



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA



AKAUN NEGARA
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

*GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
INCOME APPROACH*

2021



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022 dan Survei Ekonomi Tahunan (AES) 2022 bermula dari 15 April 2022 sehingga 30 September 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperolehi dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStatsS1_2022.

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

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / *data request & enquiries*)

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

“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut Kaedah Pendapatan membentangkan statistik bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2021. Statistik ini menjadi rujukan penting dalam mengukur prestasi ekonomi dari perspektif pendapatan yang diperolehi dari faktor pengeluaran dalam bentuk Pampasan Pekerja dan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar. Penyusunan statistik ini adalah merujuk kepada rangka kerja dan manual Sistem Akaun Negara 2008. Manakala, pengkelasan aktiviti ekonomi adalah mengikut Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver. 1.0.

Ringkasan penemuan pendapatan ekonomi Malaysia bagi tahun 2021 dalam bahagian pertama penerbitan ini dan diikuti oleh siri data komponen pendapatan. Nota teknikal dan sumber data turut disediakan bagi memudahkan pemahaman statistik berkenaan.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Julai 2022

PREFACE

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach presents the statistics for the years of 2015 to 2021. These statistics serve as an essential reference in gauging the economy from the perspective of income provided by factors of production in the form of Compensation of Employees and Gross Operating Surplus. The compilation of statistics in this report was referred to the framework and manual of 2008 System of National Accounts. Meanwhile, the classification of the economic activity was adopted from the Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0.

The summary findings of Malaysia's economy by income for the year 2021 in the first part of this publication followed by the data series of income components. Technical notes and data sources are also included for better understanding of the statistics.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

July 2022

KANDUNGAN

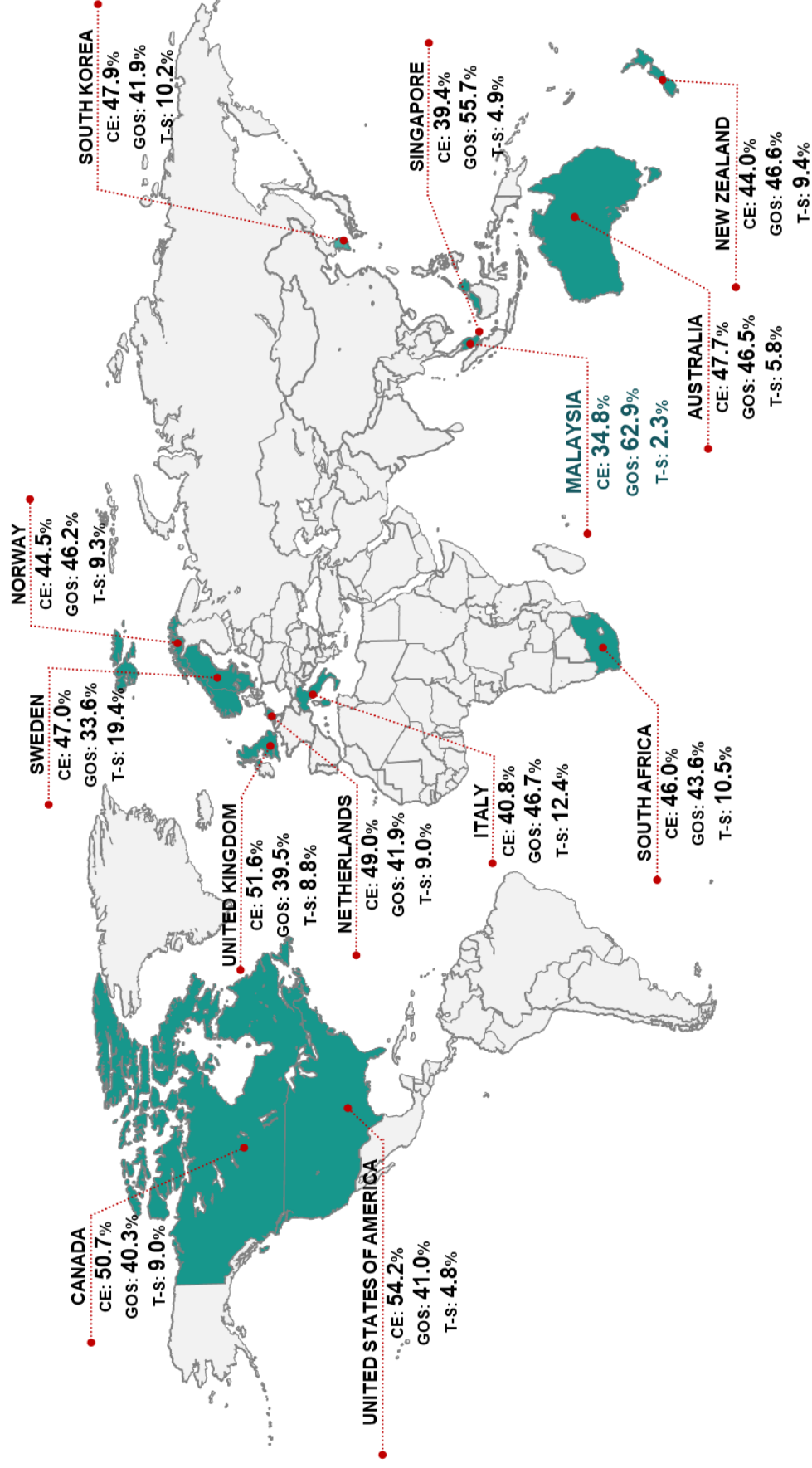
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STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2021 STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2021



Sumber / Sources: Laman sesawang Pejabat Statistik Negara (NSO) terpilih.
 Selected National Statistical Office (NSO) website.

Nota / Notes:

1. Angka menunjukkan peratus sumbangan komponen pendapatan kepada KDNK. Jumlah komponen mungkin tidak sama dengan 100 peratus disebabkan oleh pembundaran atau perbezaan statistik yang diterbitkan oleh NSO.
 The numbers show percentage share of income components to GDP. The sum of the components may not equal to 100 per cent due to the rounding of total figures or statistical discrepancy published by the NSOs.
2. Peratus sumbangan ini dikira oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM).
 The percentage share was calculated by Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM).

Petunjuk / Legend:

PP :	Pampasan Pekerja
CE :	Compensation of Employees
LKK :	Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
GOS :	Gross Operating Surplus
C-S :	Cukai Tolak Subsidi
T-S :	Taxes Less Subsidies

STATISTIK KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN BAGI NEGARA TERPILIH, 2018-2021
STATISTICS ON GDP INCOME APPROACH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 2018-2021

PERATUS SUMBANGAN KEPADA KDNK/ PERCENTAGE SHARE TO GDP (%)										
NEGARA/ COUNTRY	PPI/ CE			LKK/ GOS			C-S/ T-S			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019
Asia										
Malaysia	35.8	35.9	37.1	34.8	60.9	60.5	60.1	62.9	3.3	3.7
Singapore	38.8	39.9	42.8	39.4	54.2	53.1	56.5	55.7	7.0	6.9
South Korea	45.7	47.5	48.2	47.9	44.7	43.0	41.9	41.9	9.6	9.6
Philippines	34.5	34.4	34.8	36.7	57.9	57.9	58.6	55.7	7.6	7.7
Japan	50.6	51.6	52.7	n.a.	41.7	40.6	39.0	n.a.	7.7	7.8
Thailand	32.4	31.8	32.7	n.a.	57.1	57.9	57.8	n.a.	10.6	10.4
Taiwan	45.6	46.0	45.0	n.a.	48.7	48.4	50.5	n.a.	5.6	5.5
Africa										
South Africa	48.9	48.7	48.2	46.0	41.2	41.2	42.3	43.6	9.9	10.1
North America										
United States of America	53.2	53.4	55.0	54.2	40.1	40.0	41.4	41.0	6.7	6.6
Canada	50.4	50.8	52.5	50.7	38.3	38.2	40.1	40.3	11.3	11.0
Europe										
Italy	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.8	47.4	47.2	47.8	46.7	12.7	12.7
Sweden	47.8	47.4	48.0	47.0	31.6	32.4	33.4	33.6	20.6	20.2
Norway	46.1	48.6	50.9	44.5	43.5	40.9	38.7	46.2	10.3	10.5
United Kingdom	48.2	48.7	52.6	51.6	40.0	39.6	41.1	39.5	11.9	11.8
Netherlands	47.8	47.8	50.9	49.0	41.5	41.1	41.4	41.9	10.8	11.0
Germany	52.6	53.4	54.7	53.8	37.6	36.8	37.1	38.2	9.8	9.8
Australia										
Australia	47.4	47.2	48.2	47.7	42.4	42.8	44.7	46.5	10.2	10.0
New Zealand	42.2	42.6	43.0	44.0	44.8	44.3	45.1	46.6	13.0	13.1

Sumber / Sources: Laman sesawang Pejabat Statistik Negara (NSO) terpilih.
 Selected National Statistical Office (NSO) website.

Nota / Notes:

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Petunjuk / Legend:

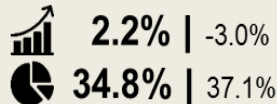
PP : Pampasan Pekerja
 CE : Compensation of Employees
 LKK : Lebihan Kendalian Kasar
 GOS : Gross Operating Surplus
 C-S : Cukai Tolak Subsidi
 T-S : Taxes Less Subsidies

PENEMUAN UTAMA

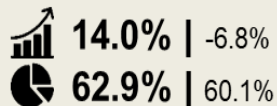


KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR (KDNK) KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2021

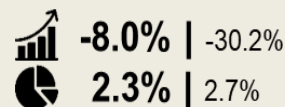
PAMPASAN PEKERJA



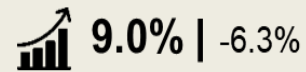
LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR



CUKAI TOLAK SUBSIDI



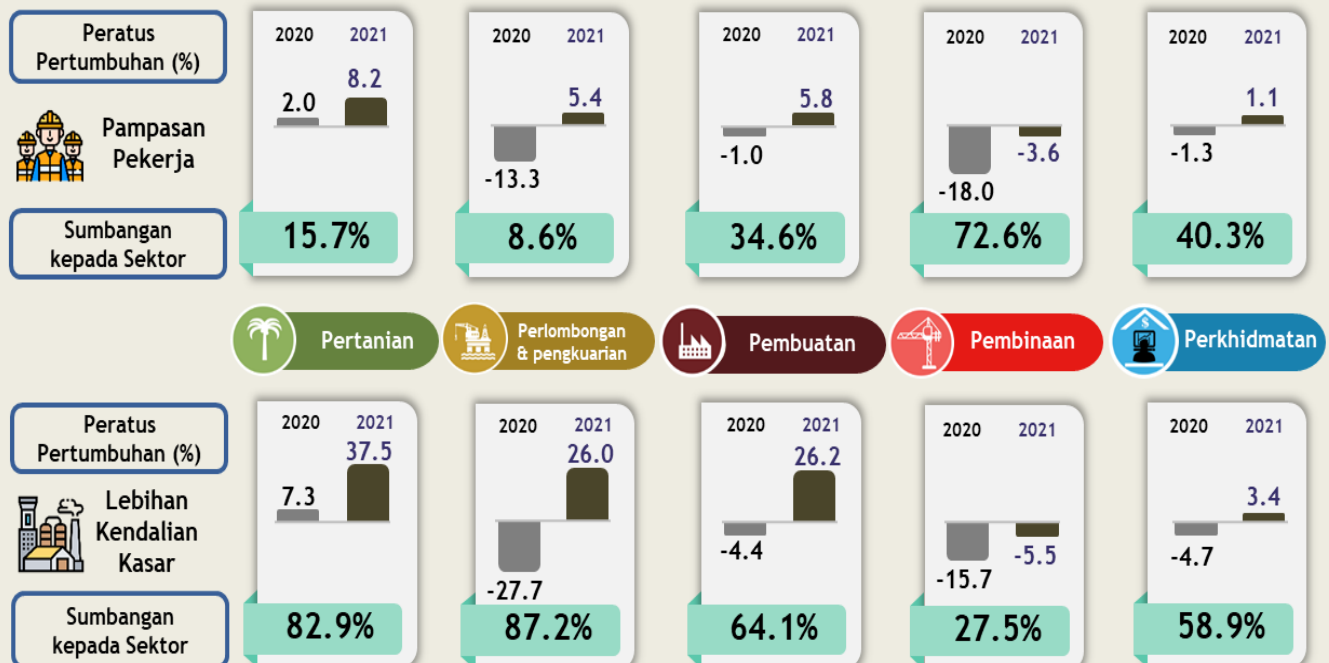
KDNK PADA HARGA SEMASA
RM 1,545.4 bilion



2021 | 2020

Peratus Pertumbuhan
Sumbangan kepada KDNK

PAMPASAN PEKERJA DAN LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR MENGIKUT SEKTOR

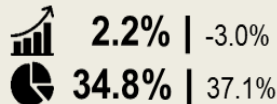


SUMBER: KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR KAEDAH PENDAPATAN 2021, JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA (DOSM)

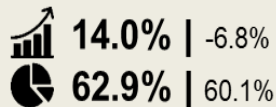
MAIN FINDINGS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) INCOME APPROACH 2021

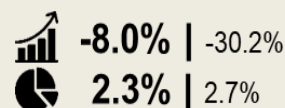
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES



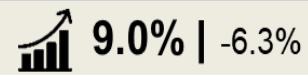
GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS



TAXES LESS SUBSIDIES



GDP AT CURRENT PRICES
RM 1,545.4 billion



2021 | 2020
Percentage Growth
Share to GDP

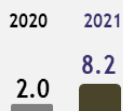
COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES AND GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS BY SECTOR

Percentage
Growth (%)



Compensation
of Employees

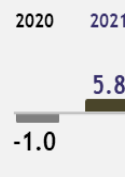
Share to Sector



15.7%



8.6%



34.6%



72.6%



40.3%



Agriculture



Mining &
quarrying



Manufacturing



Construction



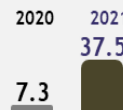
Services

Percentage
Growth (%)

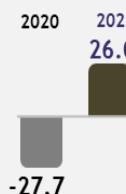


Gross
Operating
Surplus

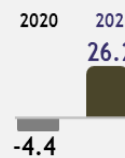
Share to Sector



82.9%



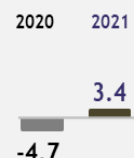
87.2%



64.1%



27.5%



58.9%

SOURCE: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT INCOME APPROACH 2021, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA (DOSM)

PENGENALAN

Penerbitan Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) mengikut kaedah pendapatan membentangkan statistik bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2021. Komponen pendapatan terakru kepada pengeluaran dalam ekonomi, iaitu Pampasan Pekerja (PP), Lebihan Kendalian Kasar (LKK) dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import (Cukai bersih), dibentangkan dalam penerbitan ini. Statistik ini disediakan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi dan dinyatakan dalam harga semasa.

PRESTASI KESELURUHAN 2021

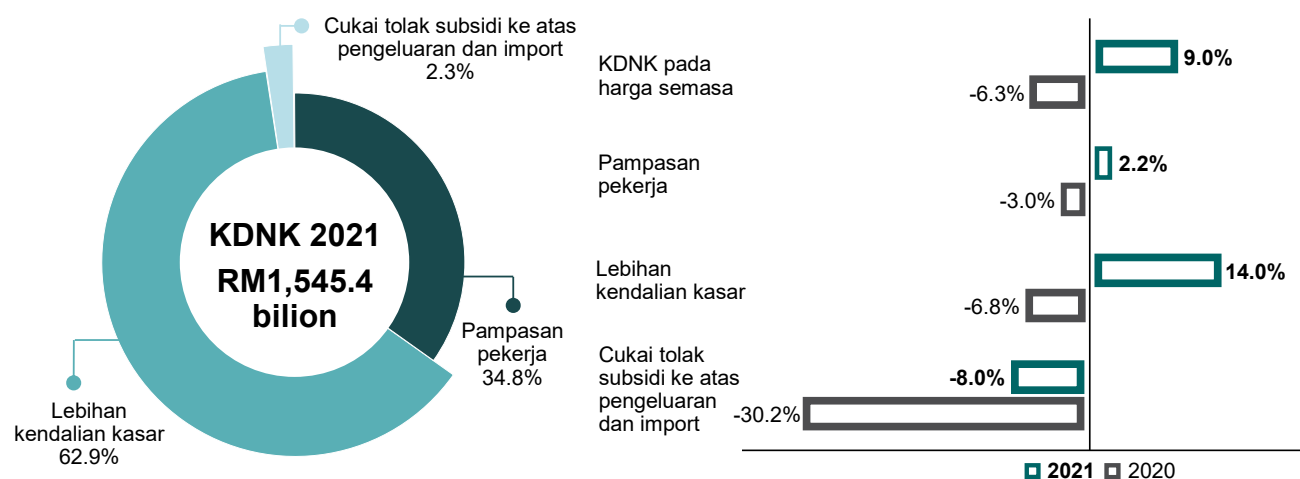
Ekonomi Malaysia telah beransur pulih pada tahun 2021 walaupun Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP) dikuatkuasakan semula pada suku kedua bagi mengekang penularan varian baharu COVID-19. Pada tahun ini juga, banyak perniagaan dibenarkan beroperasi dengan prosedur operasi standard yang ketat, yang mana telah mendorong kepada pertumbuhan dalam ekonomi.

Tambahan pula, harga komoditi yang tinggi, terutama minyak mentah dan buah tandan segar, sebahagiannya telah menyumbang kepada prestasi KDNK Malaysia pada harga semasa, di mana KDNK telah pulih kepada 9.0 peratus berbanding penurunan 6.3 peratus pada tahun 2020. Oleh itu, KDNK telah melebihi 2.2 peratus daripada pra-pandemik pada tahun 2019. Daripada tiga komponen pendapatan, prestasi LKK adalah lebih baik berbanding PP dan Cukai bersih dengan pertumbuhan dua digit 14.0 peratus (2020: -6.8%) disumbangkan oleh kenaikan harga komoditi dan pengeluaran yang lebih baik. LKK telah mengatasi pra-pandemik pada tahun 2019 dengan 6.3 peratus. Begitu juga dengan sumbangan LKK kepada KDNK telah meningkat kepada 62.9 peratus (RM971.7 bilion), iaitu sumbangan terbesar pernah direkodkan sejak 2015.

Sementara itu, PP bertumbuh 2.2 peratus berbanding penurunan 3.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Namun begitu, PP menyusut dengan marginal 0.9 peratus berbanding pra-pandemik pada tahun 2019. Dari segi sumbangan kepada KDNK, PP menyumbang 34.8 peratus dengan jumlah RM537.9 bilion.

Namun demikian, Cukai bersih kekal merosot 8.0 peratus berbanding negatif 30.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Penyusutan yang sederhana ini didorong oleh Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import yang lebih tinggi, iaitu pulih kepada 5.8 peratus (2020: -7.0%). Sementara itu, Subsidi berkembang 28.7 peratus (2020: 108.2%) berikutan pelbagai pakej rangsangan ekonomi yang diumumkan oleh Kerajaan bagi merancakkan lagi ekonomi domestik. Cukai bersih membentuk 2.3 peratus (RM35.7 bilion) kepada KDNK pada 2021, seperti yang digambarkan pada Carta 1.

Carta 1 Peratus Sumbangan dan Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan bagi Komponen Pendapatan

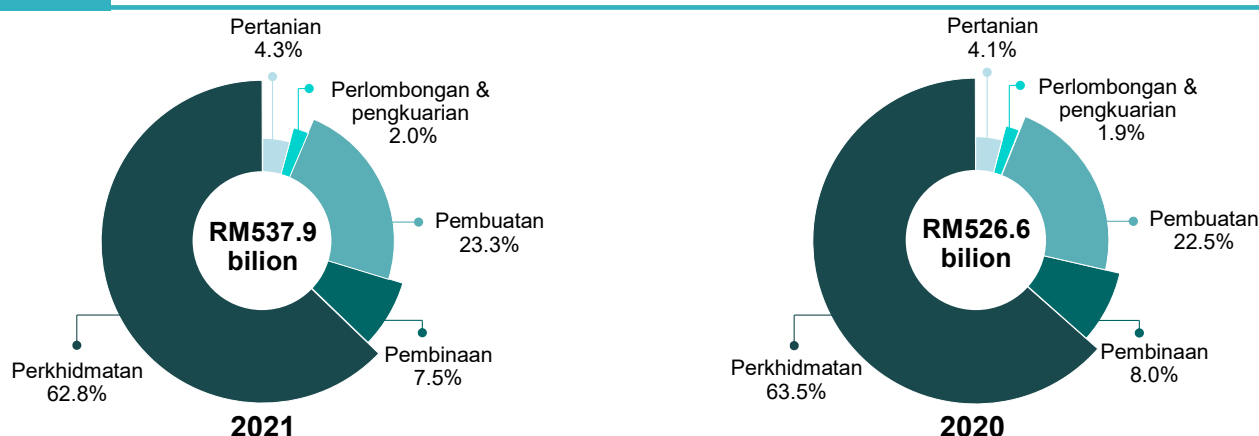


PAMPASAN PEKERJA 2021

Komposisi mengikut Sektor

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada keseluruhan PP Malaysia, dengan sumbangan 62.8 peratus, yang mana lebih rendah berbanding 63.5 peratus yang direkodkan pada tahun 2020. Sementara itu, sumbangan sektor Pembuatan meningkat kepada 23.3 peratus, berbanding 22.5 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sektor Pembinaan pula menyumbang 7.5 peratus (2020: 8.0%), diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan masing-masing menyumbang 4.3 peratus (2020: 4.1%) dan 2.0 peratus (2020: 1.9%) seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Carta 2.

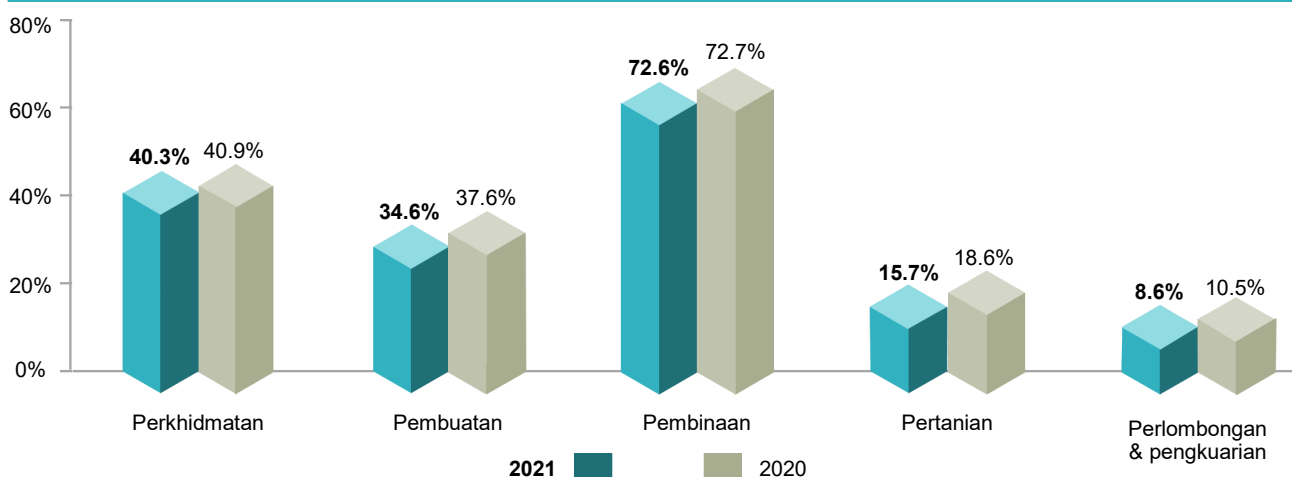
Carta 2 Peratus Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja



Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Sektor

Pada tahun 2021, PP menyumbang 34.8 peratus kepada keseluruhan ekonomi dan sumbangan PP bagi setiap lima sektor utama menurun daripada tahun sebelumnya. PP dalam Perkhidmatan menyumbang 40.3 peratus kepada keseluruhan sektor Perkhidmatan, berbanding 40.9 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. PP dalam sektor Pembuatan menyumbang 34.6 peratus, turun daripada 37.6 peratus pada tahun 2020. Sementara itu, PP membentuk sumbangan terbesar dalam sektor Pembinaan dengan 72.6 peratus (2020: 72.7%). Bagi sektor Pertanian, PP menyumbang 15.7 peratus (2020: 18.6%) manakala PP sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian pula menyumbang 8.6 peratus (2020: 10.5%) kepada sektor seperti yang digambarkan pada Carta 3.

Carta 3 Sumbangan Pampasan Pekerja kepada Sektor



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor

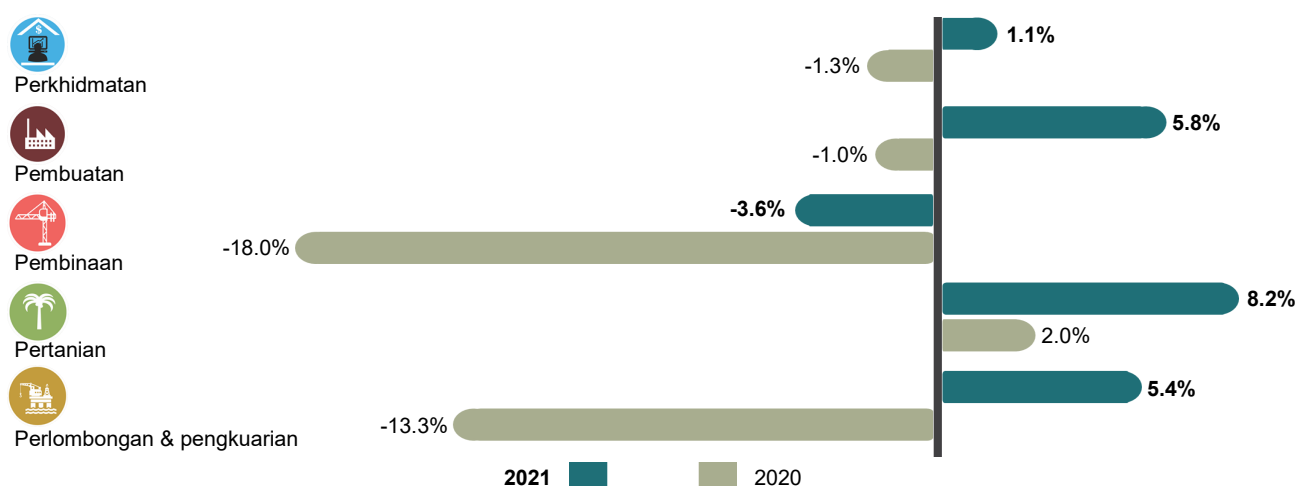
PP merangkumi saraan dalam bentuk wang tunai atau bukan tunai, yang perlu dibayar oleh sesebuah perusahaan kepada pekerja sebagai balasan bagi kerja-kerja yang telah dilakukan dalam tempoh perakaunan. Berikutan pemulihan ekonomi pada tahun 2021, PP telah merekodkan pertumbuhan positif sebanyak 2.2 peratus daripada penurunan 3.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

Hampir kesemua sektor ekonomi menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dalam PP kecuali sektor Pembinaan pada tahun 2021. PP dalam sektor Perkhidmatan bertumbuh 1.1 peratus daripada penyusutan 1.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, disumbangkan oleh subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi dengan pertumbuhan 2.3 peratus (2020: -7.1%). Sementara itu, subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan mencatatkan peningkatan marginal sebanyak 0.1 peratus (2020: -1.7%) pada tahun 2021. Selanjutnya, subsektor Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) merekodkan pertumbuhan 2.5 peratus berbanding 1.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

PP dalam sektor Pembuatan meningkat 5.8 peratus, berbanding penurunan 1.0 peratus pada tahun 2020. Pertumbuhan ini disokong terutamanya oleh Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal pada 7.9 peratus (2020: -0.2%). Selain itu, Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik serta Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka turut menyumbang kepada momentum dalam sektor ini dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pertumbuhan 7.6 peratus dan 4.4 peratus.

PP untuk sektor Pertanian berkembang kepada 8.2 peratus berbanding 2.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, didorong terutamanya oleh aktiviti kelapa sawit. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian meningkat kepada 5.4 peratus berbanding negatif yang ketara 13.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sebaliknya, PP untuk sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan penguncupan yang lebih kecil 3.6 peratus berbanding penurunan 18.0 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya (Carta 4).

Carta 4 Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Pampasan Pekerja

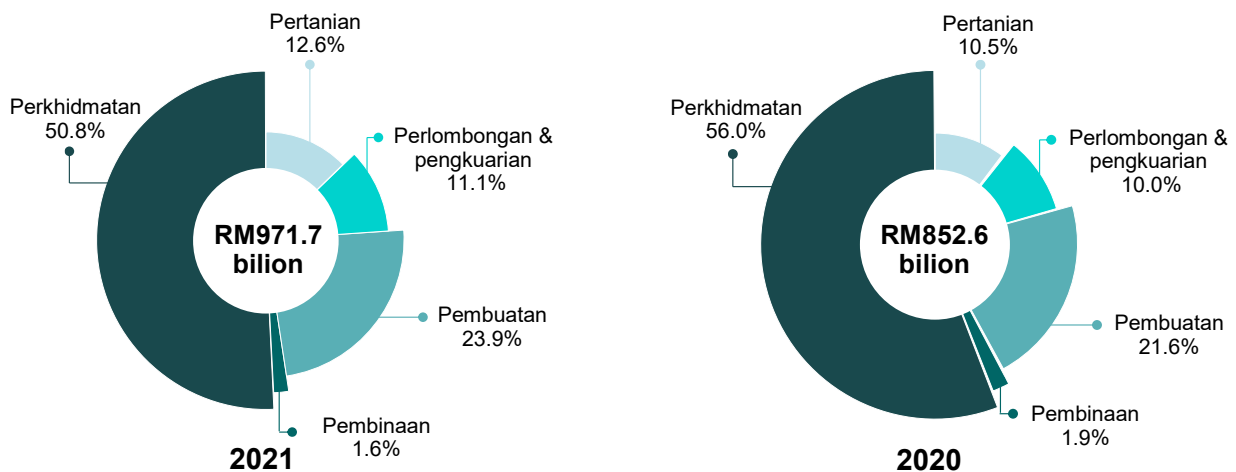


LEBIHAN KENDALIAN KASAR 2021

Komposisi mengikut Sektor

Sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada ekonomi, sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 50.8 peratus (2020: 56.0%) kepada jumlah LKK pada tahun 2021. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dengan sumbangan 23.9 peratus (2020: 21.6%). Sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing menyumbang 12.6 peratus dan 11.1 peratus. Sementara itu, sektor Pembinaan mencatatkan sumbangan terendah berjumlah 1.6 peratus (2020: 1.9%) daripada keseluruhan LKK seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 5.

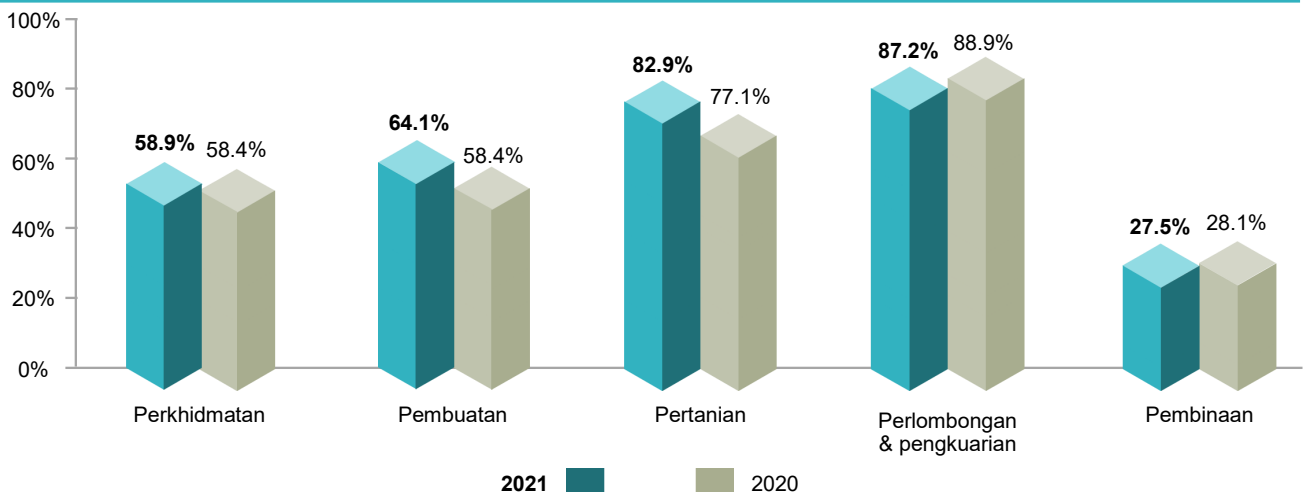
Carta 5 Peratus Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar



Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Sektor

LKK menyumbang 62.9 peratus kepada KDNK Malaysia pada tahun 2021. LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan menyumbang 58.9 peratus, berbanding 58.4 peratus pada tahun 2020. Sumbangan LKK kepada sektor Pembuatan berkembang kepada 64.1 peratus daripada 58.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, LKK dalam sektor Pertanian yang merangkumi pendapatan campuran, menyumbang 82.9 peratus (2020: 77.1%). LKK sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, yang merupakan industri berintensifkan modal, menyumbang 87.2 peratus (2020: 88.9%) manakala LKK dalam sektor Pembinaan menyumbang 27.5 peratus (2020: 28.1%) seperti yang digambarkan dalam Carta 6.

Carta 6 Sumbangan Lebihan Kendalian Kasar kepada Sektor



Pertumbuhan Tahunan mengikut Sektor

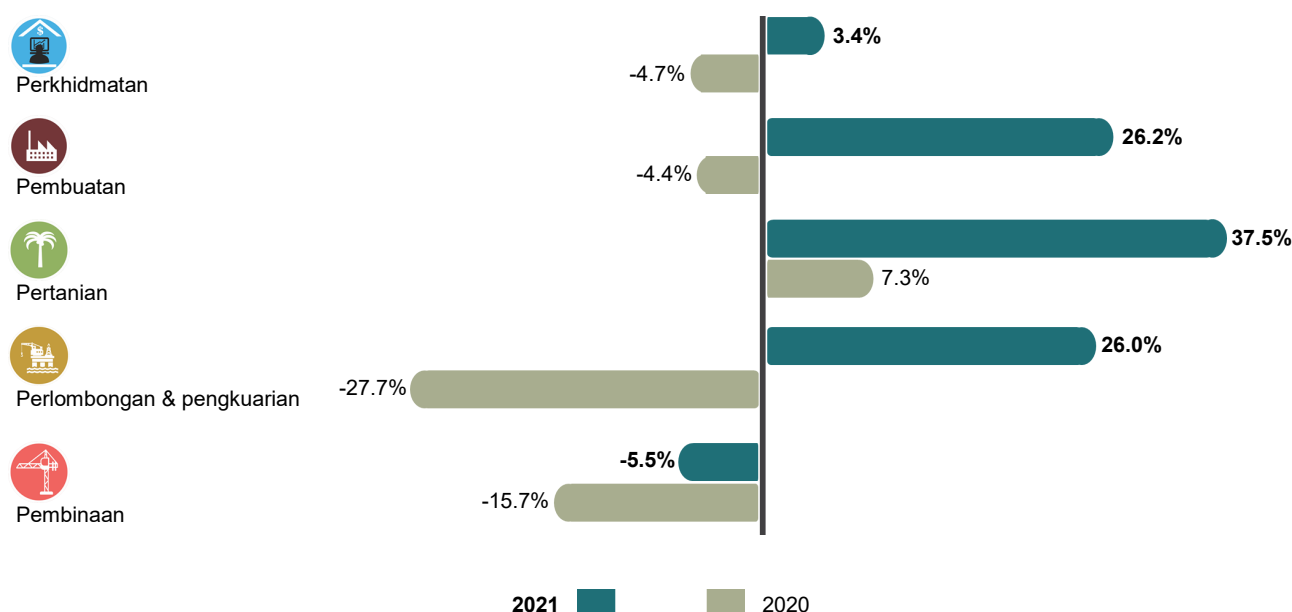
LKK merupakan penyumbang utama kepada KDNK dan pertumbuhan komponen ini adalah selari dengan prestasi ekonomi. Oleh itu, LKK melonjak kepada 14.0 peratus melepasi pertumbuhan ekonomi 9.0 peratus, disokong oleh peningkatan dalam semua sektor. Pada tahun 2021, LKK bagi sektor Pembuatan, Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit.

LKK dalam sektor Perkhidmatan pulih kepada 3.4 peratus berbanding negatif 4.7 peratus pada tahun 2020. Pertumbuhan ini disumbangkan oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan yang meningkat pada 2.7 peratus (2020: -9.8%). Sementara itu, subsektor Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi dan Kewangan, insurans, hartanah & perkhidmatan perniagaan masing-masing meningkat 5.2 peratus (2020: -2.4%) dan 4.1 peratus (2020: -3.9%). Selain itu, subsektor Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) mencatatkan pertumbuhan 2.1 peratus berbanding 3.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya.

LKK sektor Pembuatan mengukuh kepada 26.2 peratus, daripada penurunan 4.4 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik dengan pertumbuhan dua digit 44.3 peratus (2020: -10.9%). Sementara itu, Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal kekal mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit 15.2 peratus (2020: 13.6%). Selain itu, Makanan, minuman dan tembakau berkembang kepada 17.5 peratus berbanding 11.0 peratus pada tahun 2020.

Momentum LKK dalam sektor Pertanian meningkat kepada 37.5 peratus daripada 7.3 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, diterajui oleh subsektor Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain yang terus berkembang kepada 44.9 peratus (2020: 14.0%) pada tahun 2021. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh pada 26.0 peratus (2020: -27.7%) dipengaruhi oleh harga petroleum yang lebih tinggi pada tahun 2021. Walau bagaimanapun, sektor Pembinaan merekodkan penyusutan yang lebih perlahan 5.5 peratus berbanding negatif 15.7 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya (Carta 7).

Carta 7 Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan Lebih Kendalian Kasar



SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

INTRODUCTION

The publication of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by income approach presents the statistics for years 2015 to 2021. Income components accruing to production in the economy, namely Compensation of Employees (CE), Gross Operating Surplus (GOS) and Taxes less Subsidies on Production and Imports (Net taxes), are presented in this publication. The statistics are provided by kind of economic activity and expressed in current prices.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2021

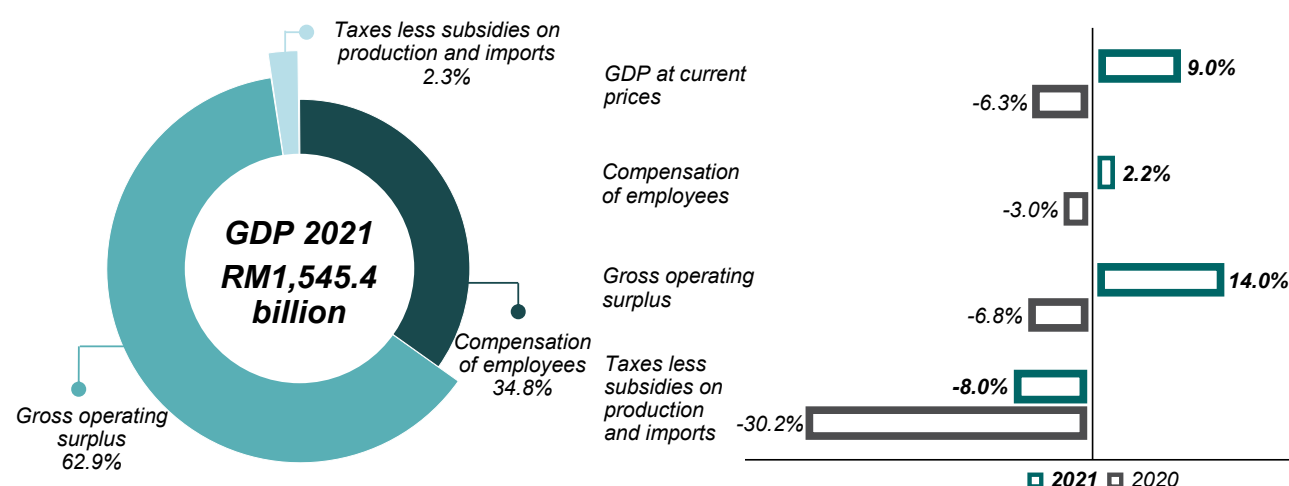
Malaysia's economy has gradually recovered in 2021 despite the reimposition of the Movement Control Order (MCO) during the second quarter to curb the spread of the new COVID-19 variant. During the year, more businesses were allowed to operate with strict standard operating procedures, which has led to the uptick in the economy.

Furthermore, higher commodity prices, mainly crude oil and fresh fruit bunches, have partly contributed to the performance of Malaysia's GDP in current terms, whereby GDP rebounded to 9.0 per cent as compared to a decrease of 6.3 per cent in 2020. Therefore, GDP was above 2.2 per cent from the pre-pandemic in 2019. Out of the three income components, GOS has outperformed CE and Net taxes with a double-digit growth of 14.0 per cent (2020: -6.8%) attributed to the elevated commodity prices and better production. The GOS was above the pre-pandemic in 2019 with 6.3 per cent. Likewise, the share of GOS to GDP has increased to 62.9 per cent (RM971.7 billion), which was the largest share recorded since 2015.

Meanwhile, CE grew 2.2 per cent as compared to a decline of 3.0 per cent in the previous year. Nevertheless, CE contracted marginally 0.9 per cent compared to the pre-pandemic in 2019. In terms of share to GDP, the CE contributed 34.8 per cent which amounted to RM537.9 billion.

Nonetheless, Net taxes remained decline 8.0 per cent as against a negative 30.2 per cent in the previous year. The moderate contraction was attributed to the higher Taxes on production and imports, which rebounded to 5.8 per cent (2020: -7.0%). Meanwhile, Subsidies expanded by 28.7 per cent (2020: 108.2%) following the various economic stimulus packages announced by the Government to boost the domestic economy. Net taxes formed 2.3 per cent (RM35.7 billion) to the GDP in 2021, as illustrated in Chart 1.

Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components

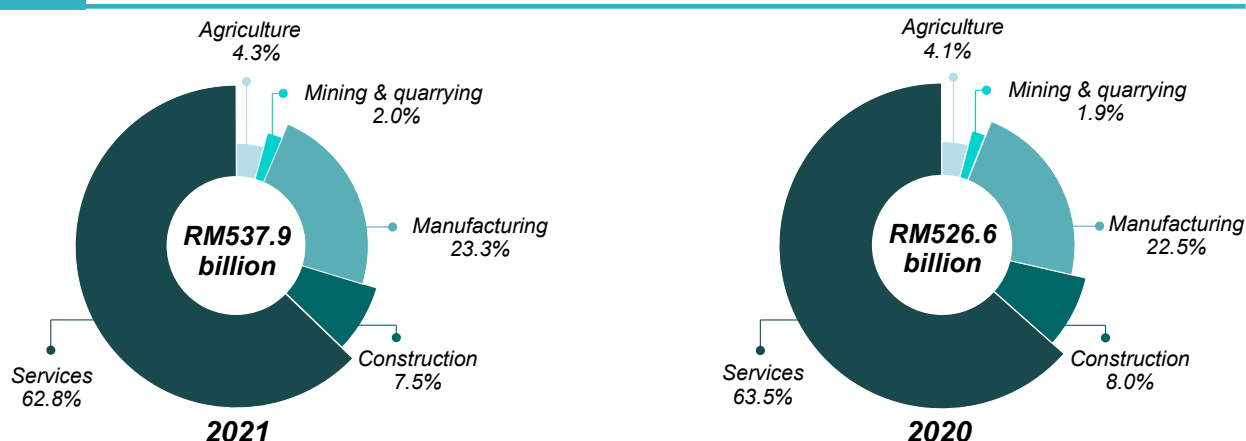


COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2021

Composition by Sector

The Services sector remained as the largest contributor to the total of Malaysia's CE, generating 62.8 per cent, which was slightly lower than 63.5 per cent recorded in 2020. Meanwhile, the share of Manufacturing sector increased to 23.3 per cent, as compared to 22.5 per cent in the previous year. The Construction sector accounted for 7.5 per cent (2020: 8.0%), followed by Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors, which formed 4.3 per cent (2020: 4.1%) and 2.0 per cent (2020: 1.9%), respectively as shown in Chart 2.

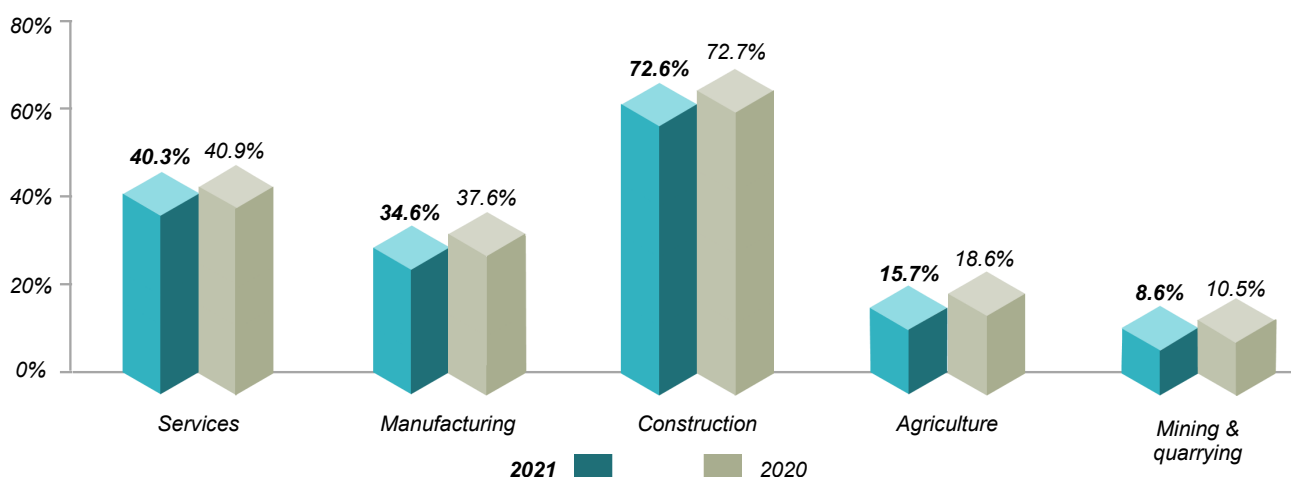
Chart 2 Percentage Share of Compensation of Employees



Contribution of Compensation of Employees to Sector

In 2021, CE contributed 34.8 per cent to the total economy and the share of CE in each of the five major sectors decreased from the previous year. CE in Services contributed 40.3 per cent to the total Services sector, as compared to 40.9 per cent in the previous year. CE in the Manufacturing sector accounted 34.6 per cent, down from 37.6 per cent in 2020. Meanwhile, CE formed the largest share in the Construction sector with 72.6 per cent (2020: 72.7%). In the Agriculture sector, CE contributed 15.7 per cent (2020: 18.6%) while CE for the Mining & quarrying sector contributed 8.6 per cent (2020: 10.5%) to the sector as depicted in Chart 3.

Chart 3 Contribution of Compensation of Employees to Sector



Annual Growth by Sector

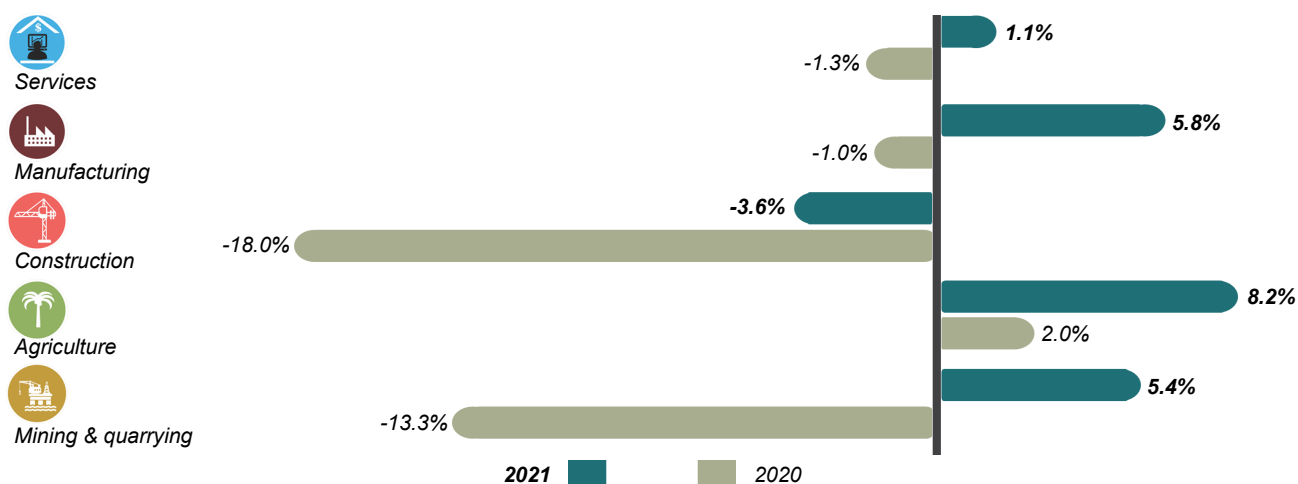
CE includes remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done during the accounting period. Following the economic recovery in 2021, CE has turnaround to record a positive growth of 2.2 per cent from a decrease of 3.0 per cent in the previous year.

Almost all economic sectors showed positive growth in CE except for the Construction sector in 2021. The CE in the Services sector grew 1.1 per cent from a decline of 1.3 per cent in the preceding year, which was attributed to Transportation & storage and information & communication sub-sector with a growth of 2.3 per cent (2020: -7.1%). Meanwhile, Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector increased marginally by 0.1 per cent (2020: -1.7%) in 2021. Furthermore, Other services (including government services) sub-sector recorded a growth of 2.5 per cent against 1.7 per cent in the previous year.

CE in the Manufacturing sector increased 5.8 per cent, compared to a 1.0 per cent decrease in 2020. The growth was mainly supported by Electrical, electronic & optical products at 7.9 per cent (2020: -0.2%). Furthermore, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products also contributed to the momentum in this sector by registering a growth of 7.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively.

CE for Agriculture sector expanded to 8.2 per cent as compared to 2.0 per cent in the preceding year, mainly driven by oil palm activities. Mining & quarrying sector elevated to 5.4 per cent compared to a significant negative 13.3 per cent in the previous year. Conversely, CE for Construction sector registered a smaller contraction of 3.6 per cent as compared to a decline of 18.0 per cent in the preceding year (Chart 4).

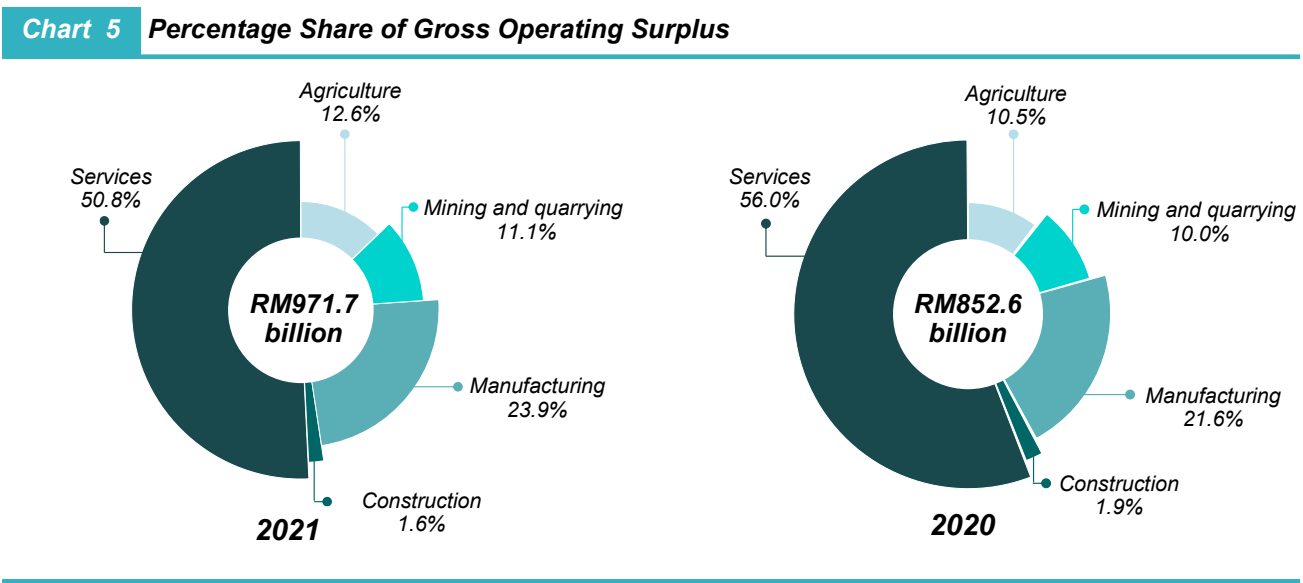
Chart 4 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees



GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2021

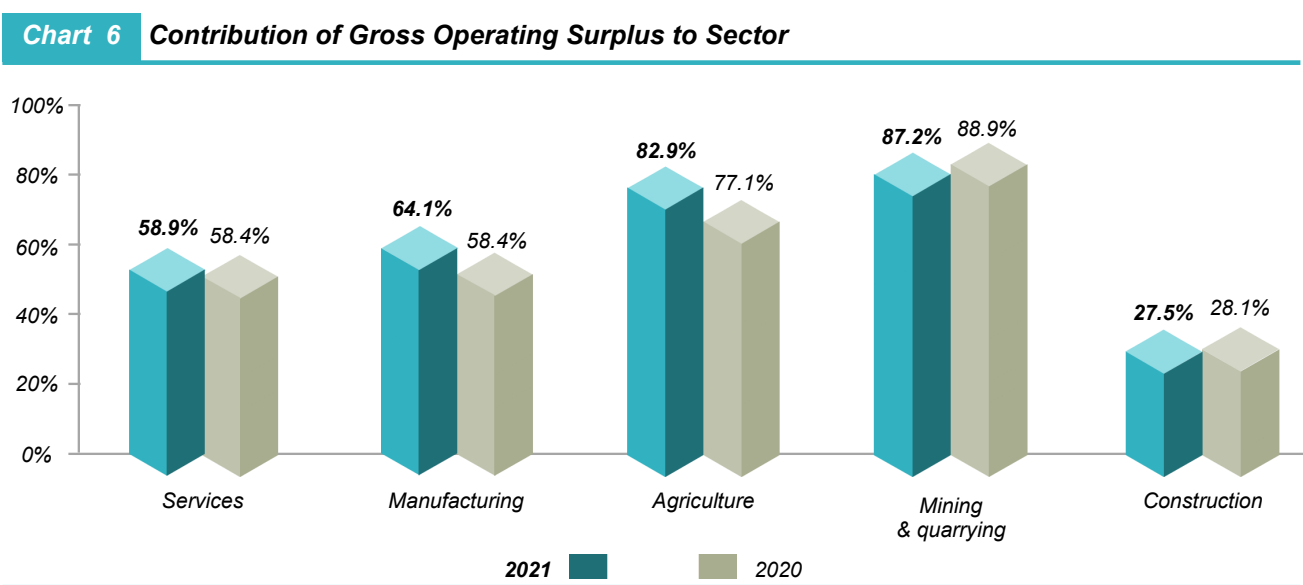
Composition by Sector

As the largest contributor to the economy, Services sector accounted for 50.8 per cent (2020: 56.0%) to the total GOS in 2021. This was followed by Manufacturing sector with the share of 23.9 per cent (2020: 21.6%). Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors contributed 12.6 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, Construction sector recorded the lowest contribution amounted 1.6 per cent (2020: 1.9%) of the overall GOS as illustrated in Chart 5.



Contribution of Gross Operating Surplus to Sector

GOS contributed 62.9 per cent to Malaysia's GDP in 2021. GOS in Services sector contributed 58.9 per cent, compared to 58.4 per cent in 2020. The contribution of GOS to Manufacturing sector expanded to 64.1 per cent from 58.4 per cent in the previous year. Meanwhile, GOS in Agriculture sector which included mixed income, contributed 82.9 per cent (2020: 77.1%). The GOS of the Mining & quarrying sector, which was a capital-intensive industry, contributed 87.2 per cent (2020: 88.9%), while GOS in Construction sector contributed 27.5 per cent (2020: 28.1%) as depicted in Chart 6.



Annual Growth by Sector

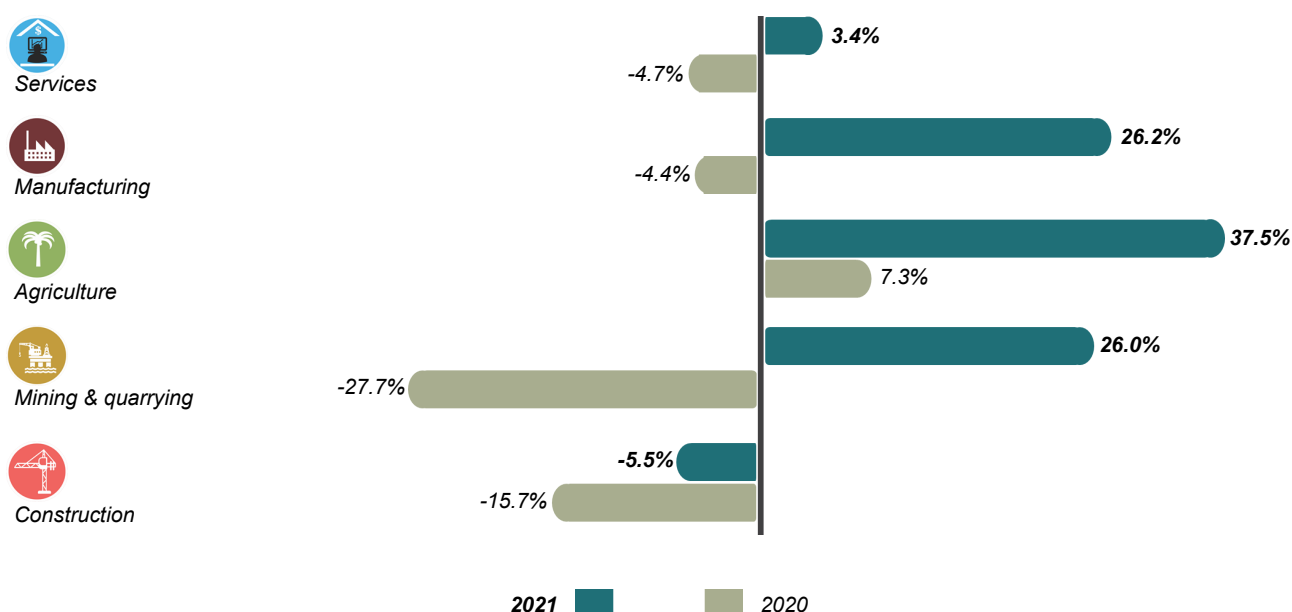
GOS formed a substantial share to GDP and the growth of this component was in line with the economic performance. Thus, GOS surged to 14.0 per cent surpassing the economic growth of 9.0 per cent, supported by the expansion in all sectors. In 2021, the Manufacturing, Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors recorded a double-digit growth of GOS.

GOS of the Services sector rebounded to 3.4 per cent as compared to negative 4.7 per cent in 2020. The growth was attributed to Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector which grew at 2.7 per cent (2020: -9.8%). Meanwhile, Transportation & storage and information & communication and Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sectors increased 5.2 per cent (2020: -2.4%) and 4.1 per cent (2020: -3.9%), respectively. Besides, Other services (including government services) sub-sector posted a growth of 2.1 per cent compared to 3.2 per cent in the preceding year.

GOS of the Manufacturing sector strengthened to 26.2 per cent, from a decrease of 4.4 per cent in the previous year. The growth was propelled by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products with double-digit growth of 44.3 per cent (2020: -10.9%). Meanwhile, Electrical, electronic and optical products remained its double-digit growth of 15.2 per cent (2020: 13.6%). Furthermore, Food, beverages & tobacco expanded to 17.5 per cent against 11.0 per cent in 2020.

Momentum of GOS in Agriculture sector stepped up to 37.5 per cent from 7.3 per cent in the previous year, spearheaded by Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture sub-sector which further expanded to 44.9 per cent (2020: 14.0%) in 2021. Mining & quarrying sector recorded a sturdy growth at 26.0 per cent (2020: -27.7%) owing to higher petroleum prices in 2021. However, Construction sector recorded a slower declined of 5.5 per cent as compared to negative 15.7 per cent in the preceding year (Chart 7).

Chart 7 Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus



JADUAL STATISTIK
STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	526,588	537,916
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	852,606	971,736
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	55,653	64,735	64,648	47,908	55,603	38,807	35,720
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	62,149	65,766
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,000	1,545,372

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
	(%)					
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-3.0	2.2
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-6.8	14.0
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	16.3	-0.1	-25.9	16.1	-30.2	-8.0
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.0	5.8
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.3	9.0

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

Komponen pendapatan Income components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
	(%)						
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.1	34.8
Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	60.1	62.9
Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
Pertanian Agriculture	97,539	105,756	117,995	108,757	109,542	115,830	148,173
Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	103,059	103,959	121,326	134,833	131,084	96,172	123,572
Pembuatan Manufacturing	262,379	272,396	299,797	311,676	323,862	315,534	362,671
Pembinaan Construction	55,382	61,089	66,552	70,048	71,067	57,657	55,621
Perkhidmatan Services	643,883	689,969	747,360	804,993	860,130	817,053	838,313
tambah Duti import plus Import duties	14,699	16,529	19,280	17,453	17,053	15,755	17,023
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,000	1,545,372

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

Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	526,588	537,916
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	21,527	23,283
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,070	10,619
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,650	125,590
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	41,901	40,407
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	334,440	338,017
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	852,606	971,736
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	89,281	122,786
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	85,450	107,694
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	184,333	232,556
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	16,181	15,293
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	477,359	493,406
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	55,653	64,735	64,648	47,908	55,603	38,807	35,720
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	64,867	72,772	73,701	60,731	66,812	62,149	65,766
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	9,213	8,037	9,052	12,823	11,210	23,342	30,046
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	1,176,941	1,249,698	1,372,310	1,447,760	1,512,738	1,418,000	1,545,372

Jadual **2C** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Perubahan Peratusan Tahunan
 Table **2C** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Annual Percentage Change

							(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>		7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-3.0	2.2
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>		9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	2.0	8.2
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-13.3	5.4
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	5.8
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>		10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-18.0	-3.6
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>		8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.3	1.1
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>		4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-6.8	14.0
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>		7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	7.3	37.5
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>		0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-27.7	26.0
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>		2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-4.4	26.2
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>		2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-15.7	-5.5
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>		5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.7	3.4
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>		16.3	-0.1	-25.9	16.1	-30.2	-8.0
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes on production and imports</i>		12.2	1.3	-17.6	10.0	-7.0	5.8
(tolak) subsidi <i>(less) subsidies</i>		-12.8	12.6	41.7	-12.6	108.2	28.7
KDNK pada harga pembeli <i>GDP at purchasers' prices</i>		6.2	9.8	5.5	4.5	-6.3	9.0

Jadual **2D** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Nilai Ditambah mengikut Sektor
 Table **2D** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share of Value Added by Sector

							(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Income Components/ Kind of economic activity</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.1	34.8
1.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	19.1	19.3	19.6	19.4	19.3	18.6	15.7
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	10.5	8.6
1.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	35.2	36.0	36.5	36.9	37.0	37.6	34.6
1.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	72.5	72.3	72.2	72.1	71.9	72.7	72.6
1.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	39.2	39.6	39.7	39.8	39.4	40.9	40.3
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	60.1	62.9
2.1 Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	76.1	75.6	75.4	75.9	76.0	77.1	82.9
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	90.5	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	88.9	87.2
2.3 Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	59.8	58.8	59.5	60.8	59.5	58.4	64.1
2.4 Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	24.3	22.6	23.1	24.8	27.0	28.1	27.5
2.5 Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	57.6	56.9	57.2	58.4	58.3	58.4	58.9
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i>	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3

Jadual **2E** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada KDNK
 Table **2E** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to GDP

							(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	35.0	35.6	35.5	35.8	35.9	37.1	34.8
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.4	8.1
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.6
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.1	22.4	23.6	21.9
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	60.2	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.5	60.1	62.9
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	6.3	7.9
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	7.9	7.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	6.0	7.0
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	13.3	12.8	13.0	13.1	12.7	13.0	15.0
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	31.5	31.4	31.2	32.5	33.1	33.7	31.9
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	4.7	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.3
Cukai ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes on production and imports	5.5	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3
(tolak) subsidi (less) subsidies	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.9
KDNK pada harga pembeli GDP at purchasers' prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **2F** Komponen Pendapatan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - Peratus Sumbangan kepada Komponen Pendapatan
 Table **2F** Income Components by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - Percentage Share to Income Components

							(%)
Komponen Pendapatan/ Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Income Components/ Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1.1 Pertanian Agriculture	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
1.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
1.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.5	23.3
1.4 Pembinaan Construction	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.0	7.5
1.5 Perkhidmatan Services	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.5	62.8
2. Lebihan kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.1 Pertanian Agriculture	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.5	12.6
2.2 Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	10.0	11.1
2.3 Pembuatan Manufacturing	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.9
2.4 Pembinaan Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
2.5 Perkhidmatan Services	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.0	50.8
3. Cukai tolak subsidi ke atas pengeluaran dan import Taxes less subsidies on production and imports	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	18,620	20,442	23,176	21,076	21,101	21,527	23,283
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	17,075	18,823	21,654	19,503	19,529	20,142	21,839
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	786	821	691	702	686	562	590
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	758	798	831	871	885	822	853
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	8,289	8,757	10,049	11,072	11,612	10,070	10,619
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	92,479	98,078	109,457	115,156	119,852	118,650	125,590
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	9,132	9,813	11,341	11,347	11,634	11,746	12,284
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	2,848	3,064	3,279	3,421	3,567	3,150	2,990
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	10,931	11,841	12,925	13,656	14,837	14,279	14,760
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	14,111	14,388	16,261	17,754	18,581	19,079	20,521
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	13,853	14,582	16,217	17,507	18,412	18,043	18,836
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	37,586	40,352	44,878	46,890	48,013	47,910	51,675
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	4,018	4,039	4,555	4,581	4,808	4,441	4,524
4. Pembinaan Construction	40,179	44,191	48,079	50,510	51,130	41,901	40,407
5. Perkhidmatan Services	252,674	273,022	297,003	320,112	338,963	334,440	338,017
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	66,898	73,785	82,511	91,816	100,082	98,392	98,499
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	31,219	33,873	36,970	40,102	43,188	40,120	41,057
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	45,083	47,957	52,143	56,264	60,514	58,490	57,623
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	109,474	117,406	125,378	131,930	135,180	137,438	140,839
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	412,240	444,489	487,764	517,927	542,658	526,588	537,916

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

						(%)
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	9.8	13.4	-9.1	0.1	2.0	8.2
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	10.2	15.0	-9.9	0.1	3.1	8.4
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	4.5	-15.8	1.6	-2.3	-18.0	4.9
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	5.2	4.2	4.8	1.7	-7.1	3.8
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	5.6	14.8	10.2	4.9	-13.3	5.4
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	6.1	11.6	5.2	4.1	-1.0	5.8
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	7.5	15.6	0.1	2.5	1.0	4.6
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	7.6	7.0	4.3	4.2	-11.7	-5.1
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	8.3	9.2	5.7	8.7	-3.8	3.4
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	2.0	13.0	9.2	4.7	2.7	7.6
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	5.3	11.2	8.0	5.2	-2.0	4.4
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	7.4	11.2	4.5	2.4	-0.2	7.9
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	0.5	12.8	0.6	5.0	-7.6	1.9
4. Pembinaan Construction	10.0	8.8	5.1	1.2	-18.0	-3.6
5. Perkhidmatan Services	8.1	8.8	7.8	5.9	-1.3	1.1
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	10.3	11.8	11.3	9.0	-1.7	0.1
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	8.5	9.1	8.5	7.7	-7.1	2.3
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	6.4	8.7	7.9	7.6	-3.3	-1.5
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	7.2	6.8	5.2	2.5	1.7	2.5
Pampasan pekerja Compensation of employees	7.8	9.7	6.2	4.8	-3.0	2.2

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

	(%)						
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.3
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	4.1	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.1
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.4	22.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.5	23.3
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.6
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.4	8.0	7.5
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	61.3	61.4	60.9	61.8	62.5	63.5	62.8
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.7	18.4	18.7	18.3
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.6
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.7
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	26.6	26.4	25.7	25.5	24.9	26.1	26.2
Pampasan pekerja <i>Compensation of employees</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Jadual **4A** Lebihan Kendalian Kasar mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi pada Harga Semasa - RM Juta
Table **4A** Gross Operating Surplus by Kind of Economic Activity at Current Prices - RM Million

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	74,258	79,983	88,932	82,561	83,222	89,281	122,786
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	55,076	60,024	69,851	62,811	63,951	72,920	105,638
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	7,524	7,955	6,650	6,691	6,300	5,037	5,611
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	11,658	12,004	12,431	13,059	12,972	11,323	11,537
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	93,243	93,772	109,715	121,923	118,261	85,450	107,694
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	156,968	160,212	178,329	189,651	192,755	184,333	232,556
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	21,019	20,529	23,952	23,912	24,104	26,747	31,435
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	1,843	2,008	2,129	2,154	2,251	2,070	2,774
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	5,999	6,465	6,667	6,788	6,660	5,623	6,766
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	64,811	63,928	73,692	84,330	84,932	75,650	109,155
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	15,950	16,632	17,430	18,460	18,785	13,876	15,135
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	30,502	33,087	34,293	34,499	36,590	41,567	47,877
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	16,844	17,563	20,165	19,508	19,433	18,800	19,415
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	13,459	13,800	15,343	17,369	19,186	16,181	15,293
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	371,120	392,707	427,577	470,421	501,053	477,359	493,406
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	147,562	155,892	172,289	191,688	206,784	186,479	191,593
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	68,544	74,795	82,184	91,160	96,060	93,729	98,593
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	80,661	84,002	90,245	98,847	103,136	99,068	103,111
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	74,354	78,018	82,860	88,725	95,072	98,082	100,109
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	709,048	740,473	819,897	881,924	914,477	852,606	971,736

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

	(%)					
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi Kind of economic activity	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian Agriculture	7.7	11.2	-7.2	0.8	7.3	37.5
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture	9.0	16.4	-10.1	1.8	14.0	44.9
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan Forestry and logging	5.7	-16.4	0.6	-5.8	-20.0	11.4
1.3 Perikanan Fishing	3.0	3.6	5.0	-0.7	-12.7	1.9
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian Mining and quarrying	0.6	17.0	11.1	-3.0	-27.7	26.0
3. Pembuatan Manufacturing	2.1	11.3	6.3	1.6	-4.4	26.2
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau Food, beverages and tobacco	-2.3	16.7	-0.2	0.8	11.0	17.5
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products	9.0	6.1	1.1	4.5	-8.0	34.0
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing	7.8	3.1	1.8	-1.9	-15.6	20.3
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products	-1.4	15.3	14.4	0.7	-10.9	44.3
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products	4.3	4.8	5.9	1.8	-26.1	9.1
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal Electrical, electronic and optical products	8.5	3.6	0.6	6.1	13.6	15.2
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair	4.3	14.8	-3.3	-0.4	-3.3	3.3
4. Pembinaan Construction	2.5	11.2	13.2	10.5	-15.7	-5.5
5. Perkhidmatan Services	5.8	8.9	10.0	6.5	-4.7	3.4
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation	5.6	10.5	11.3	7.9	-9.8	2.7
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi Transportation & storage and information & communication	9.1	9.9	10.9	5.4	-2.4	5.2
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	4.1	7.4	9.5	4.3	-3.9	4.1
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) Other services (including government services)	4.9	6.2	7.1	7.2	3.2	2.1
Lebih kendalian kasar Gross operating surplus	4.4	10.7	7.6	3.7	-6.8	14.0

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

	(%)						
Jenis aktiviti ekonomi <i>Kind of economic activity</i>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^e	2021 ^p
1. Pertanian <i>Agriculture</i>	10.5	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.1	10.5	12.6
1.1 Getah, kelapa sawit, ternakan dan pertanian lain <i>Rubber, oil palm, livestock and other agriculture</i>	7.8	8.1	8.5	7.1	7.0	8.6	10.9
1.2 Perhutanan dan pembalakan <i>Forestry and logging</i>	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
1.3 Perikanan <i>Fishing</i>	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
2. Perlombongan dan pengkuarian <i>Mining and quarrying</i>	13.2	12.7	13.4	13.8	12.9	10.0	11.1
3. Pembuatan <i>Manufacturing</i>	22.1	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.6	23.9
3.1 Makanan, minuman dan tembakau <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i>	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2
3.2 Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
3.3 Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i>	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
3.4 Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i>	9.1	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.3	8.9	11.2
3.5 Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i>	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6
3.6 Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i>	4.3	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.9
3.7 Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
4. Pembinaan <i>Construction</i>	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6
5. Perkhidmatan <i>Services</i>	52.3	53.0	52.2	53.3	54.8	56.0	50.8
5.1 Perdagangan borong & runcit, makanan & minuman dan penginapan <i>Wholesale & retail trade, food & beverage and accommodation</i>	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.7	22.6	21.9	19.7
5.2 Pengangkutan & penyimpanan dan maklumat & komunikasi <i>Transportation & storage and information & communication</i>	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	11.0	10.1
5.3 Kewangan, insurans, hartanah dan perkhidmatan perniagaan <i>Finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	11.4	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.6	10.6
5.4 Perkhidmatan lain (termasuk perkhidmatan kerajaan) <i>Other services (including government services)</i>	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.1	10.4	11.5	10.3
Lebihan kendalian kasar <i>Gross operating surplus</i>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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1. PENGENALAN

Penerbitan ini membentangkan data Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2015 hingga 2021. Data dibentangkan mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi pada harga semasa. Perangkaan disusun berdasarkan konsep dan panduan seperti yang digariskan dalam Sistem Akaun Negara 2008.

2. KONSEP KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR

KDNK boleh diukur dengan menggunakan tiga kaedah iaitu Kaedah Pengeluaran, Perbelanjaan dan Pendapatan. Secara konsepnya, KDNK berdasarkan ketiga-tiga kaedah ini memberikan hasil yang sama.

Kaedah Pengeluaran

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Pengeluaran didefinisikan sebagai jumlah nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan dalam ekonomi setelah ditolak dengan nilai penggunaan perantaraan. Kaedah ini turut dikenali sebagai kaedah nilai ditambah.

Kaedah Perbelanjaan

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Perbelanjaan adalah penjumlahan Penggunaan Akhir Swasta, Penggunaan Akhir Kerajaan, Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar, Perubahan Inventori dan Barangan Berharga, Eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan ditolak dengan Import barangan dan perkhidmatan. Kaedah ini mengira nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan oleh pengguna akhir terhadap barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dikeluarkan oleh residen.

Kaedah Pendapatan

KDNK berasaskan Kaedah Pendapatan ialah hasil jumlah semua pendapatan terakru bagi pengeluaran dalam ekonomi. Justeru itu, kaedah ini membolehkan faktor pendapatan dan pulangan kepada faktor pengeluaran diukur mengikut aktiviti ekonomi. Komponen pendapatan ialah Pampasan Pekerja, Lebihan Kendalian Kasar dan Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import.

KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan dikira seperti berikut:

$$\text{KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan} = \text{PP} + \text{LKK} + (\text{C} - \text{S})$$

di mana;

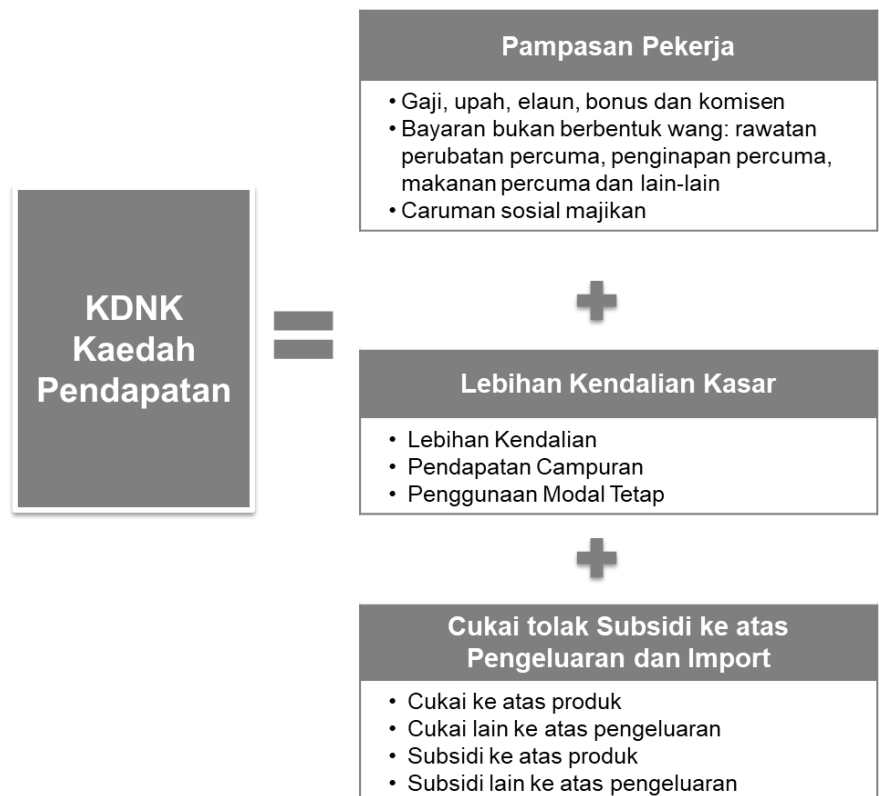
PP - Pampasan Pekerja

LKK - Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

(C - S) - Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import

3. KOMPONEN KDNK KAEDAH PENDAPATAN

Komponen terperinci KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan adalah seperti berikut:



Pampasan Pekerja

Pampasan pekerja merangkumi saraan dalam bentuk wang tunai atau bukan tunai, yang perlu dibayar oleh sesebuah perusahaan kepada pekerja sebagai balasan bagi kerja-kerja yang telah dilakukan dalam tempoh perakaunan.

Lebihan Kendalian Kasar

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

Lebihan Kendalian

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

Pendapatan Campuran

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

Penggunaan Modal Tetap	Penggunaan modal tetap didefinisikan sebagai penurunan nilai semasa stok aset tetap yang dimiliki dan digunakan oleh pengeluar dalam tempoh perakaunan disebabkan oleh kerosakan fizikal, keusangan biasa atau kerosakan biasa yang tidak disengajakan.
Cukai tolak Subsidi ke atas Pengeluaran dan Import	Terdiri daripada cukai ke atas produk dan cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran ditolak subsidi ke atas produk dan subsidi lain ke atas pengeluaran.
Cukai ke atas Produk	Cukai yang dibayar bagi satu unit barangan atau perkhidmatan dan biasanya akan dibayar apabila ia dikeluarkan, dihantar, dijual, dipindah atau sebaliknya dilupuskan oleh pihak pengeluar. Cukai tersebut mungkin merupakan satu amaun yang spesifik bagi setiap unit kuantiti barang atau perkhidmatan, atau ia mungkin dikira <i>ad valorem</i> , sebagai peratusan spesifik harga satu unit atau nilai barang atau perkhidmatan yang diniagakan. Contohnya, cukai jualan, cukai eksais, duti import, duti eksport dan lain-lain.
Cukai lain ke atas Pengeluaran	Cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran meliputi semua cukai kecuali cukai ke atas produk yang ditanggung oleh perusahaan hasil penglibatan dalam pengeluaran seperti bayaran ke atas tanah, aset tetap atau buruh yang digunakan dalam proses pengeluaran atau untuk aktiviti atau transaksi tertentu. Contoh cukai lain ke atas pengeluaran adalah cukai yang dibayar oleh perusahaan bagi lesen perniagaan, cukai gaji, duti setem dan lain-lain.
Subsidi ke atas Produk	Subsidi yang dibayar bagi satu unit barang atau perkhidmatan. Subsidi ini mungkin dalam amaun spesifik bagi satu unit kuantiti barang atau perkhidmatan, atau ia mungkin dikira <i>ad valorem</i> sebagai peratusan spesifik harga satu unit barang atau perkhidmatan. Subsidi ke atas produk biasanya dibayar apabila barang atau perkhidmatan dikeluarkan, dijual atau diimport, tetapi ia juga dibayar dalam keadaan lain seperti apabila barang dipindah, dipajak, dihantar atau untuk penggunaan sendiri atau pembentukan modal sendiri. Subsidi mungkin diberikan untuk mempengaruhi tahap pengeluaran perusahaan residen atau harga di mana output mereka dijual.

Subsidi lain ke atas
Pengeluaran

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

4. KAEDAH PENGANGGARAN

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

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

Secara teorinya, anggaran KDNK bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah harus menghasilkan nilai yang sama. Walau bagaimanapun, secara praktikal, anggaran nilai bagi ketiga-tiga kaedah ini tidak akan sama berikutan penggunaan sumber data yang berlainan. Perbezaan ini dikenali sebagai “Perbezaan Statistik” dalam Sistem Akaun Negara. Bagi KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan, perbezaan statistik termasuk dalam Lebihan Kendalian Kasar.

5. SKOP DAN LIPUTAN

KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan disusun mengikut jenis aktiviti ekonomi berasaskan Piawaian Klasifikasi Industri Malaysia 2008 Ver. 1.0 selari dengan *International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4*.

6. PENERBITAN DAN SEMAKAN DATA

Penerbitan ini membentangkan semakan anggaran KDNK Kaedah Pendapatan bagi tahun 2019 dan 2020. Semakan adalah berdasarkan data terkini banci/ survei tahunan dan data pentadbiran bagi tahun-tahun tersebut. Bagi tahun 2021, anggaran adalah berdasarkan kepada sumber data suku tahunan.

1. INTRODUCTION

This publication presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Income Approach for the year of 2015 to 2021. Data are presented by kind of economic activity at current prices. The statistics are compiled in accordance with the concepts and guidelines as outlined in System of National Accounts 2008.

2. CONCEPTS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

GDP can be measured by using three approaches namely Production, Expenditure and Income Approach. Conceptually, GDP by these three approaches produce the same results.

Production Approach

GDP based on Production Approach is defined as the value of total production of goods and services produced in the economy after deducting the value of intermediate consumption. This approach is also known as value added approach.

Expenditure Approach

GDP based on Expenditure Approach is the summation of Private Final Consumption, Government Final Consumption, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Changes in Inventories and Valuables, Exports of goods and services minus Imports of goods and services. This approach measures value of goods and services used by final users on goods and services produced by resident.

Income Approach

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

GDP by Income Approach is calculated as follows:

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

where;

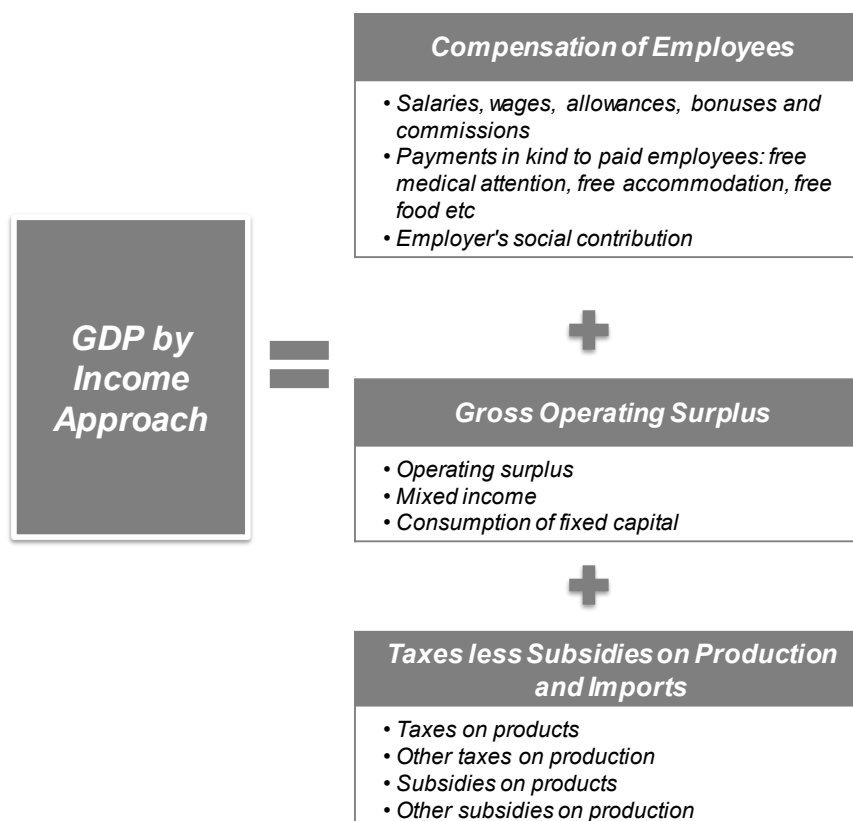
CE - Compensation of Employees

GOS - Gross Operating Surplus

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

3. COMPONENTS OF GDP BY INCOME APPROACH

Detail components of GDP by Income Approach are as follows:



Compensation of Employees

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

Gross Operating Surplus

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

Operating Surplus

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

Mixed Income

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

*Consumption of
Fixed Capital*

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

***Taxes less Subsidies
on Production and
Imports***

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

Taxes on Products

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

*Other Taxes on
Production*

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

*Subsidies on
Products*

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

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

*Other Subsidies on
Production*

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

**4. METHOD OF
ESTIMATION**

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

Taxes and subsidies are distributed by commodity using the structure of Supply and Use Tables 2015.

Theoretically, the estimated GDP for three approaches should arrive at the same value. However, in practice, the estimated value by three approaches will not be equal due to the usage of different data sources. These differences are known as “Statistical Discrepancy” in National Accounts System. For GDP by Income Approach, statistical discrepancy is included in Gross Operating Surplus.

**5. SCOPE AND
COVERAGE**

GDP by Income Approach is compiled by kind of economic activity based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification 2008 Ver. 1.0 which is aligned with the International Standard Industrial Classification Rev. 4.

**6. PUBLICATION AND
DATA REVISION**

This publication presents the revision of the GDP by Income Approach for the year 2019 and 2020. The revisions were based on the latest data of census/ annual surveys and administrative data for those year. For year 2021, estimation was based on the quarterly data sources.

SUMBER DATA

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

Sumber Data Primer

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

Sumber Data Sekunder

- Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia
- Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia
- Penyata Kewangan Kerajaan Persekutuan, Kerajaan Negeri, Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan dan Badan-badan Berkanun
- Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia
- Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP)
- Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia (LHDN)
- Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO)

SEKTOR PERTANIAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Getah, Kelapa Sawit, Ternakan dan Pertanian Lain	
• Getah • Kelapa sawit • Ternakan ayam dan itik • Lembu dan kerbau • Ternakan lain • Padi • Sayur-sayuran • Buah-buahan • Tanaman makanan • Lain-lain tanaman	■ Perangkaan Getah Bulanan, Malaysia ■ Lembaga Getah Malaysia ■ Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia ■ Jabatan Perkhidmatan Veterinar ■ Jabatan Pertanian ■ Kementerian Pertanian dan Industri Makanan ■ Kementerian Perusahaan Perladangan dan Komoditi ■ Lembaga Perindustrian Nanas Malaysia ■ Lembaga Kenaf dan Tembakau Negara ■ Lembaga Lada Malaysia ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Perhutanan dan Pembalakan	■ Jabatan Perhutanan Semenanjung Malaysia ■ Jabatan Perhutanan Sabah ■ Jabatan Hutan Sarawak
Perikanan	
• Perikanan laut • Akuakultur	■ Jabatan Perikanan Malaysia

SEKTOR PERLOMBONGAN & PENGKUARIAN

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

SEKTOR PEMBUATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
• Makanan, minuman dan produk tembakau • Produk tekstil, pakaian dan kulit • Produk kayu, perabot, keluaran kertas dan percetakan • Produk petroleum, kimia, getah dan plastik • Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas dan produk logam yang direka • Produk elektrik, elektronik dan optikal • Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain dan pembaikan	■ Survei Pembuatan Bulanan

SEKTOR PEMBINAAN

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

SEKTOR PERKHIDMATAN

JENIS AKTIVITI EKONOMI	SUMBER DATA
Perdagangan Borong & Runcit, Makanan & Minuman dan Penginapan • Perdagangan borong • Perdagangan runcit • Kenderaan bermotor • Makanan dan minuman • Penginapan	■ Banci Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit ■ Survei Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit Bulanan ■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan
Pengangkutan & Penyimpanan dan Maklumat & Komunikasi • Pengangkutan darat • Pengangkutan air • Pengangkutan udara • Penggudangan & aktiviti sokongan untuk pengangkutan • Pos dan kurier • Aktiviti penerbitan dan penyiaran • Telekomunikasi • Aktiviti komputer dan perkhidmatan maklumat	■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Kewangan, Insurans, Hartanah dan Perkhidmatan Perniagaan • Kewangan • Insurans • Hartanah • Profesional, saintifik dan teknikal • Pentadbiran dan khidmat sokongan	■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Bank Negara Malaysia ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat
Perkhidmatan Lain (termasuk Perkhidmatan Kerajaan) • Utiliti • Perkhidmatan kesihatan swasta • Perkhidmatan pendidikan swasta • Perkhidmatan swasta lain • Perkhidmatan kerajaan • Kediaman yang didiami oleh pemilik • Institusi bukan keuntungan yang berkhidmat kepada isi rumah • Perkhidmatan domestik bagi isi rumah	■ Survei Perkhidmatan Suku Tahunan ■ Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) ■ Laporan Tahunan Syarikat

DATA SOURCES

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

Primary Data Sources

- Supply and Use Tables 2015
- Economic Census
- Annual Economic Survey
- Labour Force Survey
- Salaries & Wages Survey

Secondary Data Sources

- Ministry of Finance Malaysia
- Accountant General's Department of Malaysia
- Financial Statements of the Federal Government, State Government, Local Authorities and Statutory Bodies
- Royal Malaysian Customs Department
- Employees Provident Fund (EPF)
- Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (IRBM)
- Social Security Organisation (SOCSO)

AGRICULTURE SECTOR

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

MINING AND QUARRYING SECTOR

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

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	DATA SOURCE
• <i>Food, beverages and tobacco</i> • <i>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</i> • <i>Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing</i> • <i>Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products</i> • <i>Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal products</i> • <i>Electrical, electronic and optical products</i> • <i>Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair</i>	■ <i>Monthly Manufacturing Survey</i>

CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

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

SERVICES SECTOR

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

SINGKATAN/ ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

SIMBOL/ SYMBOLS

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

NOTA/ NOTE

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

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

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