



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI 2024

Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengukuh di semua negeri pada 2024, dengan Johor, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Pahang dan W.P. Labuan mencatat kadar pertumbuhan melebihi nasional 5.1 peratus

PUTRAJAYA, 1 JULAI 2025 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan **KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) MENGIKUT NEGERI, 2024** yang memperincikan penemuan dari perspektif sektoral dan komposisi ekonomi peringkat negeri yang menyumbang kepada kedudukan ekonomi Malaysia. Statistik ini merupakan susulan daripada KDNK peringkat nasional yang telah dikeluarkan pada 16 Mei 2025. Pada tahun 2024, ekonomi Malaysia berkembang lebih baik dengan semua negeri mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif yang menggalakkan.

Ekonomi Malaysia berkembang sebanyak 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024, meningkat daripada 3.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya dengan nilai ditambah berjumlah RM1.65 trilion (2023: RM1.57 trilion). Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal mendominasi ekonomi negara dengan sumbangan 59.4 peratus, berkembang 5.3 peratus berbanding tahun 2023. Penyumbang tertinggi KDNK seterusnya iaitu Sektor Pembuatan dan Sektor Pertanian masing-masing turut meningkat 4.2 peratus dan 3.1 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan marginal 0.7 peratus dan 0.2 peratus pada tahun sebelum. Pada tempoh sama, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian bertumbuh daripada 0.5 peratus kepada 0.9 peratus, manakala Sektor Pembinaan terus mengukuh dengan pertumbuhan 17.5 peratus.

Menurut DOSM, "Semua negeri merekodkan pertumbuhan positif pada tahun 2024 dengan lima negeri mengatasi pertumbuhan di peringkat nasional didahului oleh Johor yang berkembang 6.4 peratus, Selangor 6.3 peratus, W.P. Kuala Lumpur 6.2 peratus, Pahang 5.7 peratus dan W.P. Labuan 5.4 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak dan Pulau Pinang kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada ekonomi Malaysia, menyumbang 68.2 peratus."

Johor muncul sebagai negeri yang mencatat pertumbuhan tertinggi pada tahun 2024 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 6.4 peratus dan nilai KDNK mencecah RM158.0 bilion. Prestasi kukuh ini disokong oleh kedudukannya yang strategik di selatan negara, jaringan infrastruktur yang kukuh, pelabuhan utama serta zon perindustrian yang luas. Perkembangan pesat bagi pembangunan pusat data di negeri ini menjadi pemacu utama

pertumbuhan ekonomi, khususnya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Pembuatan dan Pembinaan. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.0 peratus yang didorong oleh pelaburan berskala besar dalam pusat data. Peningkatan yang memberangsangkan dapat dilihat dalam subsektor Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan yang berkembang 8.7 peratus, di samping prestasi kukuh dalam subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT yang mencatat pertumbuhan 6.0 peratus. Dalam masa yang sama, sektor Pembinaan turut merekodkan pertumbuhan memberangsangkan iaitu sebanyak 42.7 peratus pada tahun 2024, khususnya dalam subsektor Pembinaan bangunan dan Kejuruteraan awam, melibatkan pembangunan pencawang kuasa, sistem penyejukan canggih serta rangkaian fiber optik berkapasiti tinggi. Pembangunan infrastruktur digital ini turut menyokong sektor Pembuatan yang meningkat 4.2 peratus, dipacu oleh Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka dan Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal yang masing-masing berkembang 7.1 peratus dan 1.9 peratus. Melengkapi kemajuan teknologi dan perindustrian, Johor juga merupakan pengeluar utama hasil pertanian negara yang menyumbang 17.3 peratus kepada KDNK Pertanian Malaysia pada tahun 2024. Sektor Pertanian di negeri ini turut berkembang, memulih 4.2 peratus berbanding penyusutan 1.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, dipacu oleh pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang lebih tinggi. Peningkatan ini turut merangsang prestasi Produk minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan yang meningkat 6.7 peratus, sekali gus mendorong kepada pertumbuhan sektor Pembuatan.

DOSM turut menekankan, "Selangor terus memperkukuh kedudukannya sebagai hab perindustrian dan perkhidmatan utama negara, serta kekal sebagai penyumbang utama ekonomi Malaysia. Negeri ini mencatatkan KDNK berjumlah RM432.1 bilion pada tahun 2024, menyumbang 26.2 peratus kepada KDNK nasional, disokong oleh kadar pertumbuhan kukuh sebanyak 6.3 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan." Sektor Perkhidmatan yang merupakan penyumbang terbesar, menyumbang sebanyak 61.1 peratus kepada KDNK, berkembang 6.3 peratus. Ini disokong oleh subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT yang meningkat 6.7 peratus, serta subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan sebanyak 4.6 peratus, yang mencerminkan peningkatan berterusan dalam permintaan pengguna dan aktiviti berkaitan pelancongan. Penyumbang kedua terbesar iaitu Sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang 29.1 peratus, bertumbuh 5.1 peratus didorong oleh beberapa subsektor utama. Antaranya termasuk Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang berkembang 5.7 peratus, serta Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka (8.4%).

W.P. Kuala Lumpur terus memainkan peranan penting sebagai pusat pentadbiran, kewangan dan pembangunan hartanah Malaysia. Ibu negara ini menyumbang sebanyak RM265.8 bilion kepada ekonomi negara pada tahun 2024, menjadikannya ekonomi kedua terbesar selepas Selangor, dengan kadar pertumbuhan 6.2 peratus. Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai pemacu utama pertumbuhan, disokong oleh prestasi kukuh dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.8%), serta Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan (6.2%). Pahang

mencatat pertumbuhan keempat tertinggi di Malaysia pada tahun 2024 dengan kadar pertumbuhan 5.7 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan 4.9 peratus dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan sebanyak 5.4 peratus serta subsektor Perkhidmatan lain yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan 6.1 peratus. Sektor Pertanian, yang merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar kepada KDNK negeri ini (22.3%), turut menunjukkan pemulihan kukuh dengan pertumbuhan 8.4 peratus (2023: 1.3%). Prestasi ini dipacu oleh pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang melonjak daripada penyusutan 5.0 peratus pada tahun 2023 kepada 17.1 peratus. Sementara itu, hab kewangan luar pesisir utama Malaysia iaitu W.P. Labuan mencatatkan kadar pertumbuhan memberangsangkan sebanyak 5.4 peratus, yang didorong terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan, menyumbang 79.9 peratus kepada KDNK wilayah ini. Prestasi ini dipacu oleh subsektor Kewangan & insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan yang berkembang sebanyak 8.0 peratus.

Pulau Pinang mengekalkan daya saingnya dengan pertumbuhan KDNK sebanyak 4.8 peratus, dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembuatan. Sektor Perkhidmatan berkembang sebanyak 5.0 peratus, disokong pertumbuhan dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat 4.8 peratus serta subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT yang bertumbuh 5.5 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan pertumbuhan memberangsangkan sebanyak 4.0 peratus, dipacu terutamanya oleh permintaan berterusan terhadap Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang berkembang 3.9 peratus. Industri Elektrik dan Elektronik (E&E) juga berperanan sebagai tulang belakang kepada sektor Pembuatan di negeri Kedah dan Negeri Sembilan, sekaligus melengkapi prestasi kukuh sektor Perkhidmatan masing-masing dan mengukuhkan kedudukan Malaysia sebagai hab global bagi industri E&E. Di Kedah, KDNK negeri mencatat RM54.0 bilion dengan pertumbuhan 4.2 peratus, diterajui oleh peningkatan 3.8 peratus dalam sektor Perkhidmatan. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh subsektor Perkhidmatan kerajaan serta Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang masing-masing meningkat 4.3 peratus dan 3.5 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang kedua pertumbuhan meningkat 6.6 peratus (2023: -3.2%), didorong oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal yang menyumbang 51.1 peratus kepada keseluruhan nilai ditambah sektor Pembuatan negeri, berkembang sebanyak 6.5 peratus. Begitu juga di Negeri Sembilan, KDNK negeri meningkat 4.6 peratus, disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (4.3%) dan Pembuatan (3.9%). Pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan disumbangkan terutama oleh subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT (5.8%), diikuti oleh Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (3.2%). Manakala bagi sektor Pembuatan, Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal kekal sebagai penyumbang utama dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 3.0 peratus.

Sektor Pembuatan terus menjadi pemacu kepada pembangunan ekonomi di Terengganu, Melaka dan Perak, melengkapi pertumbuhan sektor Perkhidmatan negeri masing-masing. Di Terengganu, KDNK negeri meningkat sebanyak 4.5 peratus, didorong terutamanya oleh pertumbuhan 4.0 peratus dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, dengan sumbangan ketara

daripada subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT yang mencatat pertumbuhan 4.6 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan pula berkembang sebanyak 3.9 peratus, dipacu oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (3.9%), sekali gus mencerminkan peranan Terengganu sebagai pengeluar utama produk kimia di Malaysia. Di Melaka, pertumbuhan KDNK sebanyak 4.4 peratus didorong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang berkembang 4.8 peratus, disokong oleh aktiviti rancak dalam subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Ini diikuti Sektor Pembuatan dengan catatan pertumbuhan 3.8 peratus, dipacu oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (4.5%) serta Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (3.8%). Manakala bagi negeri Perak, ekonominya berkembang sebanyak 4.4 peratus dipacu oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (4.1%), disokong oleh pertumbuhan subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.0%), serta subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT (3.3%). Sektor Pembuatan merekodkan pertumbuhan 5.1 peratus, disokong oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik (8.5%) serta Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal (3.7%). Selain itu, sektor Pertanian yang menyumbang sebanyak RM12.1 bilion atau 14.0 peratus kepada KDNK negeri ini turut mencatat pertumbuhan 3.6 peratus, sekali gus menyokong prestasi ekonomi keseluruhan. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh khususnya Perikanan laut dan subsektor Tanaman, terutama Kelapa sawit.

Sektor Pertanian kekal sebagai penyumbang penting dalam menyokong prestasi ekonomi di Kelantan dan Perlis pada tahun 2024, dengan kedudukan sebagai penyumbang kedua terbesar selepas sektor Perkhidmatan. Ekonomi negeri Kelantan berkembang sebanyak 3.6 peratus kepada RM28.7 bilion, disokong oleh pengukuhan berterusan sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian yang menyumbang lebih 90 peratus kepada struktur ekonomi negeri ini. Sektor Perkhidmatan, yang menyumbang 71.7 peratus kepada KDNK negeri, mencatat pertumbuhan 3.4 peratus, disokong oleh subsektor Perkhidmatan kerajaan serta Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Sektor Pertanian yang merangkumi 20.1 peratus daripada KDNK negeri, mencatat pemulihan dengan pertumbuhan 2.8 peratus dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam pengeluaran Buah-buahan dan Kelapa sawit. Begitu juga di Perlis, pertumbuhan sederhana sebanyak 3.3 peratus direkodkan, turut disokong oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pertanian yang secara keseluruhan menyumbang hampir 90 peratus kepada KDNK negeri. Sektor Perkhidmatan mencatat pertumbuhan 3.3 peratus, didorong oleh subsektor Perkhidmatan kerajaan serta Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Dalam tempoh yang sama, sektor Pertanian yang menyumbang 17.1 peratus kepada ekonomi negeri meningkat sebanyak 2.9 peratus, dipacu oleh pertumbuhan kukuh dalam subsektor Perikanan (10.5%).

KDNK Sarawak meningkat kepada RM148.2 bilion, mencatat pertumbuhan 3.9 peratus, meningkat berbanding 1.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini didorong terutamanya oleh sektor Perkhidmatan yang berkembang 4.9 peratus, diterajui oleh prestasi kukuh dalam subsektor Utiliti, pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan ICT (6.2%), serta subsektor Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.0%). Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar,

pulih daripada penyusutan marginal 0.1 peratus pada 2023 kepada pertumbuhan 4.1 peratus, disokong oleh pengeluaran berterusan Gas asli (5.9%) yang merangkumi 74.6 peratus daripada nilai ditambah sektor ini. Sebaliknya, Minyak mentah dan kondensat menyusut 2.6 peratus. Dalam tempoh yang sama, sektor Pembuatan menunjukkan pemulihan sebanyak 1.3 peratus (2023: -3.9%), didorong terutamanya oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik, khususnya Produk petroleum bertapis. Sementara itu, sektor Pertanian mencatat pertumbuhan sederhana sebanyak 0.5 peratus, didorong oleh peningkatan marginal dalam pengeluaran Kelapa sawit yang merangkumi 54.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan pengeluaran pertanian di Sarawak.

Sebaliknya, ekonomi Sabah mencatat prestasi yang lebih sederhana dengan pertumbuhan marginal sebanyak 1.1 peratus pada tahun 2024, terjejas oleh penyusutan dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (-5.0%) dan Pertanian (-3.4%). Walaupun berdepan cabaran ini, Sabah mencatat momentum yang memberangsangkan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan serta menunjukkan lonjakan kukuh dalam sektor Pembinaan dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 18.8 peratus berbanding penguncupan 1.1 peratus pada tahun 2023. Sektor Perkhidmatan yang merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada KDNK negeri dengan sumbangan sebanyak 52.4 peratus, berkembang sebanyak 4.2 peratus, disokong oleh aktiviti berkaitan pelancongan seperti Perdagangan borong dan runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan (4.0%), seiring dengan peningkatan ketibaan pelancong sebanyak 20.4 peratus. Namun begitu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian yang merangkumi 22.0 peratus daripada ekonomi negeri menguncup 5.0 peratus berikutan kemerosotan pengeluaran Minyak mentah dan kondensat sebanyak 7.7 peratus (2023: -4.6%). Sektor Pertanian iaitu penyumbang ketiga terbesar kepada ekonomi negeri ini turut menguncup 3.4 peratus (2023: 0.6%), disebabkan kejatuhan dalam pengeluaran komoditi utamanya iaitu Kelapa sawit sebanyak 6.1 peratus. Sektor Pembuatan turut terjejas apabila mencatat pertumbuhan lebih perlahan sebanyak 1.2 peratus berbanding 4.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini dipengaruhi oleh penyusutan sebanyak 0.5 peratus bagi Produk minyak dan lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan, khususnya yang melibatkan Minyak sawit.

Beralih kepada KDNK per kapita, nilai KDNK per kapita nasional meningkat daripada RM54,608 pada tahun 2023 kepada RM56,734. Lima (5) negeri kekal merekodkan nilai KDNK per kapita melebihi paras nasional iaitu W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM136,365), W.P. Labuan (RM87,003), Pulau Pinang (RM76,033), Sarawak (RM73,426) dan Selangor (RM65,907).

Seterusnya, DOSM merumuskan, "Prospek ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2025 berdasarkan Indeks Pelopor dari Januari hingga April 2025 menunjukkan ekonomi negara kekal berdaya tahan disokong oleh peningkatan dalam Import Benar Semi Konduktor dan Bilangan Syarikat Baru Didaftar. Indikator lain seperti keyakinan pengguna, pengeluaran perindustrian dan aliran eksport juga telah menunjukkan daya tahan dan potensi pertumbuhan. Faktor-faktor ini dijangka menyumbang kepada trajektori yang stabil bagi ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun akan datang. Pertumbuhan ini turut disokong oleh prestasi KDNK bagi suku pertama 2025 yang mencatat kadar pertumbuhan 4.4 peratus. Meskipun

kadar ini sedikit rendah berbanding 4.9 peratus pada suku keempat 2024, ia masih menunjukkan prestasi yang lebih kukuh berbanding 4.2 peratus yang direkodkan pada suku pertama tahun sebelumnya. Persekitaran ekonomi yang menggalakkan ini telah membolehkan pasaran buruh negara mengekalkan pertumbuhan yang stabil dengan peningkatan Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh daripada 70.6 peratus pada suku keempat tahun 2024 kepada 70.7 peratus pada suku pertama tahun 2025. Kadar Pengangguran pada suku pertama 2025 mencatatkan penurunan kepada 3.1 peratus daripada 3.2 peratus pada suku keempat tahun 2024." Walau bagaimanapun, antara cabaran utama kepada perkembangan ekonomi Malaysia adalah pertumbuhan global yang perlahan, tekanan geopolitik yang berterusan, serta ketidaktentuan dasar monetari global yang memberi kesan kepada aliran perdagangan dan pelaburan negara.

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 198 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

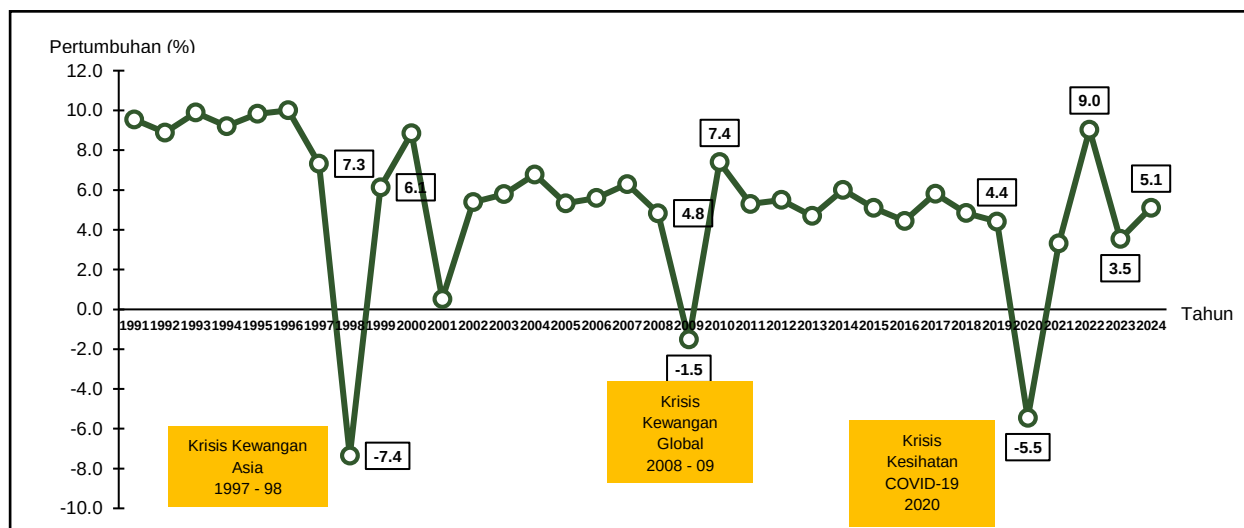
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan'. Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
1 JULAI 2025**

Carta 1: Perubahan peratusan tahunan KDNK, Malaysia, 1991-2024

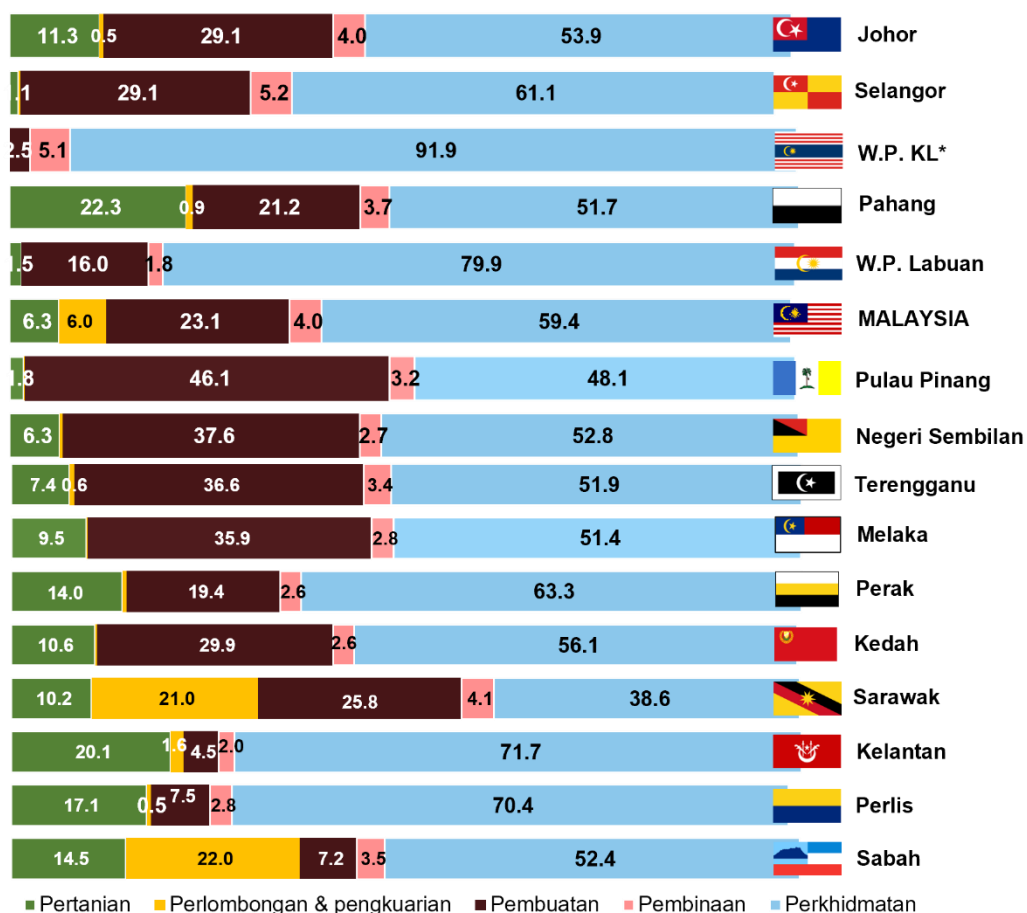


Carta 2: Pertumbuhan ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2024

Negeri	Pertanian	Perombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan	KDNK 2024	KDNK 2023
Johor	4.2	11.3	4.2	42.7	6.0	6.4	4.1
Selangor	6.6	11.8	5.1	13.2	6.3	6.3	5.4
W.P. KL*	-0.04	2.9	4.3	21.1	5.5	6.2	3.8
Pahang	8.4	-3.9	3.5	12.9	4.9	5.7	5.1
W.P. Labuan	2.3	-	-0.7	5.3	6.4	5.4	1.8
Malaysia	3.1	0.9	4.2	17.5	5.3	5.1	3.5
Pulau Pinang	0.1	5.5	4.0	14.4	5.0	4.8	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	9.8	-5.2	3.9	9.1	4.3	4.6	1.9
Terengganu	3.9	13.6	3.9	17.5	4.0	4.5	2.2
Melaka	-1.0	6.6	3.8	30.6	4.8	4.44	2.8
Perak	3.6	-2.9	5.1	11.5	4.1	4.36	2.7
Kedah	4.0	-3.0	6.6	-11.1	3.8	4.2	1.7
Sarawak	0.5	4.1	1.3	18.7	4.9	3.9	1.3
Kelantan	2.8	8.2	2.2	20.7	3.4	3.6	2.6
Perlis	2.9	2.7	1.4	16.9	3.3	3.3	2.0
Sabah	-3.4	-5.0	1.2	18.8	4.2	1.1	1.4
SUPRA	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	2.9

*Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya

Carta 3: Struktur ekonomi mengikut negeri dan aktiviti ekonomi, 2024



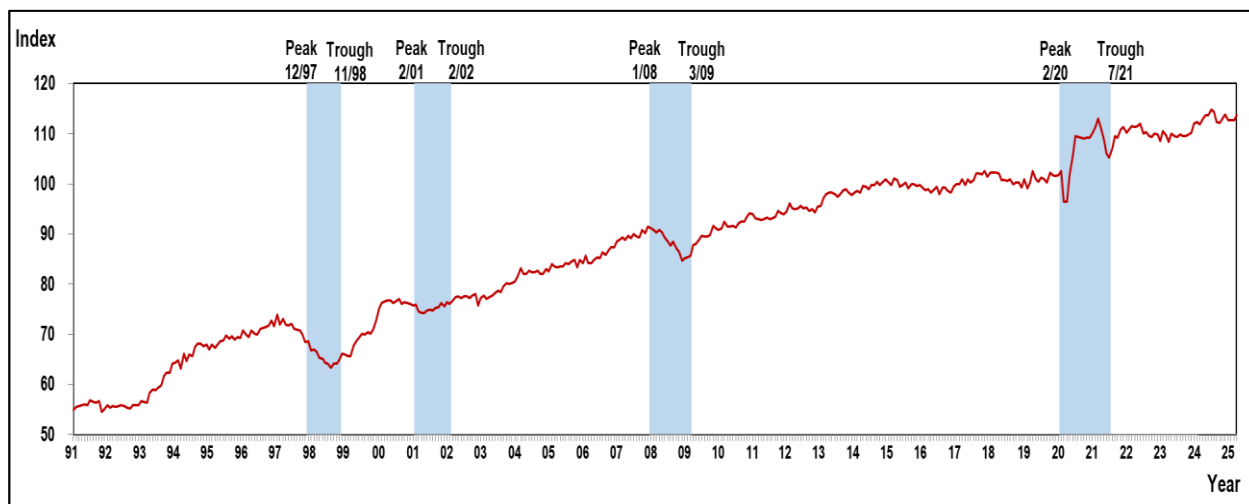
*Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Pada harga malar 2015

Jadual 1: KDNK per kapita (RM) mengikut negeri, 2024

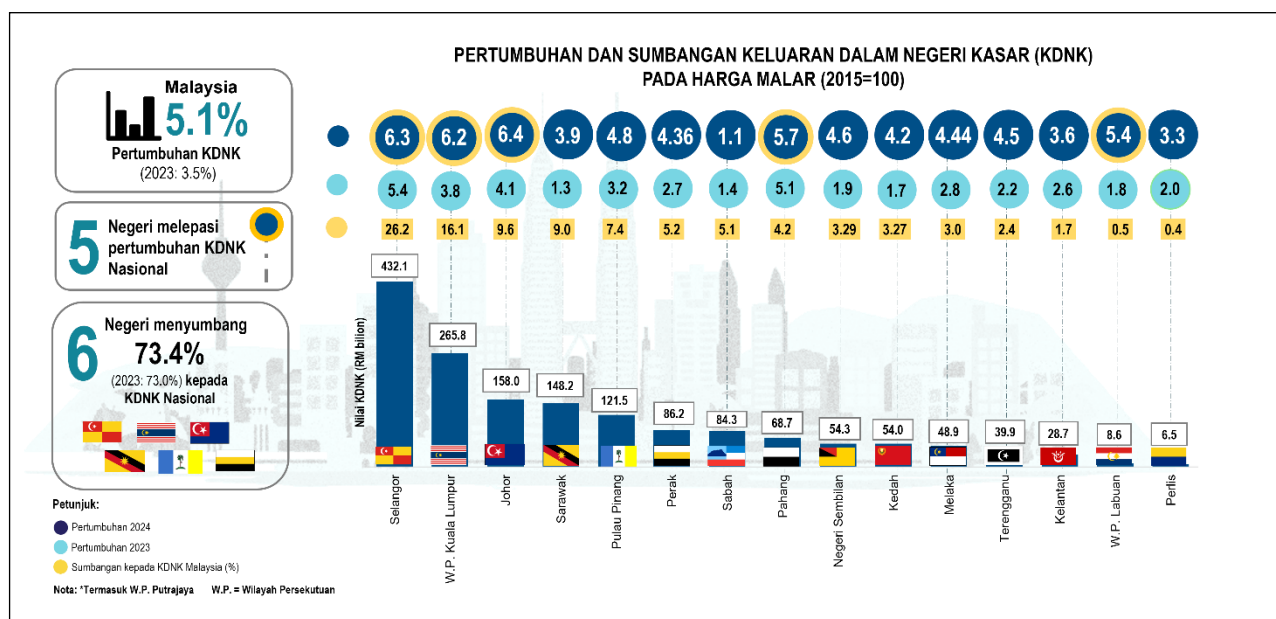
Per kapita (RM)	2023	2024
Johor	41,847	44,762
Kedah	26,387	27,268
Kelantan	16,914	17,368
Melaka	53,688	54,553
Negeri Sembilan	51,702	53,928
Pahang	46,085	49,617
Pulau Pinang	72,532	76,033
Perak	37,026	38,996
Perlis	24,138	24,695
Selangor	62,696	65,907
Terengganu	31,163	32,442
Sabah	31,235	30,605
Sarawak	72,283	73,426
W.P. KL*	131,165	136,365
WP Labuan	83,841	87,003
Malaysia	54,608	56,734

* Termasuk W.P. Putrajaya
Pada harga semasa

Carta 4: Indeks Pelopor (2015=100) dan Kitaran Perniagaan (Kawasan Berlorek Kelabu), Januari 1991 hingga April 2025

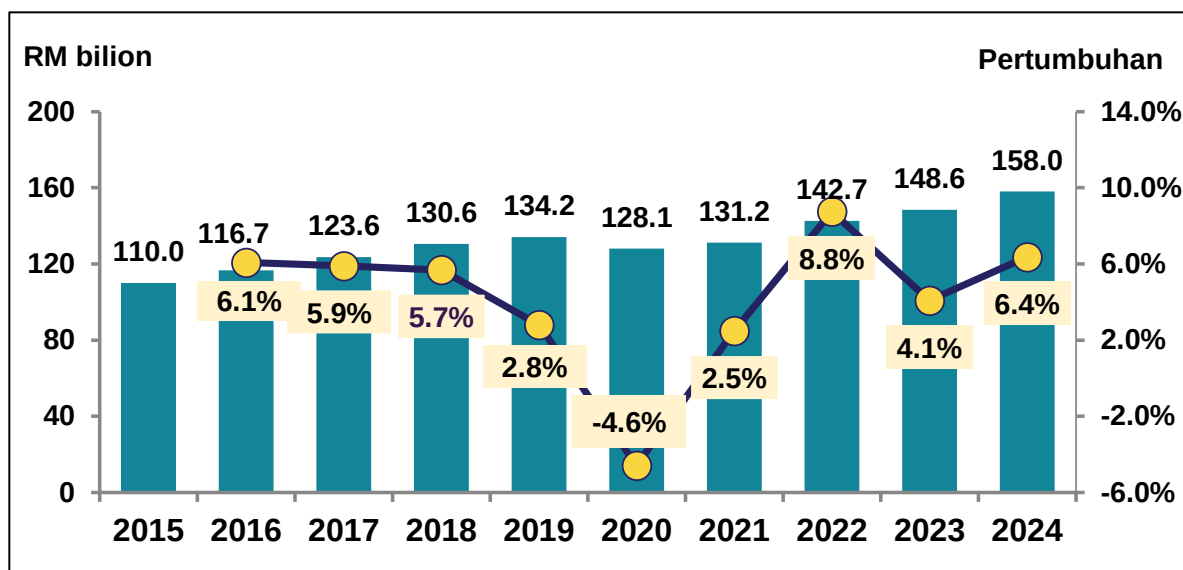


Carta 5: Pertumbuhan dan sumbangan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga malar (2015=100)

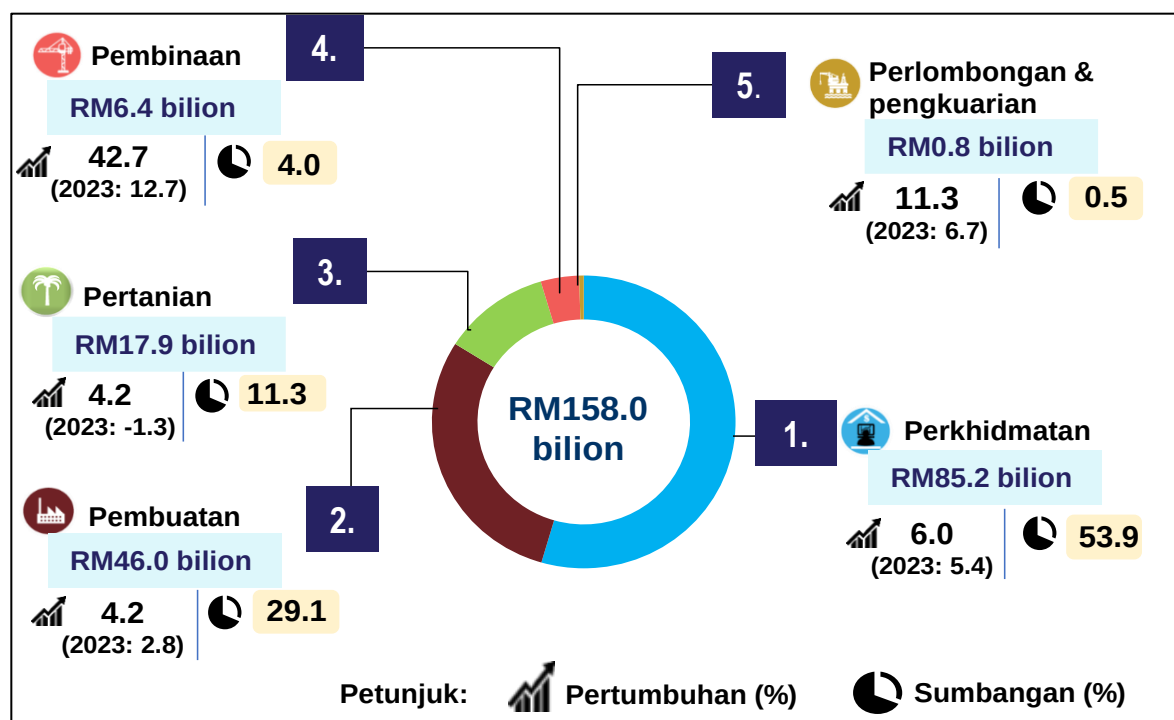


Johor

Carta 6: Siri masa KDNK Johor, 2015-2024

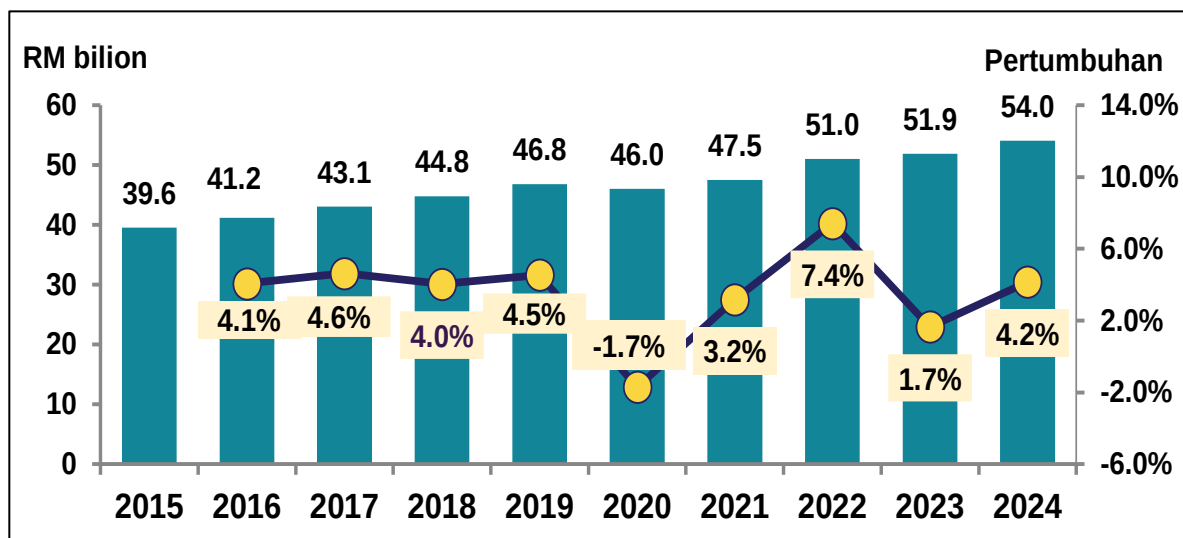


Carta 7: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

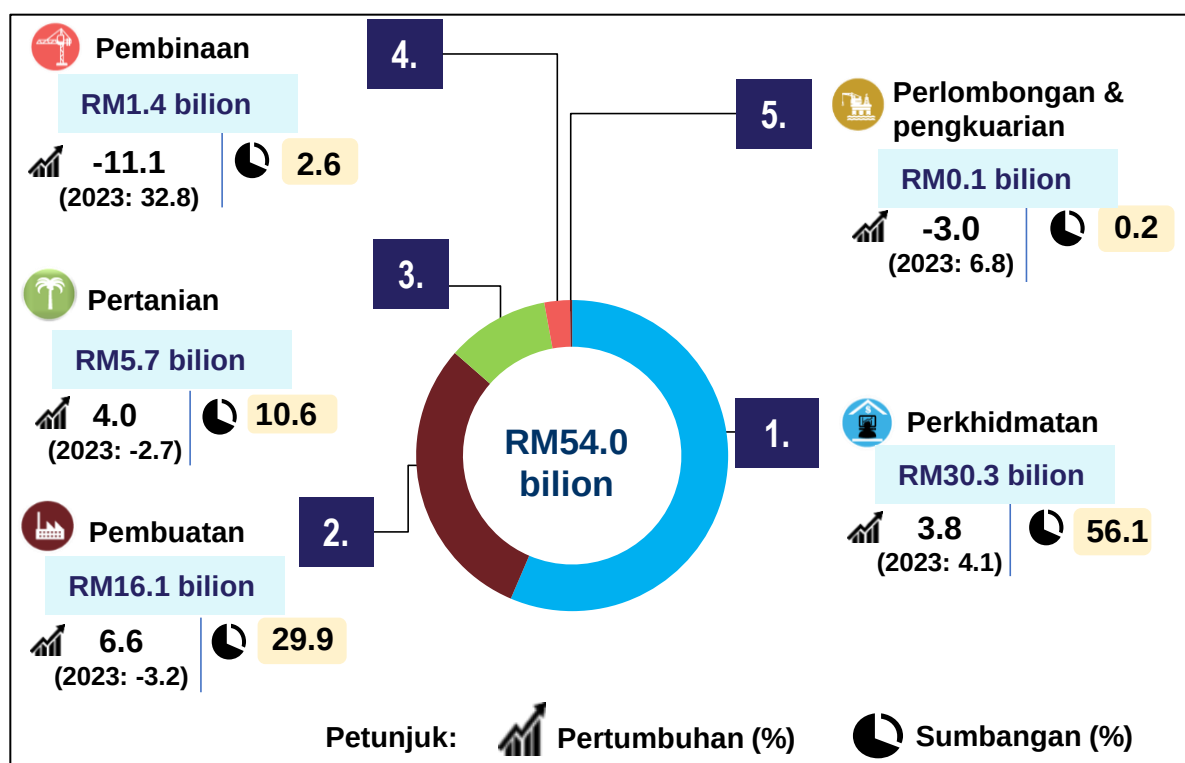


Kedah

Carta 8: Siri masa KDNK Kedah, 2015-2024

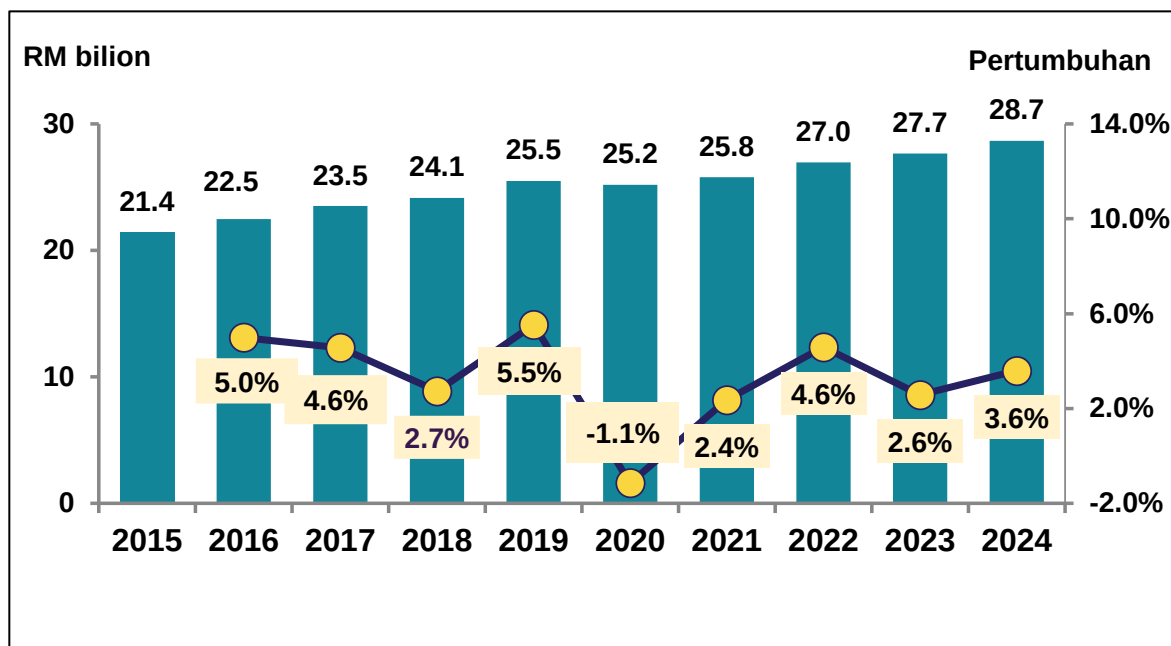


Carta 9: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

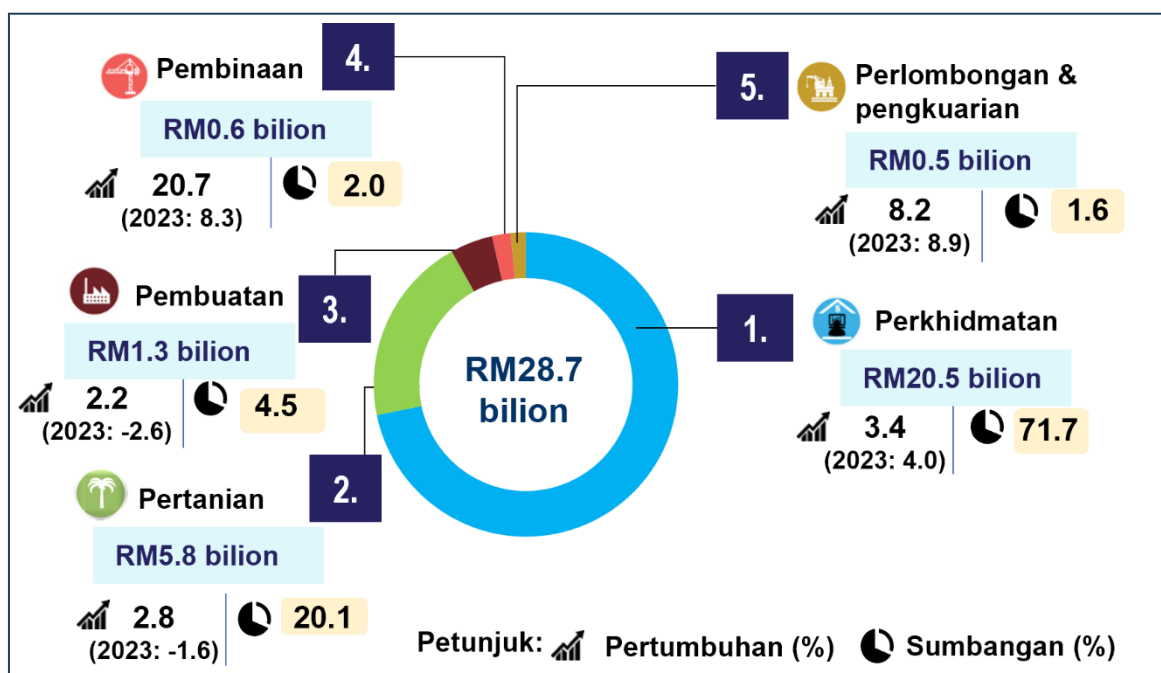


Kelantan

Carta 10: Siri masa KDNK Kelantan, 2015-2024

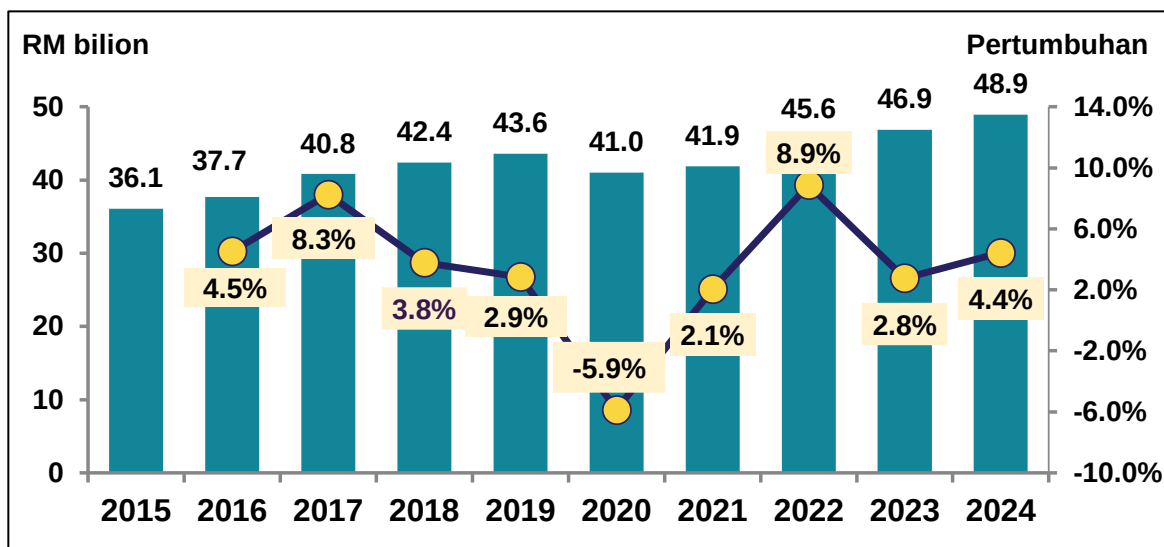


Carta 11: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

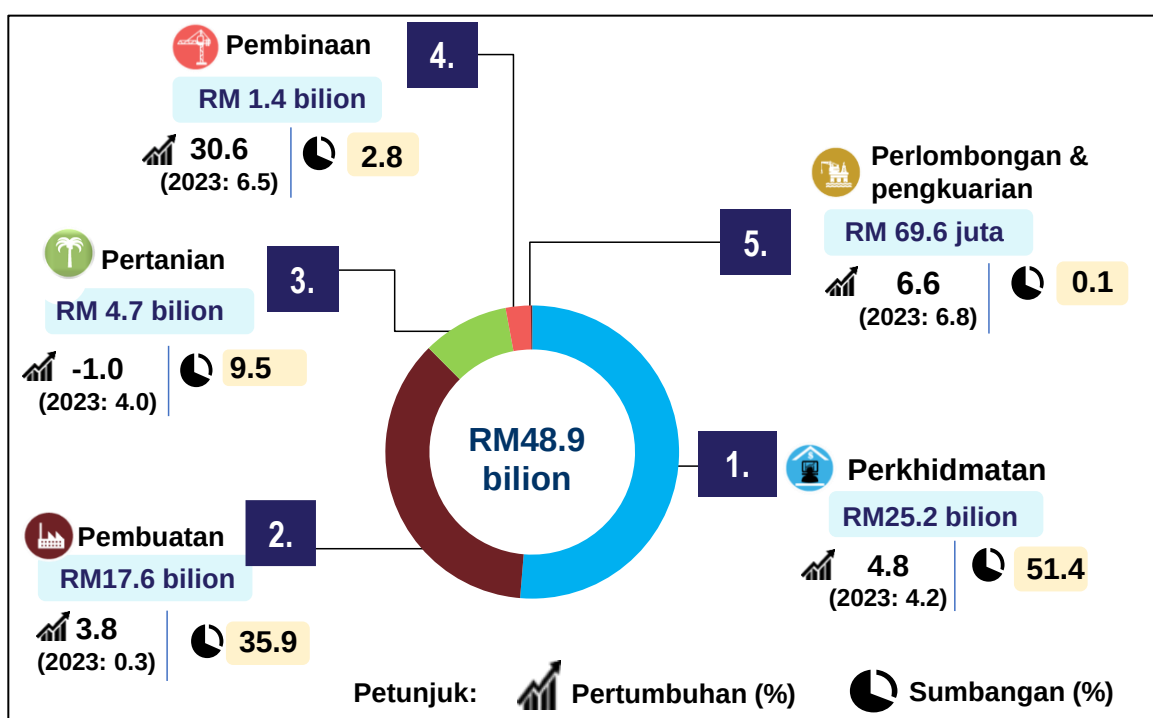


Melaka

Carta 12: Siri masa KDNK Melaka, 2015-2024

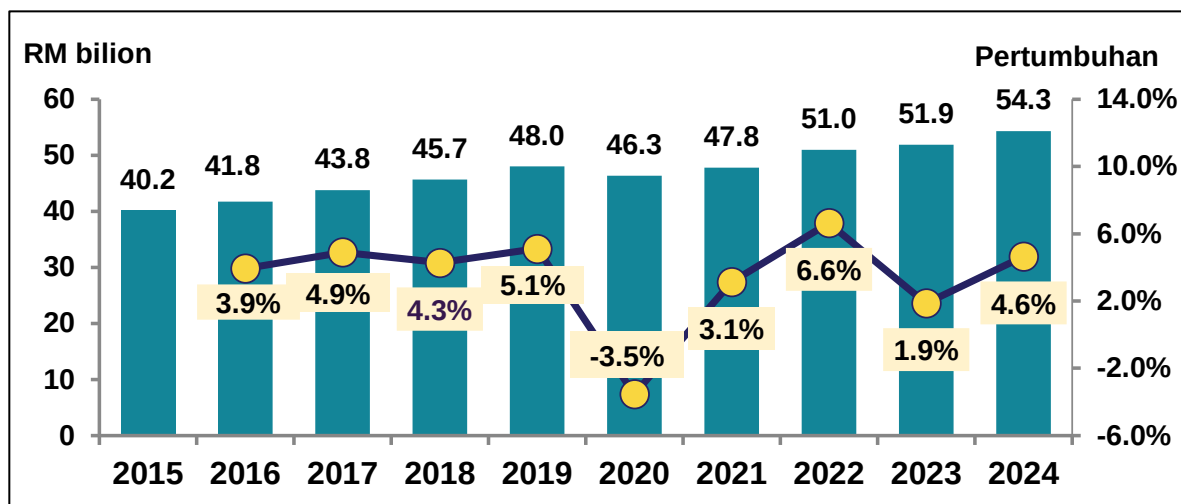


Carta 13: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

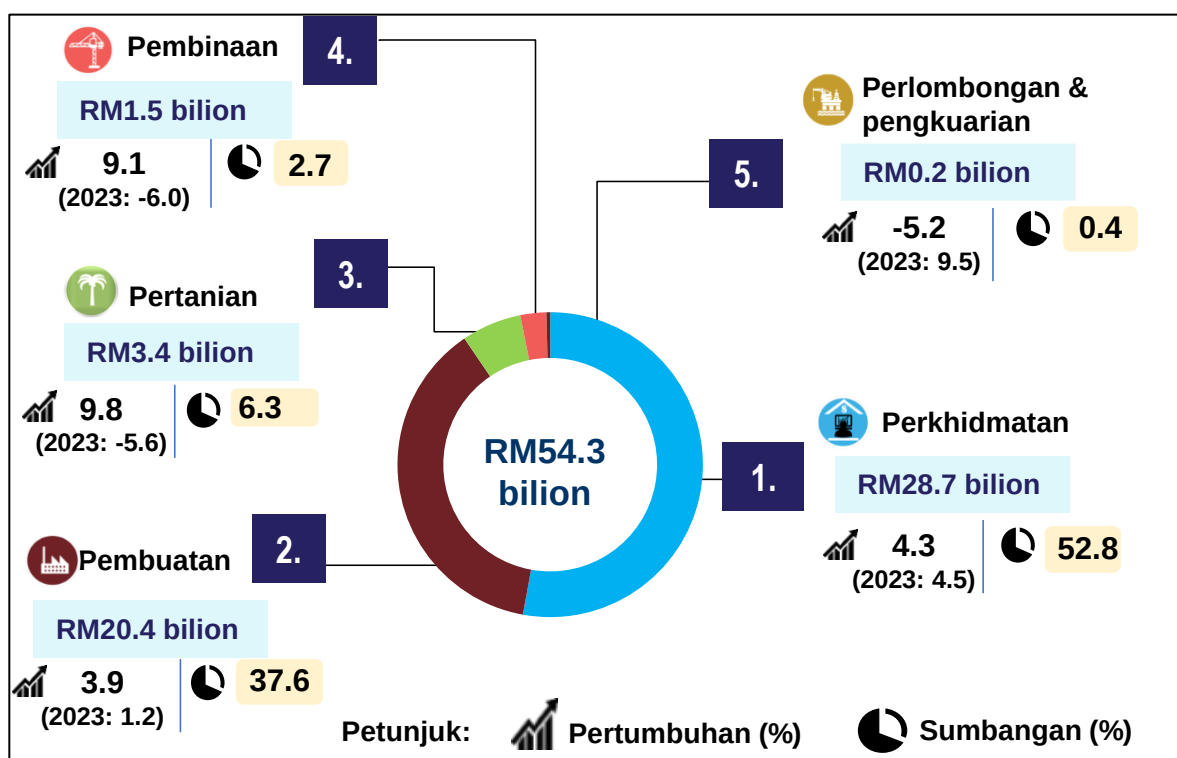


Negeri Sembilan

Carta 14: Siri masa KDNK Negeri Sembilan, 2015-2024

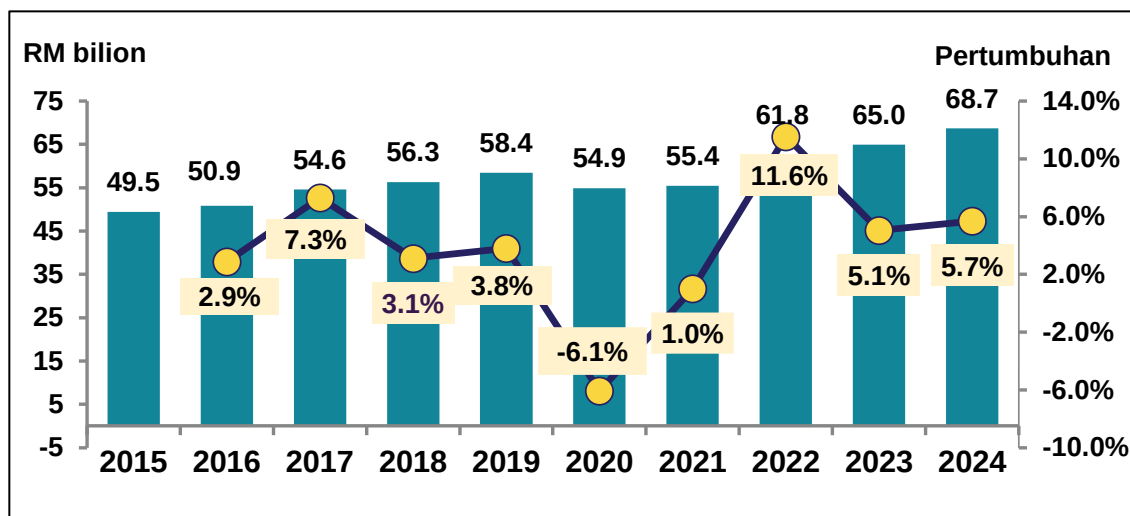


Carta 15: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

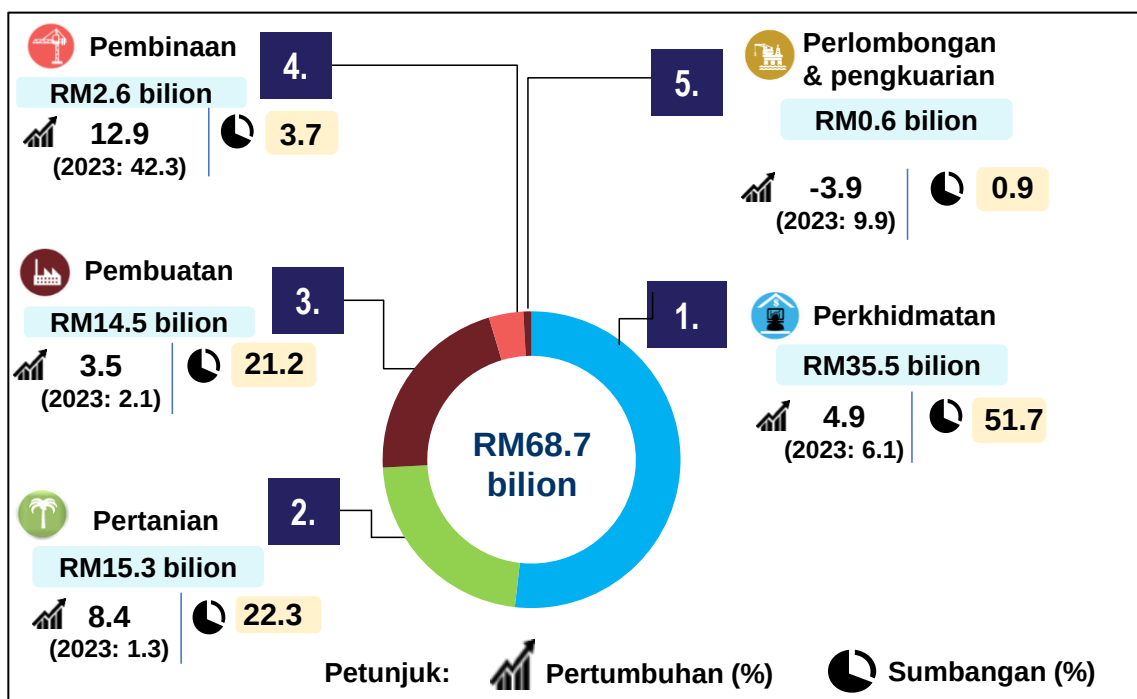


Pahang

Carta 16: Siri masa KDNK Pahang, 2015-2024

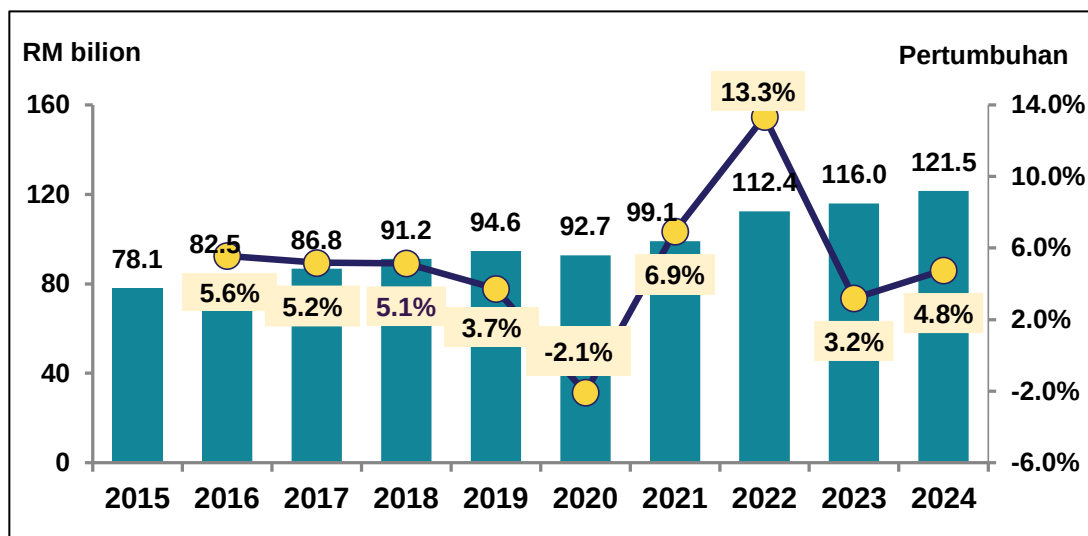


Carta 17: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

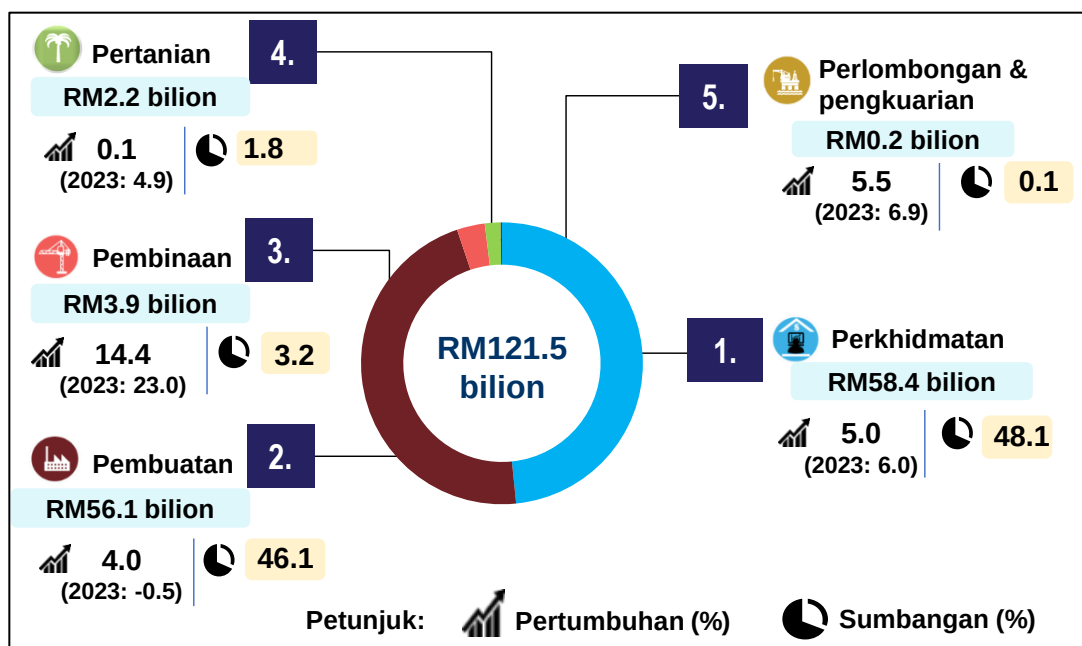


Pulau Pinang

Carta 18: Siri masa KDNK Pulau Pinang, 2015-2024

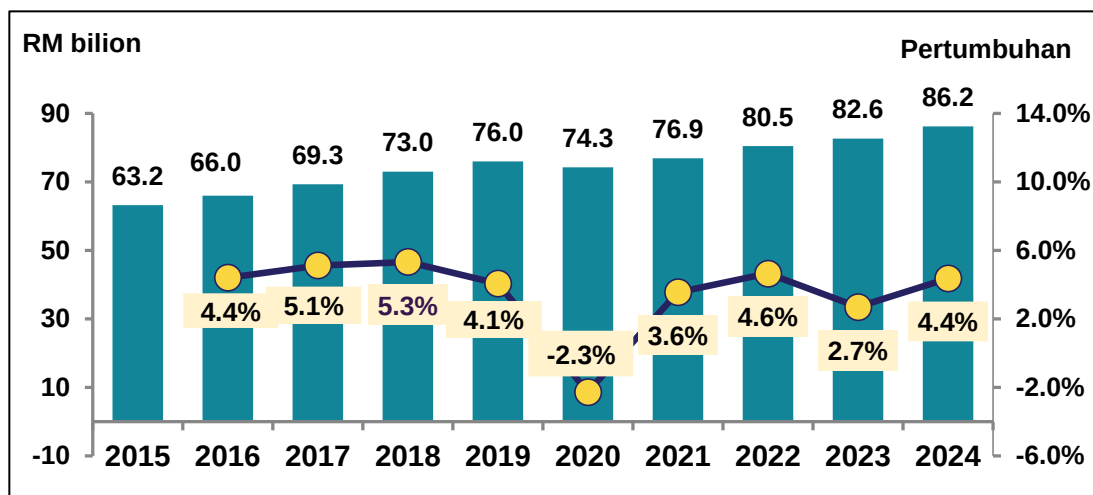


Carta 19: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

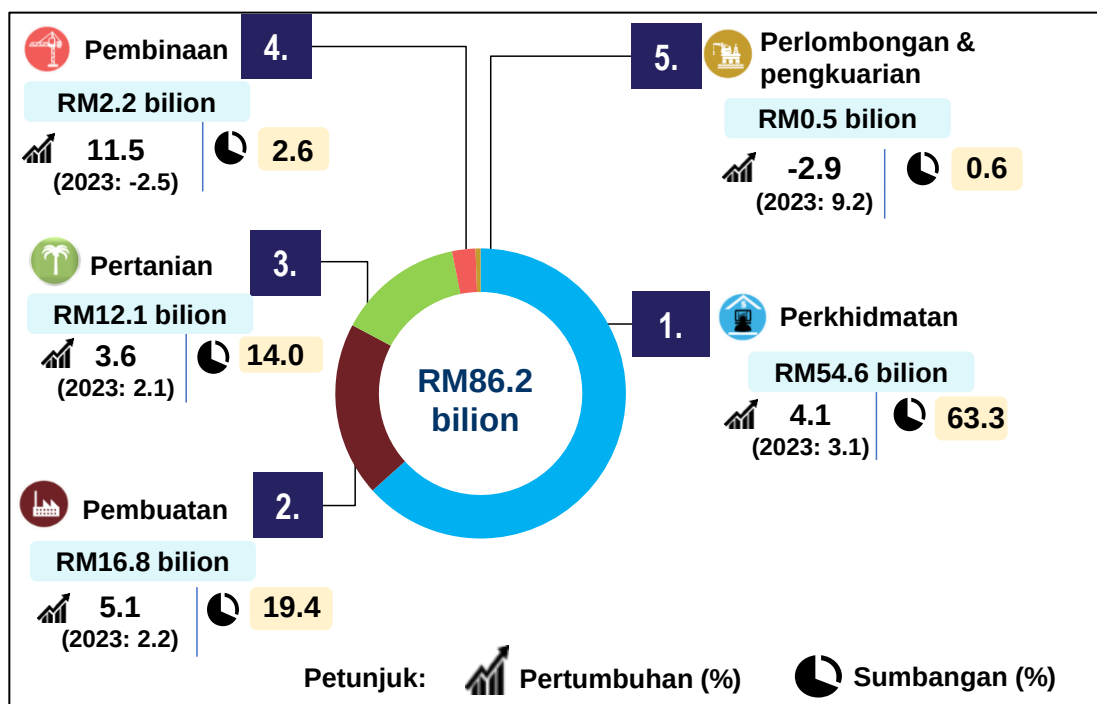


Perak

Carta 20: Siri masa KDNK Perak, 2015-2024

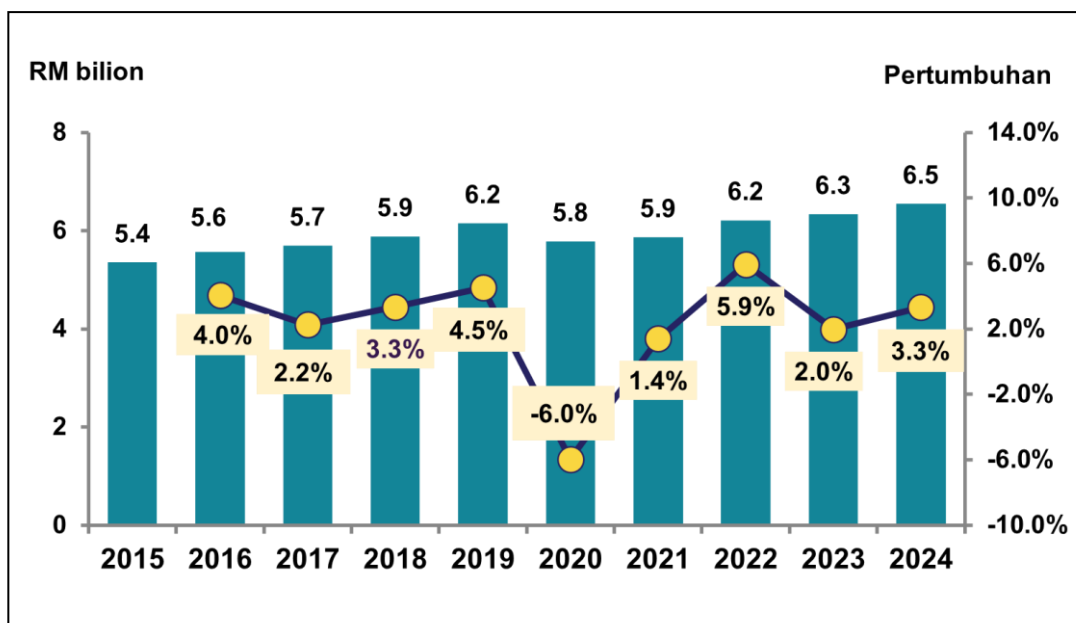


Carta 21: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

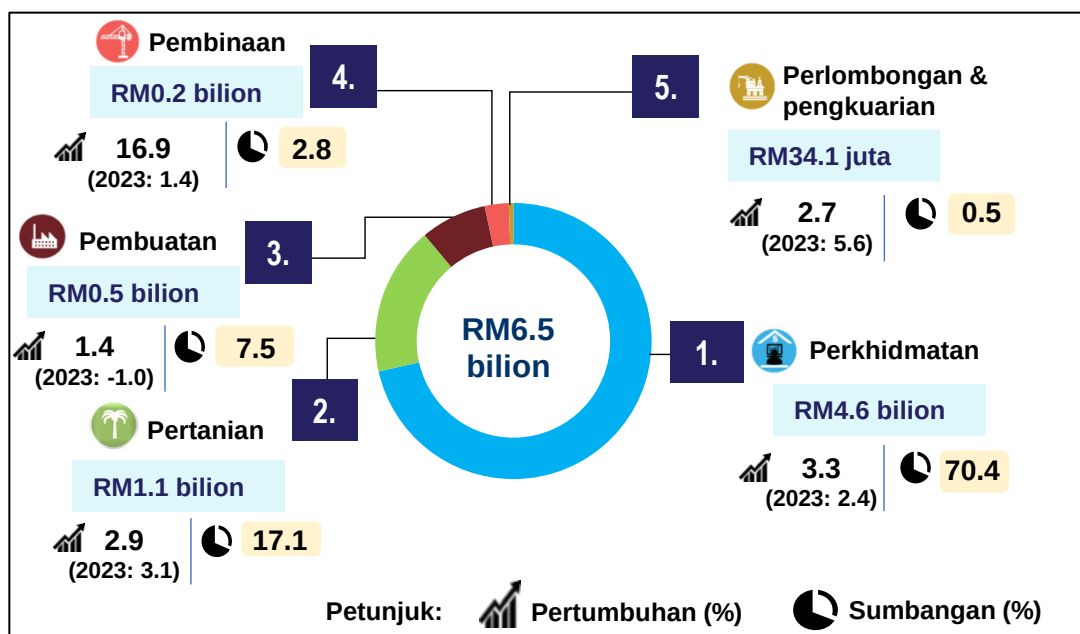


Perlis

Carta 22: Siri masa KDNK Perlis, 2015-2024

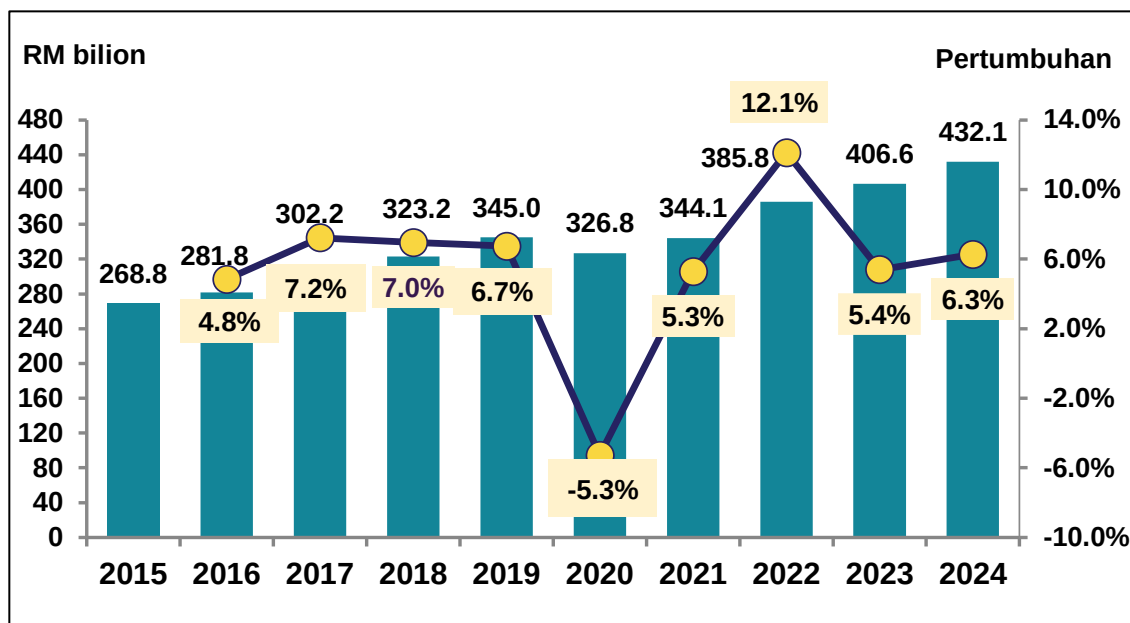


Carta 23: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

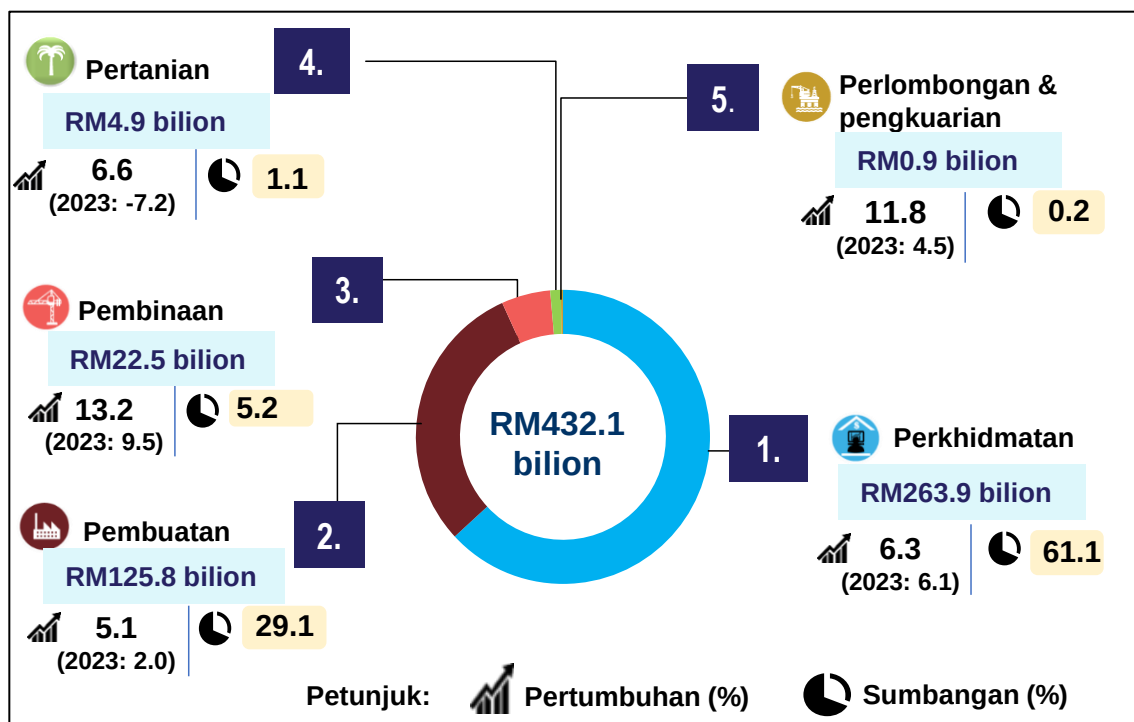


Selangor

Carta 24: Siri masa KDNK Selangor, 2015-2024

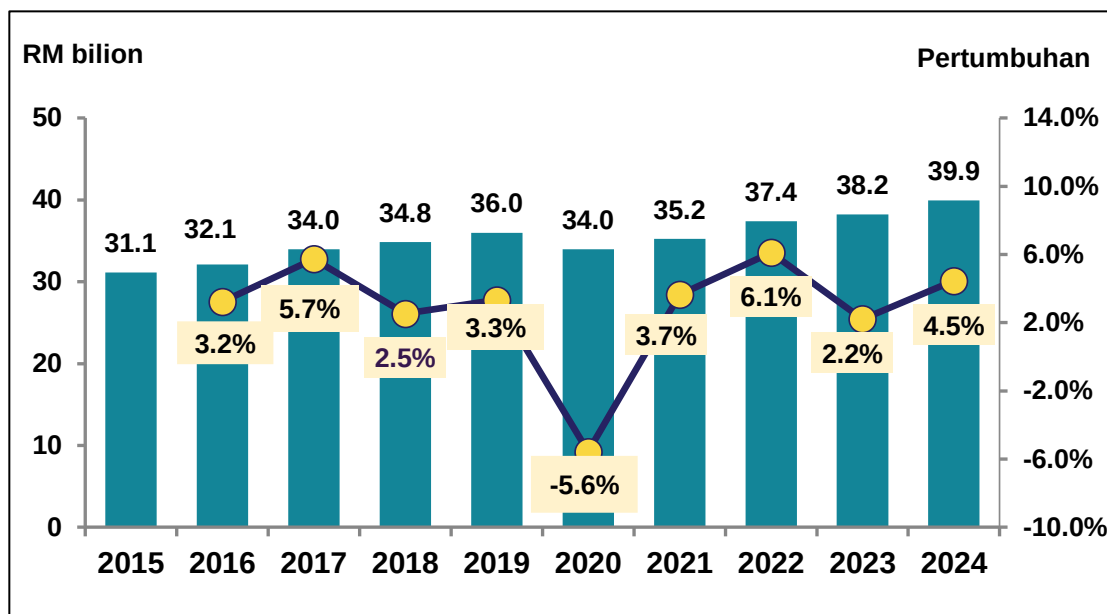


Carta 25: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

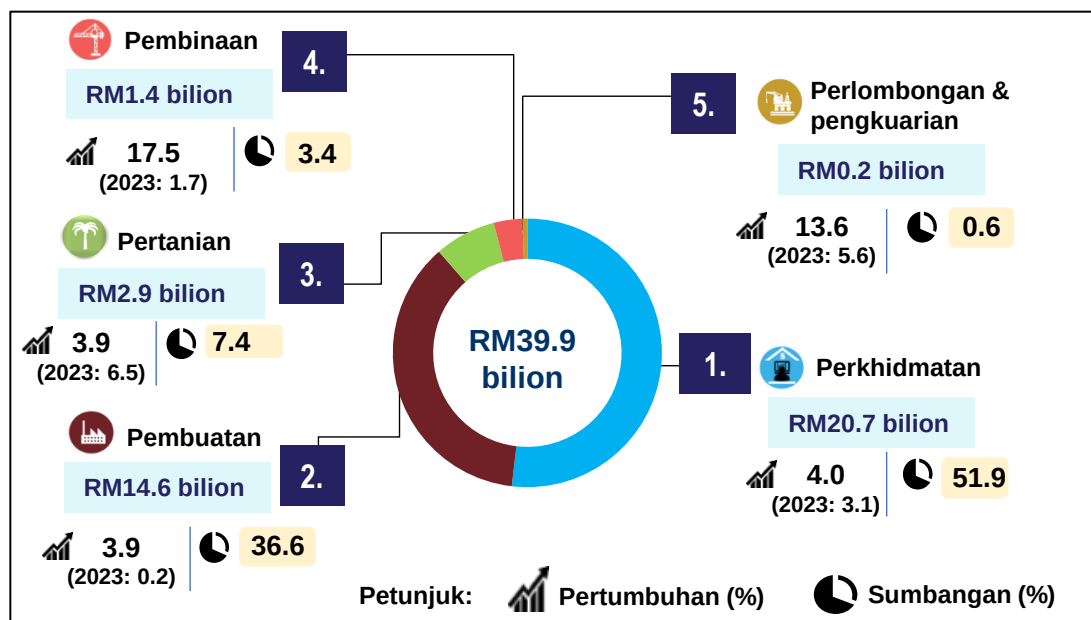


Terengganu

Carta 26: Siri masa KDNK Terengganu, 2015-2024

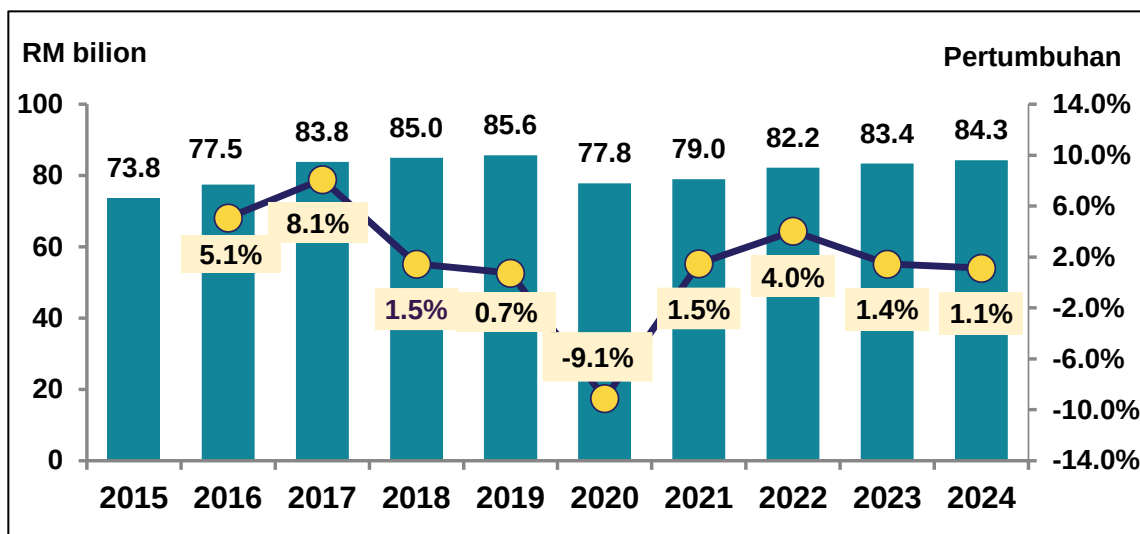


Carta 27: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

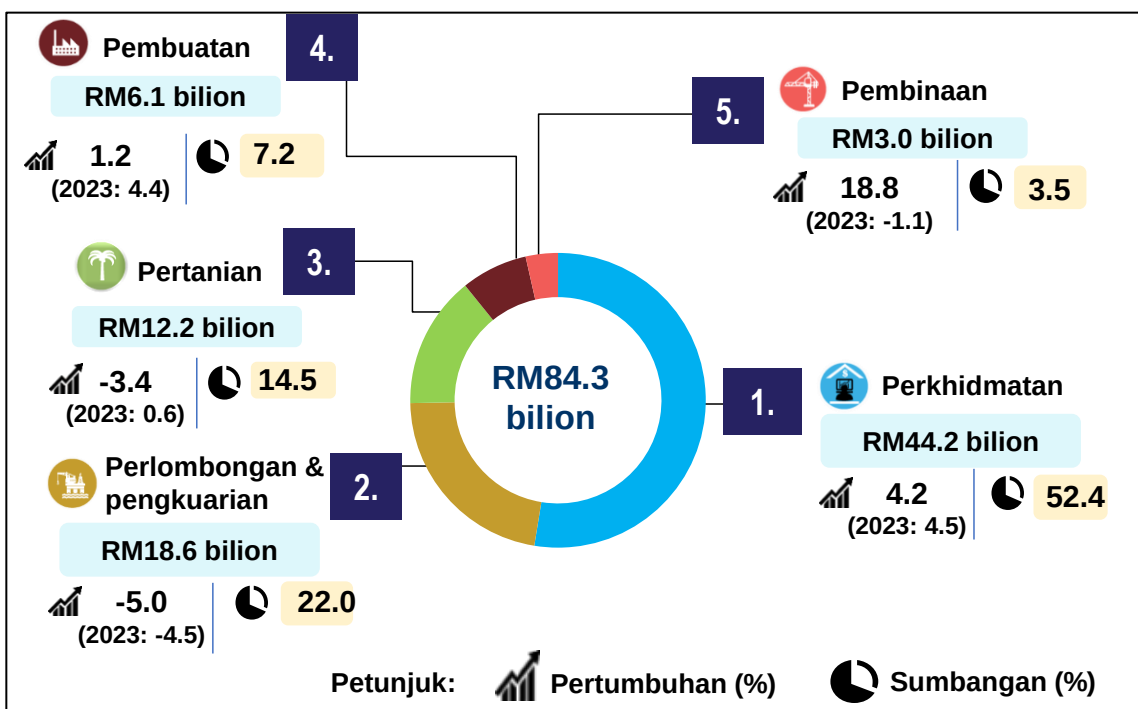


Sabah

Carta 28: Siri masa KDNK Sabah, 2015-2024

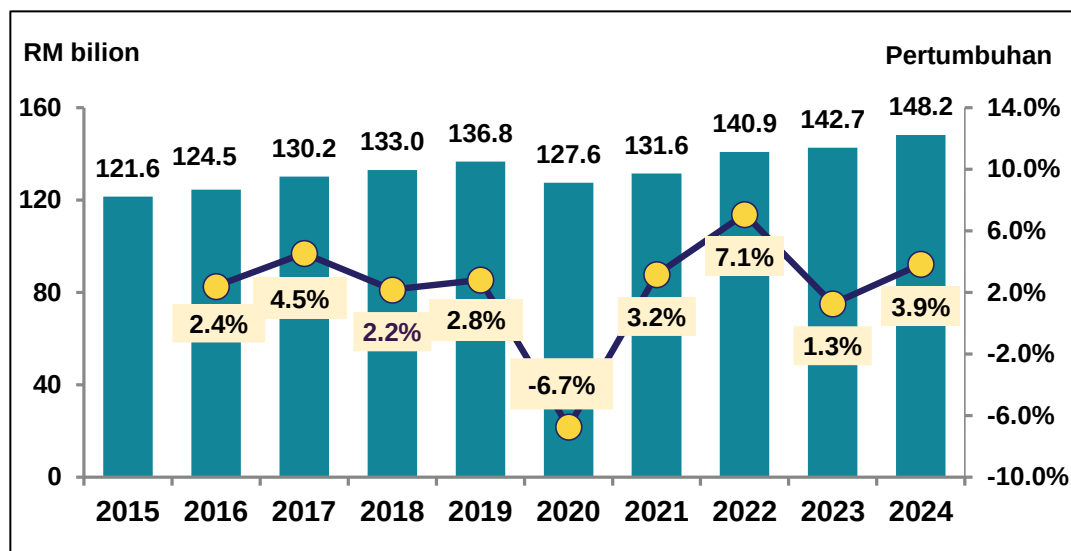


Carta 29: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

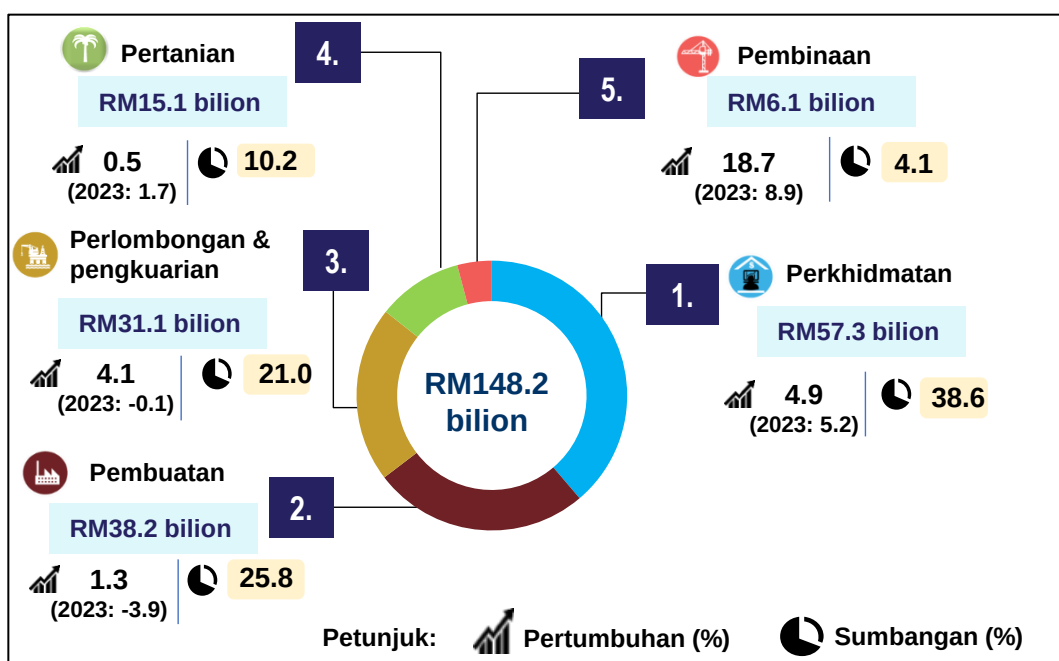


Sarawak

Carta 30: Siri masa KDNK Sarawak, 2015-2024

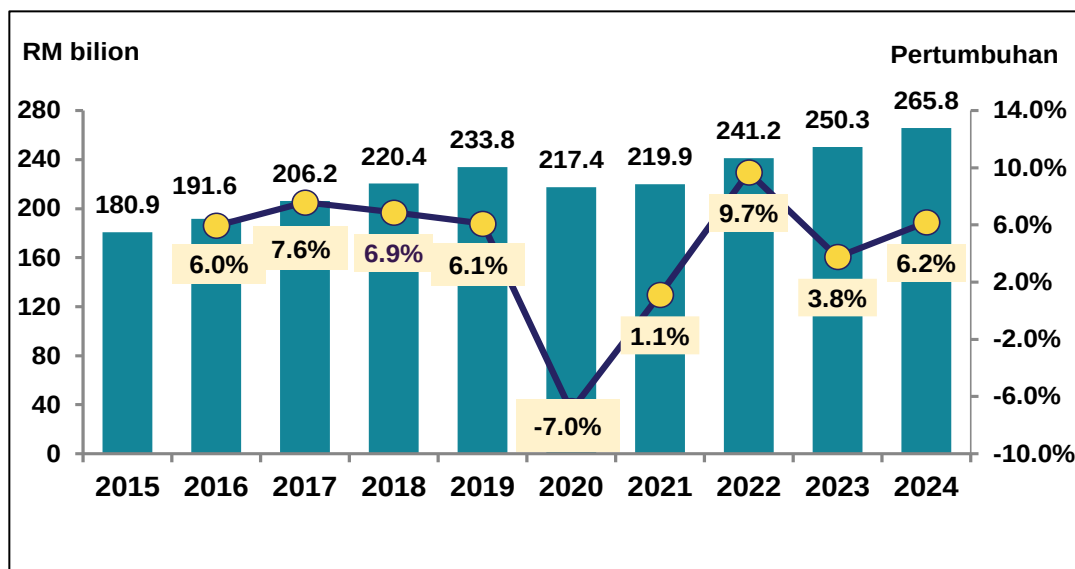


Carta 31: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

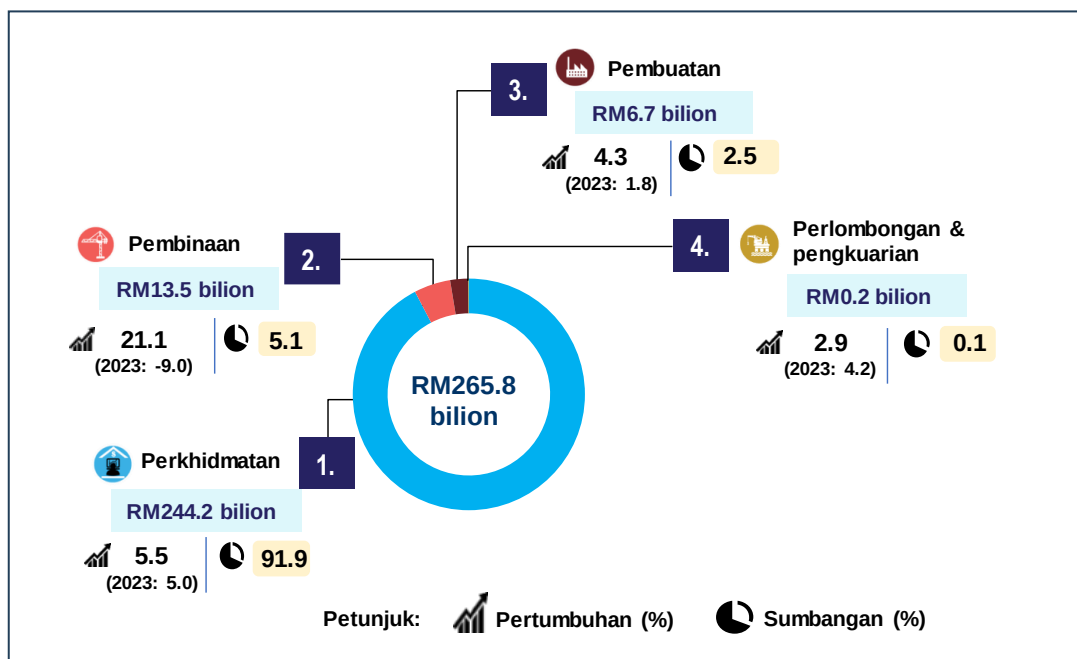


Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Carta 32: Siri masa KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur, 2015-2024

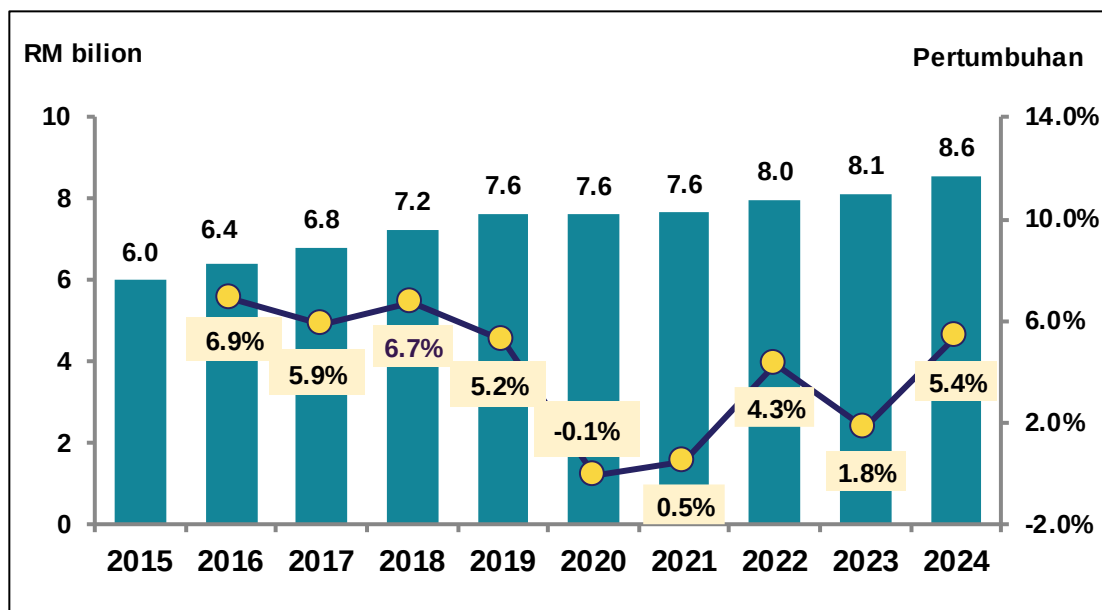


Carta 33: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)

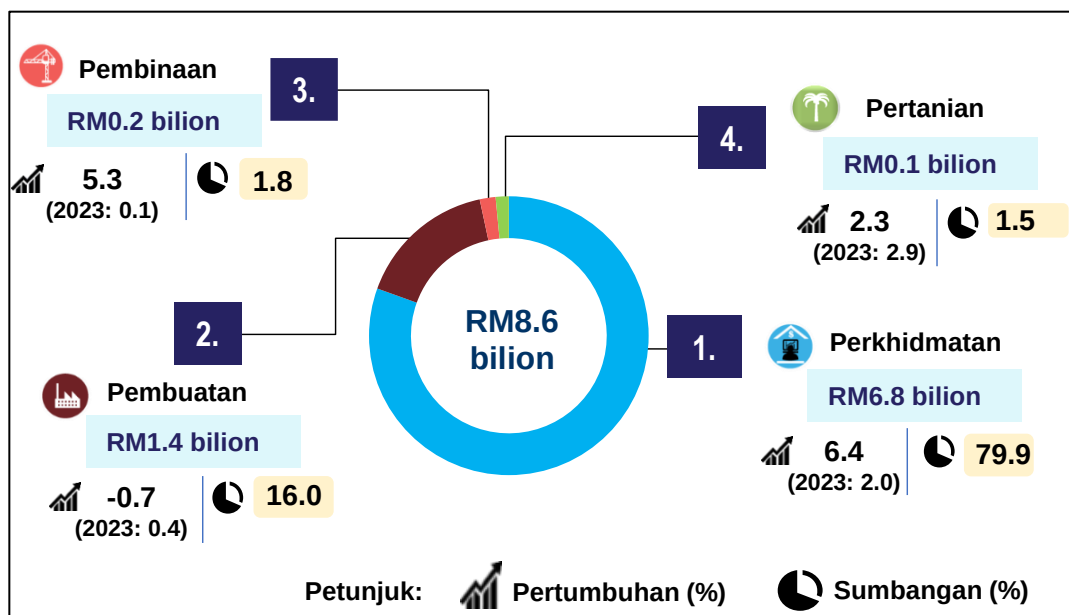


Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Carta 34: Siri masa KDNK Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, 2015-2024



Carta 35: Sumbangan dan pertumbuhan mengikut sektor, 2024 (%)





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2024

Economic growth strengthened across all states in 2024, with Johor, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Pahang and W.P. Labuan recording growth rates above the national of 5.1 per cent

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 1, 2025 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) released the **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) BY STATE, 2024** providing insights into sectoral perspectives and the economic contributions of each state to Malaysia's overall economic landscape. These statistics ensued the national GDP released on May 16, 2025. Malaysia's economy improved in 2024, with all states recording encouraging positive growth.

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.1 per cent in 2024, an improvement from 3.5 per cent in 2023, reaching a value added of RM1.65 trillion (2023: RM1.57 trillion). The Services sector remained the dominant contributor, accounting for 59.4 per cent of the national economy, expanded 5.3 per cent compared to 2023. The Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors also posted improvements, rising by 4.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent respectively, a marked rebound from marginal growth of 0.7 per cent and 0.2 per cent in the previous year. During the same period, the Mining & quarrying sector inched up from 0.5 per cent to 0.9 per cent, while the Construction sector continued to strengthen, registering a growth rate of 17.5 per cent.

According to DOSM, "All states recorded positive GDP growth in 2024 with five states outpaced the national growth rate, led by Johor with an expansion of 6.4 per cent, followed by Selangor (6.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.2%), Pahang (5.7%) and W.P. Labuan (5.4%). Nonetheless, Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang remained the principal contributors to the nation's economy, collectively accounting for 68.2 per cent of Malaysia's GDP."

Johor emerged as the fastest-growing state in 2024, recording a growth of 6.4 per cent, reaching a GDP value of RM158.0 billion. This strong performance was underpinned by the state's strategic location in the southern region of the country, coupled with its strong infrastructure, major ports, and extensive industrial zones. The rapid expansion of data centre development in Johor has been a key driver of the state's economic growth, fuelling significant advancements in Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. The Services sector recorded a growth of 6.0 per cent in 2024, sustained by large-scale data

centre investments. Notable expansions were observed in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector, which grew by 8.7 per cent, alongside solid performances in the Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector, registering growth of 6.0 per cent. Simultaneously, the Construction sector also experienced significant growth of 42.7 per cent in 2024, particularly in Building construction and Civil engineering, involving the development of power substations, advanced cooling systems, and high-capacity fibre optic networks. The development of digital infrastructure in turn supported the Manufacturing sector which rose by 4.2 per cent, fuelled by the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and the Electrical, electronic & optical products which posted 7.1 per cent and 1.9 per cent growth respectively. Complementing its advancements in technology and industry, Johor is Malaysia's top agricultural producer, contributing 17.3 per cent to the national Agriculture GDP in 2024. The Agriculture sector in the state also expanded, rebounding by 4.2 per cent, reversing the previous year's decline of 1.3 per cent, primarily supported by stronger performance in Oil palm production. This increase also bolstered growth in the Vegetable and animal oils & fats product and food processing, which expanded by 6.7 per cent, provided additional impetus to the overall growth of the Manufacturing sector.

DOSM also highlighted, "Selangor continues to strengthen its position as the nation's premier industrial and services hub, retaining its status as Malaysia's top economic contributor. The state recorded a GDP of RM432.1 billion in 2024, accounting for 26.2 per cent of the national GDP, underpinned by a robust growth rate of 6.3 per cent. This expansion was primarily driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors." The Services sector which contributed the largest share of 61.1 per cent to the GDP, expanded 6.3 per cent, supported by Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector which rose 6.7 per cent, alongside the Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector at 4.6 per cent, reflecting continued strength in consumer demand and tourism-related activities. The second largest contributor, Manufacturing sector, accounting for 29.1 per cent of GDP, with a growth of 5.1 per cent driven by key subsectors. These includes Electrical, electronic and optical products which expanded by 5.7 per cent, coupled with notable gains in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals, and fabricated metal products (8.4%).

W.P. Kuala Lumpur continues to play a pivotal role as Malaysia's administrative, financial, and property development hub. The capital city contributed RM265.8 billion to the national economy in 2024, making it the second largest economy after Selangor, with a growth rate of 6.2 per cent. Its Services sector continued to lead the growth, supported by strong performances in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.8%), and Finance & insurance, real estate and business services subsector (6.2%). Meanwhile, Pahang ranked fourth among the fastest growing states, recording a 5.7 per cent growth. The growth was driven by a 4.9 per cent increase in the Services sector, particularly in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation of 5.4 per cent, as well as Other services, which posted 6.1 per cent growth. The Agriculture sector, which was the second largest contributor (22.3%) also showed strong recovery, growing by 8.4 per cent (2023: 1.3%). The performance was underpinned by the Oil palm production,

which surged from a contraction of 5.0 per cent in 2023 to a strong growth of 17.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Malaysia's leading offshore financial hub, the W.P. Labuan also registered a commendable growth rate of 5.4 per cent, with growth primarily driven by the Services sector, contributed a substantial 79.9 per cent to its GDP. This was led by the robust performance in the Finance & insurance, real estate and business services of 8.0 per cent.

Pulau Pinang continued to uphold its economic competitiveness, achieving a GDP growth rate of 4.8 per cent, primarily supported by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. The Services sector expanded by 5.0 per cent, supported by growth in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation which rose 4.8 per cent and Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsectors of 5.5 per cent. The Manufacturing sector registered a commendable 4.0 per cent growth, primarily propelled by consistent demand for Electrical, electronic, and optical products, which grew by 3.9 per cent. The Electrical and Electronics (E&E) industry also served as the backbone of the Manufacturing sector in Kedah and Negeri Sembilan, complementing the strong performance of their services sectors, reinforcing Malaysia's position as a global E&E hub. In Kedah, GDP registered RM54.0 billion, grew by 4.2 per cent, led by a 3.8 per cent expansion in Services sector. The growth was driven by the Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector of 4.3 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. Manufacturing was the second growth driver, expanding by 6.6 per cent (2023: -3.2%), propelled by the Electrical, electronic, and optical products which accounted for 51.1 per cent of the state's total manufacturing value added, grew by 6.5 per cent. Likewise, in Negeri Sembilan, the state's GDP expanded 4.6 per cent, supported by Services (4.3%) and Manufacturing (3.9%). The growth in Services mainly bolstered by Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector (5.8%) and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (3.2%). While for Manufacturing, the Electrical, electronic, and optical products remained the main contributor with 3.0 per cent growth.

The Manufacturing sector also continued to underpin economic development across Terengganu, Melaka, and Perak, by complementing the growth of their respective Services sectors. In Terengganu, GDP rose by 4.5 per cent, primarily driven by a 4.0 per cent expansion in the Services sector, with notable contributions from Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsector (4.6%). The Manufacturing sector recorded a 3.9 per cent growth, led by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (3.9%), reflecting Terengganu's position as Malaysia's leading producer of chemical products. In Melaka, growth of its GDP at 4.4 per cent were driven by the Services sector with a growth of 4.8 per cent, buoyed by vibrant activity in Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsector. The Manufacturing sector followed, posting a growth of 3.8 per cent, supported by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (4.5%), and the Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.8%). While in Perak, the economy expanded by 4.4 per cent, driven by the Services sector (4.1%), fuelled by Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation as well as Utilities, transport & storage and ICT subsectors, each posted growth of 4.0 per cent and 3.3 per cent. The Manufacturing sector stood at 5.1 per cent bolstered by the Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products (8.5%) and the Electrical, electronic and optical products (3.7%). In

addition, the Agriculture sector which amounted to RM12.1 billion and contributed 14.0 per cent to the state's GDP registered a growth of 3.6 per cent, further supporting the economic performance. This expansion was driven by Marine fisheries activities and Crop subsector, notably Oil palm.

The Agriculture sector also remained an essential contributor to drive economic performance in both Kelantan and Perlis in 2024, positioned as the second largest contributor after Services sector. Kelantan's economy expanded by 3.6 per cent to reach RM28.7 billion, backed by the continued strength of the Services and Agriculture sectors, which jointly accounted for more than 90 per cent of the state's economic composition. The Services sector, contributing 71.7 per cent to the state's GDP, grew by 3.4 per cent, supported by Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation. The Agriculture sector which accounting for 20.1 per cent of the state's GDP rebounded to 2.8 per cent, driven by improved performance in Fruits and Oil palm production. Similarly, Perlis recorded a modest growth of 3.3 per cent, also anchored by the Services and Agriculture sectors which together accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the state's GDP. The Services sector posted a gain of 3.3 per cent, underpinned by the Government services and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation subsectors. Within the same period, the Agriculture sector, accounted 17.1 per cent to the economy of Perlis increased by 2.9 per cent, boosted by Fisheries subsector (10.5%).

Sarawak's GDP expanded to RM148.2 billion, registering a commendable growth of 3.9 per cent, a notable improvement from 1.3 per cent in the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by the Services sector, which expanded by 4.9 per cent, led by strong performances in Utilities, transportation & storage and ICT (6.2%), and Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.0%). The Mining & quarrying sector which was the second-largest contributor, rebounding from a marginal 0.1 per cent contraction in 2023 to record a 4.1 per cent growth, underpinned by sustained Natural gas production (5.9%), which accounted for 74.6 per cent of the sector's value added. In contrast, Crude oil and condensate declined by 2.6 per cent. Within the same period, the Manufacturing sector posted a 1.3 per cent rebound (2023: -3.9%), driven largely by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, particularly Refined petroleum products. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector recorded a modest 0.5 per cent growth, attributed to the marginal growth in Oil palm, which accounts for 54.9 per cent of Sarawak's total agricultural production.

Conversely, Sabah's economic performance was more subdued, registering a marginal 1.1 per cent expansion in 2024, weighed down by contractions in Mining & quarrying (-5.0%) and Agriculture (-3.4%) sectors. Despite these setbacks, the state experienced encouraging momentum in the Services sector, while the Construction sector rebounded strongly, recording an 18.8 per cent expansion after contracting by 1.1 per cent in 2023. The Services sector, which was the largest contributor to the state's GDP at 52.4 per cent, expanded by 4.2 per cent, supported by tourism-related activities such as Wholesale and retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation (4.0%), aligns with a 20.4 per cent surge

in its tourist arrivals. However, the Mining & quarrying sector, which accounted for 22.0 per cent of Sabah's economy contracted by 5.0 per cent due to a continued decline in the production of Crude oil and condensate by 7.7 per cent (2023: -4.6%). The Agriculture sector, the third-largest contributor to the state economy, also declined by 3.4 per cent (2023: 0.6%), largely due to a 6.1 per cent fall in the production of its key commodity, Oil palm. The Manufacturing sector was similarly impacted, with slower growth of 1.2 per cent compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous year. This was driven by a 0.5 per cent contraction of Vegetable and animal oils and fats products, particularly those involving palm oil.

Turning to GDP per capita, the national figure rose from RM54,608 in 2023 to RM56,734. Five (5) states continued to register GDP per capita values exceeding the national average, namely W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM136,365), W.P. Labuan (RM87,003), Pulau Pinang (RM76,033), Sarawak (RM73,426) and Selangor (RM65,907).

DOSM concluded, "Based on the Leading Index from January to April 2025, Malaysia's economic outlook for 2025 remained resilient, supported by increases in the Real Imports of Semi-Conductors and the Number of New Companies Registered. Other indicators such as consumer confidence, industrial production, and export flows have also demonstrated resilience and growth potential. These factors are expected to contribute to a stable trajectory for Malaysia's economy in the coming year. This growth is further supported by the GDP performance for the first quarter of 2025, which recorded a growth rate of 4.4 per cent. Although slightly lower than the 4.9 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024, it remains stronger than the 4.2 per cent registered in the same quarter of the previous year. This favourable economic environment supported the stable growth in the national labour market, reflected by an increase in the Labour Force Participation Rate from 70.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 70.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2025. The Unemployment Rate in the first quarter of 2025 recorded a decline to 3.1 per cent from 3.2 per cent in the previous quarter." However, key challenges to Malaysia's economic performance include the continued slowdown in global growth, persistent geopolitical tensions, and uncertainties in global monetary policy, which could affect the momentum of trade and investment activities.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth

World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

JULY 1, 2025

Chart 1: Annual percentage change of GDP, Malaysia, 1991-2024

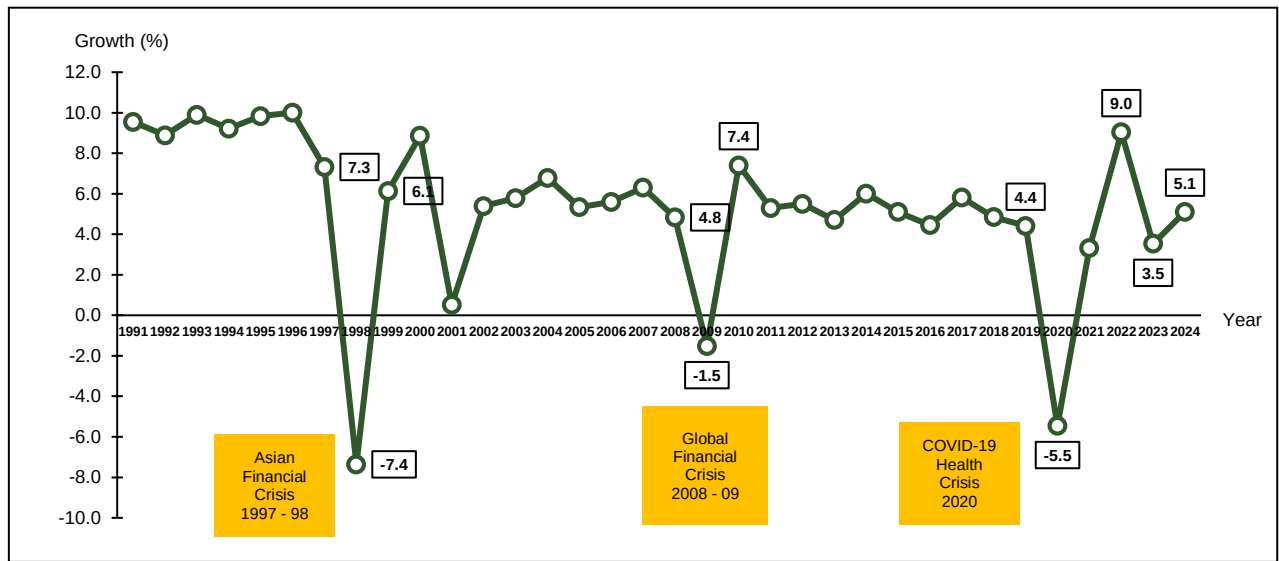
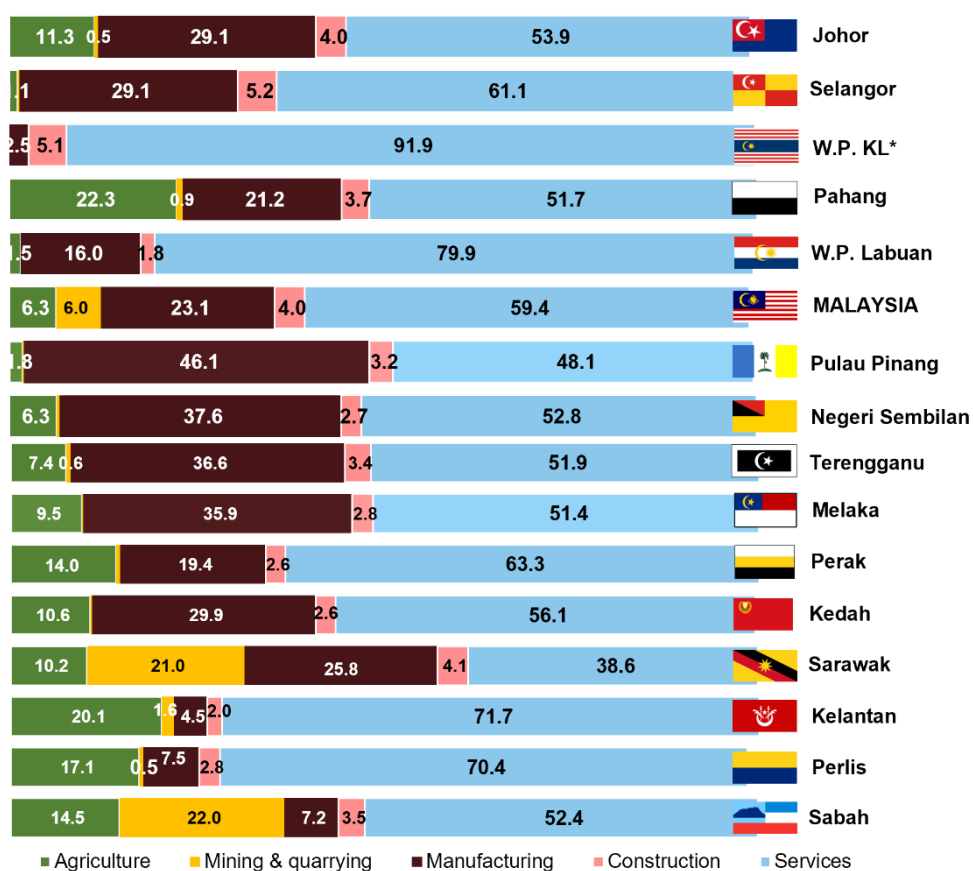


Chart 2: Economic growth by state and kind of economic activity, 2024

State	Agriculture	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2024	GDP 2023
Johor	4.2	11.3	4.2	42.7	6.0	6.4	4.1
Selangor	6.6	11.8	5.1	13.2	6.3	6.3	5.4
W.P. KL*	-0.04	2.9	4.3	21.1	5.5	6.2	3.8
Pahang	8.4	-3.9	3.5	12.9	4.9	5.7	5.1
W.P. Labuan	2.3	-	-0.7	5.3	6.4	5.4	1.8
Malaysia	3.1	0.9	4.2	17.5	5.3	5.1	3.5
Pulau Pinang	0.1	5.5	4.0	14.4	5.0	4.8	3.2
Negeri Sembilan	9.8	-5.2	3.9	9.1	4.3	4.6	1.9
Terengganu	3.9	13.6	3.9	17.5	4.0	4.5	2.2
Melaka	-1.0	6.6	3.8	30.6	4.8	4.44	2.8
Perak	3.6	-2.9	5.1	11.5	4.1	4.36	2.7
Kedah	4.0	-3.0	6.6	-11.1	3.8	4.2	1.7
Sarawak	0.5	4.1	1.3	18.7	4.9	3.9	1.3
Kelantan	2.8	8.2	2.2	20.7	3.4	3.6	2.6
Perlis	2.9	2.7	1.4	16.9	3.3	3.3	2.0
Sabah	-3.4	-5.0	1.2	18.8	4.2	1.1	1.4
SUPRA	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	2.9

*Includes W.P. Putrajaya

Chart 3: Economic structure by state and kind of economic activity, 2024



*Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At constant prices 2015

Table 1: GDP per capita (RM) by state, 2024

Per capita (RM)	2023	2024
Johor	41,847	44,762
Kedah	26,387	27,268
Kelantan	16,914	17,368
Melaka	53,688	54,553
Negeri Sembilan	51,702	53,928
Pahang	46,085	49,617
Pulau Pinang	72,532	76,033
Perak	37,026	38,996
Perlis	24,138	24,695
Selangor	62,696	65,907
Terengganu	31,163	32,442
Sabah	31,235	30,605
Sarawak	72,283	73,426
W.P. KL*	131,165	136,365
WP Labuan	83,841	87,003
Malaysia	54,608	56,734

* Includes W.P. Putrajaya
At current prices

Chart 4: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2024

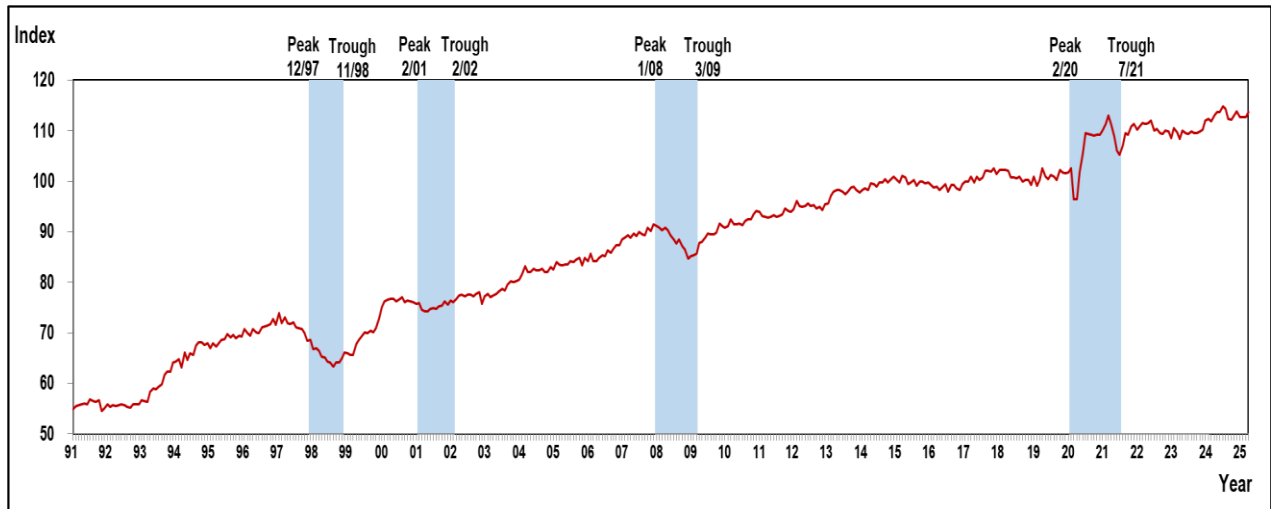
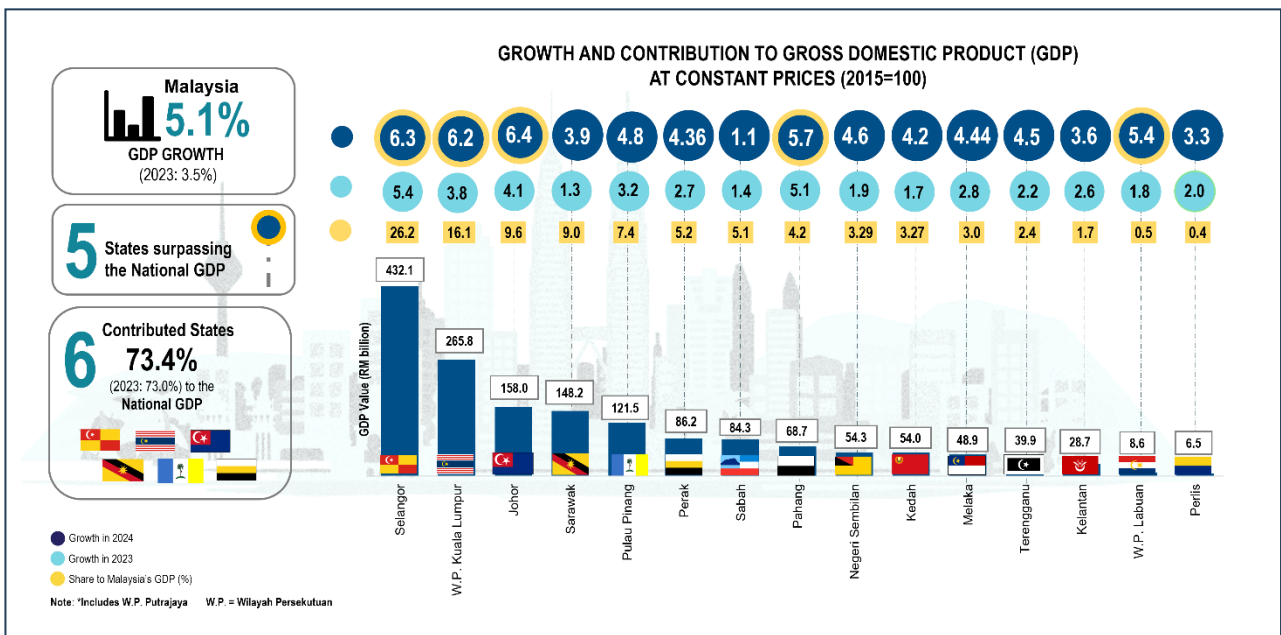


Chart 5: Growth and contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices (2015=2010)



Johor

Chart 6: Time series of Johor's GDP, 2015-2024

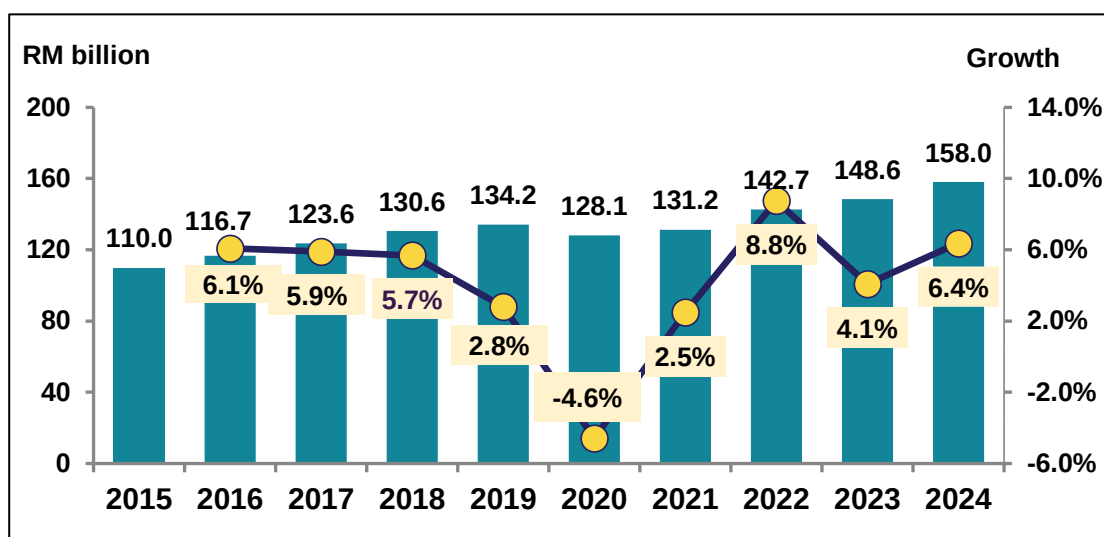
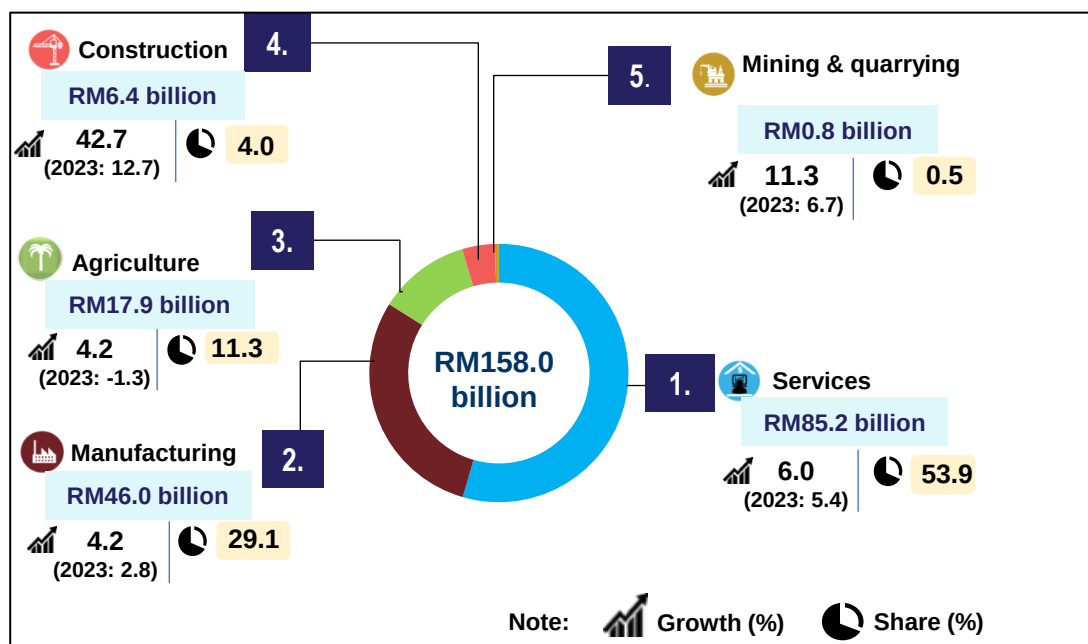


Chart 7: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Kedah

Chart 8: Time series of Kedah's GDP, 2015-2024

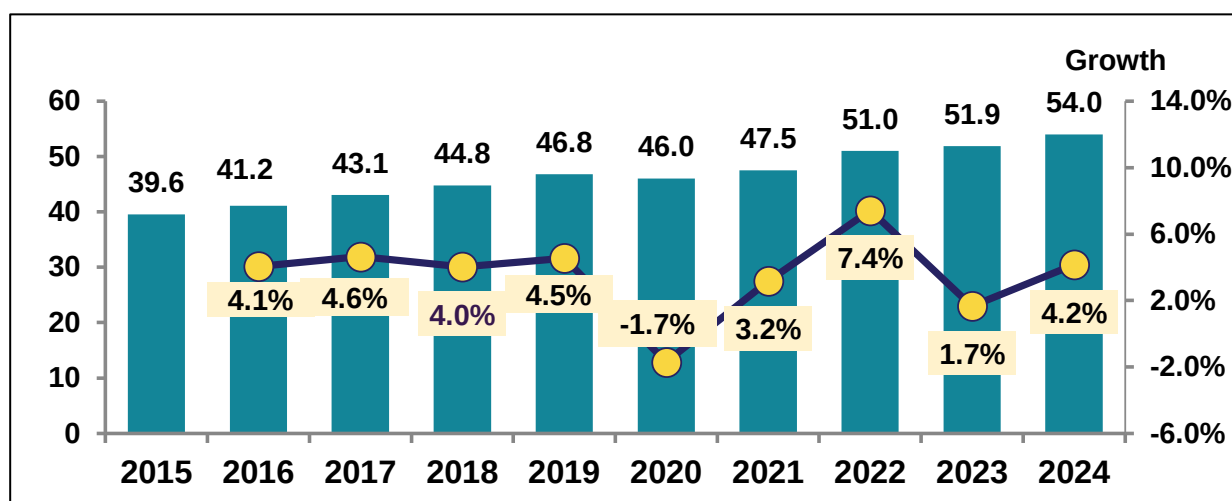
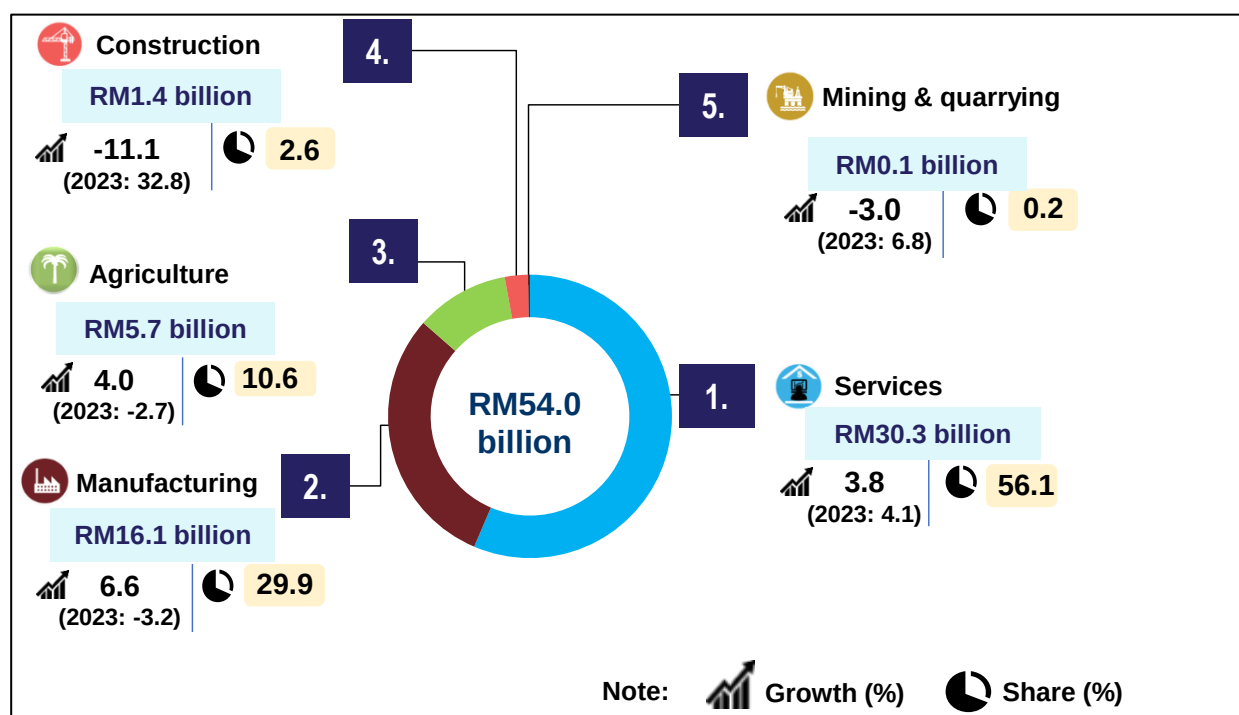


Chart 9: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Kelantan

Chart 10: Time series of Kelantan's GDP, 2015-2024

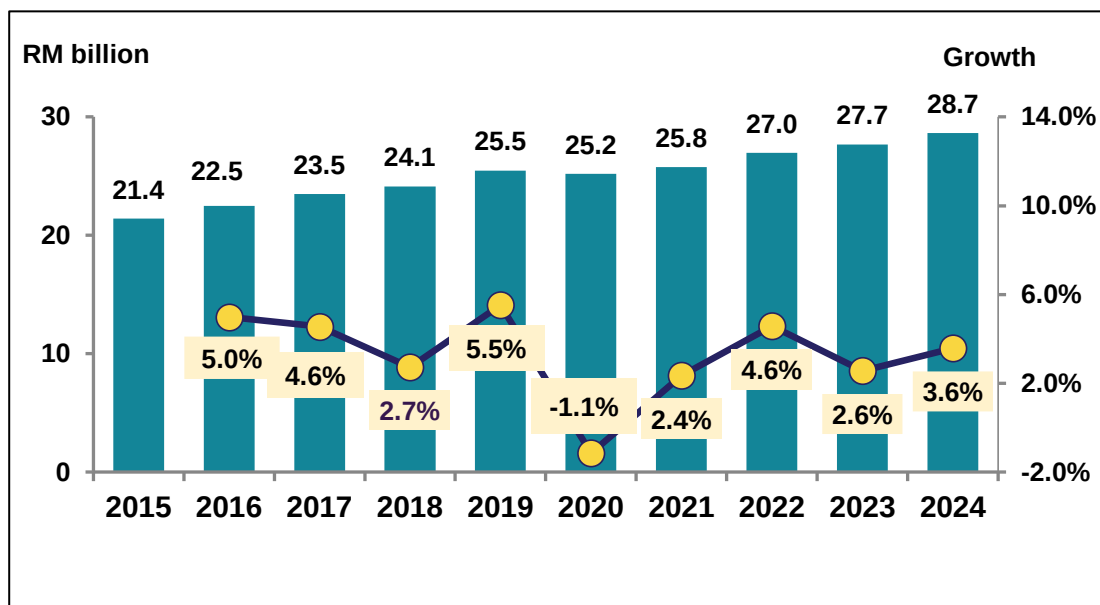
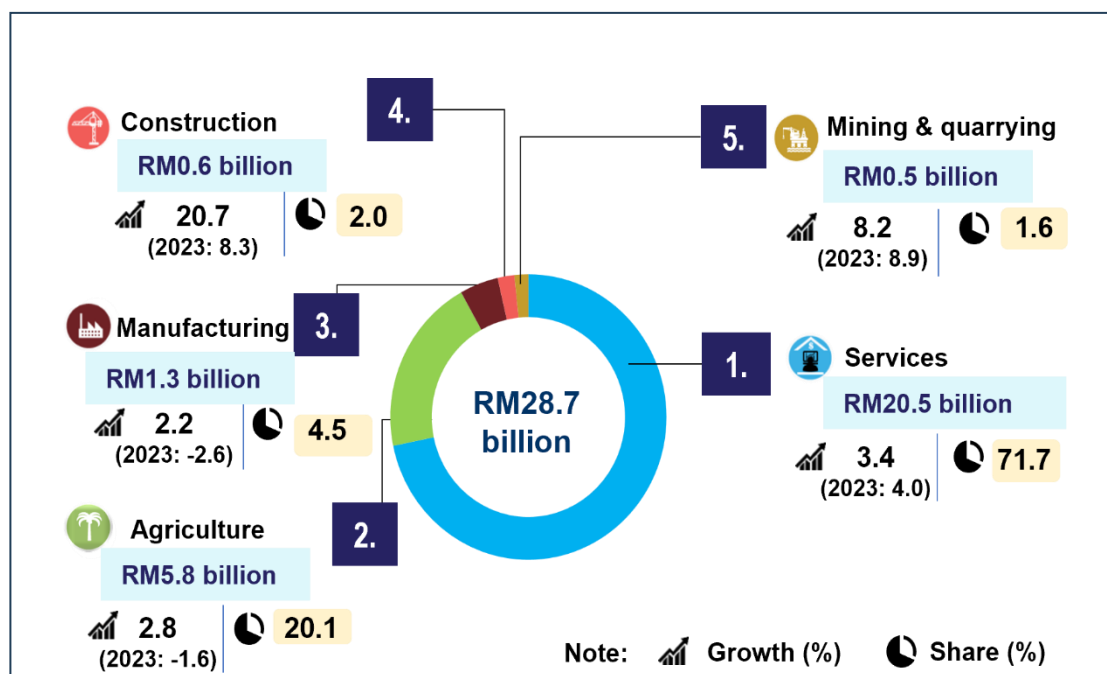


Chart 11: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Melaka

Chart 12: Time series of Melaka's GDP, 2015-2024

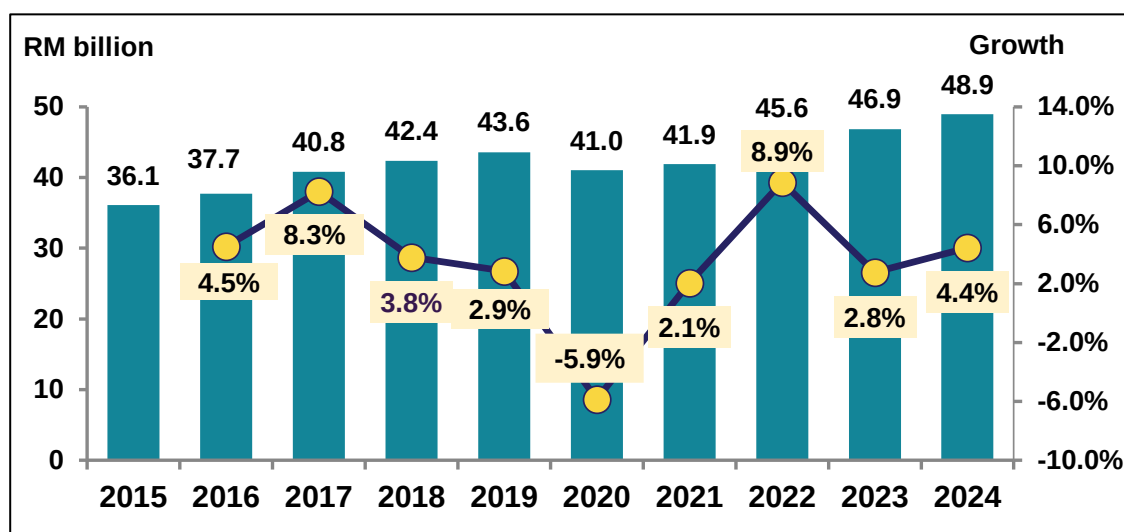
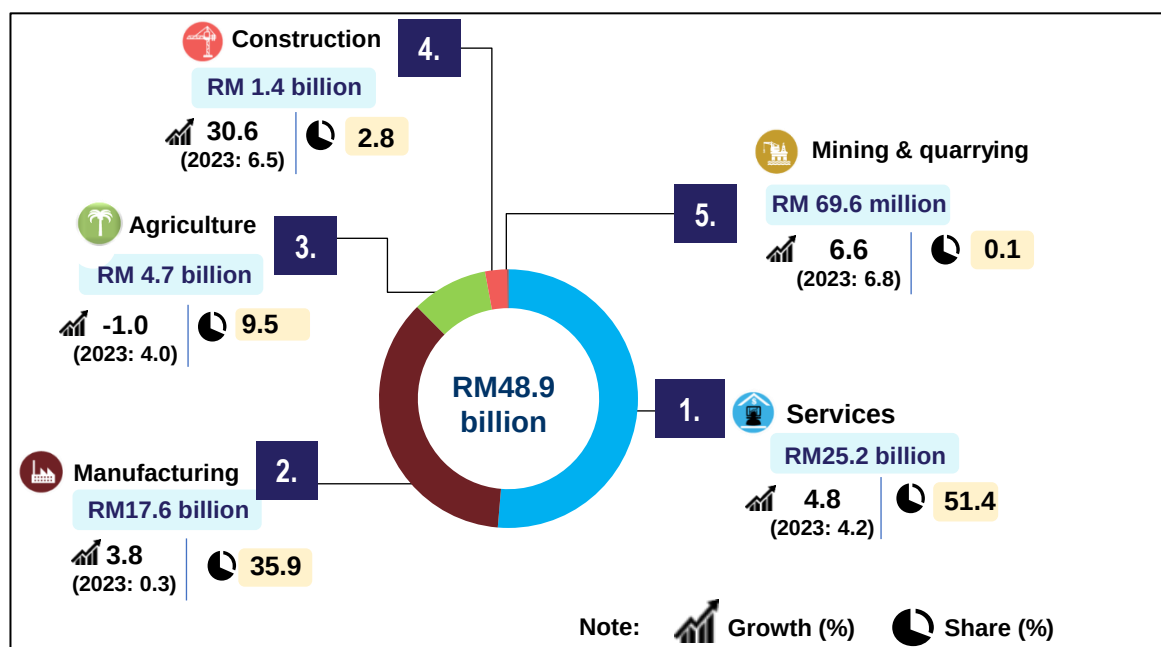


Chart 13: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Negeri Sembilan

Chart 14: Time series of Negeri Sembilan's GDP, 2015-2024

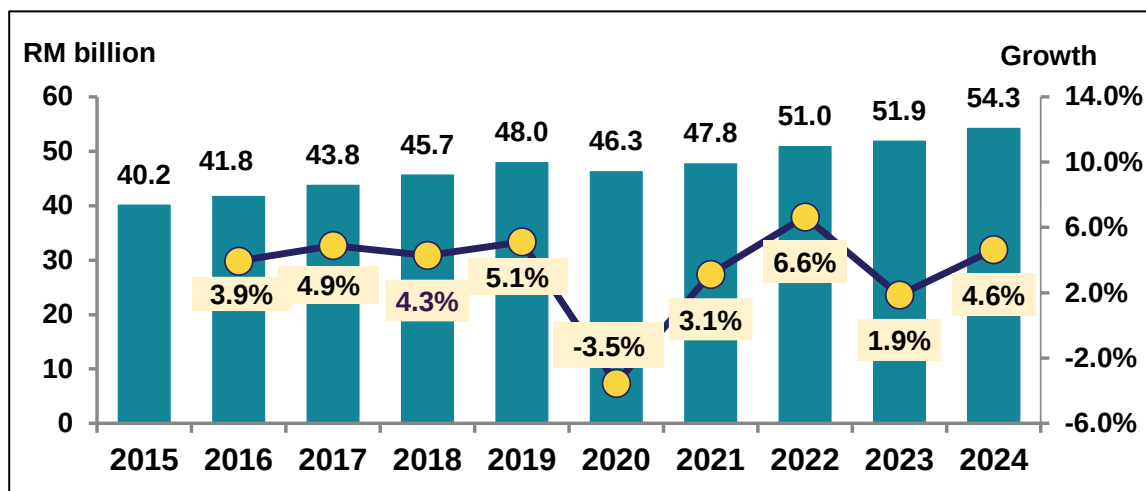
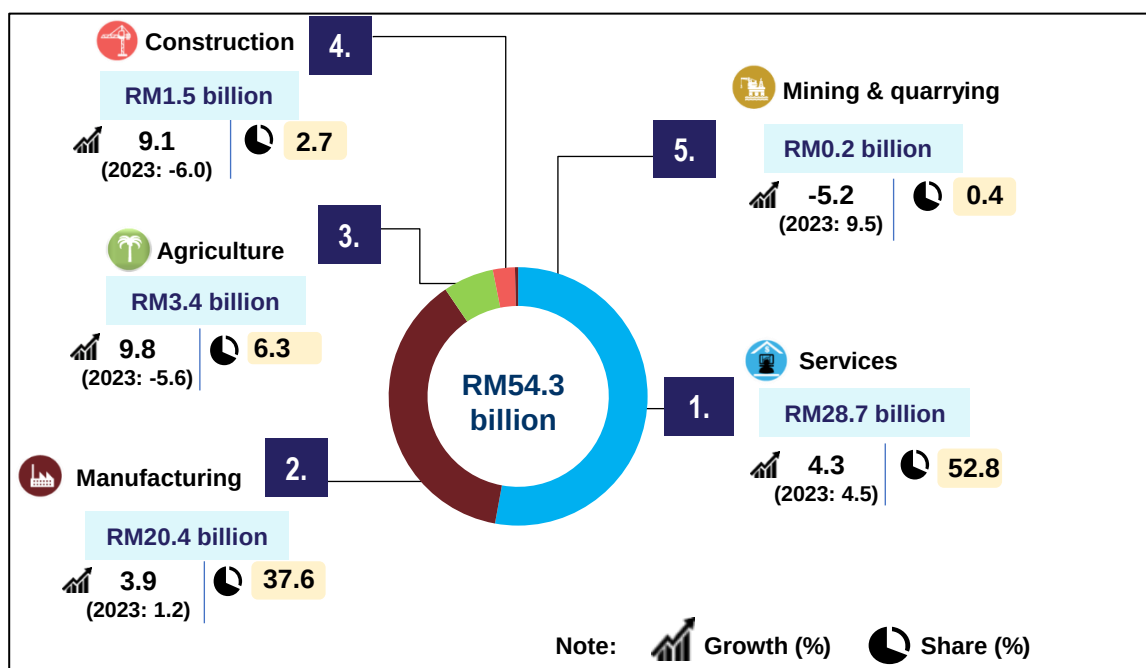


Chart 15: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Pahang

Chart 16: Time series of Pahang's GDP, 2015-2024

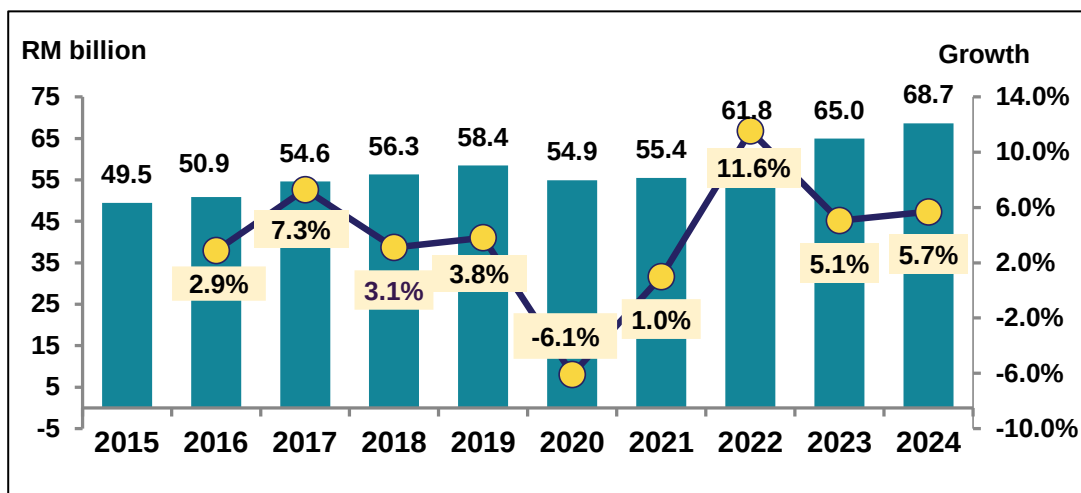
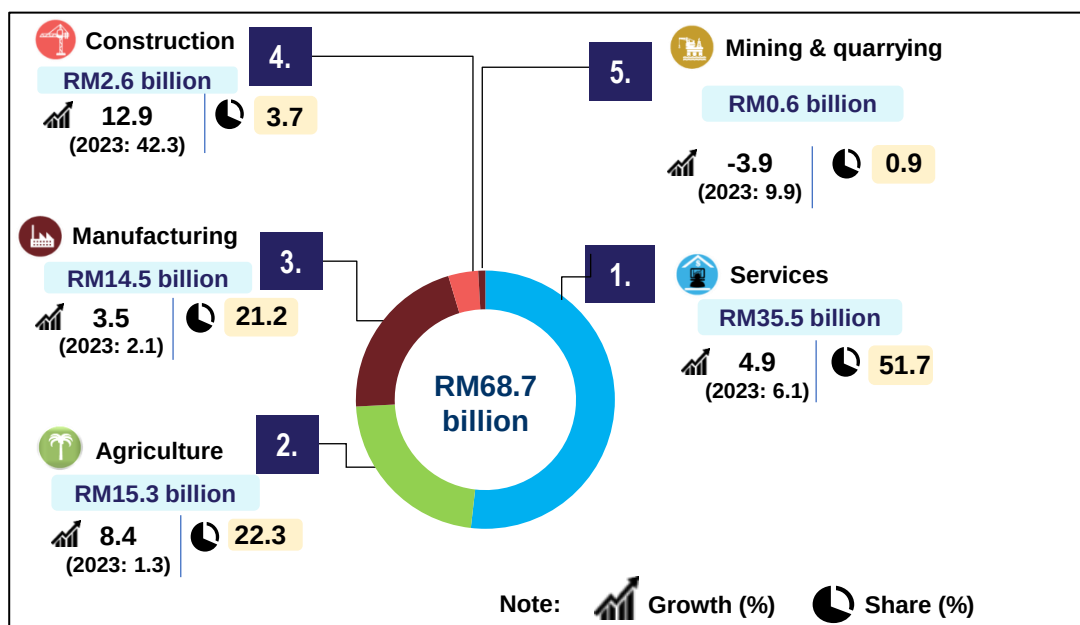


Chart 17: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Pulau Pinang

Chart 18: Time series of Pulau Pinang's GDP, 2015-2024

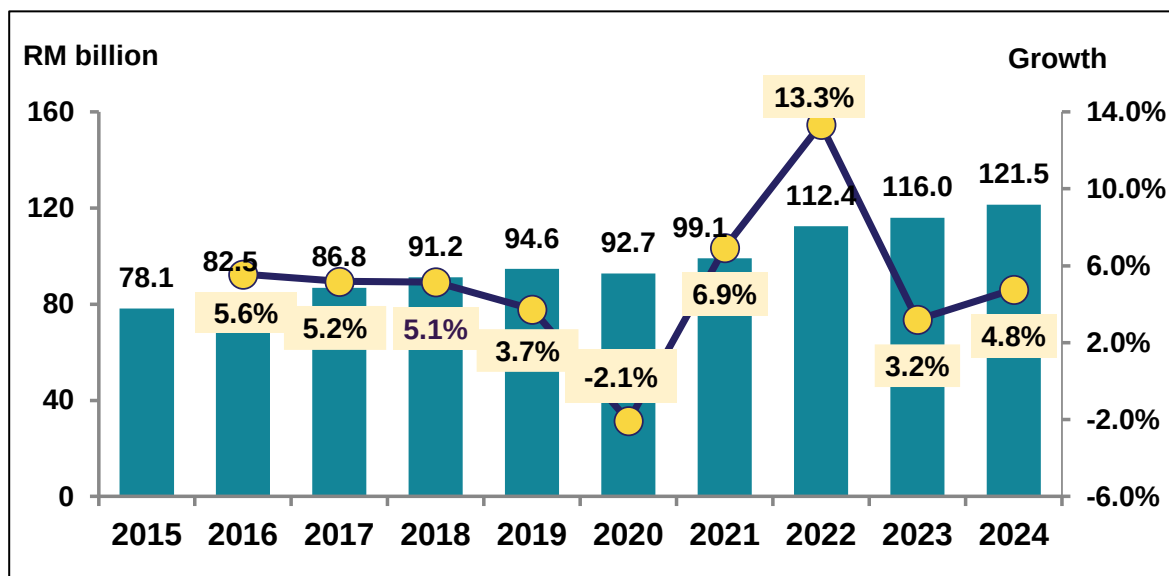
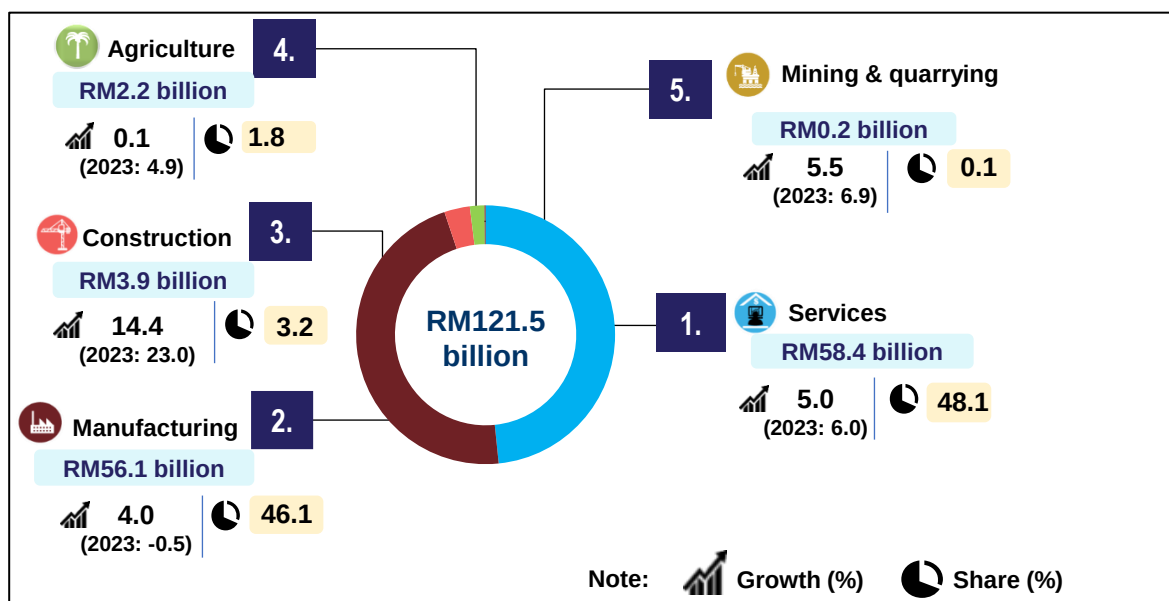


Chart 19: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Perak

Chart 20: Time series of Perak's GDP, 2015-2024

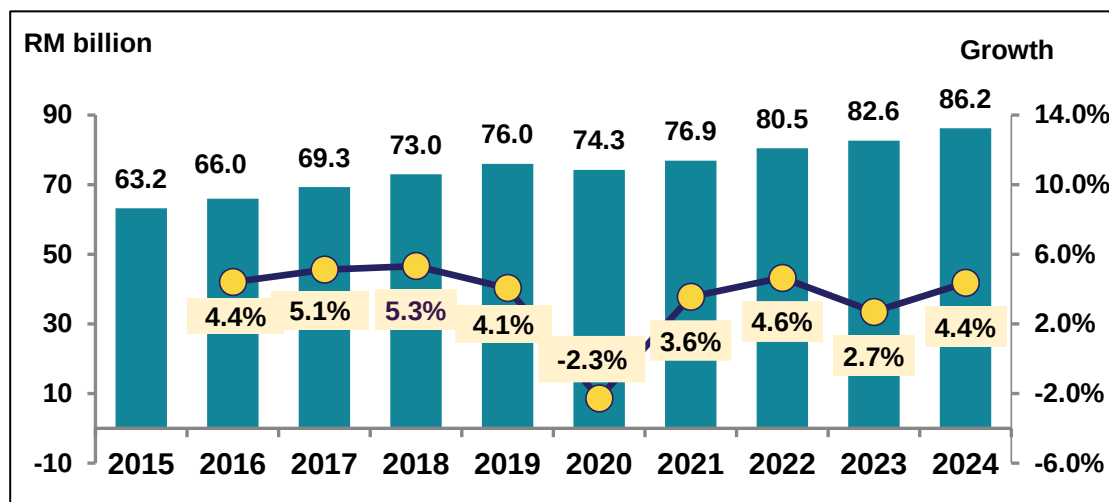
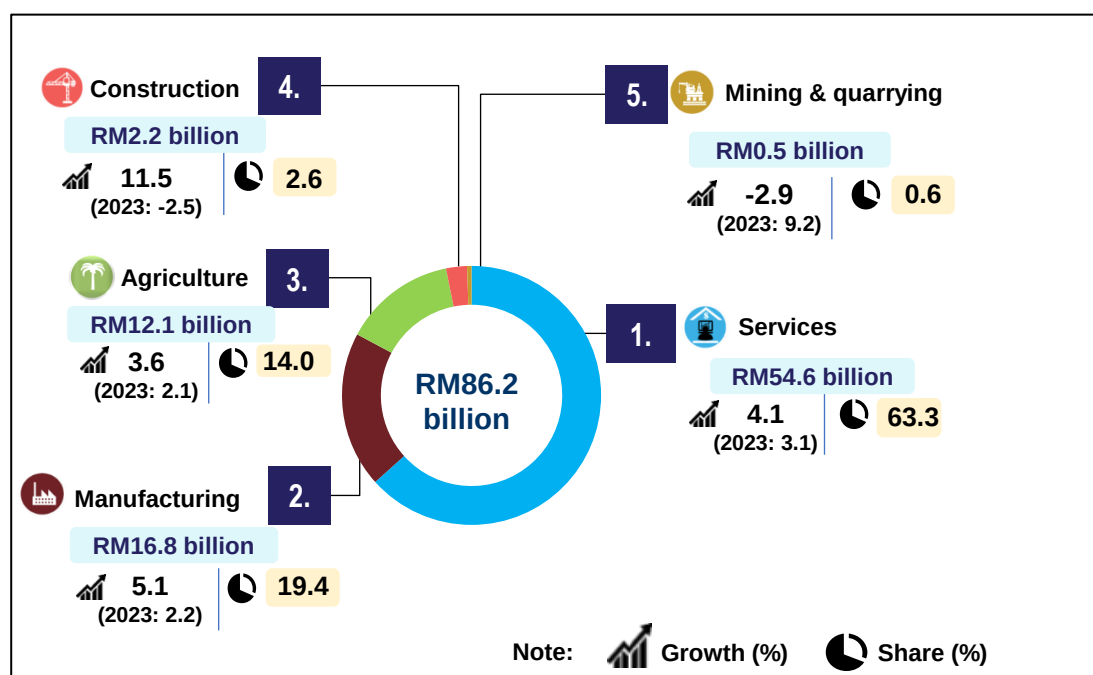


Chart 21: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Perlis

Chart 22: Time series of Perlis's GDP, 2015-2024

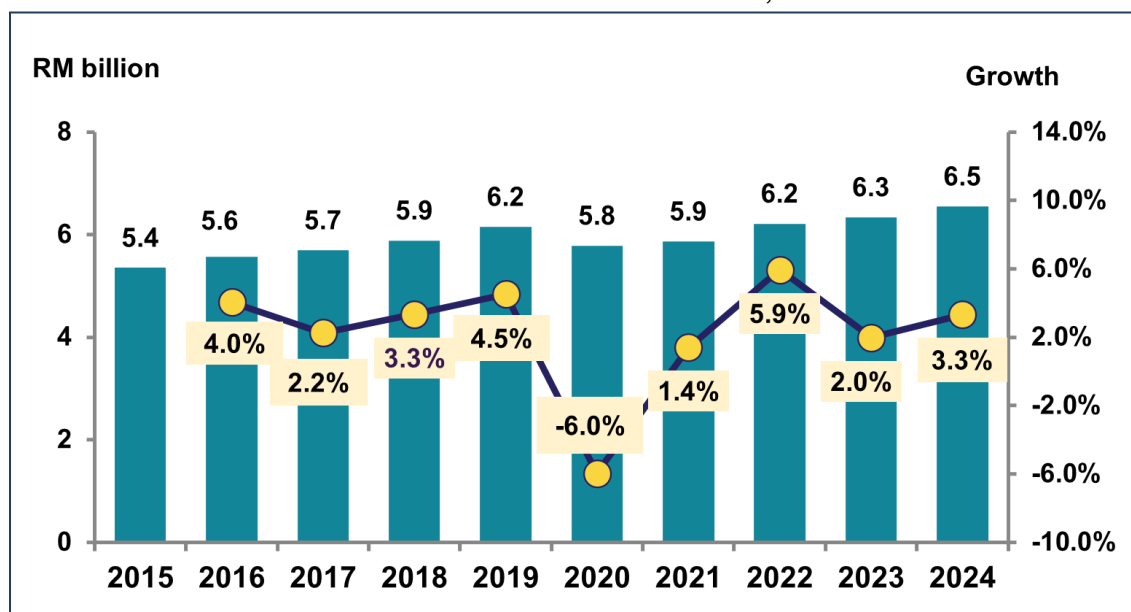
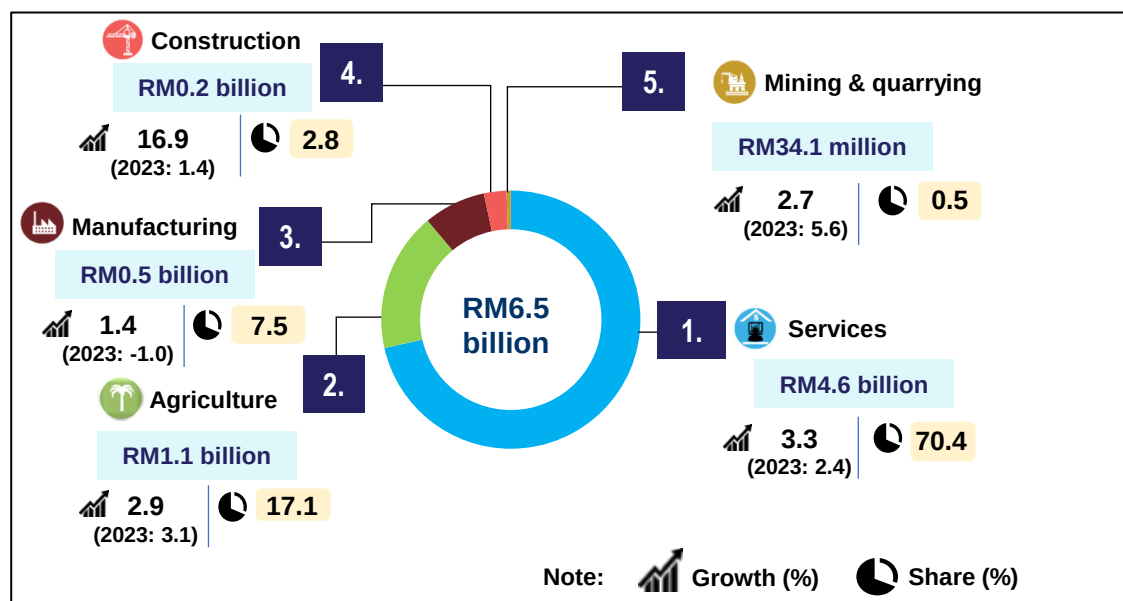


Chart 23: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Selangor

Chart 24: Time series of Selangor's GDP, 2015-2024

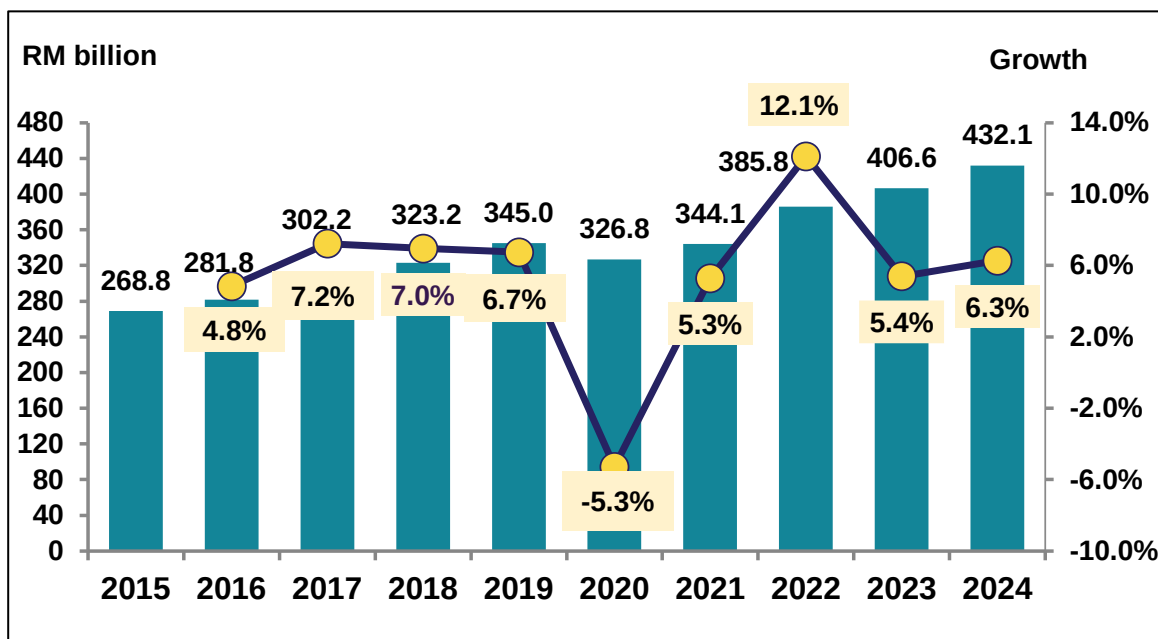
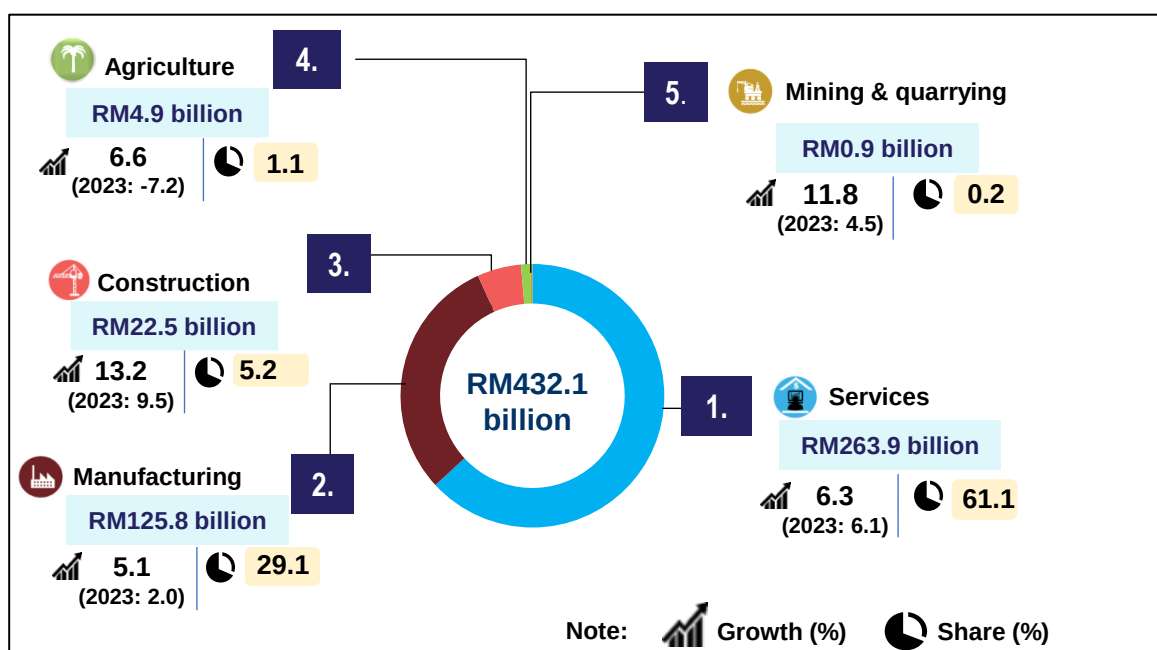


Chart 25: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Terengganu

Chart 26: Time series of Terengganu's GDP, 2015-2024

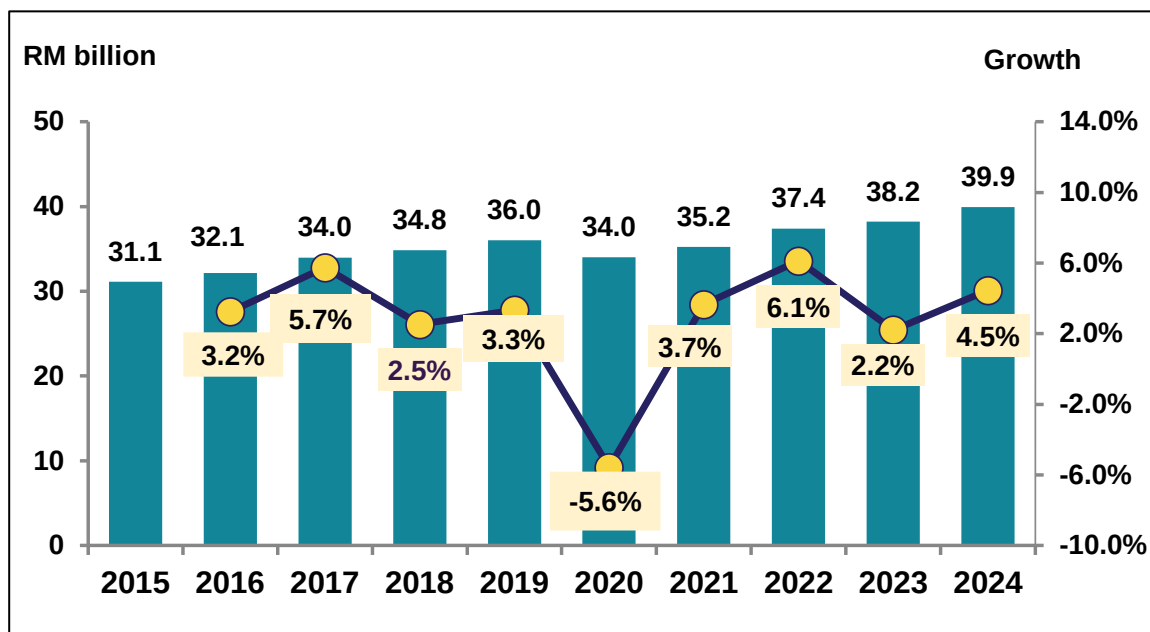
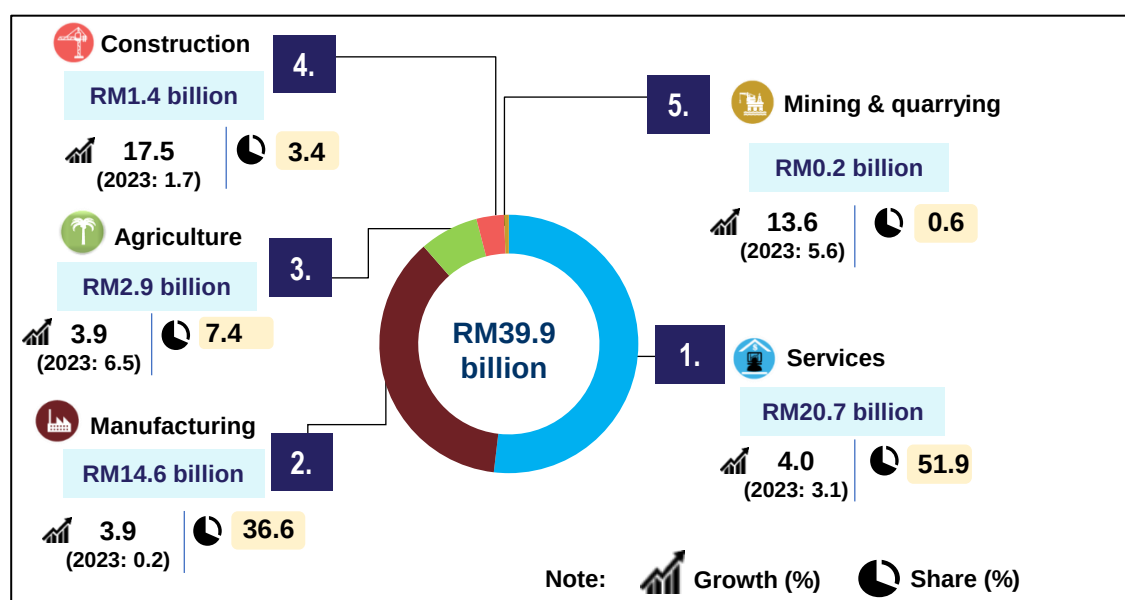


Chart 27: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Sabah

Chart 28: Time series of Sabah's GDP, 2015-2024

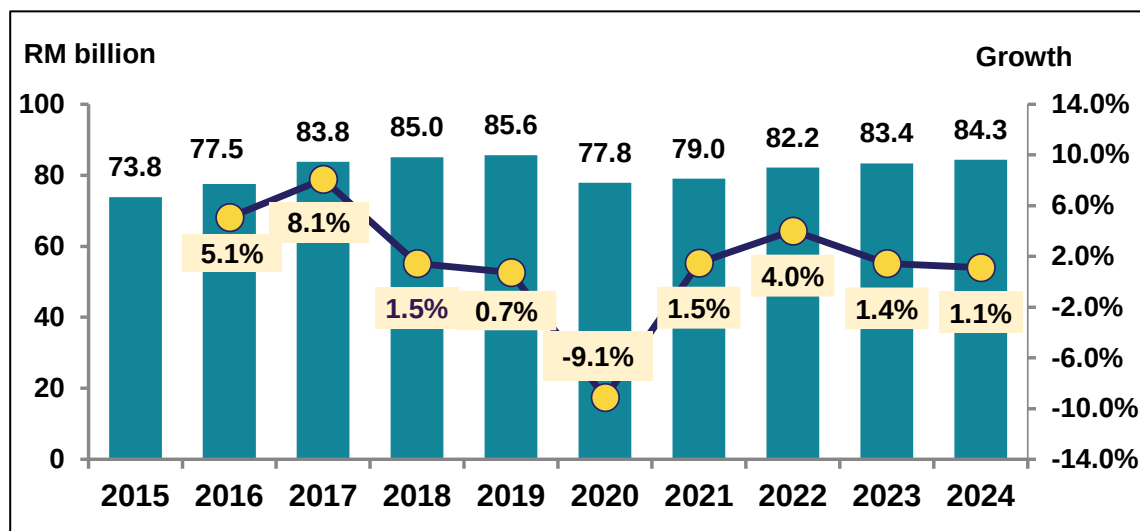
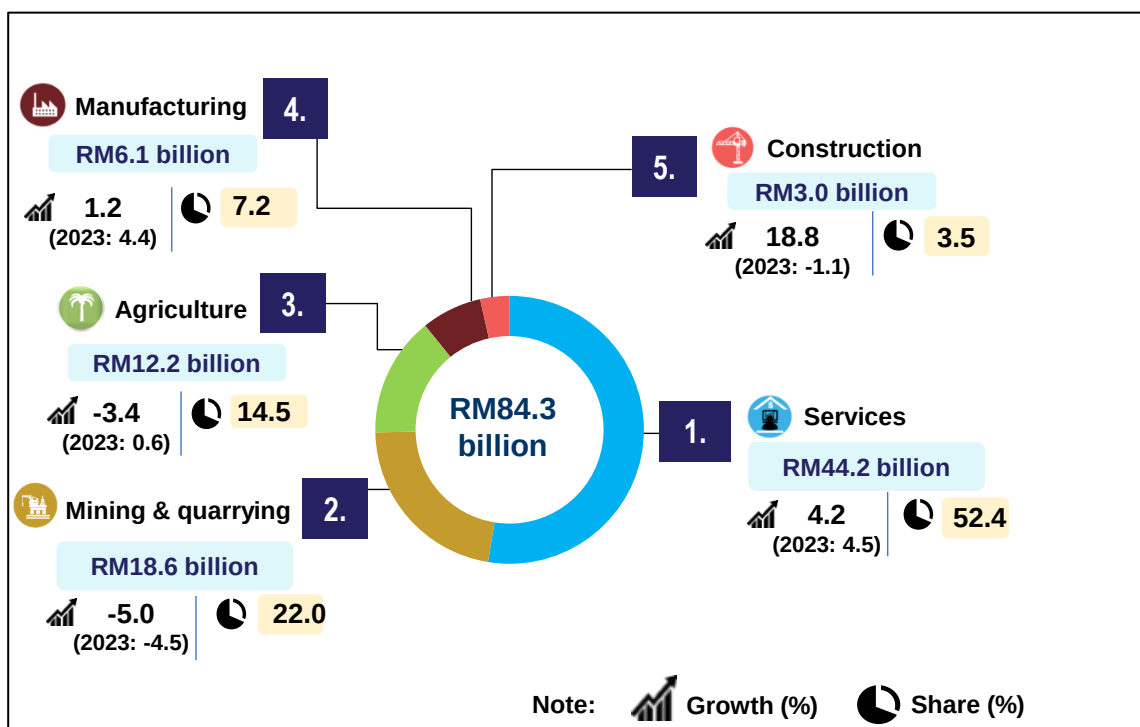


Chart 29: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Sarawak

Chart 30: Time series of Sarawak's GDP, 2015-2024

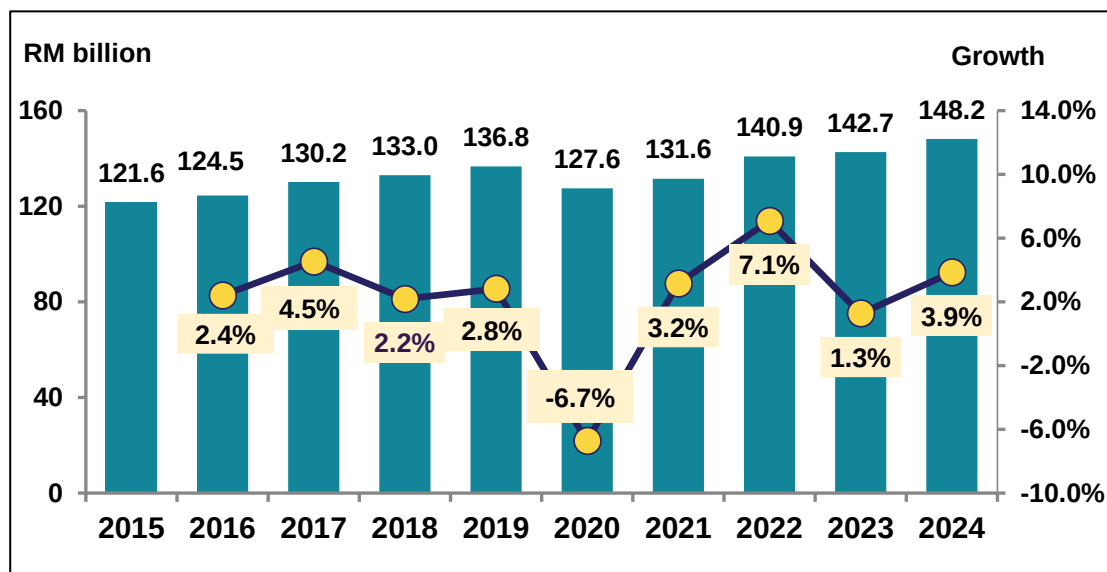
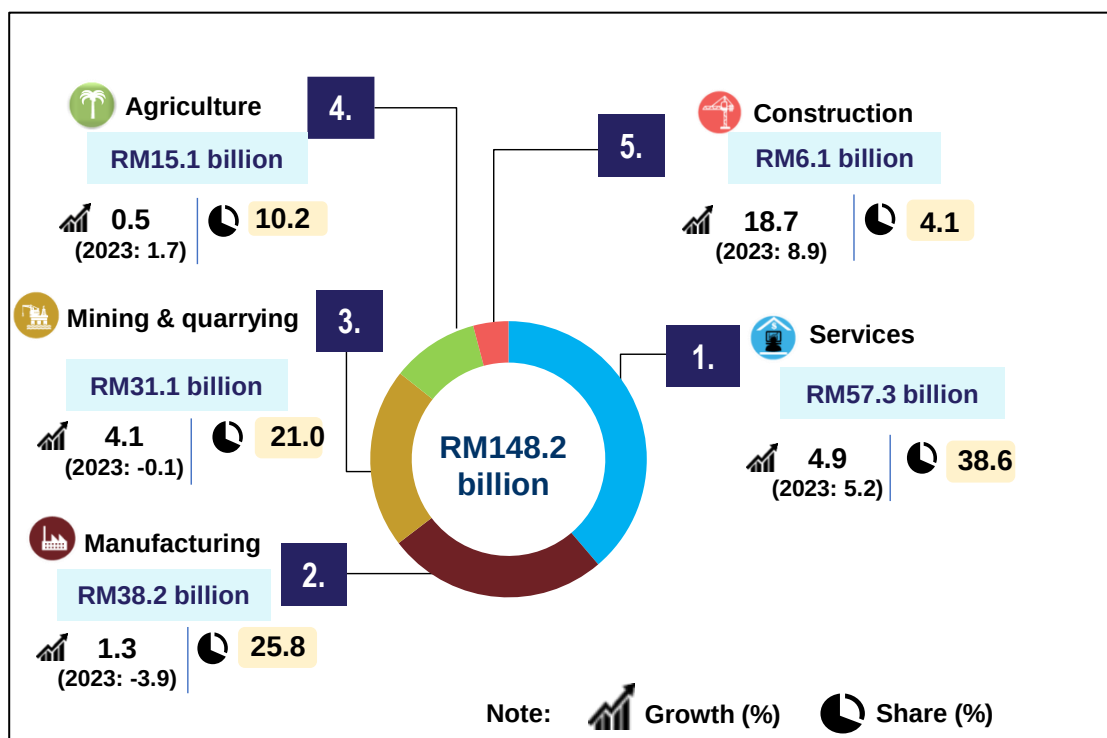


Chart 31: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur

Chart 32: Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur's GDP, 2015-2024

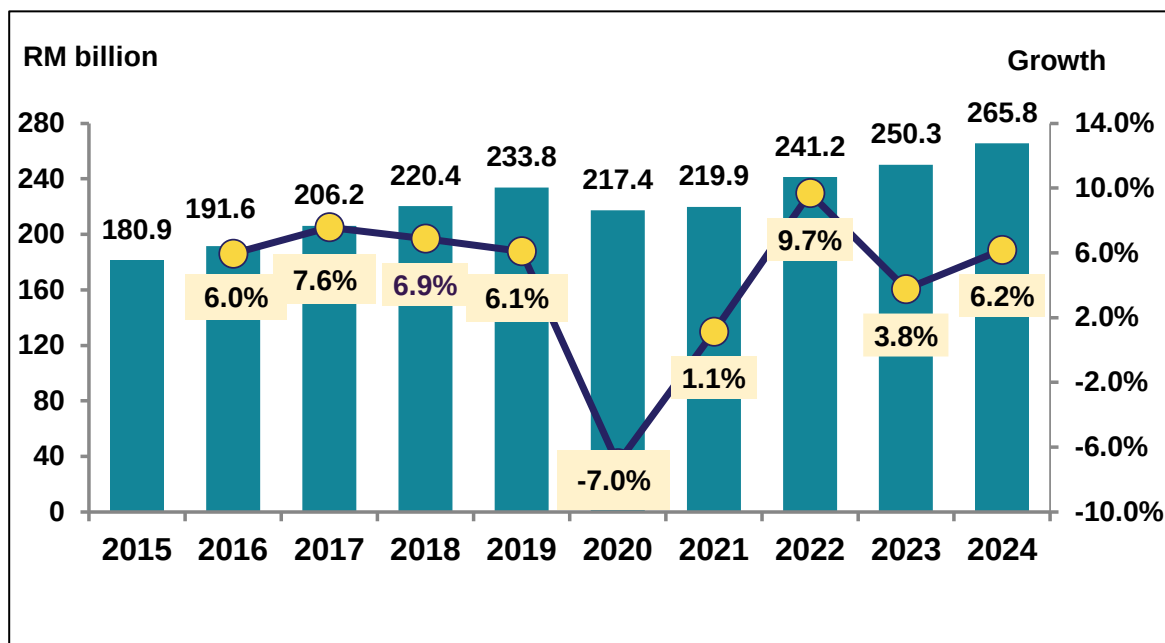
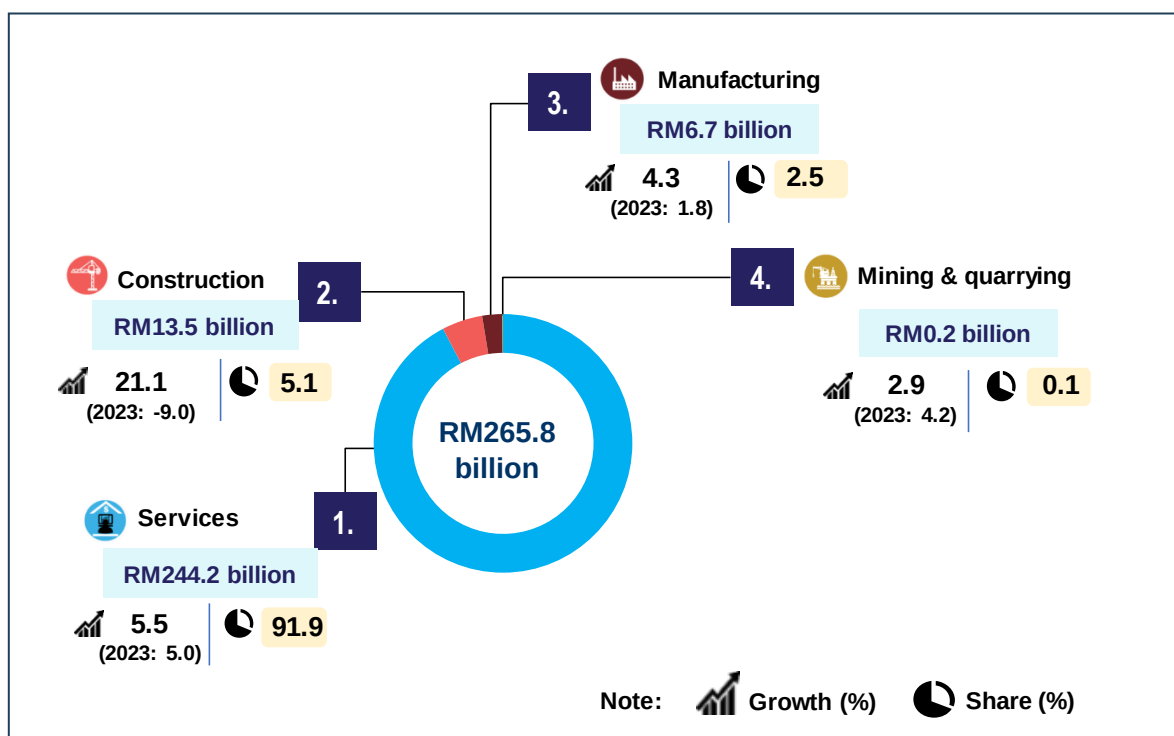


Chart 33: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)



Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

Chart 34: Time series of Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan's GDP, 2015-2024

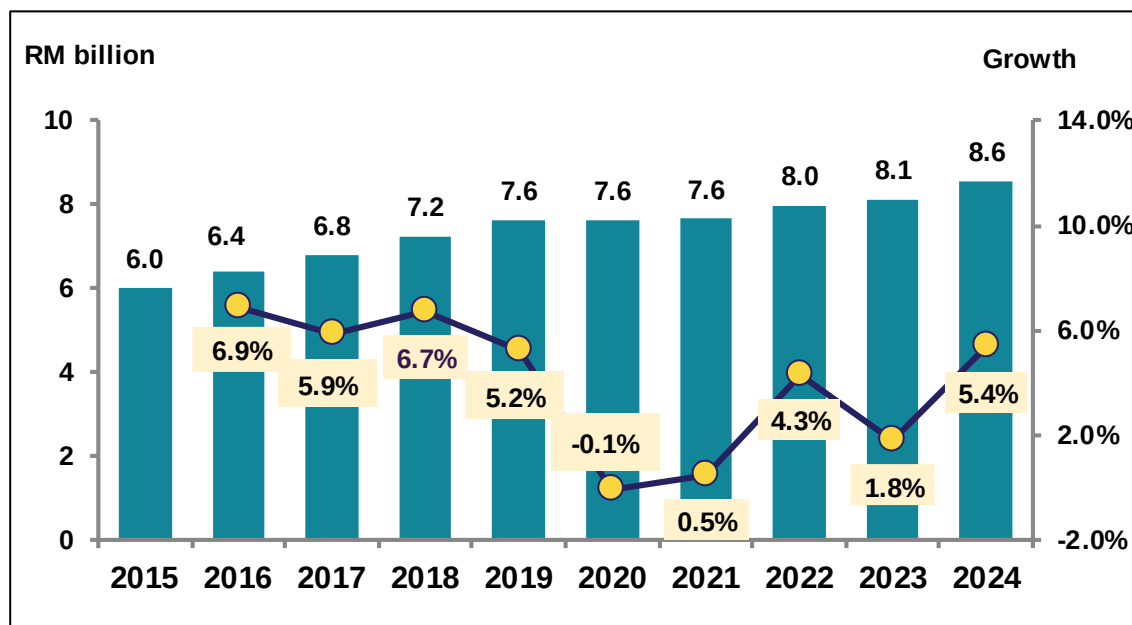


Chart 35: Contribution and growth by sector, 2024 (%)

