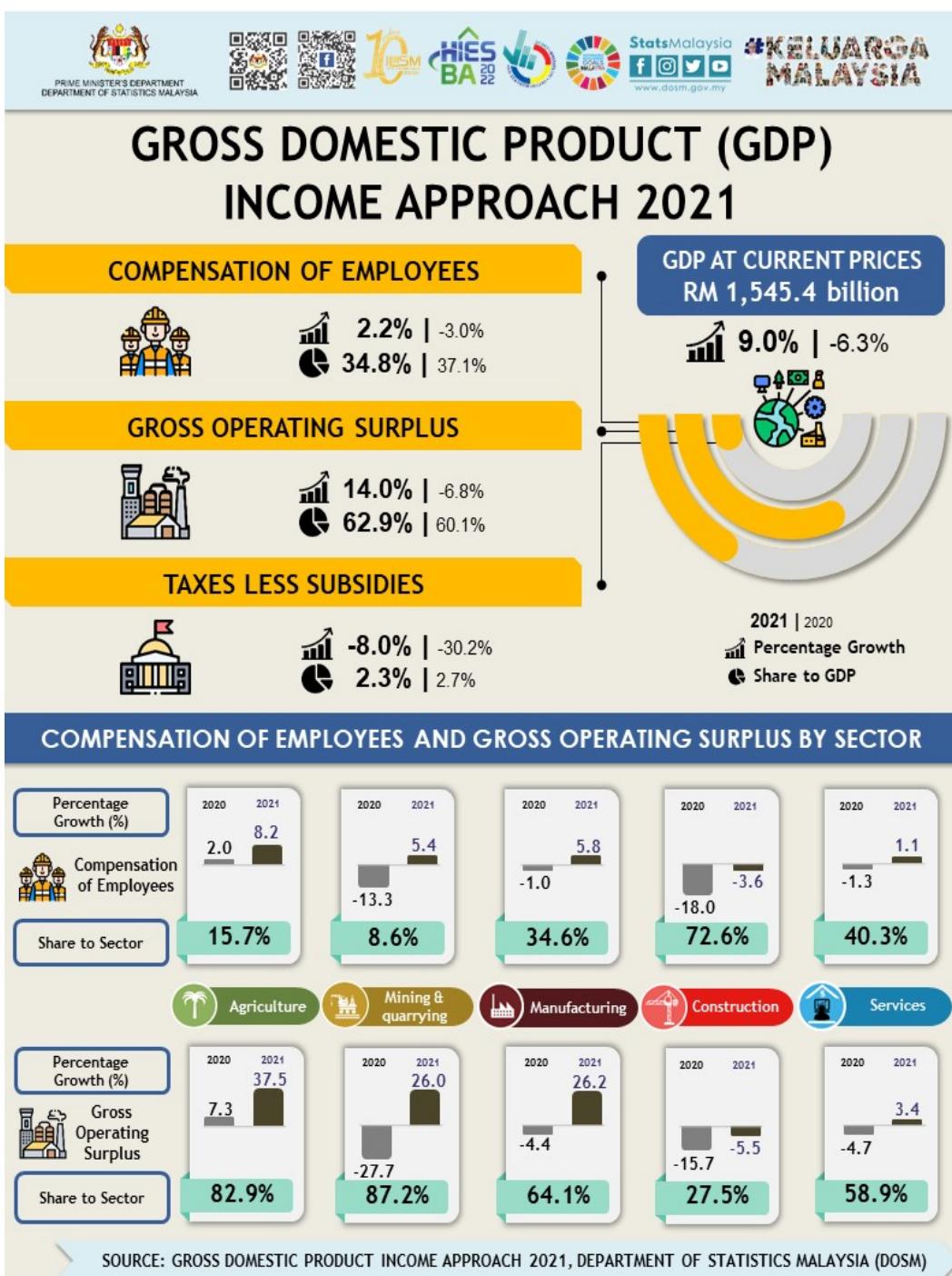




GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT INCOME APPROACH 2021



OVERALL PERFORMANCE 2021

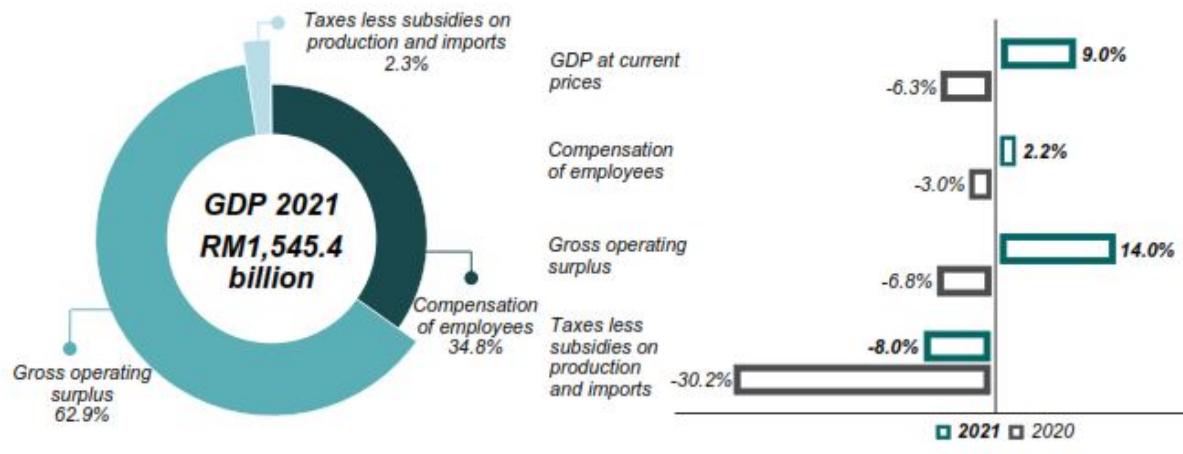
Malaysia's economy has gradually recovered in 2021 despite the reimposition of the Movement Control Order (MCO) during the second quarter to curb the spread of the new COVID-19 variant. During the year, more businesses were allowed to operate with strict standard operating procedures, which has led to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

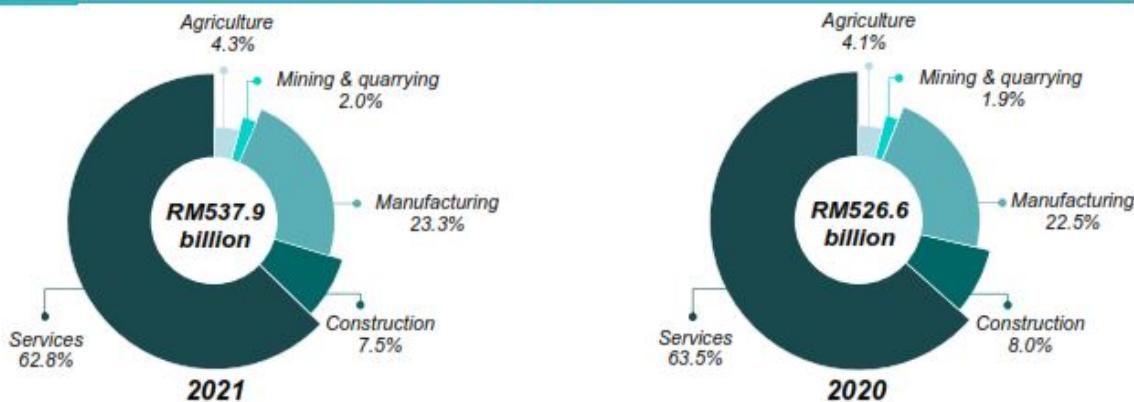
Chart 1 Percentage Share and Annual Percentage Change of Income Components



COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES 2021

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



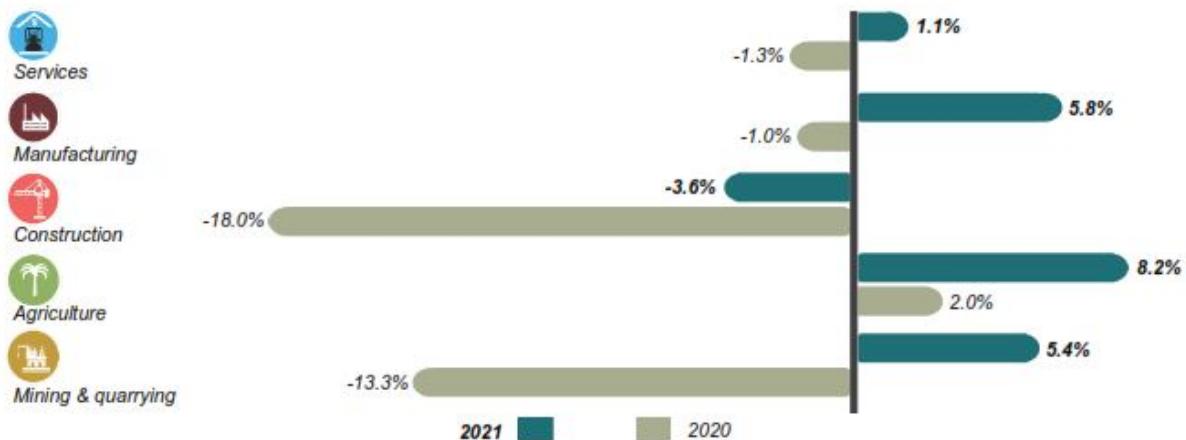
CE includes remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done during the accounting period. Following the economic recovery in 2021, CE has turnaround to record a positive growth of 2.2 per cent from a decrease of 3.0 per cent in the previous year.

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.

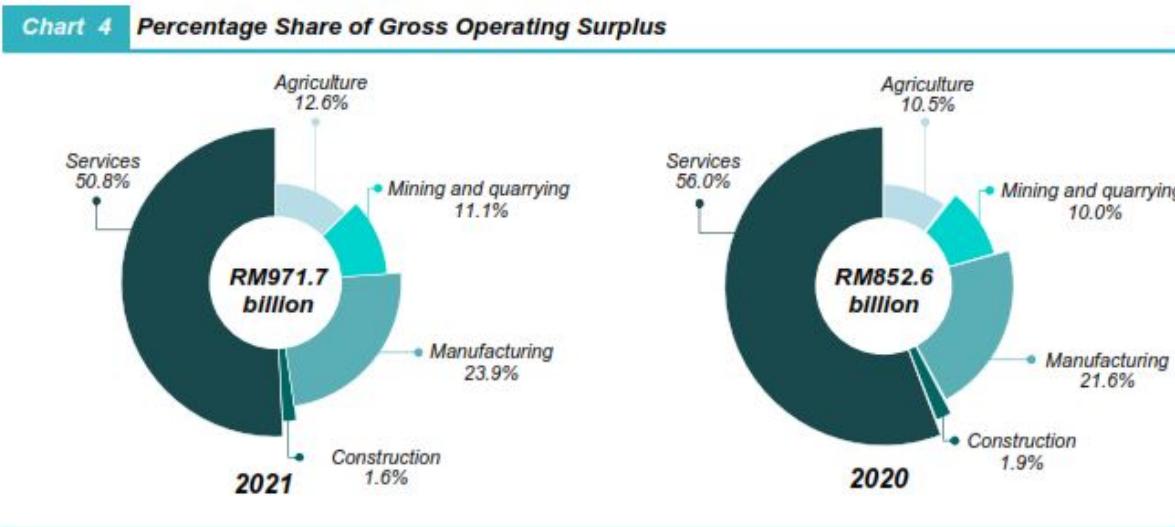
CE for Agriculture sector expanded to 8.2 per cent as compared to 2.0 per cent in the preceding year, mainly driven by oil palm activities. Mining & quarrying sector elevated to 5.4 per cent compared to a significant negative 13.3 per cent in the previous year. Conversely, CE for Construction sector registered a smaller contraction of 3.6 per cent as compared to a decline of 18.0 per cent in the preceding year (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3 Annual Percentage Change of Compensation of Employees



GROSS OPERATING SURPLUS 2021

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 4**.



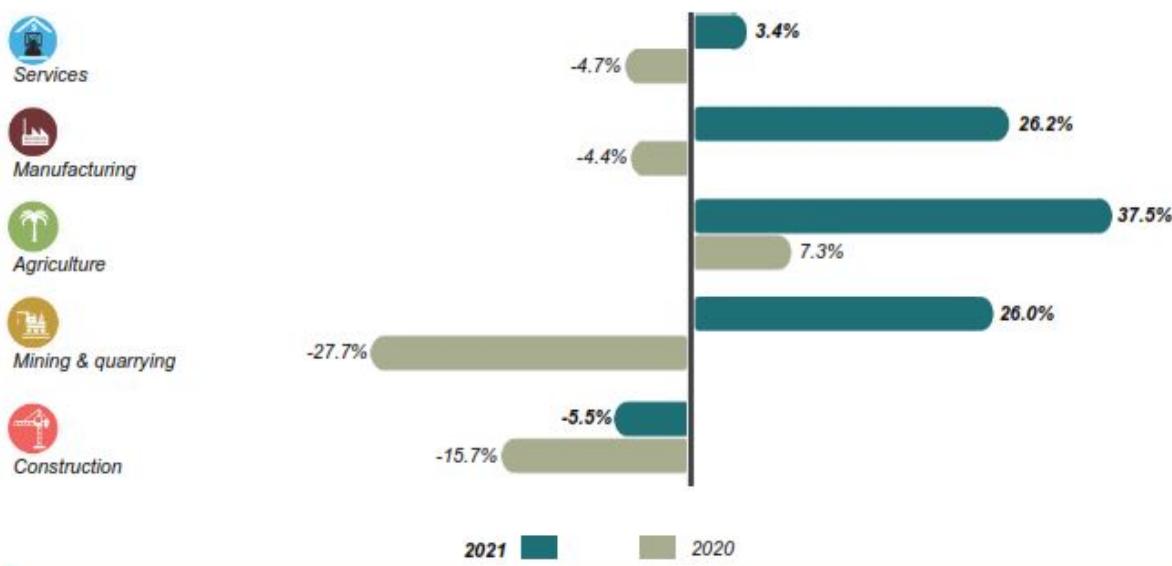
GOS formed a substantial share to GDP and the growth of this component was in line with the economic performance. Thus, GOS surged to 14.0 per cent surpassing the economic growth of 9.0 per cent, supported by the expansion in all sectors. In 2021, the Manufacturing, Agriculture and Mining & quarrying 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 5**).

Chart 5 Annual Percentage Change of Gross Operating Surplus



The full publication of Gross Domestic Product Income Approach 2021 can be downloaded through [eStatistik](#) portal.

Released By:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

26 JULY 2022

Contact person:

Mohd Yusrizal Ab Razak

Public Relation Officer
Strategic Communication and International Division
Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tel : +603-8885 7942
Fax : +603-8888 9248
Email : yusrizal.razak[at]dosm.gov.my

Contact person:

Baharudin Mohamad
Public Relation Officer
Strategic Communication and International Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia
Tel : +603-8090 4681
Fax : +603-8888 9248
Email : baharudin[at]dosm.gov.my