12.3	14.8
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	5.7	5.7	6.2	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.9	-2.6	6.3
5.3 Perdagangan borong	6.8	13.8	9.0	4.2	3.1	6.3	13.0	13.2	14.3
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	10.9	14.9	10.9	8.9	9.0	10.6	14.6	14.9	14.9
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	4.3	7.8	6.9	6.3	0.4	5.1	5.2	5.0	10.7
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	10.3	11.8	11.7	11.4	9.3	9.8	10.7	11.1	11.0
5.7 Penginapan	5.2	6.7	6.8	3.3	3.2	7.2	6.8	8.8	7.5
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	5.8	6.5	7.3	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.2
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	9.5	10.3	10.1	8.3	9.3	10.5	9.9	10.4	10.3
5.10 Kewangan	3.4	3.8	1.4	4.2	2.7	3.9	3.1	4.1	1.3
5.11 Insurans	3.1	5.1	-0.2	17.1	1.6	-1.6	-2.6	3.0	3.9
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	9.5	9.4	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.6	9.8	9.9	9.0
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	6.5	6.0	7.0	6.4	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.9
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	5.0	6.1	2.1	4.0	4.4	6.1	5.2	7.6	6.7
6. tambah Duti import	5.7	11.0	22.9	5.0	7.7	6.1	3.9	10.4	20.3
KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.9	8.6	4.6	2.9	2.3	5.3	8.7	10.0	11.1

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
3.4	-7.8	-7.3	-0.9	3.0	3.5	1.9	1. Agriculture	
-45.1	-49.6	-21.7	-7.3	13.3	33.5	-17.6	1.1 Rubber	
0.6	-20.9	-24.6	-9.0	-2.9	3.5	-2.8	1.2 Oil palm	
5.1	8.6	6.4	7.3	5.9	1.2	7.6	1.3 Livestock	
16.3	15.9	18.4	17.6	15.3	6.6	7.2	1.4 Other agriculture	
9.3	8.1	-5.7	-7.7	5.4	-6.8	11.5	1.5 Forestry and logging	
9.8	1.4	4.6	-4.8	-5.4	1.0	-1.6	1.6 Marine fishing	
5.4	8.5	0.1	-1.8	-1.5	2.1	-1.9	1.7 Aquaculture	
0.2	-0.1	-5.1	-4.0	-3.3	-7.7	-5.0	2. Mining and quarrying	
9.1	5.6	4.4	2.8	4.4	4.8	3.5	3. Manufacturing	
12.8	0.4	-8.7	1.3	-1.4	2.1	6.2	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
24.6	18.0	14.2	8.2	8.6	9.7	7.9	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
14.6	8.7	10.9	7.8	10.9	10.4	9.3	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
10.9	8.6	8.9	5.8	9.3	10.2	11.4	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
4.6	1.8	-1.3	-4.0	-2.4	-2.5	-3.3	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
8.4	5.6	5.0	3.0	4.2	3.6	4.3	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
11.9	12.6	12.4	7.6	13.8	14.6	7.4	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
9.0	2.4	6.5	8.3	5.8	3.8	2.9	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
12.0	11.3	12.9	8.7	12.9	10.5	11.3	4. Construction	
9.5	9.1	7.3	6.4	5.8	6.5	6.7	5. Services	
16.7	13.8	2.3	-0.3	-1.4	-1.2	3.6	5.1 Electricity and gas	
10.5	8.0	5.7	4.1	6.0	8.6	12.9	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
14.0	13.8	9.2	8.6	9.1	9.0	6.5	5.3 Wholesale trade	
14.7	15.3	15.4	9.7	8.8	9.9	10.2	5.4 Retail trade	
7.1	8.7	8.8	5.1	5.6	8.3	-2.1	5.5 Motor vehicles	
11.8	13.3	12.1	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.7	5.6 Food and beverage	
5.7	5.3	6.3	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.7 Accommodation	
6.6	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.8	5.8 Transportation and storage	
10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.2	9.9	9.3	5.9 Information and communication	
5.8	4.1	2.2	4.5	-0.7	-0.1	1.8	5.10 Finance	
8.0	5.2	4.5	-2.9	-2.1	-0.3	1.2	5.11 Insurance	
9.3	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.12 Real estate and business services	
6.0	5.6	5.9	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	5.13 Other services	
5.8	4.7	2.0	2.2	1.4	2.9	5.3	5.14 Government services	
6.3	6.9	13.3	12.8	23.4	43.3	31.0	6. plus Import duties	
8.0	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	2.0	2.1	1.2	6.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	2.6	6.6
1.1 Getah	-9.9	-19.0	8.1	-0.9	-24.7	0.1	-14.2	-11.2	-15.8
1.2 Kelapa sawit	2.7	2.4	1.3	14.2	1.8	-1.1	-0.5	2.9	12.7
1.3 Ternakan	9.3	7.9	2.4	6.0	8.3	11.6	11.0	8.5	6.3
1.4 Pertanian lain	8.3	8.1	2.6	5.5	11.3	8.3	8.0	8.6	6.9
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	-7.6	2.6	-9.9	-12.8	-9.2	-7.5	-0.1	-3.1	4.9
1.6 Perikanan laut	2.9	1.8	0.6	6.6	2.4	4.5	-2.0	5.7	-2.9
1.7 Akuakultur	-0.5	2.7	0.5	7.4	-1.6	-3.6	-2.8	-0.3	4.3
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	1.2	3.5	4.7	-1.2	4.8	2.0	-0.6	0.0	1.9
3. Pembuatan	3.4	6.2	4.9	0.6	3.7	4.2	5.0	7.0	7.3
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	4.4	5.6	-0.5	8.9	4.5	4.1	1.0	4.8	12.1
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	-6.2	11.3	9.2	-9.5	-5.3	-5.5	-5.0	2.5	11.1
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	1.9	10.8	6.3	-6.6	5.1	-0.7	10.3	6.5	15.4
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	-0.3	6.7	5.8	2.7	-2.2	-2.2	0.8	3.3	7.0
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	0.4	1.8	2.9	-4.0	1.1	4.2	0.2	3.7	-1.3
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	7.3	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.9
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	5.5	10.6	8.6	1.8	2.4	5.9	12.2	12.6	11.7
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	12.6	9.9	5.1	5.3	17.8	11.7	14.6	12.4	21.3
4. Pembinaan	10.6	11.7	8.2	13.1	9.6	10.2	9.9	19.3	10.1
5. Perkhidmatan	5.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	5.2	6.0	6.5	6.8	6.4
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	4.4	3.6	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.0
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	4.4	4.8	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.1	3.1	2.7
5.3 Perdagangan borong	5.6	8.6	9.2	5.4	4.5	4.6	8.1	8.1	8.7
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	8.0	9.9	5.4	6.7	7.3	7.6	10.2	10.4	10.0
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	3.0	6.6	4.1	3.9	-0.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	9.3
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	6.8	7.4	7.2	8.2	6.0	6.2	6.8	6.7	6.6
5.7 Penginapan	2.9	3.5	3.5	1.6	2.0	4.9	3.1	5.1	3.5
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	4.6	5.2	5.7	3.8	4.2	5.1	5.3	4.8	4.8
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	9.1	9.7	9.4	7.1	9.1	10.6	9.6	10.1	9.5
5.10 Kewangan	2.2	1.8	-0.4	3.4	0.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	0.3
5.11 Insurans	1.5	4.0	-1.7	14.7	-0.1	-2.9	-3.6	2.1	2.8
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	8.0	8.0	6.6	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.6
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.3	4.3
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	7.4	6.2	4.0	6.3	6.8	8.5	7.6	7.6	6.8
6. tambah Duti import	5.7	10.0	18.5	5.4	7.9	6.2	3.4	9.5	17.8
KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.5

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
3.4	-3.7	-4.1	4.6	2.3	1.5	-3.8	1. Agriculture	
-24.0	-24.7	4.8	-4.7	5.3	26.9	-13.0	1.1 Rubber	
5.1	-8.0	-11.7	10.5	4.1	1.2	-10.0	1.2 Oil palm	
8.0	8.8	4.3	3.1	2.0	0.4	5.0	1.3 Livestock	
9.4	7.2	3.7	3.6	2.0	1.1	6.2	1.4 Other agriculture	
4.4	4.1	-11.8	-10.0	-2.5	-16.0	-0.1	1.5 Forestry and logging	
4.0	-0.4	5.1	-0.8	-4.2	3.9	-1.1	1.6 Marine fishing	
0.2	7.3	2.9	1.0	-1.1	-0.2	-4.5	1.7 Aquaculture	
2.0	10.0	9.7	6.0	5.1	-1.3	0.3	2. Mining and quarrying	
5.3	5.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.5	3. Manufacturing	
5.6	0.6	-8.3	3.6	-0.3	2.0	5.5	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
15.0	15.5	12.9	7.6	8.2	9.0	7.2	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
14.0	6.9	7.4	4.6	7.4	6.2	6.6	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
8.3	8.0	8.1	4.2	5.4	5.5	7.2	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
0.5	4.2	4.6	3.6	2.4	1.4	2.7	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
5.1	3.5	5.5	2.8	3.9	4.7	4.9	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
8.4	9.7	9.3	4.6	10.2	10.3	5.7	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
7.0	2.0	6.7	6.3	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
9.7	8.7	9.6	5.6	9.9	7.4	7.9	4. Construction	
6.5	6.6	6.4	5.0	4.4	5.0	5.1	5. Services	
4.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	2.5	2.5	6.5	5.1 Electricity and gas	
7.0	6.2	7.1	5.2	5.3	5.7	7.7	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
8.3	9.4	9.5	8.5	9.6	9.1	8.1	5.3 Wholesale trade	
9.5	10.0	10.7	4.3	2.8	4.2	5.4	5.4 Retail trade	
5.7	7.4	7.6	2.0	2.2	5.0	-5.1	5.5 Motor vehicles	
7.2	8.9	8.5	7.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	5.6 Food and beverage	
2.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.8	5.7 Accommodation	
5.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8 Transportation and storage	
9.5	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.5	5.9 Information and communication	
2.1	1.8	1.3	1.7	-2.9	-1.3	0.2	5.10 Finance	
6.9	4.3	3.6	-4.7	-3.7	-2.1	-0.2	5.11 Insurance	
7.8	8.3	7.5	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.4	5.12 Real estate and business services	
4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.6	5.13 Other services	
5.8	4.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.14 Government services	
5.8	7.0	8.1	9.1	18.6	39.1	27.0	6. plus Import duties	
5.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	-2.4	5.8	-0.4	-7.7	-2.0	21.9	0.6	-6.2	2.9
1.1 Getah	-27.8	-40.4	0.5	4.1	-46.0	38.3	-4.2	-10.4	-41.1
1.2 Kelapa sawit	-9.8	7.0	-8.4	-21.0	-3.5	34.8	15.5	-15.6	5.5
1.3 Ternakan	18.2	10.1	5.1	-3.1	5.1	18.9	-2.9	-1.7	-3.9
1.4 Pertanian lain	20.0	14.0	14.4	10.3	11.1	1.6	-7.0	9.2	6.0
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	-11.2	4.2	-3.5	3.0	3.1	2.5	-8.8	-4.2	19.5
1.6 Perikanan laut	7.4	8.3	-1.5	-0.2	4.5	32.7	-24.8	9.5	-1.5
1.7 Akuakultur	-1.1	8.5	-0.3	-6.5	-0.1	29.0	-20.2	2.9	8.8
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	2.0	5.6	-5.1	6.9	-12.7	4.0	14.4	5.0	-8.9
3. Pembuatan	3.5	8.9	4.1	-5.2	4.8	2.4	6.6	-3.9	6.3
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2.0	11.5	-1.5	-14.1	5.1	10.8	8.3	-10.4	13.4
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	-3.4	18.6	9.8	-12.2	35.1	-10.3	-4.4	-4.5	46.0
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	2.3	12.2	9.9	0.1	13.4	-8.0	6.6	-2.9	23.1
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	-0.6	7.8	8.5	-1.2	2.5	-3.7	3.9	0.6	7.9
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	0.2	4.2	-2.6	-10.8	5.2	7.6	4.1	-8.5	0.7
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	4.1	6.0	3.9	-0.3	14.8	-8.0	-2.4	-0.8	20.3
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	6.8	13.9	12.1	14.5	-7.6	2.6	6.0	14.9	-7.3
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	14.3	11.2	6.0	-23.4	15.5	1.1	31.1	-26.0	25.4
4. Pembinaan	12.6	14.0	11.3	-4.0	6.0	6.1	3.8	4.1	-2.2
5. Perkhidmatan	6.8	9.1	6.5	-4.6	2.9	4.4	5.4	-3.7	2.9
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	7.0	14.4	-0.2	0.1	5.5	-0.5	1.8	5.2	7.8
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	5.7	5.7	6.2	-1.9	3.5	1.8	3.4	-10.6	12.9
5.3 Perdagangan borong	6.8	13.8	9.0	-7.8	8.0	8.2	4.9	-7.6	9.0
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	10.9	14.9	10.9	-5.7	0.3	7.3	13.0	-5.5	0.3
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	4.3	7.8	6.9	-7.3	-3.6	26.9	-7.3	-7.5	1.8
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	10.3	11.8	11.7	-1.9	1.1	1.7	9.7	-1.5	1.0
5.7 Penginapan	5.2	6.7	6.8	-5.5	4.0	8.5	0.1	-3.7	2.8
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	5.8	6.5	7.3	-0.8	0.5	2.5	4.0	-1.2	0.8
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	9.5	10.3	10.1	4.6	3.7	2.4	-1.1	5.2	3.6
5.10 Kewangan	3.4	3.8	1.4	-4.3	2.6	0.5	4.4	-3.3	-0.1
5.11 Insurans	3.1	5.1	-0.2	-5.5	-6.0	3.1	6.3	0.0	-5.2
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	9.5	9.4	8.9	0.3	4.6	-0.6	5.3	0.3	3.8
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	6.5	6.0	7.0	2.0	2.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.1
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	5.0	6.1	2.1	-13.7	3.9	5.7	11.1	-11.8	3.1
6. tambah Duti import	5.7	11.0	22.9	-3.9	9.4	0.0	-1.3	2.1	19.3
KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.9	8.6	4.6	-3.8	1.3	5.4	5.9	-2.7	2.3

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
6.5	-10.3	-5.7	10.0	10.7	-9.9	-7.2	1. Agriculture	
8.6	-12.1	39.3	-30.3	32.8	3.6	-14.0	1.1 Rubber	
-2.1	-9.3	-19.6	27.4	4.4	-3.4	-24.4	1.2 Oil palm	
14.6	0.4	-3.8	-3.0	13.1	-4.1	2.3	1.3 Livestock	
8.0	-7.3	11.6	5.3	5.9	-14.4	12.2	1.4 Other agriculture	
4.8	-9.9	-16.5	17.1	19.5	-20.3	-0.1	1.5 Forestry and logging	
35.4	-30.6	13.0	-10.4	34.6	-25.9	10.1	1.6 Marine fishing	
18.0	-17.8	-5.2	6.8	18.4	-14.8	-9.0	1.7 Aquaculture	
-8.5	14.0	-0.2	-7.8	-7.8	8.9	2.6	2. Mining and quarrying	
0.3	3.1	-5.0	4.7	1.8	3.5	-6.2	3. Manufacturing	
2.5	-3.6	-18.5	25.8	-0.2	-0.2	-15.3	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
-6.6	-9.4	-7.6	38.4	-6.2	-8.5	-9.2	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
-10.1	1.1	-0.9	19.6	-7.5	0.7	-1.9	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
-1.6	1.8	0.8	4.9	1.5	2.6	1.9	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
9.2	1.3	-11.3	-2.0	10.9	1.2	-12.0	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
-6.9	-5.0	-1.3	18.0	-5.8	-5.5	-0.6	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
-0.9	6.6	14.7	-11.3	4.8	7.4	7.6	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
-10.4	23.2	-23.0	27.5	-12.4	20.8	-23.7	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
6.0	3.1	5.6	-5.8	10.1	0.9	6.3	4. Construction	
4.8	5.0	-5.3	2.0	4.3	5.7	-5.1	5. Services	
1.2	-0.8	-5.5	5.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	5.1 Electricity and gas	
5.8	1.1	-12.5	11.2	7.7	3.6	-9.0	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
8.0	4.8	-11.4	8.4	8.5	4.7	-13.5	5.3 Wholesale trade	
7.1	13.7	-5.5	-4.7	6.3	14.8	-5.2	5.4 Retail trade	
22.8	-5.9	-7.5	-1.7	23.4	-3.5	-16.4	5.5 Motor vehicles	
2.4	11.3	-2.6	0.6	2.3	11.2	-2.4	5.6 Food and beverage	
6.7	-0.3	-2.8	3.9	6.0	-0.3	-2.9	5.7 Accommodation	
2.9	4.7	-1.5	0.8	3.3	5.3	-1.6	5.8 Transportation and storage	
2.4	-1.1	5.0	3.6	2.4	-1.4	4.4	5.9 Information and communication	
5.0	2.7	-5.1	2.1	-0.2	3.3	-3.3	5.10 Finance	
7.2	3.5	-0.7	-11.9	8.1	5.4	0.9	5.11 Insurance	
-0.2	5.6	0.0	3.2	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.12 Real estate and business services	
1.0	0.3	2.4	3.3	1.4	0.1	1.9	5.13 Other services	
4.7	9.9	-14.0	3.3	3.9	11.5	-11.9	5.14 Government services	
-11.6	-0.7	8.2	18.8	-3.4	15.4	-1.1	6. plus Import duties	
2.5	3.8	-4.1	2.1	3.3	3.9	-4.3	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	2.0	2.1	1.2	-12.1	-2.5	22.1	-4.2	-10.0	1.3
1.1 Getah	-9.9	-19.0	8.1	-4.6	-27.6	32.4	-6.2	-1.2	-31.4
1.2 Kelapa sawit	2.7	2.4	1.3	-25.0	-4.3	32.5	4.6	-22.4	4.8
1.3 Ternakan	9.3	7.9	2.4	-1.5	3.2	10.3	-1.0	-3.7	1.0
1.4 Pertanian lain	8.3	8.1	2.6	10.6	8.9	6.5	-15.7	11.2	7.1
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	-7.6	2.6	-9.9	0.4	6.2	1.5	-7.6	-2.7	15.0
1.6 Perikanan laut	2.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	-1.7	32.4	-25.6	9.2	-9.7
1.7 Akuakultur	-0.5	2.7	0.5	-3.9	-0.1	20.7	-16.0	-1.5	4.5
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	1.2	3.5	4.7	0.4	-2.6	-5.2	7.3	1.0	-0.8
3. Pembuatan	3.4	6.2	4.9	-6.5	6.7	1.2	4.0	-4.7	7.0
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	4.4	5.6	-0.5	-13.2	4.8	8.8	2.0	-9.9	12.1
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	-6.2	11.3	9.2	-13.0	32.6	-9.9	-8.6	-6.1	43.7
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	1.9	10.8	6.3	0.5	13.2	-9.1	6.7	-2.9	22.5
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	-0.3	6.7	5.8	-2.2	3.6	-3.3	2.9	0.1	7.4
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	0.4	1.8	2.9	-11.7	7.5	6.3	-0.6	-8.7	2.3
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	3.8	4.0	4.2	-3.5	20.3	-8.2	-4.1	-2.3	20.7
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	5.5	10.6	8.6	12.3	-6.4	0.9	5.7	12.7	-7.1
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	12.6	9.9	5.1	-26.5	18.4	0.9	30.5	-28.0	27.9
4. Pembinaan	10.6	11.7	8.2	-4.6	5.6	6.7	2.2	3.5	-2.5
5. Perkhidmatan	5.9	6.6	5.1	-4.9	3.3	4.2	4.0	-4.6	2.9
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	4.4	3.6	2.9	-0.1	4.8	-0.5	0.4	-1.3	4.6
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	4.4	4.8	5.8	-1.7	3.4	0.5	2.8	-3.5	3.1
5.3 Perdagangan borong	5.6	8.6	9.2	-9.6	10.3	6.9	1.4	-9.6	10.9
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	8.0	9.9	5.4	-5.5	0.8	4.3	10.8	-5.3	0.5
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	3.0	6.6	4.1	-10.2	-1.2	27.0	-7.6	-10.3	4.0
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	6.8	7.4	7.2	-3.8	1.4	0.7	8.8	-3.9	1.3
5.7 Penginapan	2.9	3.5	3.5	-6.5	4.4	7.6	-1.7	-4.7	2.8
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	4.6	5.2	5.7	-1.5	1.0	2.3	3.5	-1.9	1.0
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	9.1	9.7	9.4	3.5	5.1	2.6	-1.7	4.0	4.5
5.10 Kewangan	2.2	1.8	-0.4	-4.8	2.6	4.2	0.5	-4.1	0.0
5.11 Insurans	1.5	4.0	-1.7	-6.1	-6.1	3.0	6.2	-0.6	-5.5
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	8.0	8.0	6.6	-0.2	4.1	-0.9	5.0	0.0	3.5
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	5.6	4.8	4.7	0.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.7
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	7.4	6.2	4.0	-11.7	3.9	5.7	11.1	-11.7	3.1
6. tambah Duti import	5.7	10.0	18.5	-2.5	7.4	1.9	-3.1	3.3	15.5
KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.7	6.0	5.0	-5.4	3.1	4.3	3.3	-4.3	3.3

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
18.4	-10.7	-10.4	10.5	15.7	-11.4	-15.1	1. Agriculture	
19.5	-7.0	37.5	-37.6	32.0	12.1	-5.7	1.1 Rubber	
23.6	-8.4	-25.6	31.2	16.5	-11.0	-33.8	1.2 Oil palm	
12.1	-0.3	-7.6	-0.2	11.0	-1.9	-3.4	1.3 Livestock	
9.0	-17.4	7.5	7.0	7.4	-18.2	13.0	1.4 Other agriculture	
1.0	-7.9	-17.6	17.4	9.5	-20.7	-1.9	1.5 Forestry and logging	
41.7	-28.8	15.3	-14.8	37.0	-22.8	9.8	1.6 Marine fishing	
15.8	-10.1	-5.5	2.6	13.4	-9.3	-9.5	1.7 Aquaculture	
-5.1	15.7	0.7	-4.1	-5.9	8.6	2.3	2. Mining and quarrying	
-0.7	4.1	-4.6	5.7	-0.1	4.2	-4.9	3. Manufacturing	
2.5	-2.8	-17.8	26.6	-1.3	-0.7	-15.0	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
-6.7	-8.3	-8.2	36.8	-6.1	-7.6	-9.8	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
-10.2	0.1	-2.5	19.4	-7.8	-1.1	-2.1	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
-2.2	2.7	0.2	3.5	-1.1	2.8	1.9	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
8.3	3.0	-8.4	1.4	7.0	2.1	-7.2	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
-7.1	-5.6	-0.3	17.5	-6.0	-4.8	-0.1	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
-2.1	7.0	12.3	-11.2	3.3	7.1	7.6	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
-11.0	24.3	-24.6	27.3	-13.0	24.5	-25.5	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
6.4	1.2	4.4	-6.0	10.7	-1.1	4.9	4. Construction	
4.3	4.1	-4.8	1.6	3.7	4.7	-4.7	5. Services	
1.0	-0.8	-1.8	5.3	0.0	-0.9	2.0	5.1 Electricity and gas	
4.6	2.1	-2.7	1.2	4.8	2.4	-0.9	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
6.5	2.4	-9.5	9.9	7.6	2.0	-10.3	5.3 Wholesale trade	
3.9	11.3	-4.7	-5.4	2.4	12.8	-3.6	5.4 Retail trade	
22.8	-6.1	-10.2	-1.5	23.1	-3.6	-18.9	5.5 Motor vehicles	
1.2	10.6	-4.3	0.3	0.5	10.4	-4.0	5.6 Food and beverage	
6.6	-1.4	-4.3	3.4	5.9	-1.1	-4.1	5.7 Accommodation	
2.7	4.2	-2.3	0.7	3.0	4.5	-2.4	5.8 Transportation and storage	
2.6	-1.5	3.8	4.2	2.8	-1.8	3.2	5.9 Information and communication	
6.0	0.2	-4.6	0.4	1.1	1.8	-3.1	5.10 Finance	
7.1	3.6	-1.3	-13.0	8.3	5.2	0.7	5.11 Insurance	
-0.7	5.4	-0.7	2.2	-0.4	5.0	-0.5	5.12 Real estate and business services	
1.4	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	5.13 Other services	
4.7	9.9	-12.5	3.3	3.9	11.5	-11.9	5.14 Government services	
-8.5	-2.0	4.4	16.5	-0.5	14.9	-4.7	6. plus Import duties	
3.4	3.3	-4.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	-4.6	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^e	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.8	8.5	9.8	9.3	9.0	9.0
1.1 Getah	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
1.2 Kelapa sawit	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.0
1.3 Ternakan	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0
1.4 Pertanian lain	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembersihan	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9
1.6 Perikanan laut	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
1.7 Akuakultur	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	10.2	9.9	9.0	11.2	9.7	9.5	10.3	11.1	9.9
3. Pembuatan	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	22.7	22.8	22.5	23.4
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.3
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.1
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	5.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.5
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.6
4. Pembinaan	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.3
5. Perkhidmatan	52.6	52.9	53.8	52.4	53.2	52.7	52.4	51.9	52.2
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5.3 Perdagangan borong	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.7
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	6.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.0
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
5.7 Penginapan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.2
5.10 Kewangan	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0
5.11 Insurans	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.3
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	8.3	8.4
6. tambah Duti import	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(%)

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
9.4	8.1	8.0	8.6	9.2	8.0	7.8	1. Agriculture	
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1 Rubber	
3.8	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.6	1.2 Oil palm	
1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3 Livestock	
1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.4 Other agriculture	
0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5 Forestry and logging	
0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6 Marine fishing	
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.7 Aquaculture	
8.8	9.7	10.1	9.1	8.1	8.5	9.2	2. Mining and quarrying	
22.9	22.8	22.5	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.3	3. Manufacturing	
2.3	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
7.7	7.5	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.0	6.4	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
2.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.6	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
5.4	5.5	6.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.8	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
2.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
4.4	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.1	4. Construction	
53.4	54.0	53.4	53.3	53.8	54.8	54.3	5. Services	
2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	5.1 Electricity and gas	
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
7.0	7.1	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.4	6.7	5.3 Wholesale trade	
6.3	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.5	7.2	7.2	5.4 Retail trade	
2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	5.5 Motor vehicles	
2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	5.6 Food and beverage	
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.7 Accommodation	
3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	5.8 Transportation and storage	
5.2	4.9	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.9 Information and communication	
5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.10 Finance	
1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	5.11 Insurance	
4.1	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.12 Real estate and business services	
4.2	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.5	5.13 Other services	
8.6	9.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.9	8.2	5.14 Government services	
1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	6. plus Import duties	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	GDP at purchasers' prices	

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Pertanian	9.5	9.2	8.9	9.3	8.8	10.4	9.6	9.0	8.9
1.1 Getah	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5
1.2 Kelapa sawit	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.1
1.3 Ternakan	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
1.4 Pertanian lain	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7
1.5 Perhutanan dan pembalakan	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
1.6 Perikanan laut	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
1.7 Akuakultur	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian	9.2	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.0
3. Pembuatan	22.9	23.0	23.0	22.7	23.4	22.8	22.9	22.8	23.6
3.1 Minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2
3.2 Minuman dan produk tembakau	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
3.3 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
3.4 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
3.5 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik	7.3	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.8
3.6 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2
3.7 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.5	6.5	5.9
3.8 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.8
4. Pembinaan	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2
5. Perkhidmatan	53.2	53.4	53.5	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.4	53.2	53.1
5.1 Elektrik dan gas	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
5.2 Air, pembentungan dan pengurusan sisa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
5.3 Perdagangan borong	6.1	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.3
5.4 Perdagangan runcit	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.0
5.5 Kenderaan bermotor	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
5.6 Makanan dan minuman	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
5.7 Penginapan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
5.8 Pengangkutan dan penyimpanan	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
5.9 Maklumat dan komunikasi	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.5	5.6
5.10 Kewangan	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4
5.11 Insurans	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
5.12 Hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3
5.13 Perkhidmatan lain	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5
5.14 Perkhidmatan kerajaan	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.4	8.6	8.6
6. tambah Duti import	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3
KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(%)

2014		2015				2016		Kind of economic activity
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I		
10.1	8.7	8.2	8.8	9.9	8.5	7.6	1. Agriculture	
0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1 Rubber	
4.8	4.3	3.3	4.3	4.8	4.2	2.9	1.2 Oil palm	
1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3 Livestock	
1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4 Other agriculture	
0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.5 Forestry and logging	
0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6 Marine fishing	
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7 Aquaculture	
8.3	9.3	9.7	9.1	8.3	8.7	9.4	2. Mining and quarrying	
22.7	22.9	22.8	23.5	22.7	22.9	22.9	3. Manufacturing	
2.2	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	3.1 Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing	
0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.2 Beverages and tobacco products	
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.3 Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	
1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	3.4 Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	
7.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.7	3.5 Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	
2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.6 Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	
5.6	5.8	6.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.9	3.7 Electrical, electronic and optical products	
2.4	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.2	3.8 Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	
4.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.7	4. Construction	
53.5	53.9	53.6	53.1	53.3	54.1	54.0	5. Services	
2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.1 Electricity and gas	
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.2 Water, sewerage and waste management	
6.5	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.3	5.3 Wholesale trade	
6.0	6.5	6.4	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.4 Retail trade	
2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	5.5 Motor vehicles	
2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	5.6 Food and beverage	
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.7 Accommodation	
3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	5.8 Transportation and storage	
5.5	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.9 Information and communication	
5.5	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.10 Finance	
1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	5.11 Insurance	
4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.12 Real estate and business services	
4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.13 Other services	
8.7	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	9.3	8.6	5.14 Government services	
1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	6. plus Import duties	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	GDP at purchasers' prices	

JADUAL 8A KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa
TABLE *GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices*

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	527,749	579,985	626,239	123,592	128,328	140,069	135,760	136,241	140,561
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	139,707	147,385	151,989	27,720	32,356	32,595	47,036	31,360	32,653
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	269,699	287,417	302,948	62,854	69,769	69,362	67,714	68,275	75,811
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	141,227	158,317	173,066	31,746	38,201	36,062	35,218	37,102	41,701
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	103,073	103,285	103,411	25,551	24,623	27,033	25,866	25,313	27,029
3.1.3 Aset lain	25,399	25,815	26,471	5,556	6,945	6,267	6,631	5,860	7,081
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	106,908	103,538	104,126	24,065	22,289	25,463	35,091	22,969	21,866
3.2.2 Swasta	162,791	183,879	198,822	38,789	47,480	43,899	32,624	45,306	53,945
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	-5,500	-10,942	-12,601	3,065	942	-4,724	-4,783	-884	-2,737
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	770,368	816,483	820,459	183,584	184,283	196,404	206,096	201,842	206,750
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	683,408	713,863	731,895	158,981	170,628	175,461	178,339	170,774	180,898
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	1,018,614	1,106,466	1,157,139	241,834	245,051	258,245	273,484	266,060	272,140

JADUAL 8B KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010
TABLE *GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices*

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	490,798	525,038	556,559	116,331	119,104	129,841	125,522	124,413	126,866
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	131,612	137,268	143,248	26,114	30,481	30,707	44,310	29,209	30,413
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	252,162	264,236	274,008	58,704	65,373	64,896	63,189	62,656	69,912
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	127,977	140,571	150,161	28,640	34,773	32,755	31,809	32,835	37,304
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	100,321	99,709	99,512	24,855	24,077	26,281	25,108	24,435	26,044
3.1.3 Aset lain	23,863	23,956	24,335	5,210	6,522	5,860	6,272	5,386	6,564
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	100,464	95,724	94,725	22,605	20,961	23,943	32,954	21,191	20,283
3.2.2 Swasta	151,698	168,512	179,282	36,099	44,412	40,953	30,234	41,465	49,629
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	-3,140	-8,725	-2,145	1,402	3,010	-3,032	-4,521	-1,819	-2,282
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	732,856	769,794	774,670	175,615	177,765	186,767	192,709	189,226	193,136
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	649,208	675,105	683,534	151,590	162,182	165,681	169,755	162,918	169,375
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	955,080	1,012,506	1,062,805	226,576	233,551	243,498	251,455	240,767	248,670

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik

RM Juta/ Million

2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
153,445	149,738	150,083	152,209	163,575	160,372	162,460	1. Private final consumption expenditure
34,647	48,725	32,262	34,500	35,451	49,775	33,731	2. Government final consumption expenditure
71,386	71,945	74,959	77,491	75,443	75,055	76,398	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
39,689	39,825	41,873	45,270	43,246	42,677	45,284	3.1.1 Structure
25,142	25,801	26,909	25,030	25,553	25,919	25,088	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
6,555	6,319	6,177	7,191	6,645	6,459	6,026	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
23,671	35,032	23,475	20,483	24,428	35,741	22,843	3.2.1 Public
47,714	36,913	51,484	57,008	51,016	39,314	53,555	3.2.2 Private
-2,521	-4,800	-3,967	310	-3,041	-5,903	1,750	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
201,161	206,731	196,062	195,358	208,949	220,090	196,158	5. Exports of goods and services
179,287	182,904	171,942	176,693	187,826	195,434	179,494	6. less Imports of goods and services
278,831	289,434	277,456	283,175	292,552	303,955	291,002	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

RM Juta/ Million

2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
138,671	135,088	135,552	135,025	144,337	141,645	142,797	1. Private final consumption expenditure
32,268	45,377	30,412	32,523	33,419	46,893	31,560	2. Government final consumption expenditure
65,738	65,930	67,585	70,192	68,523	67,708	67,629	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
35,351	35,080	36,042	39,477	37,807	36,835	38,100	3.1.1 Structure
24,296	24,934	25,882	24,107	24,616	24,908	24,051	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
6,091	5,915	5,662	6,608	6,100	5,966	5,477	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
21,899	32,351	21,301	18,642	22,292	32,491	20,347	3.2.1 Public
43,839	33,579	46,284	51,550	46,231	35,217	47,281	3.2.2 Private
-2,016	-2,608	-2,685	2,097	-241	-1,316	2,381	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
191,683	195,750	188,002	185,323	197,785	203,560	187,140	5. Exports of goods and services
169,115	173,697	164,342	164,188	174,439	180,566	166,418	6. less Imports of goods and services
257,229	265,840	254,524	260,972	269,384	277,924	265,088	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

* Includes statistical discrepancy

JADUAL 9A KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya
TABLE GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	9.4	9.9	8.0	8.3	8.8	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.5
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	3.9	5.5	3.1	-1.6	8.8	4.7	3.6	13.1	0.9
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	9.5	6.6	5.4	13.7	7.0	10.1	7.8	8.6	8.7
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	12.5	12.1	9.3	14.4	12.2	12.6	11.3	16.9	9.2
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	6.2	0.2	0.1	15.3	-0.5	7.6	3.4	-0.9	9.8
3.1.3 Aset lain	6.6	1.6	2.5	3.2	8.4	6.9	7.4	5.5	2.0
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	2.8	-3.2	0.6	18.7	-3.2	0.5	-0.8	-4.6	-1.9
3.2.2 Swasta	14.4	13.0	8.1	10.8	12.6	16.5	18.9	16.8	13.6
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	0.0	6.0	0.5	-3.6	-6.0	3.6	6.2	9.9	12.2
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	2.7	4.5	2.5	-1.2	-0.7	4.1	8.4	7.4	6.0
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.9	8.6	4.6	2.9	2.3	5.3	8.7	10.0	11.1

JADUAL 9B KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya
TABLE GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	7.2	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.5
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	5.8	4.3	4.4	0.2	10.8	6.6	5.4	11.9	-0.2
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	8.1	4.8	3.7	12.5	5.8	8.8	6.1	6.7	6.9
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	10.6	9.8	6.8	12.9	10.5	10.5	8.8	14.6	7.3
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	5.6	-0.6	-0.2	14.2	-0.9	7.1	2.6	-1.7	8.2
3.1.3 Aset lain	6.3	0.4	1.6	2.9	8.2	6.6	7.1	3.4	0.6
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	1.8	-4.7	-1.0	17.8	-4.1	-0.3	-1.9	-6.3	-3.2
3.2.2 Swasta	12.8	11.1	6.4	9.4	11.2	14.9	16.5	14.9	11.7
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	0.3	5.0	0.6	-3.5	-4.6	4.2	5.1	7.8	8.6
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	1.7	4.0	1.2	-2.4	-1.4	3.8	6.9	7.5	4.4
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.7	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0	6.3	6.5

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
9.5	10.3	10.2	8.3	6.6	7.1	8.2	1. Private final consumption expenditure
6.3	3.6	2.9	5.7	2.3	2.2	4.6	2. Government final consumption expenditure
2.9	6.2	9.8	2.2	5.7	4.3	1.9	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
10.1	13.1	12.9	8.6	9.0	7.2	8.1	3.1.1 Structure
-7.0	-0.3	6.3	-7.4	1.6	0.5	-6.8	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
4.6	-4.7	5.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	-2.4	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
-7.0	-0.2	2.2	-6.3	3.2	2.0	-2.7	3.2.1 Public
8.7	13.1	13.6	5.7	6.9	6.5	4.0	3.2.2 Private
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
2.4	0.3	-2.9	-5.5	3.9	6.5	0.0	5. Exports of goods and services
2.2	2.6	0.7	-2.3	4.8	6.9	4.4	6. less Imports of goods and services
8.0	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.9	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
6.8	7.6	9.0	6.4	4.1	4.9	5.3	1. Private final consumption expenditure
5.1	2.4	4.1	6.9	3.6	3.3	3.8	2. Government final consumption expenditure
1.3	4.3	7.9	0.4	4.2	2.7	0.1	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
7.9	10.3	9.8	5.8	6.9	5.0	5.7	3.1.1 Structure
-7.6	-0.7	5.9	-7.4	1.3	-0.1	-7.1	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
3.9	-5.7	5.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	-3.3	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
-8.5	-1.8	0.5	-8.1	1.8	0.4	-4.5	3.2.1 Public
7.0	11.1	11.6	3.9	5.5	4.9	2.2	3.2.2 Private
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
2.6	1.6	-0.6	-4.0	3.2	4.0	-0.5	5. Exports of goods and services
2.1	2.3	0.9	-3.1	3.1	4.0	1.3	6. less Imports of goods and services
5.6	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.5	4.2	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

* Includes statistical discrepancy

JADUAL 10A KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 10A GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	9.4	9.9	8.0	0.4	3.8	9.1	-3.1	0.4	3.2
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	3.9	5.5	3.1	-39.0	16.7	0.7	44.3	-33.3	4.1
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	9.5	6.6	5.4	0.0	11.0	-0.6	-2.4	0.8	11.0
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	12.5	12.1	9.3	0.3	20.3	-5.6	-2.3	5.4	12.4
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	6.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	-3.6	9.8	-4.3	-2.1	6.8
3.1.3 Aset lain	6.6	1.6	2.5	-10.0	25.0	-9.8	5.8	-11.6	20.8
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	2.8	-3.2	0.6	-32.0	-7.4	14.2	37.8	-34.5	-4.8
3.2.2 Swasta	14.4	13.0	8.1	41.3	22.4	-7.5	-25.7	38.9	19.1
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	0.0	6.0	0.5	-5.4	0.4	6.6	4.9	-2.1	2.4
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	2.7	4.5	2.5	-3.4	7.3	2.8	1.6	-4.2	5.9
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.9	8.6	4.6	-3.8	1.3	5.4	5.9	-2.7	2.3

JADUAL 10B KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun sebelumnya
TABLE 10B GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage change from preceding quarter

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	7.2	7.0	6.0	-0.3	2.4	9.0	-3.3	-0.9	2.0
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	5.8	4.3	4.4	-37.9	16.7	0.7	44.3	-34.1	4.1
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	8.1	4.8	3.7	-1.4	11.4	-0.7	-2.6	-0.8	11.6
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	10.6	9.8	6.8	-2.0	21.4	-5.8	-2.9	3.2	13.6
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	5.6	-0.6	-0.2	1.6	-3.1	9.2	-4.5	-2.7	6.6
3.1.3 Aset lain	6.3	0.4	1.6	-11.1	25.2	-10.2	7.0	-14.1	21.9
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	1.8	-4.7	-1.0	-32.7	-7.3	14.2	37.6	-35.7	-4.3
3.2.2 Swasta	12.8	11.1	6.4	39.0	23.0	-7.8	-26.2	37.1	19.7
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	0.3	5.0	0.6	-4.2	1.2	5.1	3.2	-1.8	2.1
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	1.7	4.0	1.2	-4.5	7.0	2.2	2.5	-4.0	4.0
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	4.7	6.0	5.0	-5.4	3.1	4.3	3.3	-4.3	3.3

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
9.2	-2.4	0.2	1.4	7.5	-2.0	1.3	1. Private final consumption expenditure
6.1	40.6	-33.8	6.9	2.8	40.4	-32.2	2. Government final consumption expenditure
-5.8	0.8	4.2	3.4	-2.6	-0.5	1.8	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
-4.8	0.3	5.1	8.1	-4.5	-1.3	6.1	3.1.1 Structure
-7.0	2.6	4.3	-7.0	2.1	1.4	-3.2	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
-7.4	-3.6	-2.2	16.4	-7.6	-2.8	-6.7	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
8.3	48.0	-33.0	-12.7	19.3	46.3	-36.1	3.2.1 Public
-11.5	-22.6	39.5	10.7	-10.5	-22.9	36.2	3.2.2 Private
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
-2.7	2.8	-5.2	-0.4	7.0	5.3	-10.9	5. Exports of goods and services
-0.9	2.0	-6.0	2.8	6.3	4.1	-8.2	6. less Imports of goods and services
2.5	3.8	-4.1	2.1	3.3	3.9	-4.3	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
9.3	-2.6	0.3	-0.4	6.9	-1.9	0.8	1. Private final consumption expenditure
6.1	40.6	-33.0	6.9	2.8	40.3	-32.7	2. Government final consumption expenditure
-6.0	0.3	2.5	3.9	-2.4	-1.2	-0.1	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
-5.2	-0.8	2.7	9.5	-4.2	-2.6	3.4	3.1.1 Structure
-6.7	2.6	3.8	-6.9	2.1	1.2	-3.4	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
-7.2	-2.9	-4.3	16.7	-7.7	-2.2	-8.2	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
8.0	47.7	-34.2	-12.5	19.6	45.8	-37.4	3.2.1 Public
-11.7	-23.4	37.8	11.4	-10.3	-23.8	34.3	3.2.2 Private
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
-0.8	2.1	-4.0	-1.4	6.7	2.9	-8.1	5. Exports of goods and services
-0.2	2.7	-5.4	-0.1	6.2	3.5	-7.8	6. less Imports of goods and services
3.4	3.3	-4.3	2.5	3.2	3.2	-4.6	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

* Includes statistical discrepancy

JADUAL 11A KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Semasa - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK
TABLE 11A GDP by Type of Expenditure at Current Prices - Percentage share to GDP

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	51.8	52.4	54.1	51.1	52.4	54.2	49.6	51.2	51.7
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	13.7	13.3	13.1	11.5	13.2	12.6	17.2	11.8	12.0
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	26.5	26.0	26.2	26.0	28.5	26.9	24.8	25.7	27.9
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	13.9	14.3	15.0	13.1	15.6	14.0	12.9	13.9	15.3
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	10.1	9.3	8.9	10.6	10.0	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.9
3.1.3 Aset lain	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	10.5	9.4	9.0	10.0	9.1	9.9	12.8	8.6	8.0
3.2.2 Swasta	16.0	16.6	17.2	16.0	19.4	17.0	11.9	17.0	19.8
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	-0.5	-1.0	-1.1	1.3	0.4	-1.8	-1.7	-0.3	-1.0
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	75.6	73.8	70.9	75.9	75.2	76.1	75.4	75.9	76.0
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	67.1	64.5	63.3	65.7	69.6	67.9	65.2	64.2	66.5
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

JADUAL 11B KDNK mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan pada Harga Malar 2010 - Sumbangan peratusan kepada KDNK
TABLE 11B GDP by Type of Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices - Percentage share to GDP

Jenis perbelanjaan	2013	2014 ^o	2015 ^p	2013				2014	
				I	II	III	IV	I	II
1. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta	51.4	51.9	52.4	51.3	51.0	53.3	49.9	51.7	51.0
2. Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan	13.8	13.6	13.5	11.5	13.1	12.6	17.6	12.1	12.2
3. Pembentukan modal tetap kasar	26.4	26.1	25.8	25.9	28.0	26.7	25.1	26.0	28.1
3.1 Jenis aset									
3.1.1 Struktur	13.4	13.9	14.1	12.6	14.9	13.5	12.6	13.6	15.0
3.1.2 Jentera dan peralatan	10.5	9.8	9.4	11.0	10.3	10.8	10.0	10.1	10.5
3.1.3 Aset lain	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
3.2 Sektor									
3.2.1 Awam	10.5	9.5	8.9	10.0	9.0	9.8	13.1	8.8	8.2
3.2.2 Swasta	15.9	16.6	16.9	15.9	19.0	16.8	12.0	17.2	20.0
4. Perubahan inventori dan barangan berharga*	-0.3	-0.9	-0.2	0.6	1.3	-1.2	-1.8	-0.8	-0.9
5. Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan	76.7	76.0	72.9	77.5	76.1	76.7	76.6	78.6	77.7
6. tolak Import barangan dan perkhidmatan	68.0	66.7	64.3	66.9	69.4	68.0	67.5	67.7	68.1
Perbelanjaan atas KDNK pada harga pembeli	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Termasuk perbezaan statistik

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
55.0	51.7	54.1	53.8	55.9	52.8	55.8	1. Private final consumption expenditure
12.4	16.8	11.6	12.2	12.1	16.4	11.6	2. Government final consumption expenditure
25.6	24.9	27.0	27.4	25.8	24.7	26.3	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
14.2	13.8	15.1	16.0	14.8	14.0	15.6	3.1.1 Structure
9.0	8.9	9.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.6	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
8.5	12.1	8.5	7.2	8.3	11.8	7.8	3.2.1 Public
17.1	12.8	18.6	20.1	17.4	12.9	18.4	3.2.2 Private
-0.9	-1.7	-1.4	0.1	-1.0	-1.9	0.6	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
72.1	71.4	70.7	69.0	71.4	72.4	67.4	5. Exports of goods and services
64.3	63.2	62.0	62.4	64.2	64.3	61.7	6. less Imports of goods and services
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

							(%)
2014		2015				2016	Type of expenditure
III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	
53.9	50.8	53.3	51.7	53.6	51.0	53.9	1. Private final consumption expenditure
12.5	17.1	11.9	12.5	12.4	16.9	11.9	2. Government final consumption expenditure
25.6	24.8	26.6	26.9	25.4	24.4	25.5	3. Gross fixed capital formation
							3.1 Type of assets
13.7	13.2	14.2	15.1	14.0	13.3	14.4	3.1.1 Structure
9.4	9.4	10.2	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.1	3.1.2 Machinery and equipment
2.4	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.1.3 Other asset
							3.2 Sector
8.5	12.2	8.4	7.1	8.3	11.7	7.7	3.2.1 Public
17.0	12.6	18.2	19.8	17.2	12.7	17.8	3.2.2 Private
-0.8	-1.0	-1.1	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	0.9	4. Changes in inventories and valuables*
74.5	73.6	73.9	71.0	73.4	73.2	70.6	5. Exports of goods and services
65.7	65.3	64.6	62.9	64.8	65.0	62.8	6. less Imports of goods and services
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Expenditure on GDP at purchasers' prices

* Includes statistical discrepancy

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.
This page is deliberately left blank.

KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) bagi suku pertama 2013 sehingga suku pertama 2016.

Data KDNK ini diterbitkan berdasarkan tahun asas 2010. Secara konsepnya, tahun asas 2010 merujuk kepada semua transaksi barangan dan perkhidmatan dinilai semula berdasarkan harga 2010.

Penyusunan anggaran ini adalah berdasarkan kepada garis panduan *Systems of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA)*. Di samping itu, beberapa saranan *2008 SNA* telah diguna pakai iaitu *Treatment on Goods for Processing from Abroad (GFP)* dan *Manufacturing Services (MS)* dan menambahbaik metodologi *Consumption of Fixed Capital (COFC)* dalam Perkhidmatan Kerajaan dan Penggunaan Kerajaan.

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK)

Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) adalah jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan dalam tempoh tertentu selepas ditolak kos barang dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran. Nilai ini merupakan nilai sebelum ditolak nilai peruntukan bagi modal tetap; iaitu jumlah nilai ditambah pada harga pengeluar bagi pengeluar residen ditambah dengan duti import. KDNK ini juga bersamaan dengan perbelanjaan ke atas KDNK (pada harga pembeli) iaitu jumlah bagi semua komponen perbelanjaan akhir ke atas barangan dan perkhidmatan tolak dengan import barangan dan perkhidmatan.

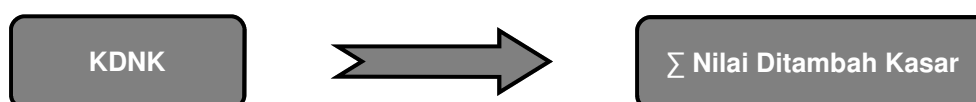
KDNK boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu Kaedah Pengeluaran, Perbelanjaan dan Pendapatan. Namun begitu, penerbitan ini hanya menggunakan Kaedah Pengeluaran dan Perbelanjaan sahaja.

KAEDAH PENGELUARAN

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Pengeluaran boleh didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan di Malaysia setelah ditolak dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan. Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah yang mana ia menunjukkan sumbangan setiap aktiviti ekonomi terhadap keseluruhan KDNK.

KDNK merupakan sistem perakaunan catatan bergu dan dalam penerbitan ini, ianya ditunjukkan seperti berikut:

- a. Jumlah nilai ditambah kasar bagi semua pengeluar yang terlibat dalam ekonomi; atau



- b. Perbezaan antara output kasar bagi semua pengeluar tolak penggunaan perantaraan (sebagai input).



NOTA TEKNIKAL

OUTPUT

Output adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan. Ini termasuk pengeluaran untuk pasaran, pengeluaran untuk kegunaan sendiri dan pengeluaran bukan pasaran (perkhidmatan kerajaan dan NPISHs). Pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak semestinya untuk dijual atau perolehan oleh pertubuhan.

PENGGUNAAN PERANTARAAN

Penggunaan perantaraan adalah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan (sebagai input) dalam proses pengeluaran barangan dan perkhidmatan tidak termasuk gaji dan upah, susut nilai daripada modal dan faedah bersih yang dibayar.

NILAI DITAMBAH

Nilai ditambah adalah perbezaan diantara output dan penggunaan perantaraan. Ia merupakan nilai ditambah barangan dan perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti ekonomi. Oleh itu, ia hampir menyamai dengan keuntungan perniagaan, gaji dan upah, susut nilai dan cukai tidak langsung; campur faedah yang dibayar dan tolak faedah yang diterima.

CUKAI

Di dalam perakaunan negara, cukai dinyatakan dalam dua bentuk iaitu:

a. CUKAI TIDAK LANGSUNG

Cukai tidak langsung dianggap sebagai kos pengeluaran, dimana ia adalah sebahagian daripada komponen nilai ditambah. Oleh itu, cukai tidak langsung perlu ditambah pada nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan. Cukai tidak langsung termasuk cukai jalan, cukai nilai ditambah, duti eksais, cukai pintu dan lain-lain.

b. CUKAI LANGSUNG

Cukai langsung adalah cukai ke atas keuntungan dan pendapatan, dimana ia merupakan pengagihan semula pendapatan dari sektor swasta kepada sektor awam dan bukan dalam bentuk kos pengeluaran. Dalam konteks Malaysia, cukai pendapatan merupakan cukai langsung yang paling utama.

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 dan ditolak dengan Import barangan dan perkhidmatan. Semua komponen ini dikategorikan sebagai 'permintaan akhir' atau 'perbelanjaan akhir'. Kaedah ini mengira nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan oleh pengguna akhir terhadap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh residen.

$$\text{KDNK} = \text{C} + \text{G} + \text{I} + \text{X - M}$$

C

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta (Isi rumah dan Institusi Bukan Keuntungan yang Berkhidmat kepada Isi rumah)

G

Perbelanjaan Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan

I

Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar + Perubahan Inventori dan Barangan Berharga

X - M

Eksport Barangan dan Perkhidmatan - Import Barangan dan Perkhidmatan

PENGIMBANGAN ANTARA ANGGARAN PENGELUARAN DAN PERBELANJAAN

Secara teori, anggaran KDNK bagi kedua-dua kaedah harus menghasilkan nilai yang sama. Walau bagaimanapun, secara praktikal, anggaran nilai bagi kedua-dua kaedah ini tidak akan sama kerana penggunaan sumber data yang berlainan. Perbezaan ini dikenali sebagai "Perbezaan Statistik" dalam *System of National Accounts*.

$$\text{KDNK Kaedah Perbelanjaan} + \text{Perbezaan Statistik} = \text{KDNK Kaedah Pengeluaran}$$

PENILAIAN TRANSAKSI

Anggaran dinyatakan dalam dua jenis harga iaitu harga semasa dan harga malar (tahun asas 2010). Pelbagai teknik digunakan dalam membuat nilai anggaran pada harga semasa dan malar.

KDNK PADA HARGA MALAR

KDNK pada harga malar adalah nilai KDNK tanpa kesan harga. KDNK pada harga malar ini penting bagi membolehkan perbandingan sebenar perubahan tingkat pengeluaran/ kuantiti barangan dan perkhidmatan yang berlaku dalam aktiviti ekonomi.

PENDEFLASI HARGA TERSIRAT

Bagi mendapatkan siri harga malar, kaedah deflasi langsung yang terdiri daripada deflasi tunggal dan deflasi berganda digunakan. Kaedah deflasi tunggal menghapuskan pengaruh harga daripada output atau input yang telah dianggarkan manakala deflasi berganda pula menghapuskan pengaruh harga daripada output dan input. Oleh itu, nilai ditambah diperoleh sebagai perbezaan hasil tolak input daripada output.

Indeks harga utama yang digunakan adalah Indeks Harga Pengeluar, Indeks Harga Pengguna dan Indeks Harga Pengeluar Perkhidmatan. Sementara itu, bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan yang tidak terdapat dalam kedua-dua indeks ini, maklumat harga diperoleh dari pertubuhan yang terlibat. Maklumat ini kemudiannya dijadikan indeks harga terbitan khususnya bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

HUBUNGAN ANTARA ANGGARAN KDNK DAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Siri akaun negara yang dikeluarkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah konsisten dengan anggaran tahun imbangan pembayaran yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Kedua-dua anggaran ini menunjukkan penyata yang lengkap mengenai transaksi antara Malaysia dengan negara-negara lain pada harga semasa.

KLASIFIKASI

Penyusunan KDNK selaras dengan klasifikasi seperti berikut;

- Piawain Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia (MSIC 2008)
- *Malaysia Classification of Product by Activity* (MCPA 2009)
- *Classification of the Functions of Government* (COFOG)
- *Classification of Individual Consumption by Purposes* (COICOP)
- *Standard International Trade Classification* (SITC) Rev. 4

KAEDAH AM DALAM PENGANGGARAN AKAUN NEGARA SUKU TAHUNAN

Anggaran suku tahunan bagi aktiviti ekonomi dan komponen perbelanjaan dibuat dengan menggunakan maklumat bulanan/ suku tahunan bagi kuantiti, nilai dan harga. Anggaran ini dibuat pada harga semasa dan malar.

Seterusnya, anggaran suku tahunan diselaraskan dengan anggaran tahunan menggunakan teknik tanda aras. Teknik ini digunakan bagi anggaran suku tahunan sehingga tahun 2013 dan bagi beberapa aktiviti sehingga tahun 2014/ 2015.

Anggaran KDNK suku tahunan adalah sebahagian rangkuman daripada anggaran tahunan. Oleh yang demikian, sumber data dan kaedah tahunan turut digunakan sebagai rujukan.

PELARASAN MUSIM

Data siri masa amat berguna bagi mengenal pasti ciri-ciri penting dalam ekonomi seperti arah, titik perubahan dan keselarian indikator ekonomi yang lain. Kadangkala, ciri-ciri ini sukar dilihat kerana pergerakan musim. Sehubungan itu, adalah penting untuk menghilangkan kesan ini dari data siri masa dengan melaksanakan pelarasan musim.

Pelarasan musim adalah satu teknik statistik yang digunakan untuk mengeluarkan kesan musim dan kalendar yang mengganggu pergerakan sebenar siri masa. Objektif proses ini adalah untuk menggambarkan tren dan pergerakan jangka pendek dalam siri masa.

KOMPONEN DATA SIRI MASA

Data siri masa merupakan kombinasi tiga jenis komponen yang berbeza iaitu **Trend-Cycle**, **Kesan musim** dan **Luar jangkaan**. Setiap komponen mewakili kesan daripada peristiwa-peristiwa sebenar yang berlaku ke atas data.

Trend-Cycle mewakili tren dan arah tuju sesuatu siri. Ia meliputi aliran jangka panjang siri tersebut di samping kitaran perniagaan jangka sederhana.

Kesan bermusim terdiri daripada kesan musim tetap dan kesan musim bergerak. Kesan musim tetap ialah kitaran corak yang terhasil daripada perubahan musim seperti;

- Cuaca: contohnya, musim monsun biasanya berlaku pada suku keempat setiap tahun;
- Prosedur pentadbiran: contohnya, tarikh permulaan dan akhir penggal persekolahan;
- Acara sosial/ kebudayaan/ keagamaan: contohnya jualan runcit akan meningkat setiap kali menjelang musim perayaan.

Manakala kesan musim bergerak adalah berkaitan dengan faktor-faktor yang berlaku dalam bulan atau suku tahun berbeza pada setiap tahun. Ianya termasuklah:

- Kesan hari urusanniaga yang disebabkan oleh perbezaan jumlah hari dan minggu dari tahun ke tahun; contohnya kos perbelanjaan di pasaraya lebih tinggi bagi bulan yang mempunyai lima minggu berbanding empat minggu;
- Cuti bergerak yang mungkin berlaku dalam bulan yang berbeza dari tahun ke tahun, seperti Hari Raya Aidilfitri yang boleh berlaku dalam suku tahun yang berbeza.

Komponen **Luar Jangkaan** boleh terhasil daripada faktor-faktor yang tidak dapat dijangka seperti: ralat pensampelan, ralat bukan pensampelan, cuaca yang tidak menentu, bencana alam, polisi baru kerajaan dan corak permintaan di luar jangkaan.

MODEL PENGHURAIAN

Prosedur pelarasan musim biasanya menggunakan kaedah penghuraian data siri masa kepada komponen-komponen tersembunyi yang menggambarkan pergerakan *trend-cycle*, faktor musim dan elemen luar jangkaan. Selain itu, adalah diandaikan bahawa kombinasi data siri masa ini boleh berlaku secara *additive* atau *multiplicative*.

Dalam penghuraian *multiplicative*, kesan musim berubah secara berkadar dengan tren. Sekiranya tren meningkat, maka kesan musim juga akan meningkat. Sementara itu, sekiranya tren menurun, kesan musim turut akan berkurangan. Dalam penghuraian *additive*, kesan bermusim kekal pada nilai yang sama tanpa mengira pergerakan tren.

Secara praktikalnya, kebanyakan siri masa ekonomi menunjukkan hubungan *multiplicative* yang kebiasaannya memberikan hasil yang lebih tepat.

Namun begitu, penghuraian *multiplicative* tidak boleh dilaksanakan sekiranya terdapat nilai kosong atau negatif dalam siri masa yang dikaji.

Dengan meletakkan nilai dalam satu tempoh t ke atas data siri masa yang belum dilaraskan (ut) dan nilai ke atas setiap komponen *trend-cycle* (ct), faktor bermusim (st) dan faktor luar jangkaan (it) masing-masing, model penghuraian *multiplicative* yang digunakan dalam pengiraan pelarasan musim boleh ditunjukkan seperti berikut;

$$ut = ct * st * it$$

Nilai pelarasan musim pada tempoh t bagi satu siri masa (at) diperoleh melalui;

$$at = (ut / st) = (ct * it)$$

NOTA TEKNIKAL

X12-ARIMA

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia menggunakan program X12-ARIMA yang dibangunkan oleh *US Census Bureau* untuk melaksanakan pelarasan musim. Program ini digunakan secara meluas di kebanyakan agensi statistik nasional dan agensi antarabangsa.

Pelarasan musim yang menggunakan X12-ARIMA mempunyai beberapa syarat minimum bagi pelaksanaan beberapa fungsi:

- Minimum 3 tahun data siri masa untuk X12-ARIMA mengeluarkan model atau perkara-perkara berhubung dengan pelarasan musim.
- Data 5 tahun dan 3 bulan (5 tahun dan satu suku tahun) diperlukan untuk X12-ARIMA menyediakan model ARIMA secara automatik dan mengira dengan tepat semua kriteria yang diperlukan untuk menguji model (terutamanya *average forecast error* bagi tempoh 3 tahun terakhir). Sekiranya siri data tidak mencukupi, pengguna boleh menggunakan model sendiri.
- X12-ARIMA menggunakan semua data yang tersedia semasa menyediakan model ARIMA.

KESAN CUTI BERGERAK DI MALAYSIA

Data siri masa ekonomi Malaysia dipengaruhi oleh perayaan-perayaan utama keagamaan seperti Hari Raya Aidilfitri bagi umat Islam, Tahun Baru Cina bagi kaum Cina dan Deepavali bagi kaum India. Perayaan utama di negara ini kebiasaannya berkaitan dengan aktiviti keagamaan dan tarikh perayaan tersebut ditentukan oleh kalendar agama masing-masing. Tarikh cuti ini tidak sejajar dengan kalendar Gregorian. Oleh itu, tarikh tersebut cenderung untuk bergerak di sepanjang kalendar Gregorian dan memberikan kesan musim kepada siri masa ekonomi. Cuti yang tidak tetap ini memberikan impak besar terhadap data siri masa. Oleh itu, langkah perlu diambil dalam melaksanakan proses pelarasan musim bagi mengelakkan kekeliruan dalam data pelarasan musim dan anggaran tren. Tambahan pula, kesan cuti tidak tetap boleh merumitkan pentafsiran data.

Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk pelarasan musim di Malaysia ialah *Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia* (SEAM). SEAM adalah satu prosedur untuk menyingkirkan kesan cuti bergerak bagi data yang terpilih dalam siri masa ekonomi Malaysia dengan memperkenalkan beberapa langkah untuk mengatasi prosedur pelarasan musim yang sedia ada. Untuk melaksanakan prosedur SEAM, program X-ARIMA yang boleh didapati dalam *Statistical Analysis Software* (SAS) digunakan.

KAEDAH PELARASAN TIDAK LANGSUNG

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia telah menjalankan ujian pelarasan musim ke atas 40 jenis aktiviti ekonomi dari segi penawaran dan 6 jenis komponen dari segi permintaan. KDNK pelarasan musim diperoleh secara tidak langsung dengan menjumlahkan 40 jenis aktiviti ekonomi yang telah diselaraskan musim. Perbezaan di antara penawaran dan permintaan yang telah diselaraskan musim akan diletakkan dalam perubahan inventori.

METODOLOGI, SUMBER DATA DAN GLOSARI

Maklumat tersebut boleh diperoleh dari laman sesawang Jabatan (www.statistics.gov.my).

PENERBITAN DAN SEMAKAN DATA

Anggaran KDNK suku tahunan bermula dari suku pertama 2013 hingga suku keempat 2015 telah disemak semula berdasarkan kepada anggaran tahunan yang telah dikemaskini.

Praktis yang diamalkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia bagi semakan data ialah:

Suku Tahun Pertama, Kedua, Ketiga dan Keempat:

Anggaran pertama akan dikeluarkan 7 minggu selepas suku tahun rujukan. Anggaran semakan akan dikeluarkan pada suku tahun berikutnya.

Anggaran tahunan awalan:

Tidak lewat daripada 7 minggu selepas berakhirnya tahun rujukan berkenaan seiring dengan anggaran suku tahunan keempat.

Anggaran tahunan disemak bagi tahun semasa dan dua tahun ke belakang berdasarkan data terkini banci/penyiasatan dan sumber-sumber lain. Anggaran bagi dua belas suku tahunan ke belakang turut diselaraskan dengan semakan anggaran tahunan. Anggaran semakan ini dikeluarkan dalam tempoh lima bulan selepas berakhirnya tahun semasa.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the first quarter of 2013 to first quarter of 2016.

The GDP data are published based on 2010 base year. Conceptually, the 2010 base year refers to transact of all goods and services revalue based on the prices in 2010.

The compilation of estimation was based on the concepts of the Systems of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA). In addition, selected recommendation from 2008 SNA was adopted namely Treatment on Goods for Processing from Abroad (GFP) and Manufacturing Services (MS) which is based on change of ownership principle and the refinement in methodology of Consumption of Fixed Capital (COFC) for Government Services and Government Consumption.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all goods and services produced in a certain period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production. This value is before deducting the allowances for consumption of fixed capital i.e. the sum of value added of resident producer in producer's price plus import duties. GDP is equivalent to expenditure on the GDP (in purchaser's price) i.e. the sum of all components of final expenditure on goods and services less imports of goods and services.

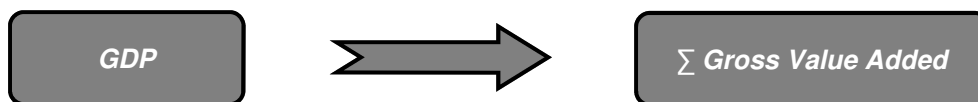
GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production, Expenditure and Income Approach. However, this publication only presents Production and Expenditure Approach.

PRODUCTION APPROACH

GDP based on Production Approach is defined as value of total production of goods and services produced in Malaysia after deducting value of intermediate consumption. This approach is also known as value added approach which will be able to show the contribution of each economic activity on overall GDP.

GDP is an item in a double entry accounting system and in this publication, it is presented in the following ways:

- a. The sum of gross value added of all producers engaged in production in the economy; or



- b. The difference between gross output of all producers less the intermediate consumption (as input).



OUTPUT

Output is the value of goods and services produced. This includes market production, production for own final use, and non-market production (government services and NPISHs). Production of goods and services is not necessarily for sale or turnover of establishment.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION

Intermediate consumption is the value of goods and services consumed (as input) in the production process of goods and services excluded salaries and wages, depreciation of capital and net interest paid.

VALUE ADDED

Value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. It represents the added value of goods and services by economic activity. Hence, it is approximately equivalent to commercial profit, salaries and wages, depreciation and indirect taxes; plus interest paid less interest received.

TAXES

In national accounts, taxes are expressed in two forms:

a. INDIRECT TAXES

Indirect taxes are regarded as a cost of production, which are part of value added component. Hence, indirect taxes must be added to the value of goods and services. Indirect taxes include sales tax, value added taxes, excise duties, quit rent and etc.

b. DIRECT TAXES

Direct taxes are taxes on profits or incomes, which constitute of a redistribution of income from the private sector to the government and it is not in the form of production cost. In Malaysia's context, income tax is the most significant direct tax.

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. All these components are categorised as 'final demand' or 'final expenditure'. This approach measures value of goods and services used by final users on goods and services produced by resident.

TECHNICAL NOTES

$$\text{GDP} = \text{C} + \text{G} + \text{I} + \text{X - M}$$

C

Private Final Consumption Expenditure (Households and Non-profit Institution Serving Households)

G

Government Final Consumption Expenditure

I

Gross Fixed Capital Formation + Changes in Inventories and Valuables

X - M

Exports of goods and services - Imports of goods and services

BALANCING BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION AND EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Theoretically, the estimates GDP for both approaches should arrive at the same value. However, in practice, the estimated value by both approaches will not be equal due to the usage of different data sources. These differences are known as "Statistical Discrepancy" in System of National Accounts.

GDP Expenditure Approach

+

Statistical Discrepancy

=

GDP Production Approach

VALUATION OF TRANSACTIONS

Estimation is expressed in two types of prices namely current prices and constant prices (base year 2010). Various techniques have been used to estimate value at current and constant prices.

GDP AT CONSTANT PRICES

GDP at constant prices is the value of GDP without price effect. GDP at constant prices enables actual comparison to be made for changes in level of production/ volume of goods and services occurred in economic activity.

IMPLICIT PRICE DEFLATOR

In deriving the constant prices series, direct deflation method which consists of single deflation and double deflation is used. The single deflation method removes the price effect from the estimated output or input, while double deflation method eliminates the price effect from both the output and input. Hence, value added is obtained as residual by subtracting input from output.

Main price indices that are being used are Producer Price Index, Consumer Price Index and Services Producer Price Index. Meanwhile, for goods and services which are not in both indices, information on prices are obtained from establishment involved. The information is then transformed into derived price indices specially for those goods and services.

RELATION BETWEEN GDP ESTIMATES AND BALANCE OF PAYMENT

The national accounts series published in this publication is consistent with the annual estimates of balance of payments published by DOSM. These two estimates show a complete statement of Malaysia transaction with other countries at current prices.

CLASSIFICATION

GDP compilation correspond with the following classifications;

- Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC 2008)
- Malaysia Classification of Product by Activity (MCPA 2009)
- Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)
- Classification of Individual Consumption by Purposes (COICOP)
- Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 4

GENERAL APPROACH OF QUARTERLY NATIONAL ACCOUNTS ESTIMATION

The quarterly estimates for economic activity and expenditure components are derived from the monthly/quarterly information on quantity, value and price. The estimates were done at current and constant prices.

Subsequently, the quarterly estimates were aligned with the annual estimates by using the benchmarking technique. This technique is applied for quarterly estimates up to year 2013 and in some instances up to 2014/ 2015.

Estimating quarterly GDP is an integral part of annual estimates. Hence, annual data sources and methods has been used as well for references.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Time series data are very useful in identifying the important features of economic series such as direction, turning point and consistency between other economic indicators. Sometimes, these features are difficult to observe due to seasonal movements. Therefore, it is essential to remove the seasonal effects from the time series data by applying seasonal adjustment.

Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique to remove seasonal and calendar effects, which may otherwise conceal and distort the true underlying movement of time series. The objective of the process is to highlight the underlying trends and short-term movements in the series.

COMPONENTS OF A TIME SERIES

Time series is a combination of three different components namely **Trend-cycle**, **Seasonal effects** and **Irregular**. Each component represents the impact of real world events on the data.

Trend-cycle represents the underlying trend and direction of the series. It captures the long-term trend of the series as well as the medium-term business cycles.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Seasonal effects comprises stable seasonal effects and moving seasonal effects. Stable seasonal effects are cyclical patterns that may evolve as the result of changes associated with the seasons such as;

- *Weather: for example, the monsoon season usually occur in fourth quarter of the year;*
- *Administrative procedures: for example, the beginning and end dates of the school year;*
- *Social/ cultural/ religious events: for example, retail sales increasing during festive seasons.*

Meanwhile, moving seasonal effects are related to the factors which occur in the different month or quarter of each year. They include:

- *Trading day effects which are caused by months having different numbers of day and week from year to year: for example, spending in supermarket is likely to be higher in a month with five weeks rather than four weeks;*
- *Moving holidays which may fall in different months from year to year, for example Eid-ul Fitr can occur in different quarter.*

Irregular components may occur due to unpredictable factors, such as: sampling error, non-sampling error, unseasonable weather, natural disasters, new government policies and unexpected demand pattern.

DECOMPOSITION MODEL

Seasonal adjustment procedures commonly use a decomposition of a time series into unobservable components that reflect trend-cycle, seasonal and irregular movements. Further, it is assumed that the series can be made up by combining these components either additively or multiplicatively.

In a multiplicative decomposition, the seasonal effects change proportionately with the trend. If the trend rises, the seasonal effects increase accordingly, while if the trend moves downward the seasonal effects will diminish. In an additive decomposition, the seasonal effects remain broadly constant no matter which direction the trend is moving in.

In practice, most economic time series exhibit a multiplicative relationship and hence, the multiplicative decomposition usually provides the best fit.

However, a multiplicative decomposition cannot be implemented if any zero or negative values appear in the time series.

By denoting the value in period t of an unadjusted time series (u_t) and the respective values of its components trend-cycle (ct), seasonal factor (st) and irregular (it), the multiplicative decomposition model, as used for seasonal adjustment calculations can be written as;

$$u_t = ct * st * it$$

The seasonally adjusted value in period t for a time series (at) is then obtained as;

$$at = (u_t / st) = (ct * it)$$

X12-ARIMA

DOSM uses the X12-ARIMA programme which was developed by the US Census Bureau in carrying out seasonal adjustment. This programme is widely used among national statistical offices and international agencies.

Seasonal adjustment by X12-ARIMA has a few absolute minimum for certain functions to work:

- 3 years of data are the minimum for X12-ARIMA to model or do any sort of seasonal adjustment.
- 5 years and 3 months (5 years and one quarter) of data are needed for X12-ARIMA to automatically fit an ARIMA model and to calculate correctly all the criteria to test the models (especially the average forecast error for the last 3 years). If there is less data, then the user can impose their own model.
- X12-ARIMA uses all the data available when fitting an ARIMA model.

MOVING HOLIDAY EFFECT IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia's economic time series data are affected by major religious festivals such as the Eid-ul Fitr for the Muslims, the Chinese New Year for the Chinese and the Deepavali for the Indian. The major festivals in this country are usually related to the religious activities and the dates are determined by the respective religious calendar. The dates of these holidays are not in line with the Gregorian calendar. Hence, they tend to move along the Gregorian calendar and strong seasonal influence on the economic time series. Since, these non-fixed holidays have a large impacts on the times series data, they need to be taken into account when performing seasonal adjustment process to avoid confusion in seasonally adjusted data and trend estimates. Furthermore, the presence of non-fixed holiday effects may complicate the interpretation of the data.

The approach used for seasonal adjustment in Malaysia is the Seasonal Adjustment for Malaysia (SEAM). SEAM is a procedure to remove moving holiday effects on the selected Malaysian economic time series data by introducing steps that can be used to overcome the limitations of the existing seasonal adjustment procedure. To apply the SEAM procedure, the X-ARIMA programme which is available in Statistical Analysis Software (SAS) is used.

INDIRECT METHOD OF ADJUSTMENT

DOSM has carried out the seasonal adjustment test on 40 types of economic activities on the supply side and 6 types of components on the demand side. The seasonally adjusted GDP is arrived indirectly by summing up the 40 types of seasonal adjusted economic activities. The balancing item between the seasonally adjusted supply and demand sides will be added up in changes in inventories.

METHODOLOGY, DATA SOURCES AND GLOSSARY

This information is accessible from the Department's website (www.statistics.gov.my).

PUBLICATION AND DATA REVISION

The quarterly GDP estimates from first quarter of 2013 to fourth quarter of 2015 were revised based on updated annual estimates.

The practice adopted by DOSM for data revision is:

First, Second, Third and Fourth Quarter:

First estimate will be released 7 weeks after the end of the reference quarter. Revised estimates will be produced at the following quarter.

Preliminary annual estimates:

Not later than 7 weeks after the end of the particular reference year parallel with estimates of fourth quarter.

Revised annual estimates for the current year and previous two years are based on the latest census/surveys data available and other sources. The estimates of previous twelve quarters also have been revised to align with the revision of annual estimates. The revision estimates is produced five months after the end of current year.

DISEMAK OLEH :

TANDATANGAN:

DITERBIT DAN DICETAK OLEH JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



Jabatan Perangkaan
MALAYSIA

HARGA : RM 25.00

PRICE :

BOLEH DIPEROLEH DARI :

OBTAINABLE FROM :

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

(Department of Statistics, Malaysia)

Unit Khidmat Pengguna,

Blok C6, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Telefon / Telephone : 03-8885 7000

Faks / Fax : 03-8888 9248

E-mel / E-mail : jpbkkp@stats.gov.my

Laman Sesawang / Website : <http://www.statistics.gov.my>

