



KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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AKAUN EKONOMI NEGARA PADA TAHUN 2022

Pendapatan boleh guna kasar Malaysia bernilai RM1,722.1 bilion dengan sektor Isi rumah merekodkan RM989.4 bilion pada tahun 2022

PUTRAJAYA, 28 NOVEMBER 2024 – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menerbitkan Akaun Ekonomi Negara Malaysia yang menggambarkan keseluruhan indikator makroekonomi yang komprehensif meliputi pendapatan, tabungan, pelaburan, pemberian pinjaman bersih atau penerimaan pinjaman bersih bagi setiap sektor institusi dalam ekonomi. Oleh itu, Akaun Ekonomi Negara menunjukkan aliran lengkap transaksi serta hubungan antara pelbagai aliran ekonomi. Aliran ekonomi disusun mengikut empat (4) sektor institusi, iaitu Perbadanan bukan kewangan, Perbadanan kewangan, Kerajaan am, Isi rumah termasuk Institusi bukan untung yang berkhidmat untuk isi rumah dan Negara lain di dunia melalui jujukan akaun bersepadu berdasarkan Sistem Akaun Negara 2008 (SNA).

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Pendapatan boleh guna kasar Malaysia mencatatkan RM1,722.1 bilion pada 2022 dan sektor Isi rumah merupakan penyumbang terbesar dengan sumbangan 57.5 peratus (RM989.4 bilion) kepada Pendapatan boleh guna negara diikuti oleh Perbadanan bukan kewangan (20.2%) and Kerajaan am (13.8%). Pendapatan boleh guna kasar Isi rumah bertumbuh pada kadar laju sebanyak 10.7 peratus (2021: 1.7%) disokong oleh peningkatan ketara oleh Pampasan pekerja dan Pendapatan harta benda. Kedua-dua komponen pendapatan ini menyumbang sebanyak 67.3 peratus kepada Pendapatan boleh guna kasar Isi rumah. Pertumbuhan Pendapatan boleh guna Isi rumah yang menggalakkan, menyebabkan penggunaan isi rumah meningkat kepada 15.0 peratus (2021: 3.8%) pada 2022".

Beliau menambah, "Pertumbuhan kukuh bagi penggunaan isi rumah telah memberi kesan kepada nisbah tabungan isi rumah kepada Pendapatan boleh guna kasar, juga dikenali sebagai kadar tabungan isi rumah menyederhana pada 3.0 peratus daripada 7.2 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya. Corak kadar tabungan isi rumah dalam kalangan negara maju pada tahun 2022 seperti Amerika Syarikat pada 3.3 peratus (2021: 11.4%), Japan, 11.8 peratus (2021:14.5%), Australia, 21.6 peratus (2021: 23.2%), Kanada,

10.9 peratus (2021: 15.1%) dan United Kingdom, 8.5 peratus (2021: 12.6%). Bagi negara serantau ASEAN, Thailand merekodkan 4.4 peratus (2021: 12.8%) dan Singapura, 37.6 peratus (2021: 40.3%)”.

Mengulas lanjut, “Ekonomi Malaysia merupakan pemberi pinjaman bersih kepada sektor luaran, dengan pinjaman bersih berjumlah RM56.8 bilion (2021: RM59.7 bilion) atau 3.2 peratus (2021: 3.9%) kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada 2022. Pemberian pinjaman bersih (+) atau Penerimaan pinjaman bersih (-) merujuk kepada perubahan dalam nilai kekayaan disebabkan oleh tabungan serta pindahan modal yang digunakan untuk membiayai pembentukan modal atau pelaburan. Oleh itu, sektor Perbadanan bukan kewangan dan kewangan adalah pemberi pinjaman bersih dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM146.3 bilion dan RM0.5 bilion. Sementara itu, kedua-dua sektor Kerajaan am dan Isi rumah adalah penerima pinjaman bersih, dengan masing-masing berjumlah RM86.5 billion (-4.8% kepada KDNK) dan RM3.6 bilion (-0.2% kepada KDNK) pada tahun 2022”.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

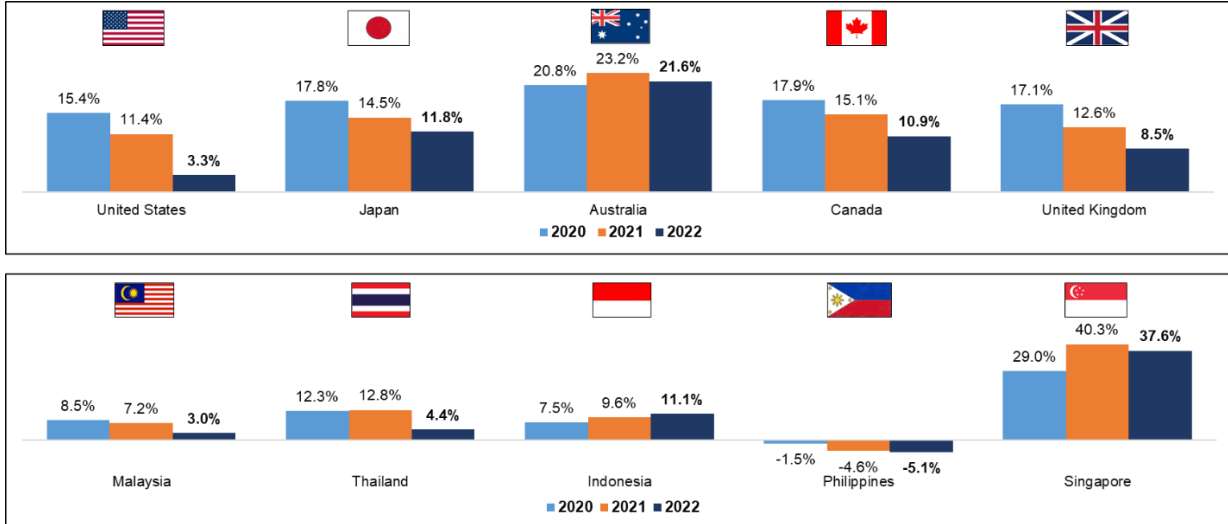
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
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LAMPIRAN

Carta 1: Kadar Tabungan kasar Isi Rumah kepada Pendapatan Boleh Guna Kasar Isi Rumah bagi Negara Terpilih, 2020-2022





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NATIONAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS OF MALAYSIA IN 2022

Malaysia's Gross disposable income valued RM1,722.1 billion with Households sector recorded RM989.4 billion in 2022

PUTRAJAYA, 28 NOVEMBER, 2024 – Today, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) published the National Economic Accounts of Malaysia which portray a comprehensive picture of macroeconomic indicators concerning income, saving, investment, net lending or net borrowing for each institutional sector in the economy. Therefore, the National Economic Accounts presents a complete overview of transactions and relationships among the various flows of the economy. The economic flows were compiled according to four (4) institutional sectors, namely Non-financial corporations, Financial corporations, General government, Households including Non-profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) and Rest of the world through an integrated sequence of accounts based on 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA).

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Malaysia's Gross disposable income recorded RM1,722.1 billion in 2022 and Households sector was the largest contributor with the share of 57.5 per cent (RM989.4 billion) to the National disposable income followed by Non-financial corporations (20.2%) and General government (13.8%). The Gross disposable income of Households grew at fastest rate of 10.7 per cent (2021: 1.7%) supported by significant increased in Compensation of employees and Property income. Both of these income components contributed 67.3 per cent of Gross disposable income of Household. The favourable growth of Households disposable income, resulted households consumption accelerated to 15.0 per cent (2021: 3.8%) in 2022".

He added, "The strong growth of households consumption in 2022 has affected the ratio of household savings to Gross disposable income, also known as the household savings rate which moderated to 3.0 per cent down from 7.2 per cent in the preceding year. The pattern of household savings rate among advanced economies includes the United States at 3.3 per cent (2021: 11.4%), Japan at 11.8 per cent (2021: 14.5%), Australia at 21.6 per cent (2021: 23.2%), Canada at 10.9 per cent (2021: 15.1%), and the United Kingdom at 8.5 per cent (2021: 12.6%). In the ASEAN region, Thailand

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recorded 4.4 per cent (2021: 12.8%) and Singapore at 37.6 per cent (2021: 40.3%)”. Commenting further, “Malaysia’s economy was a net lender to the external sector, with net lending amounting to RM56.8 billion (2021: RM59.7 billion) or 3.2 per cent (2021: 3.9%) of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022. Net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) refers to the changes in wealth caused by savings and capital transfers used to finance capital formation or investments. Consequently, the Non-financial and financial corporations sectors were net lenders, recording RM146.3 billion and RM0.5 billion, respectively. Meanwhile, both the General government and Household sectors were net borrowers, amounting to RM86.5 billion (-4.8% of GDP) and RM3.6 billion (-0.2% of GDP), respectively, in 2022”.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users’ analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

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

Chart 1: Household Gross Savings Rate to Gross Disposable Household Income Ratio for Selected Countries, 2020-2022

