



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

**KENYATAAN MEDIA**

**STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA  
SUKU KEEMPAT TAHUN 2025**

**Perkhidmatan mencatatkan lebih buat kali kedua pada tahun 2025, disokong oleh perjalanan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan pusat data.**

**PUTRAJAYA, 13 FEBRUARI 2026** – Malaysia kekal mencatat **lebih Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB)** pada suku keempat tahun 2025 berjumlah RM2.0 bilion. Sehubungan dengan itu, CAB merekodkan lebih sebanyak RM31.8 bilion bagi keseluruhan tahun 2025. Sementara itu, **Akaun Kewangan** pula mencatat aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM12.3 bilion pada suku tahun ini, seterusnya membawa kepada aliran keluar bersih terkumpul sebanyak RM21.4 bilion pada tahun 2025. **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** meningkat kepada RM27.8 bilion pada suku tahun tersebut, menjadikan jumlah tahunan kepada RM53.5 bilion. Manakala, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** merekodkan RM2.8 bilion pada suku tahun ini, menjadikan jumlah aliran keluar adalah RM7.4 bilion pada tahun 2025.

Statistik ini dikeluarkan hari ini oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sebagai sebahagian daripada Statistik **Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP) bagi Suku Keempat 2025**, yang merangkumi transaksi ekonomi dan hubungan kewangan Malaysia dengan ekonomi antarabangsa. Statistik bagi suku ketiga 2025 telah dikemaskini berdasarkan maklumat terkini yang diperolehi dan dipaparkan dalam penerbitan ini.

Mengulas prestasi sektor luaran Malaysia, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menjelaskan bahawa lebih Akaun Semasa (CAB) pada suku tahun keempat 2025 adalah disokong terutamanya oleh dua penyumbang utama, iaitu

eksport bersih barangan yang berterusan dan lebih yang kukuh dalam Akaun perkhidmatan.

Pada suku keempat tahun 2025, Malaysia meneruskan trend sebagai pengeksport bersih dengan merekodkan lebih Akaun barangan sebanyak RM23.6 bilion. Kestabilan ini menunjukkan permintaan luar yang berterusan terhadap barangan eksport teras, khususnya dalam sektor Elektrikal dan elektronik (E&E), Produk petroleum serta Minyak sawit & produk berasaskan minyak sawit. Eksport barangan meningkat sebanyak 4.3 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM305.8 bilion, terutamanya ke Amerika Syarikat (AS), Singapura dan China. Sementara itu, import barangan meningkat sebanyak 8.0 peratus kepada RM282.1 bilion. Kategori utama import merangkumi Barangan perantaraan, diikuti oleh Barangan modal dan Barangan penggunaan yang kebanyakannya diperolehi dari China, Singapura dan Taiwan.

CAB Malaysia diperkukuh lagi dengan lebih yang lebih tinggi dalam **Akaun Perkhidmatan**, melonjak kepada RM5.0 bilion pada ST4 2025. Eksport perkhidmatan berkembang sebanyak 5.6 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM74.6 bilion, melebihi import yang meningkat 2.5 peratus kepada RM69.9 bilion. Prestasi eksport yang memberangsangkan terutamanya didorong oleh penerimaan yang lebih tinggi dalam Perjalanan, mencerminkan peningkatan perbelanjaan oleh pelawat asing di Malaysia.

Perjalanan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama eksport perkhidmatan, meningkat sebanyak 7.6 peratus berbanding ST3 2025 kepada RM31.2 bilion, dengan import berjumlah RM16.7 bilion, mencatatkan lebih bersih RM14.5 bilion. Di samping itu, Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat mencatatkan lebih bersih sebanyak RM1.2 bilion berbanding RM0.9 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Eksport bagi komponen ini berkembang 4.0 peratus kepada RM8.2 bilion meningkat daripada RM7.9 bilion. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh prestasi yang lebih kukuh dalam perkhidmatan komputer, didorong oleh perkembangan pesat pusat data di Malaysia.

Perkembangan berterusan perkhidmatan pusat data telah mengukuhkan eksport Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat (TCI) Malaysia, sekali gus menonjolkan kedudukan negara yang semakin meningkat sebagai hab infrastruktur digital serta mempercepat momentum ekonomi digital. Di samping itu, peningkatan turut direkodkan dalam Perkhidmatan caj penggunaan harta intelek, Pengangkutan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Perkhidmatan pembuatan.

“Dari sudut pendapatan, **Akaun Pendapatan Primer** mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM23.5 bilion berbanding RM19.9 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Ini disebabkan oleh peningkatan pendapatan yang dijana oleh pelabur asing di Malaysia, yang meningkat kepada RM46.3 bilion, terutamanya daripada Pelaburan Langsung. Pada masa yang sama, pendapatan yang dijana oleh pelabur asing di Malaysia turut meningkat kepada RM46.3 bilion, dipacu oleh pulangan yang lebih kukuh dalam Pelaburan langsung. Manakala, pendapatan dari pelaburan Malaysia di luar negara meningkat kepada RM22.8 bilion, yang sebahagian besarnya daripada Pelaburan langsung. **Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder** merekodkan defisit yang semakin melebar, daripada RM1.8 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya kepada RM3.1 bilion,” katanya.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, “**Akaun Kewangan** beralih kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM12.3 bilion pada suku tahun ini berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM11.2 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aliran masuk bersih ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh Pelaburan langsung berjumlah RM25.0 bilion. Sebaliknya, Pelaburan lain dan Pelaburan portfolio masing-masing merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM12.3 bilion dan RM1.8 bilion.”

**Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi, RM27.8 bilion, meningkat daripada RM8.5 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh aliran masuk dalam Modal ekuiti dan Instrumen hutang daripada pelabur asing. Kebanyakan aliran masuk FDI disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya dalam subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi dan juga aktiviti Kewangan dengan pelabur utama FDI dari Singapura, Hong Kong dan China.

**Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** meningkat daripada RM1.7 bilion kepada RM2.8 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, didorong terutamanya oleh pencairan ekuiti dan pendapatan dilabur semula di luar negara. Pelaburan ini sebahagian besarnya adalah daripada sektor Perkhidmatan, yang tertumpu kepada subsektor aktiviti Kewangan dan Pengangkutan, manakala Mauritius, Singapura dan Filipina menjadi destinasi utama bagi aliran masuk DIA.

**Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP)** Malaysia merekodkan liabiliti bersih RM9.6 bilion pada suku keempat tahun 2025, daripada aset bersih RM77.3 bilion pada

suku tahun sebelumnya. Jumlah kedudukan liabiliti kewangan berada pada RM2.57 trilion, melebihi jumlah aset pada RM2.56 trilion. Jumlah **pelaburan bagi FDI dan DIA** masing-masing adalah RM1,069.0 bilion dan RM587.4 bilion. Asia kekal mendahului sebagai rantau utama bagi kedua-dua pelaburan, dengan FDI kebanyakannya dari Singapura dan Hong Kong, manakala DIA sebahagian besarnya disalurkan ke Singapura dan Indonesia. **Rizab Antarabangsa Malaysia** berada pada RM509.7 bilion pada akhir Disember 2025.

## **PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA 2025**

Merumuskan prestasi keseluruhan bagi tahun 2025, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia meneruskan momentum positif dengan mengekalkan lebih selama lebih dari dua dekad, mencatatkan RM31.8 bilion pada 2025. Lebihan CAB menyumbang sebanyak 1.6 peratus (2024: 1.4%) kepada Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh eksport bersih barangan pada RM110.9 bilion. Sementara itu, akaun Perkhidmatan berubah arah kepada lebihan RM1.2 bilion pada 2025 daripada defisit RM11.7 bilion, mencerminkan perkhidmatan luaran yang bertambah baik. Perjalanan menjadi pemacu penting bagi eksport perkhidmatan menunjukkan peningkatan yang ketara kepada RM49.1 bilion, menggambarkan lonjakan dalam pelancongan global dan perjalanan antarabangsa.

**Akaun Kewangan** merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM21.4 bilion, daripada RM4.9 bilion pada 2024, dipacu terutamanya oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan portfolio. FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih. Pada masa yang sama, DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM7.4 bilion, khususnya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan bagi aktiviti Kewangan.

Mengulas lanjut berkaitan pelaburan terkumpul, beliau berkata, "**Kedudukan FDI** Malaysia adalah RM1,069 bilion, manakala **kedudukan DIA** berjumlah RM587.4 bilion."

## **RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF: PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN DAN KEDUDUKAN PELABURAN ANTARABANGSA MALAYSIA, SUKU KEEMPAT 2025 DAN 2025**

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia kekal mencatatkan lebih sebanyak RM2.0 bilion pada suku keempat tahun 2025, menjadikan lebih bagi tahun 2025 berjumlah RM31.8 bilion (1.6% daripada KDNK). Pencapaian ini menunjukkan lebih CAB yang berterusan melebihi dua dekad. Prestasi tersebut disokong oleh eksport bersih Barangan yang mampan serta lebih Akaun Perkhidmatan yang lebih kukuh.

Akaun Barangan merekodkan lebih RM23.6 bilion, didorong oleh permintaan berterusan terhadap eksport elektrik dan elektronik (E&E), petroleum serta minyak sawit, khususnya dari Amerika Syarikat, Singapura dan China. Sementara itu, lebih Akaun Perkhidmatan melebar kepada RM5.0 bilion, dipacu terutamanya oleh peningkatan dalam terimaan Perjalanan serta pertumbuhan eksport perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat (TCI), sejajar dengan perkembangan pesat pusat data dan peranan Malaysia yang semakin berkembang dalam infrastruktur digital.

Walau bagaimanapun, Akaun Pendapatan Primer mencatatkan defisit yang lebih besar sebanyak RM23.5 bilion, disebabkan terutamanya oleh peningkatan pendapatan pelaburan yang terakru kepada pelabur asing di Malaysia.

Dari sudut kewangan, Akaun Kewangan beralih kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM12.3 bilion pada suku tahun keempat, namun secara kumulatif merekodkan aliran keluar bersih RM21.4 bilion bagi tahun 2025, sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar pelaburan portfolio.

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) meningkat ketara kepada RM27.8 bilion pada suku tahun keempat, menjadikan jumlah tahunan RM53.5 bilion, disalurkan terutamanya ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya aktiviti Maklumat & komunikasi serta Kewangan. Sementara itu, Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) merekodkan RM2.8 bilion pada suku tahun keempat, menjadikan jumlah aliran keluar tahunan RM7.4 bilion.

Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP) Malaysia mencatat liabiliti bersih sebanyak RM9.6 bilion pada akhir 2025, dengan jumlah liabiliti melebihi jumlah aset. Rizab antarabangsa pula berjumlah RM509.7 bilion.

Secara keseluruhan, sektor luar Malaysia kekal berdaya tahan pada tahun 2025, disokong oleh eksport barangan yang kukuh, pemulihan sektor perkhidmatan serta aliran masuk pelaburan langsung yang berterusan meskipun berdepan ketidaktentuan pelaburan portfolio.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

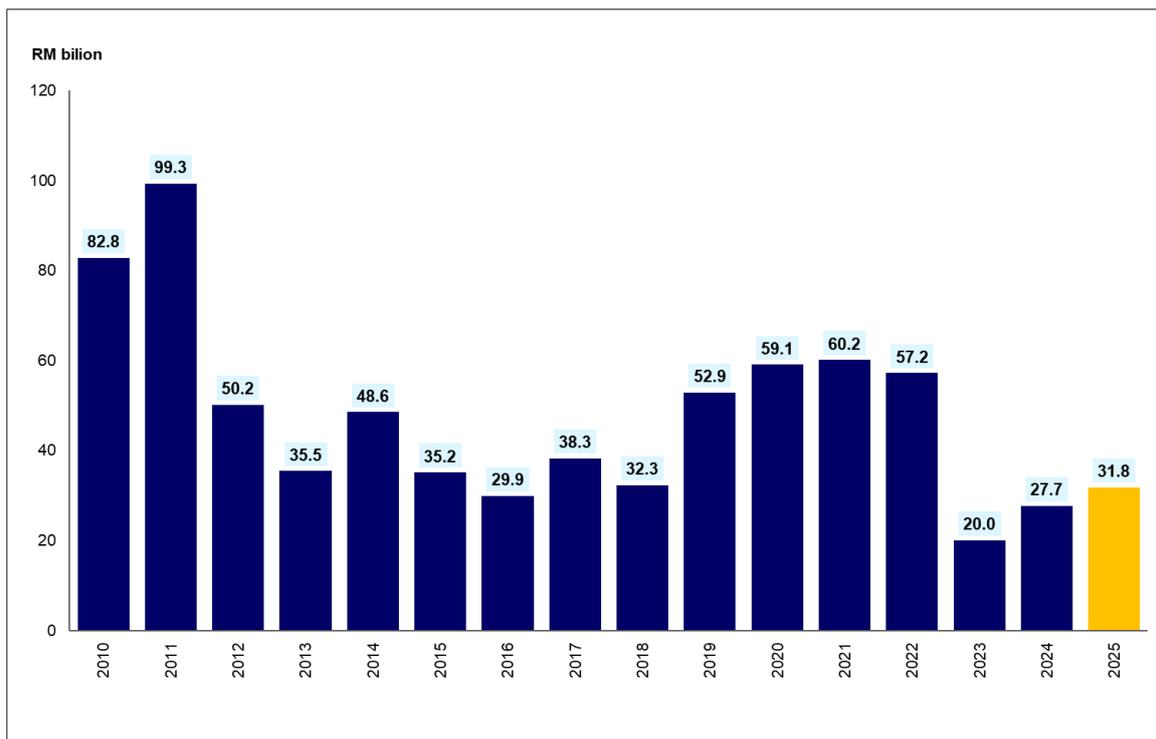
**Malaysia** buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

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

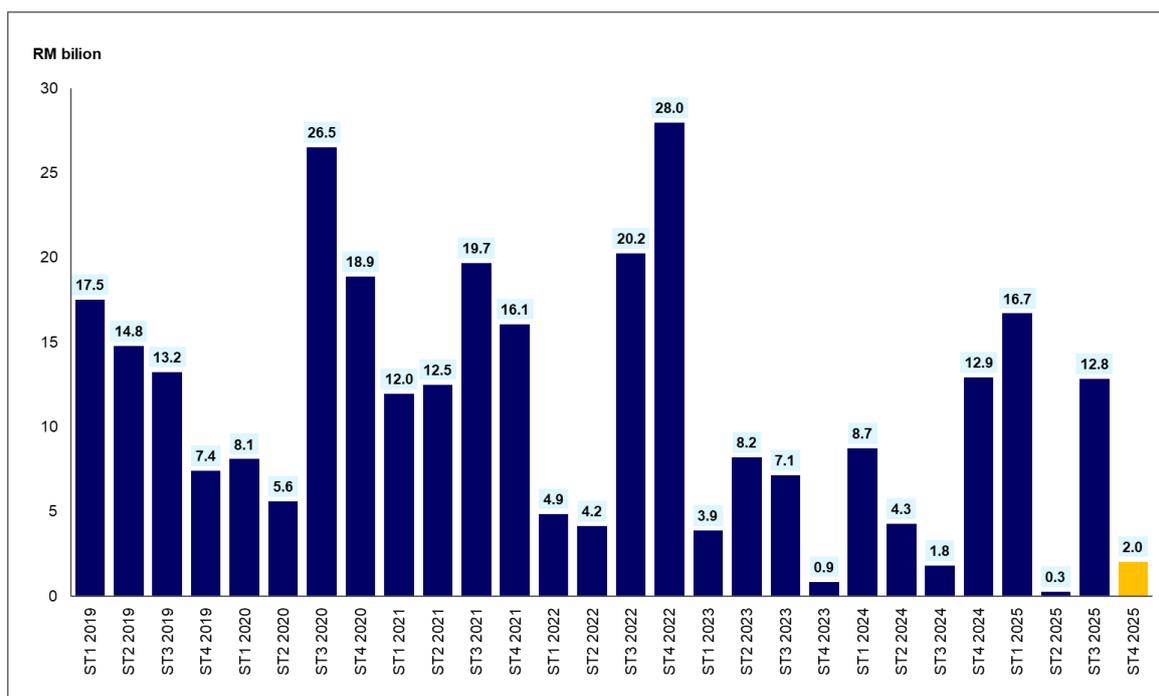
Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA**  
**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
**13 FEBRUARI 2026**

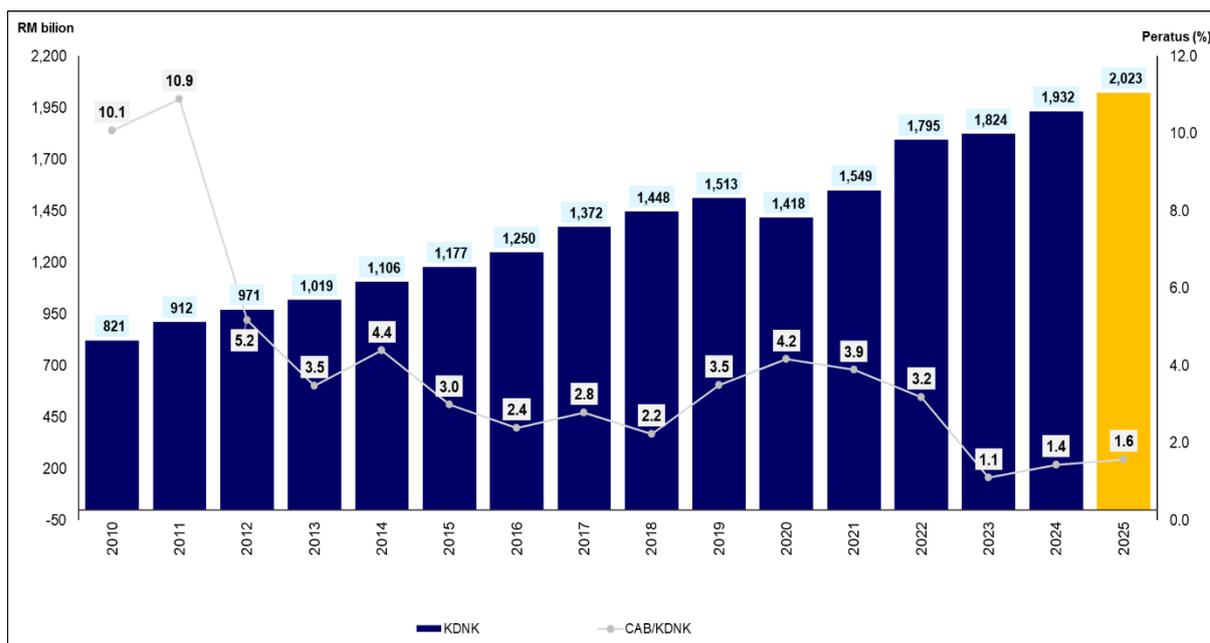
**Carta 1 (a):** Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB),  
2010 – 2025



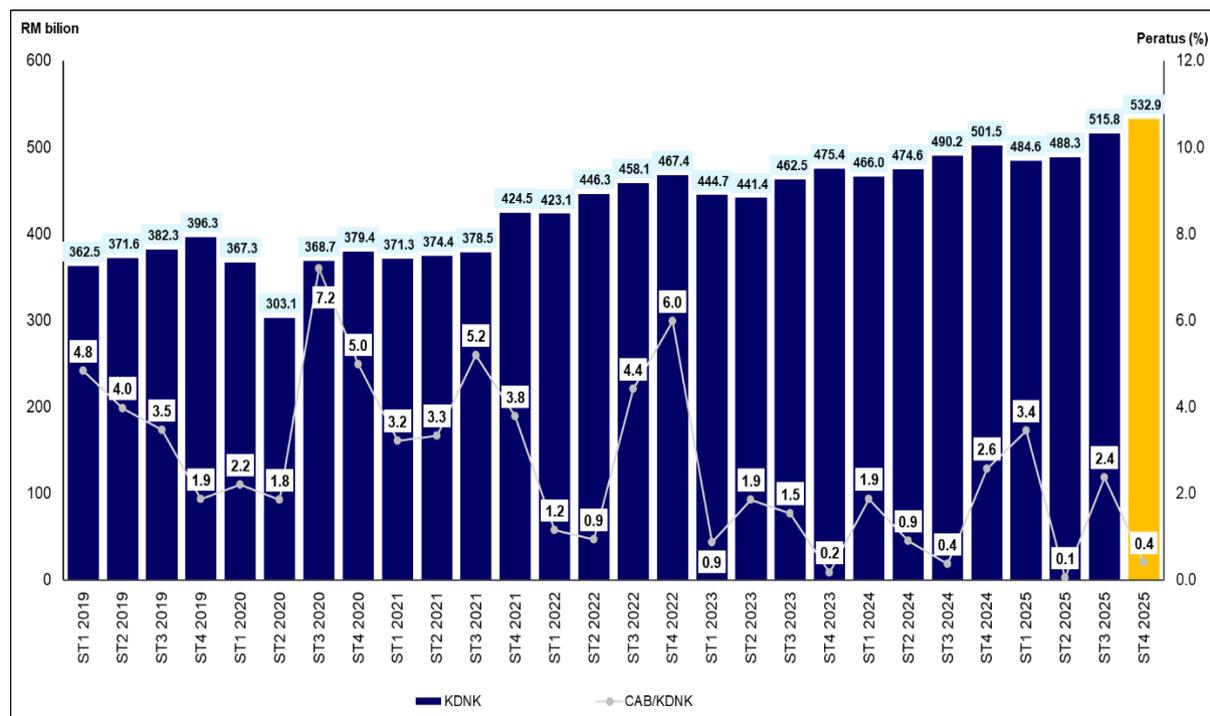
**Carta 1 (b):** Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB),  
ST1 2019 – ST4 2025



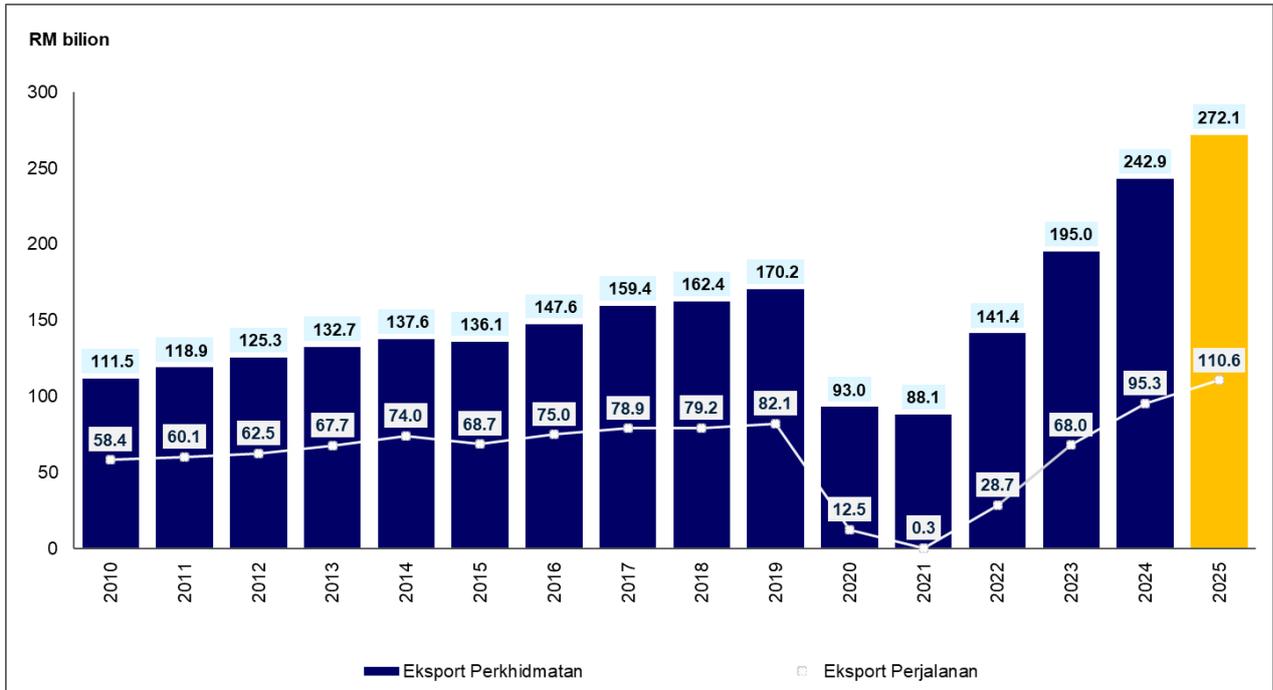
**Carta 2 (a):** KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, 2010 – 2025



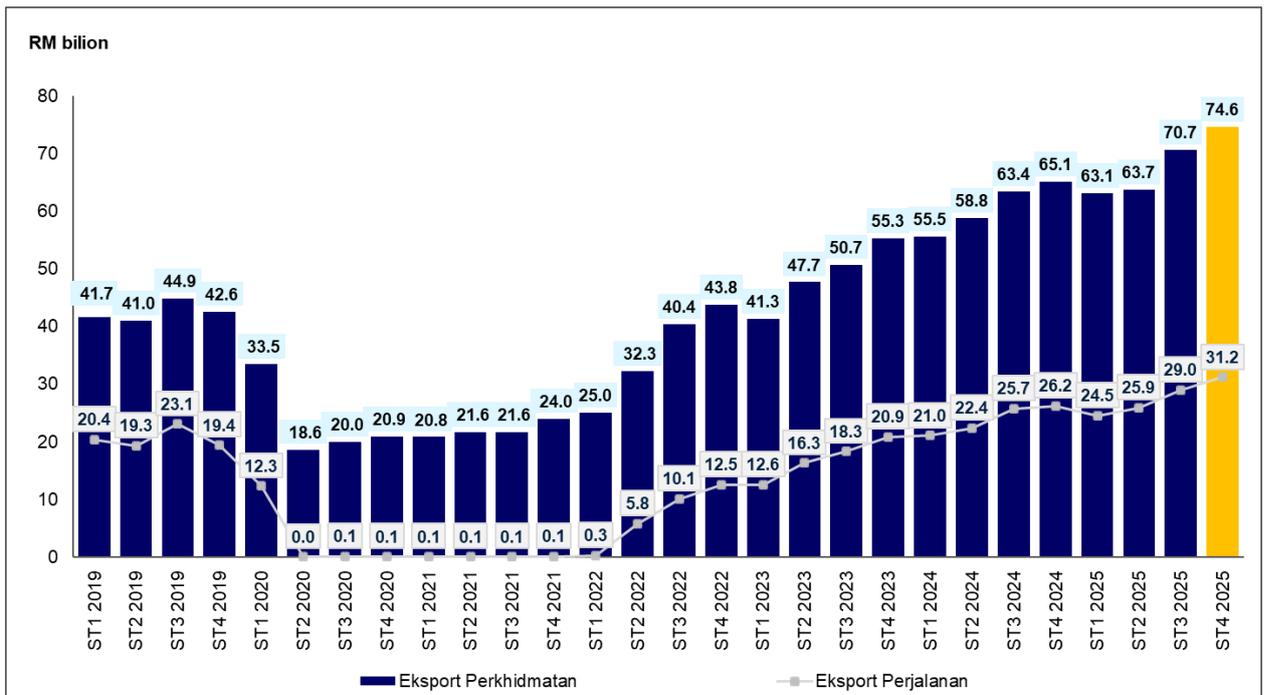
**Carta 2 (b):** KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, ST1 2019 – ST4 2025



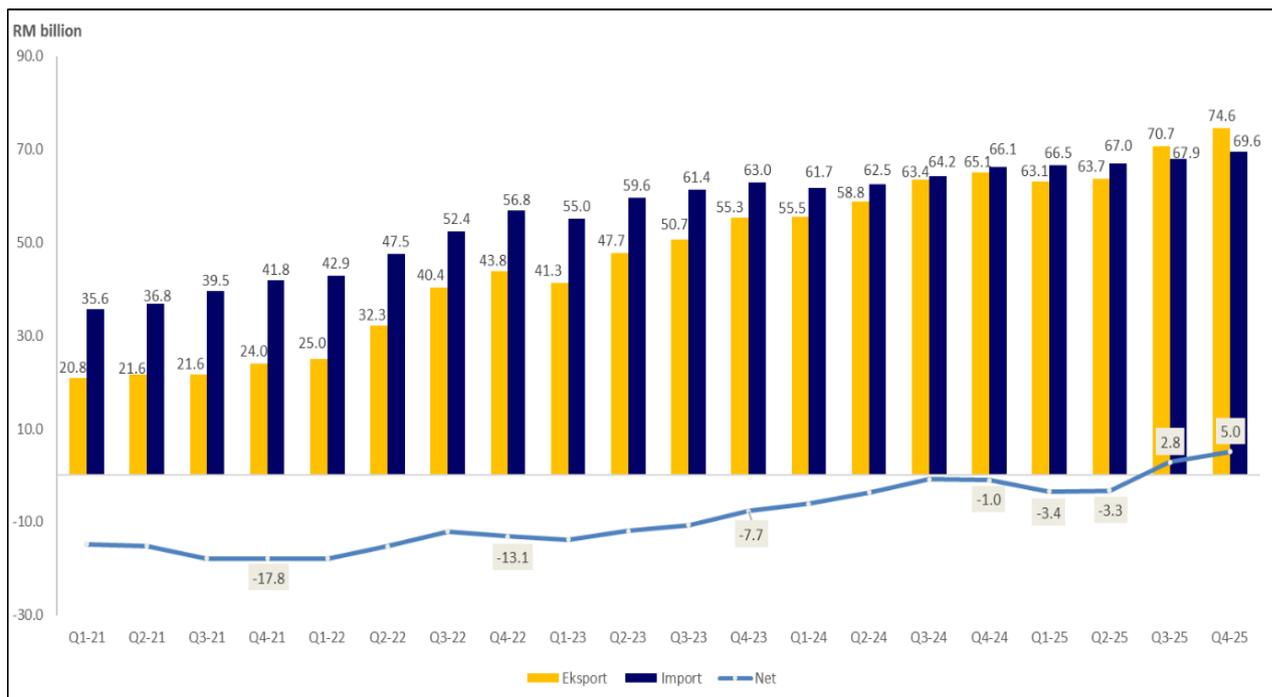
**Carta 3 (a): Eksport Perkhidmatan,  
2010 – 2025**



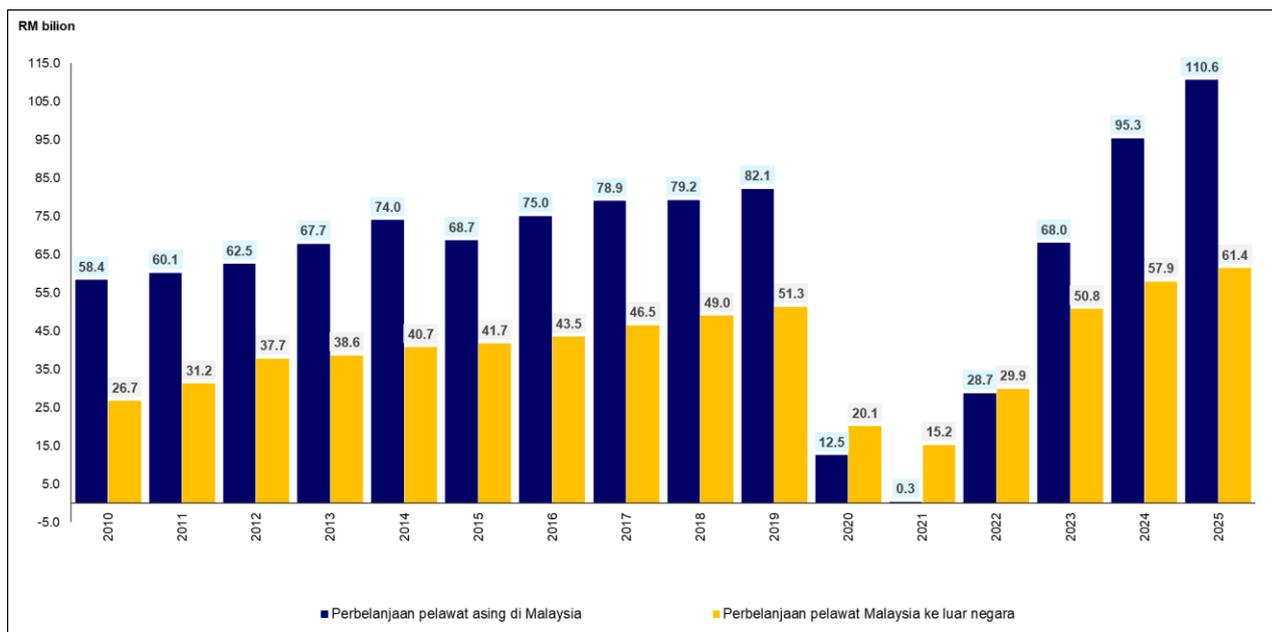
**Carta 3 (b): Eksport Perkhidmatan,  
ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



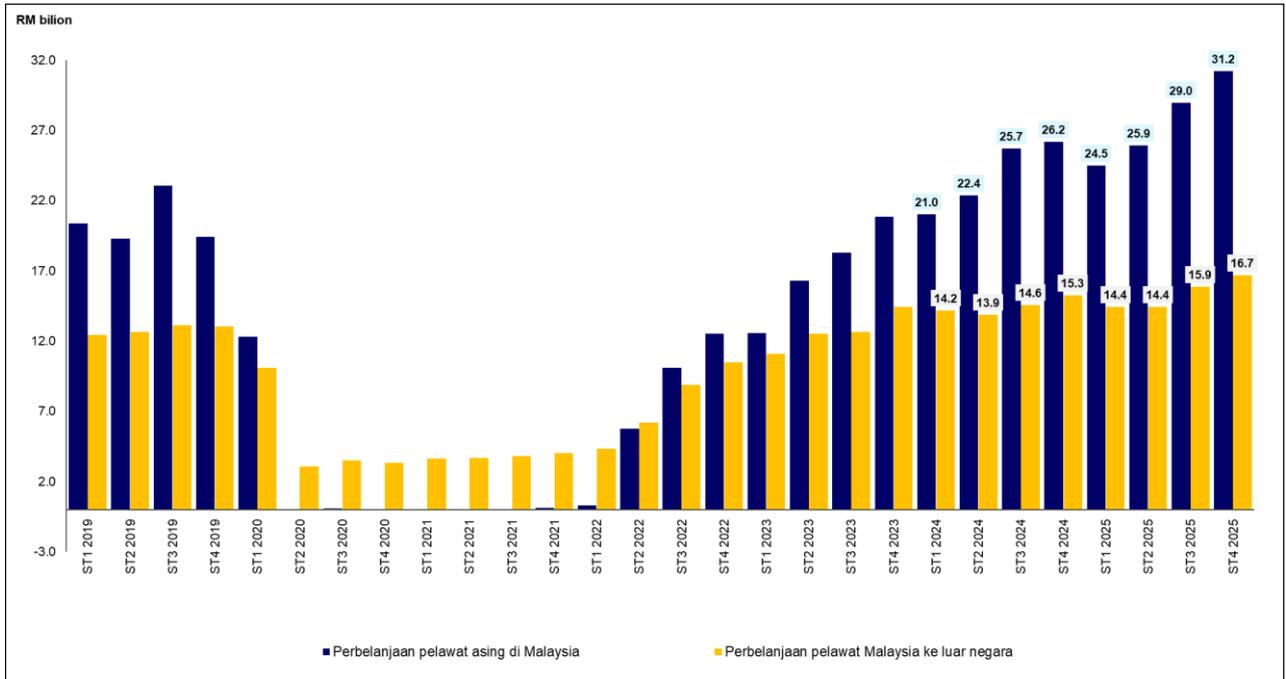
**Carta 3 (c): Eksport dan Import Perkhidmatan, ST1 2021 – ST4 2025**



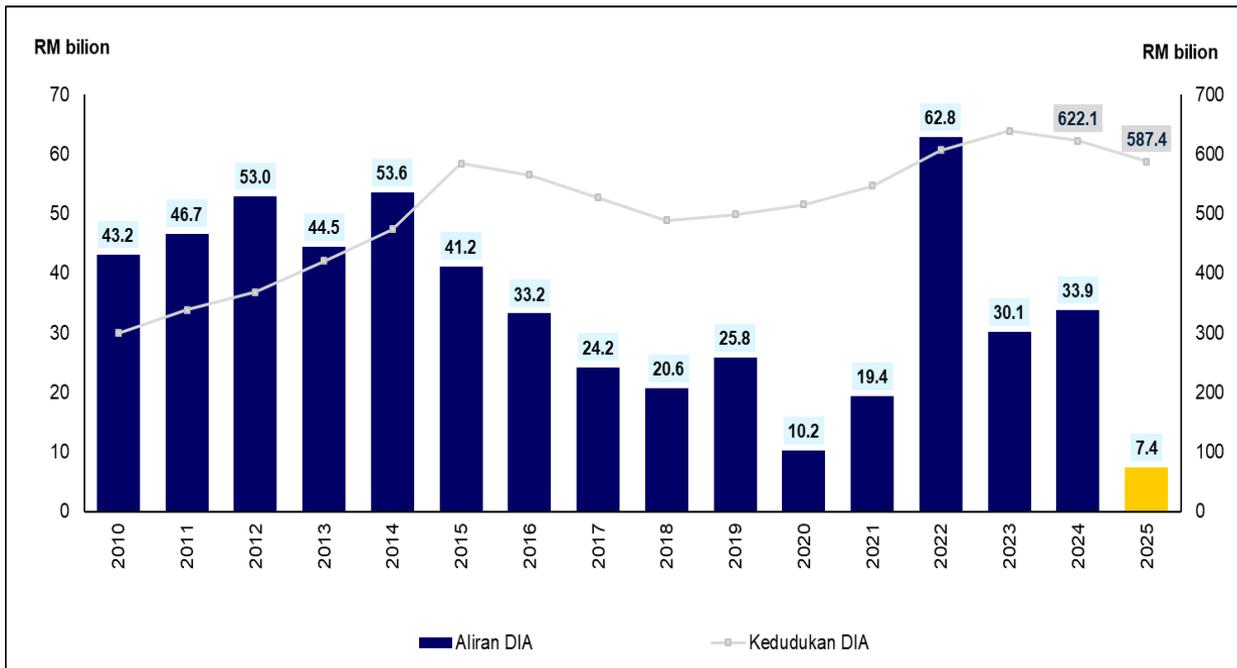
**Carta 4 (a): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia di Luar Negara, 2010 – 2025**



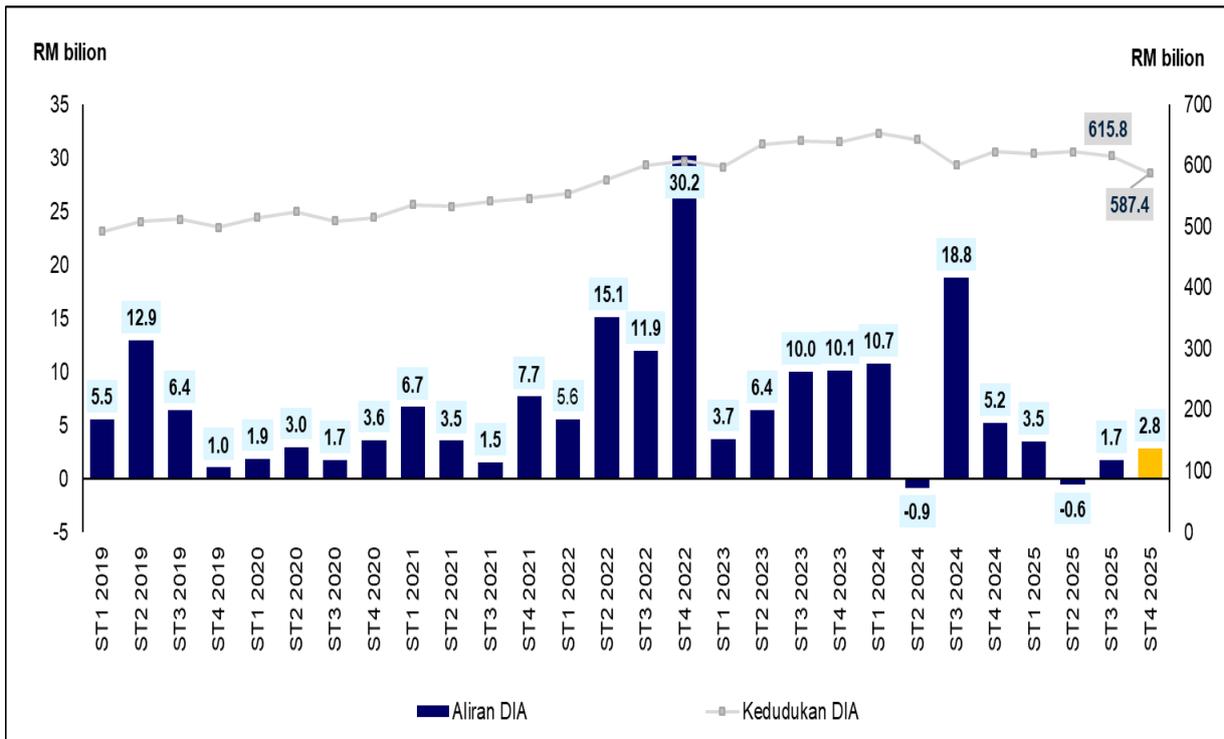
**Carta 4 (b):** Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia di Luar Negara, ST1 2019 – ST4 2025



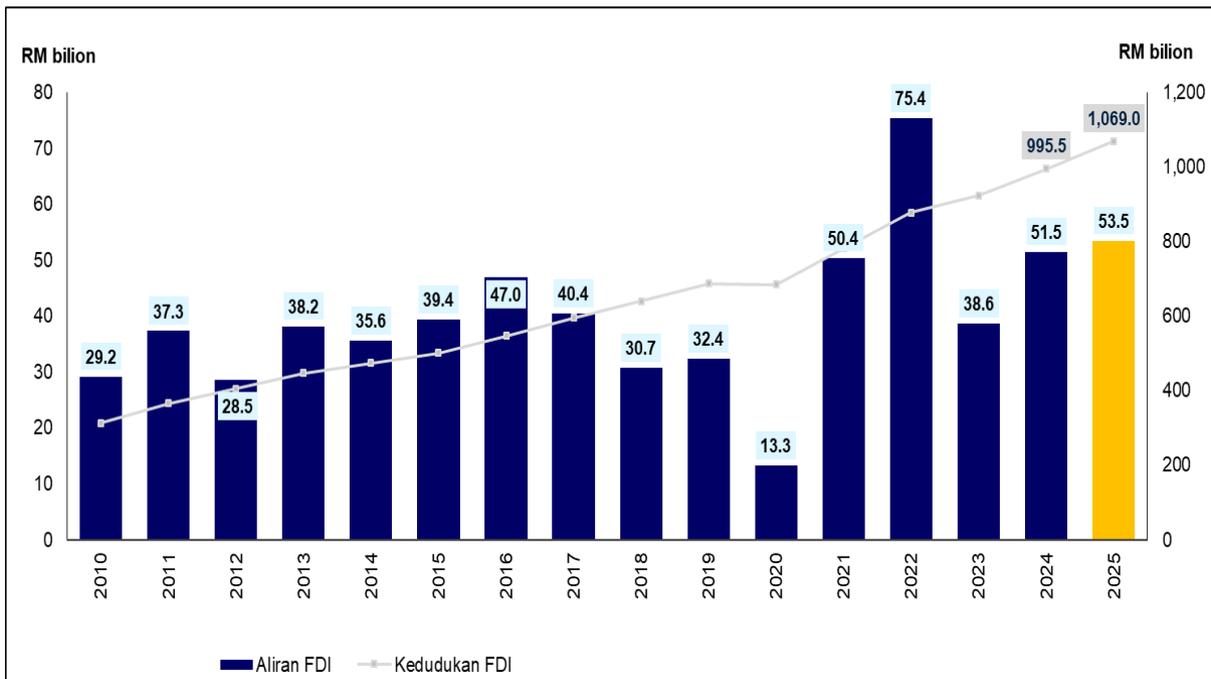
**Carta 5 (a):** Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA), 2010 – 2025



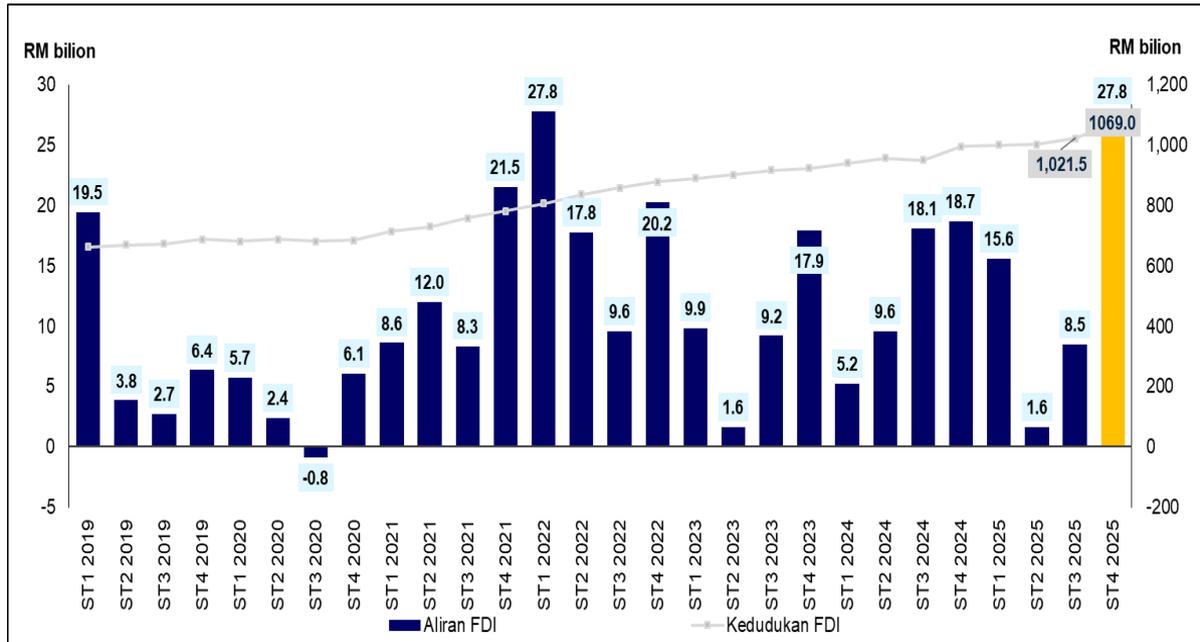
**Carta 5 (b):** Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA), ST1 2019 – ST4 2025



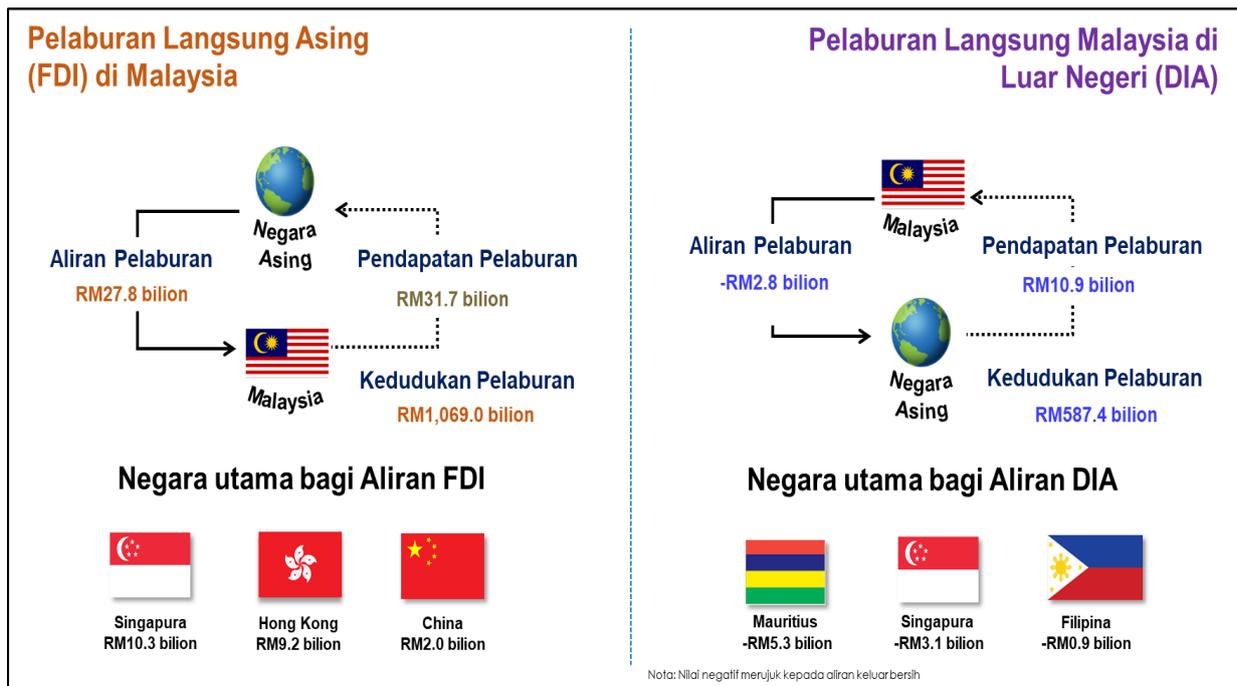
**Carta 6 (a):** Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, 2010 – 2025



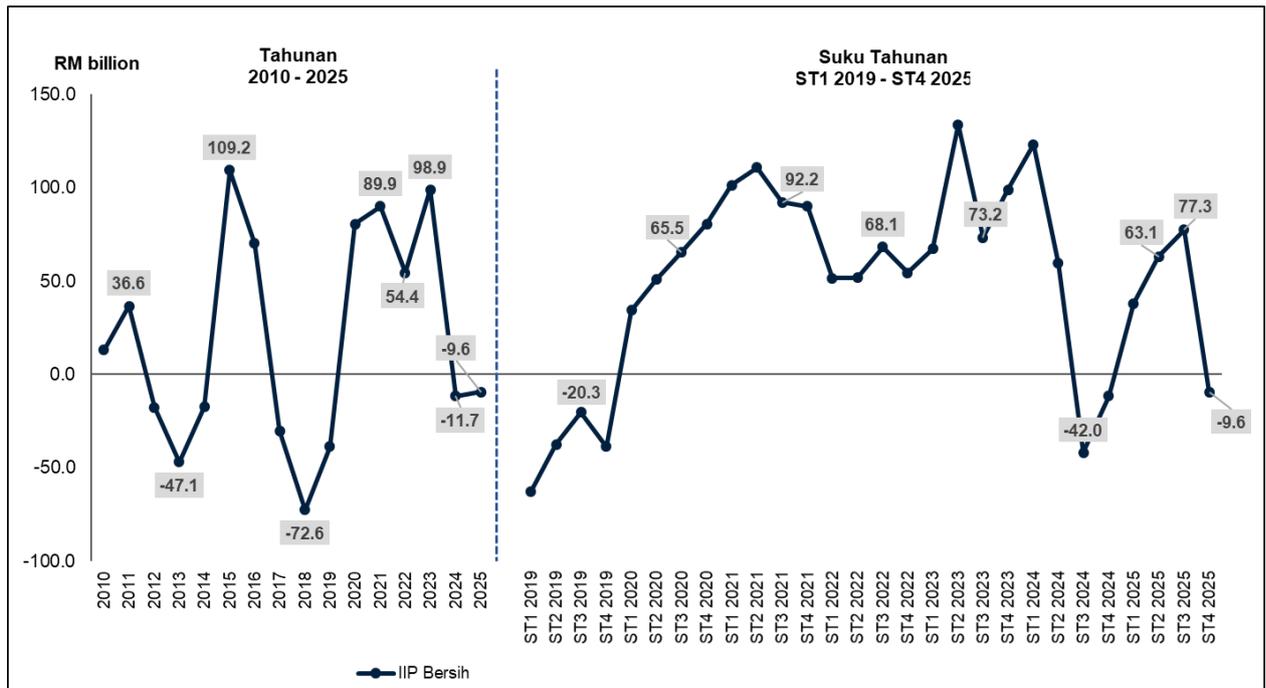
**Carta 6 (b):** Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2019 – ST4 2025



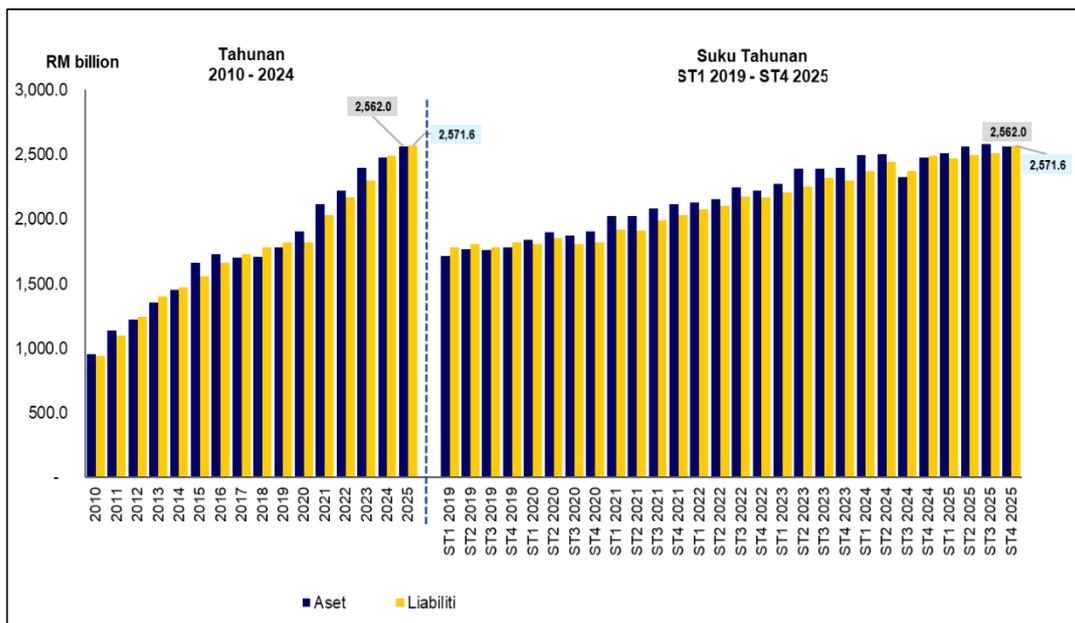
**Paparan 1:** Pelaburan Langsung, ST4 2025



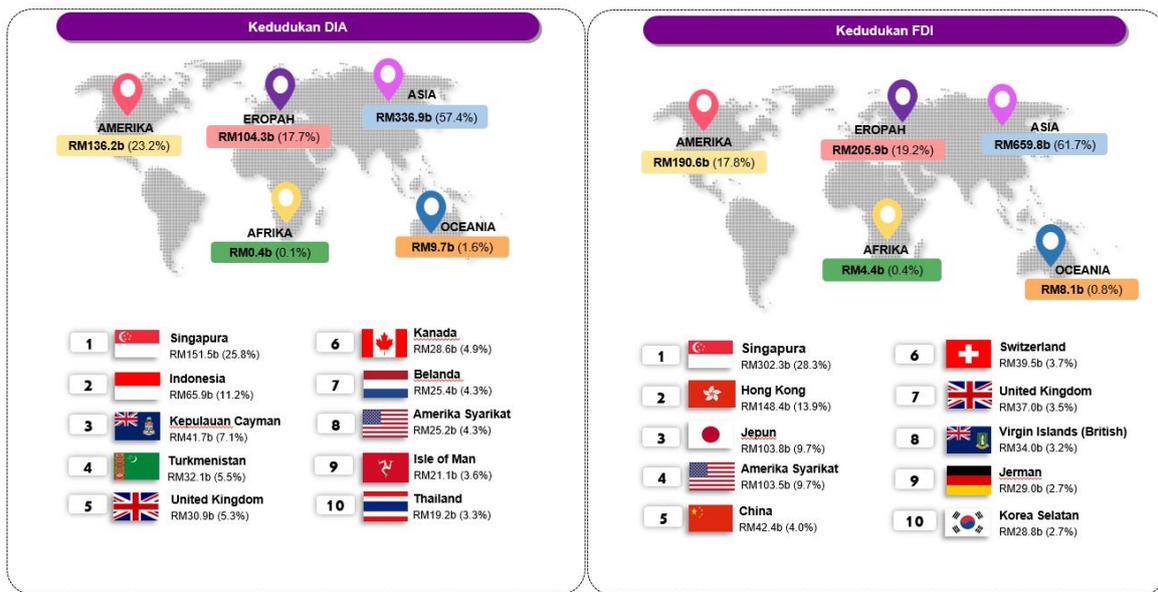
**Carta 7: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Bersih),  
2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



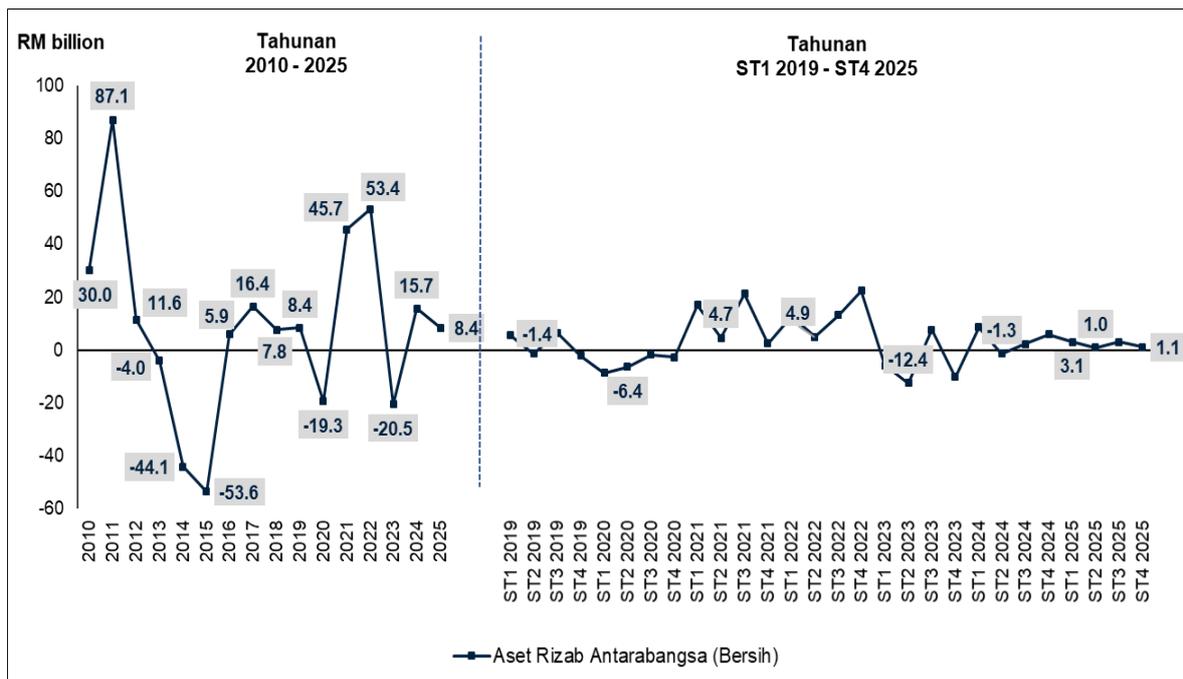
**Carta 8: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Jumlah Aset dan Jumlah Liabiliti),  
2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



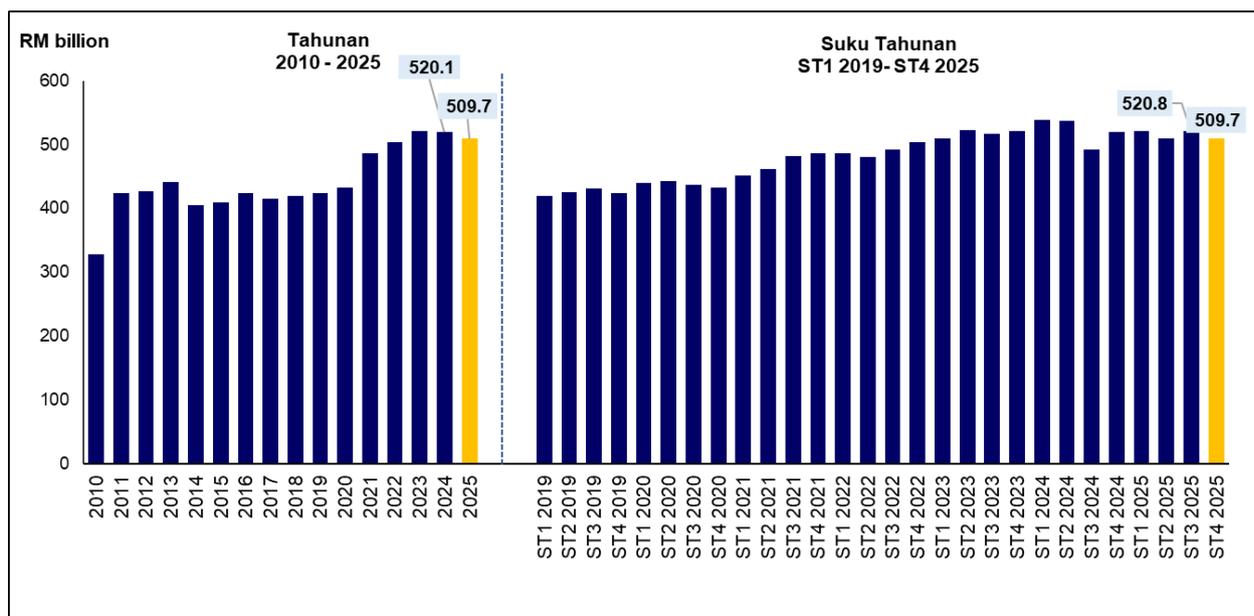
**Paparan 2: Kedudukan FDI dan DIA Mengikut Rantau dan Negara Utama, pada akhir S4 2025**



**Carta 9: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



**Carta 10: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Setakat Akhir Tempoh),  
2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



**Paparan 3: Lebihan Akaun Semasa bagi Negara Terpilih**

Negara Terpilih-	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Jepun (100 bil. Yen)	Singapura (\$ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	Amerika Syarikat (\$ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
<b>2022</b>	57.3	114.4	129.3	443.4	-1012.1	-49.4
<b>2023</b>	20.1	222.3	120.1	263.4	-905.4	-98.3
<b>2024</b>	27.7	293.8	128.3	423.9	-1133.6	-86.1
<b>2025</b>	31.2	318.8	*	*	*	*
<b>ST1 22</b>	4.9	48.9	32.2	96.2	-291.8	-38.0
<b>ST2 22</b>	4.2	23.0	36.4	84	-263.1	-16.2
<b>ST3 22</b>	20.2	22.3	34.3	151.5	-230.5	-4.2
<b>ST4 22</b>	28.0	20.2	26.4	111.7	-226.7	9.0
<b>ST1 23</b>	3.9	25.4	33	73.9	-230.3	-19.9
<b>ST2 23</b>	8.2	57.1	31	62.5	-232.6	-37.0
<b>ST3 23</b>	7.1	82.2	30.2	68.5	-220.7	-22.2
<b>ST4 23</b>	0.9	57.6	25.9	58.5	-221.8	-19.2
<b>ST1 24</b>	8.7	64.9	33.5	47.2	-242.7	-16.9
<b>ST2 24</b>	4.3	69.0	32.1	55.5	-276.7	-29.6
<b>ST3 24</b>	1.8	89.0	33.9	157.4	-310.3	-19.2
<b>ST4 24</b>	12.9	70.9	28.8	163.8	-303.9	-20.5
<b>ST1 25</b>	16.7	73.33	34.6	165.4	-450.2	-18.5
<b>ST2 25</b>	0.3	67.2	35.1	128.7	-249.2	-28.1
<b>ST3 25</b>	12.2	105.9	33.4	198.7	-226.4	-14.0
<b>ST4 25</b>	2.0	72.4	*	*	*	*

Sumber: Portal rasmi Jabatan Statistik Negara Terpilih

**Nota:**

\* Kalendar Keluaran Awal

- Singapura : 26 Februari 2026
- Amerika Syarikat : 25 Mac 2026
- United Kingdom : 31 Mac 2026
- China : 14 Februari 2026





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

**MEDIA STATEMENT**

**MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS  
FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025**

*Services recorded a surplus for the second time in 2025,  
supported by travel and data centre-related services*

**PUTRAJAYA, 13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2026** – Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** remained in surplus in the fourth quarter of 2025, amounting to RM2.0 billion. Hence, the CAB recorded a surplus of RM31.8 billion for the overall year of 2025. Meanwhile, the **Financial account** registered a net inflow of RM12.3 billion during the quarter, leading to cumulative net outflows of RM21.4 billion for year 2025. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** rose to RM27.8 billion during the quarter, summing up the annual total to RM53.5 billion, while **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** recorded RM2.8 billion for the quarter, resulting in total outflows of RM7.4 billion in 2025.

These statistics were released today by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) as part of the **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (IIP) Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2025**, which provides a comprehensive overview of Malaysia's cross-border economic transactions and financial position with the rest of the world. The third quarter of 2025 statistics have been revised based on the latest available information and are reflected in this release.

In commenting on Malaysia's external sector performance, Chief Statistician Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlighted that the Current Account Balance (CAB) surplus in the fourth quarter of 2025 was mainly supported by two key contributors, namely sustained net exports of goods and a stronger surplus in the services account.

*In the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia continued its trend as a net exporter, recording a **Goods account** surplus of RM23.6 billion. This demonstrating steady external demand for core export industries such as Electrical and electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products. The exports of goods expanded by 4.3 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM305.8 billion, primarily to the United States of America (USA), Singapore and China. Meanwhile, imports of goods rose by 8.0 per cent to record RM282.1 billion. The main category of imports comprised Intermediate goods, followed by Capital and Consumption goods, primarily sourced from China, Singapore and Taiwan.*

*Malaysia's CAB was further strengthened by a higher surplus in the **Services account**, which surged to RM5.0 billion in Q4 2025. Services exports expanded by 5.6 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM74.6 billion, exceeding the imports which rose by 2.5 per cent to RM69.6 billion. The favourable performance in exports was mainly driven by higher receipts in Travel, reflecting increased spending by foreign visitors in Malaysia.*

*Travel which remained the backbone of services exports, rose by 7.6 per cent from Q3 2025 to RM31.2 billion. With imports amounting to RM16.7 billion, Travel posted a net surplus of RM14.5 billion. In addition, the Telecommunications, computer and information services registered a net surplus of RM1.2 billion compared to RM0.9 billion in the last quarter. Exports of this component expanded by 4.0 per cent to RM8.2 billion, up from RM7.9 billion in the previous quarter. This growth was underpinned by stronger performance in computer services, driven by the rapid expansion of data centres in Malaysia.*

*The relentless expansion of data centre services has significantly bolstered Malaysia's Telecommunications, Computer and Information (TCI) services exports, underscoring the nation's rising stature as a digital infrastructure hub and accelerating the momentum of the broader digital economy. Apart from that, net improvement was also recorded in Charges for the use of intellectual properties, Transports, Others business services and Manufacturing services.*

*"From the income standpoint, the **Primary income account** posted a higher deficit of RM23.5 billion as against RM19.9 billion in the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by higher income generated by foreign investors in Malaysia, which increased*

to RM46.3 billion, led by stronger returns from Direct investment. Meanwhile, income from Malaysia's investments abroad rose to RM22.8 billion largely from Direct investment. The **Secondary income account** registered a wider deficit, from RM1.8 billion in the previous quarter to RM3.1 billion," he said.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, "The **Financial account** shifted to a net inflow of RM12.3 billion in this quarter, as compared to net outflow of RM11.2 billion previously. The inflows were primarily driven by Direct investment, amounting to RM25.0 billion. In contrast, Other investment and Portfolio investment posted net outflow of RM12.3 billion and RM1.8 billion, respectively."

**Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** in Malaysia registered a higher net inflow of RM27.8 billion, up from RM8.5 billion in the previous quarter, contributed by inflows of Equity capital and Debt instruments from foreign investors. The flows were largely concentrated in the Services sector, notably in the Information & communication as well as Financial subsectors, with major FDI originating from Singapore, Hong Kong and China.

**Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** increased from RM1.7 billion to RM2.8 billion in Q4 2025, driven mainly by equity injections and the reinvestment of earnings abroad. These investments were directed largely towards the Services sector, particularly Financial activities and Transportation sub-sectors, while Mauritius, Singapore and the Philippines emerged as the key destinations for DIA flows.

**Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** recorded a net liability of RM9.6 billion as at the end of Q4 2025, from a net asset of RM77.3 billion in last quarter. Total financial liabilities position stood at RM2.57 trillion, exceeding total assets of RM2.56 trillion. The cumulative **investments for FDI and DIA** were RM1,069.0 billion and RM587.4 billion, respectively. Asia remained the leading region for both investments, with FDI largely sourced from Singapore and Hong Kong while, DIA was mainly directed to Singapore and Indonesia. **Malaysia's International Reserves** stood at RM509.7 billion as at the end-December 2025.

## **MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE, 2025**

Concluding the overall performance for the year 2025, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's CAB continued its positive momentum with a surplus for over two decades by recording RM31.8 billion in 2025. The CAB made up to 1.6 per cent (2024: 1.4%) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) largely driven by net exports of goods amounting to RM110.9 billion. Meanwhile, the services account shifted to a surplus of RM1.2 billion in 2025 from a deficit of RM11.7 billion in 2024, reflecting improving external services. Travel which was the vital driver of services exports showed a substantial increase to RM49.1 billion, reflecting a surge in global tourism and international travel.

**Financial account** recorded a net outflow of RM21.4 billion in 2025, from RM4.9 billion in 2024, largely driven by outflows in Portfolio investment. The FDI registered a net inflow of RM53.5 billion. At the same time, DIA posted a net outflow of RM7.4 billion, especially in the Services sector in Financial activities.

Elaborating on the accumulated investment, he said, "As at the end of 2025, Malaysia's **FDI position** was RM1,069.0 billion, while **DIA position** amounted to RM587.4 billion.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION, Q4 2025 AND FULL YEAR 2025**

*Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) remained in surplus at RM2.0 billion in Q4 2025, bringing the full-year surplus to RM31.8 billion (1.6% of GDP), marking over two decades of continuous surplus. The performance was underpinned by sustained net exports of goods and a stronger services surplus.*

*The Goods account recorded a surplus of RM23.6 billion, supported by steady demand for E&E, petroleum and palm oil exports, particularly from the US, Singapore and China. Meanwhile, the Services account surplus widened to RM5.0 billion, driven mainly by higher travel receipts and stronger Telecommunications, computer and information (TCI) services exports, reflecting the rapid expansion of data centres and Malaysia's growing digital infrastructure role.*

*However, the Primary Income account posted a wider deficit of RM23.5 billion, mainly due to higher investment income accrued to foreign investors in Malaysia.*

*On the financial side, the Financial account shifted to a net inflow of RM12.3 billion in Q4, although it recorded a cumulative net outflow of RM21.4 billion for 2025, largely due to portfolio investment outflows.*

*FDI rose significantly to RM27.8 billion in Q4, accounted for annual total to RM53.5 billion, mainly channelled into the Services sector, particularly Information & Communication and Financial activities. Meanwhile, DIA recorded RM2.8 billion in Q4, resulting in total annual outflows of RM7.4 billion.*

*Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) registered a net liability of RM9.6 billion at end-2025, with total liabilities slightly exceeding assets. International reserves stood at RM509.7 billion.*

*Overall, Malaysia's external sector remained resilient in 2025, supported by robust goods exports, recovery in services, and sustained direct investment inflows despite portfolio volatility.*

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5<sup>th</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

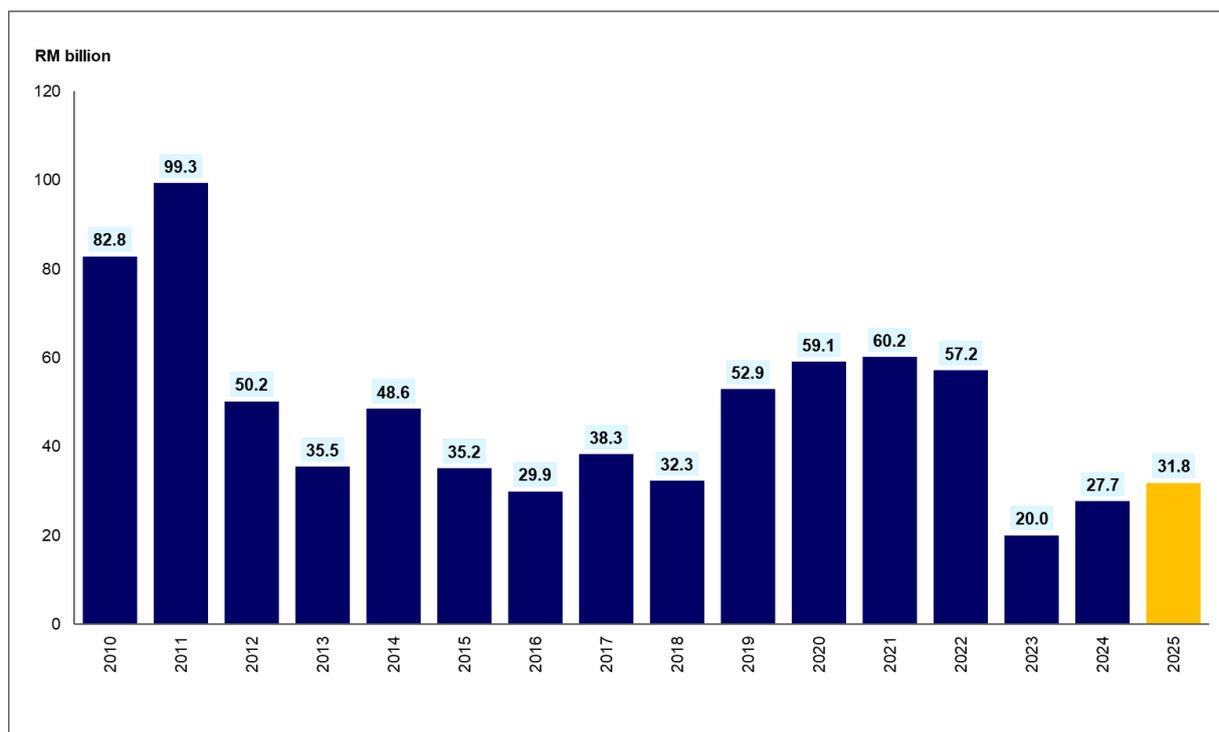
**Malaysia** has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

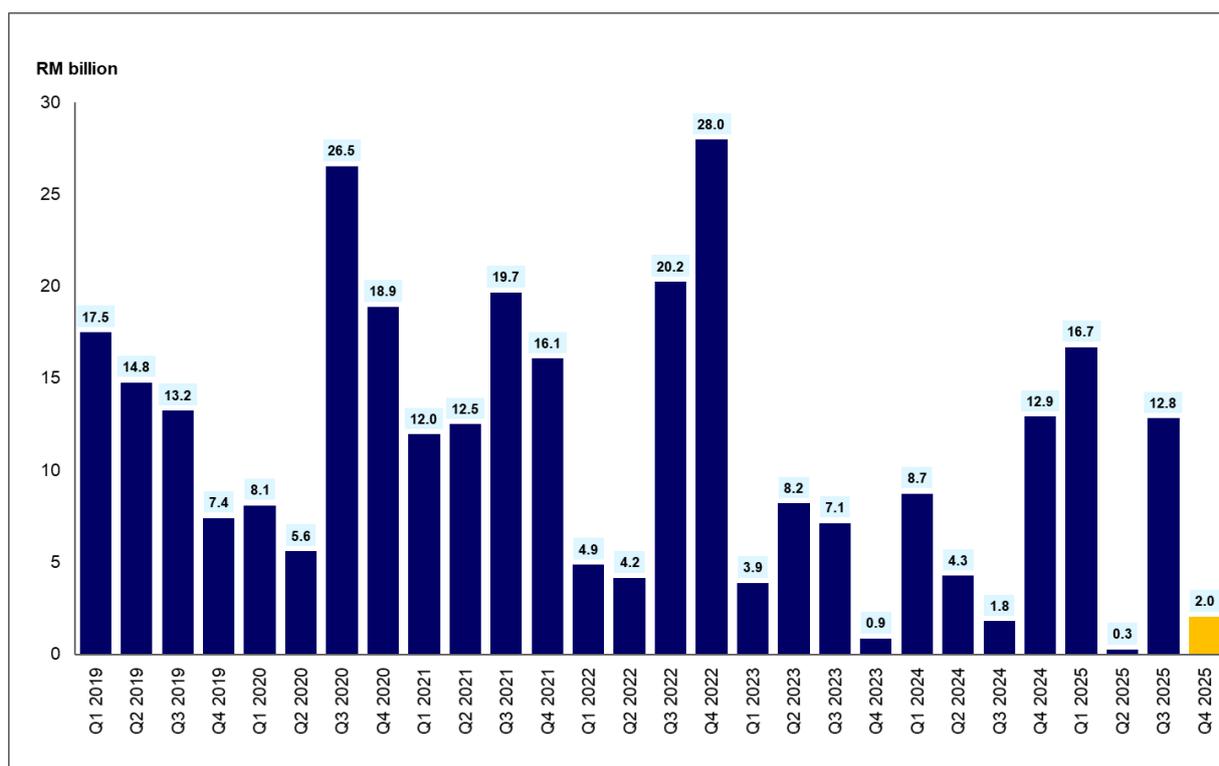
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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA  
13<sup>th</sup> FEBRUARY 2026**

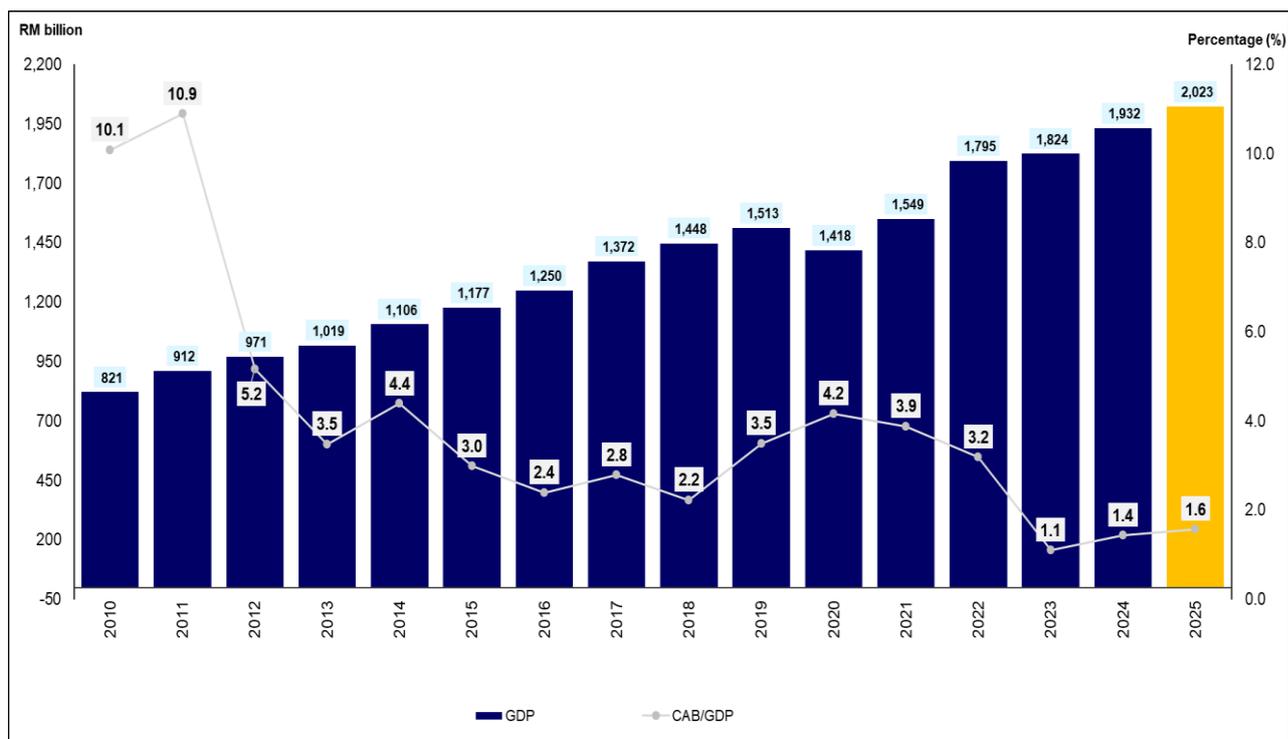
**Chart 1 (a): Current Account Balance (CAB),  
2010 - 2025**



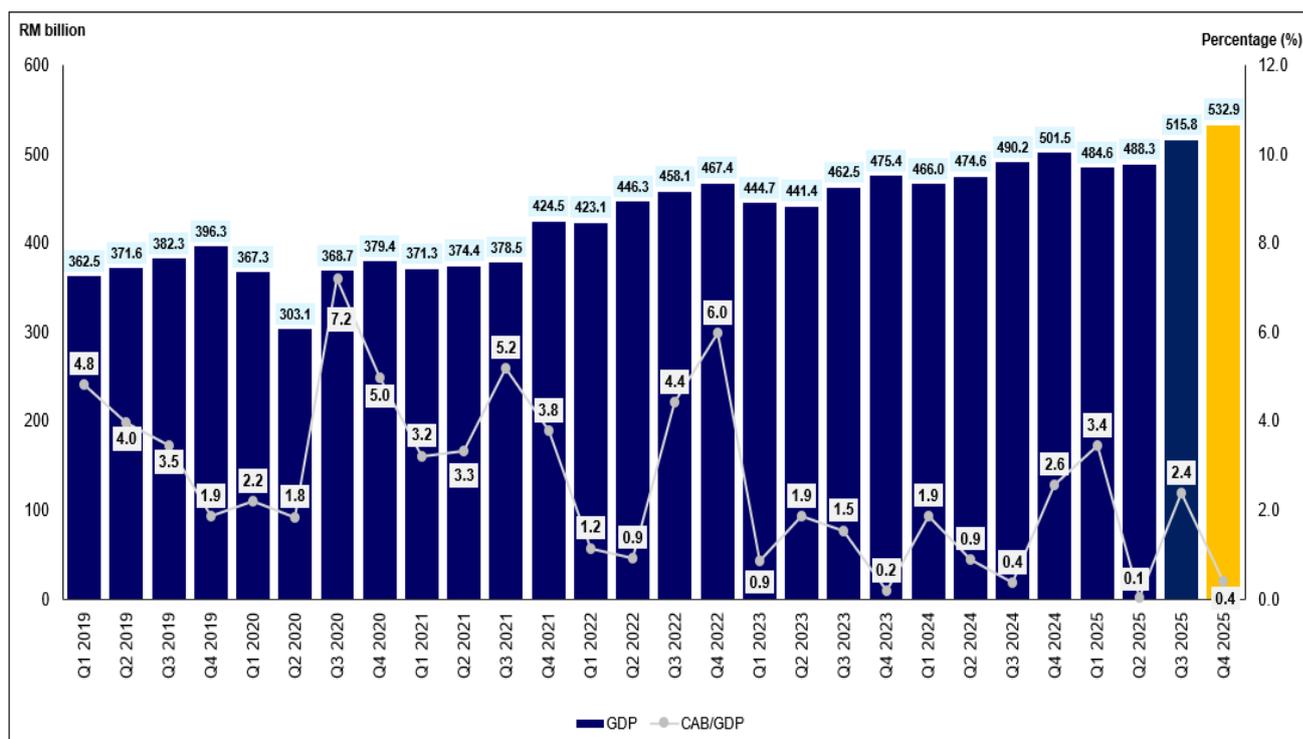
**Chart 1 (b): Current Account Balance (CAB),  
Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



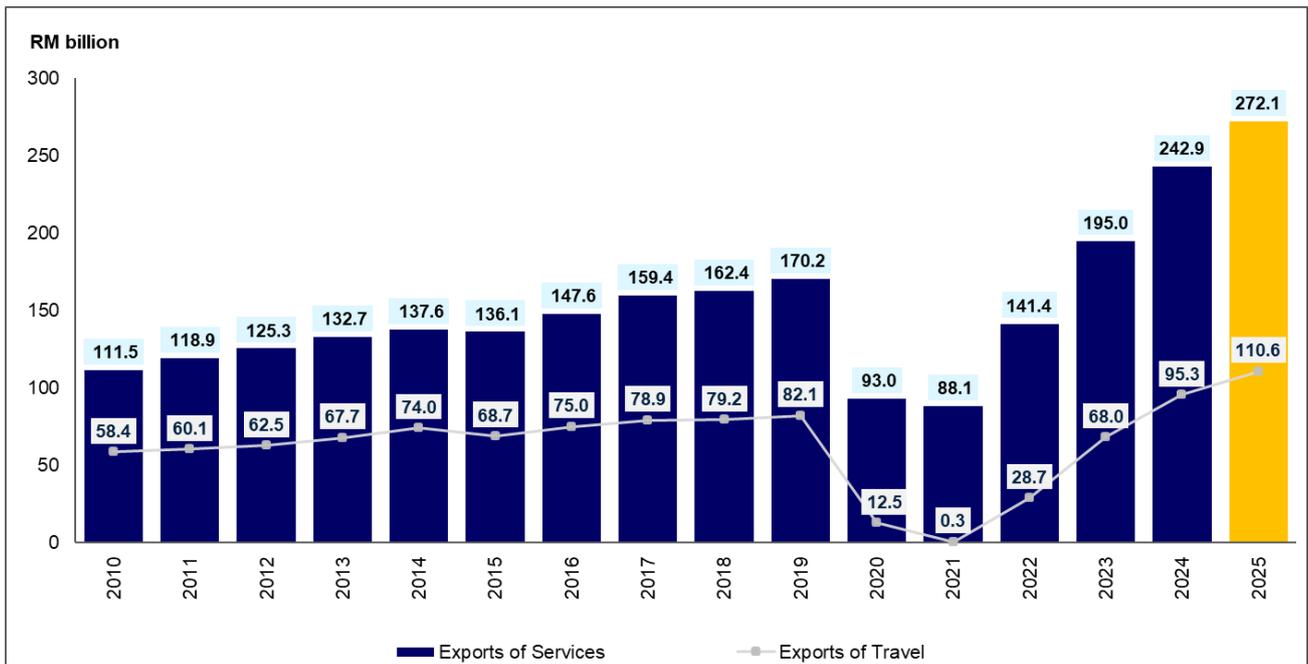
**Chart 2 (a): GDP and Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010 – 2025**



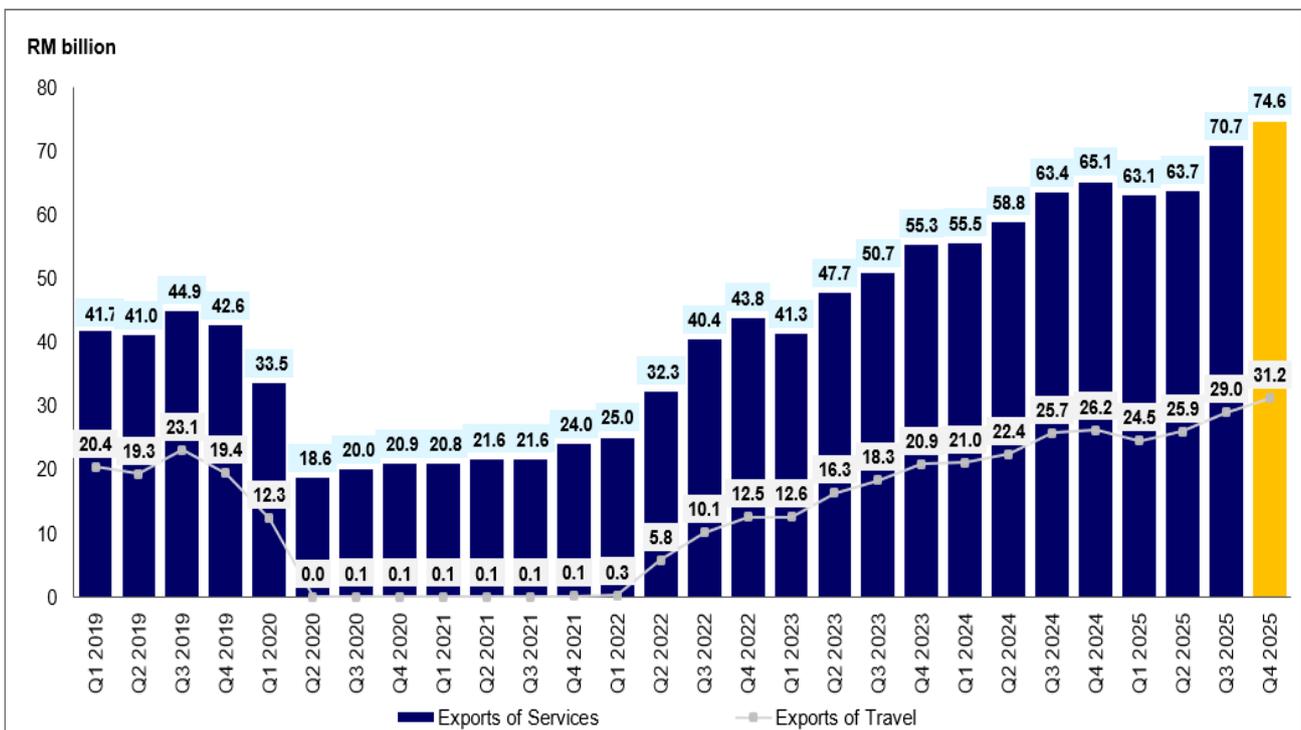
**Chart 2 (b): Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



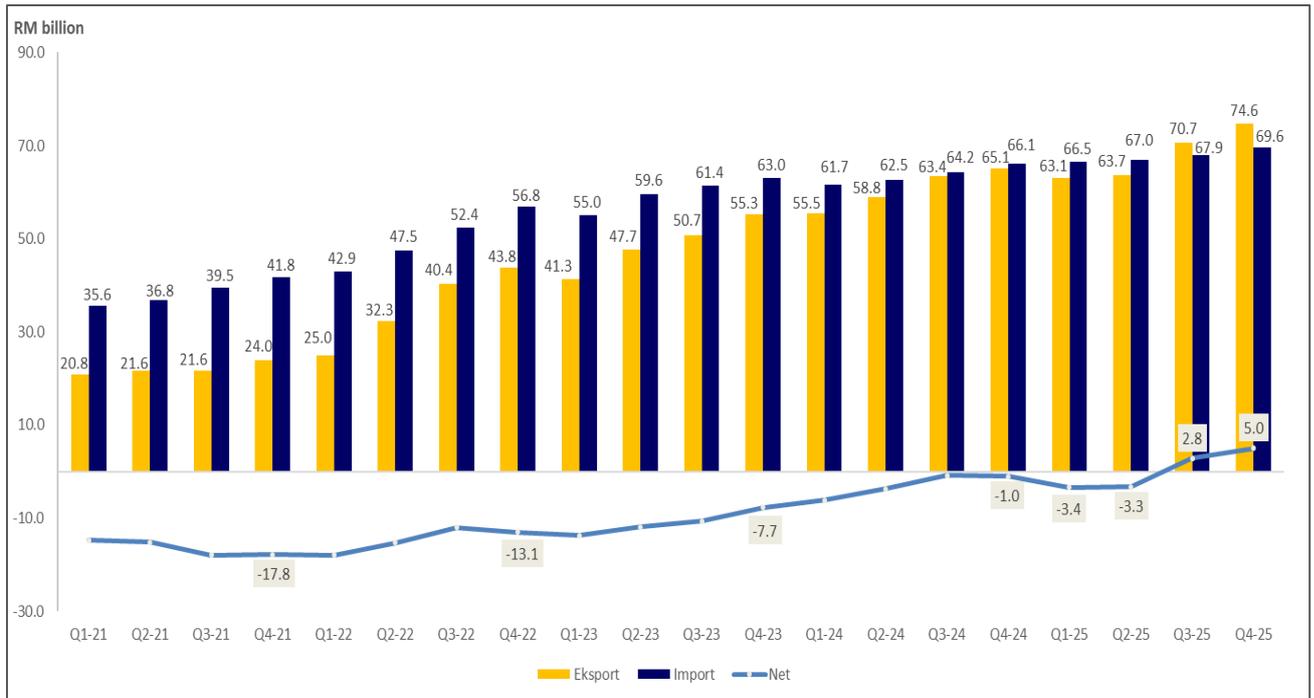
**Chart 3 (a): Exports of Services,  
2010 – 2025**



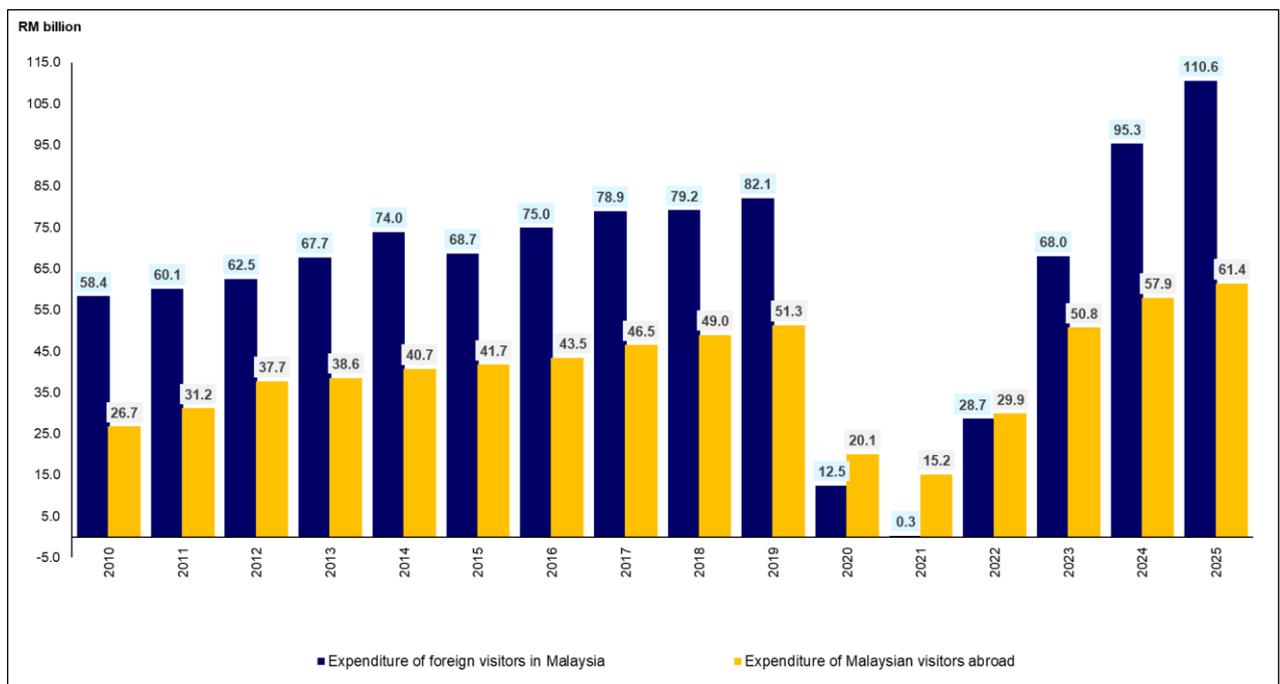
**Chart 3 (b): Exports of Services,  
Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



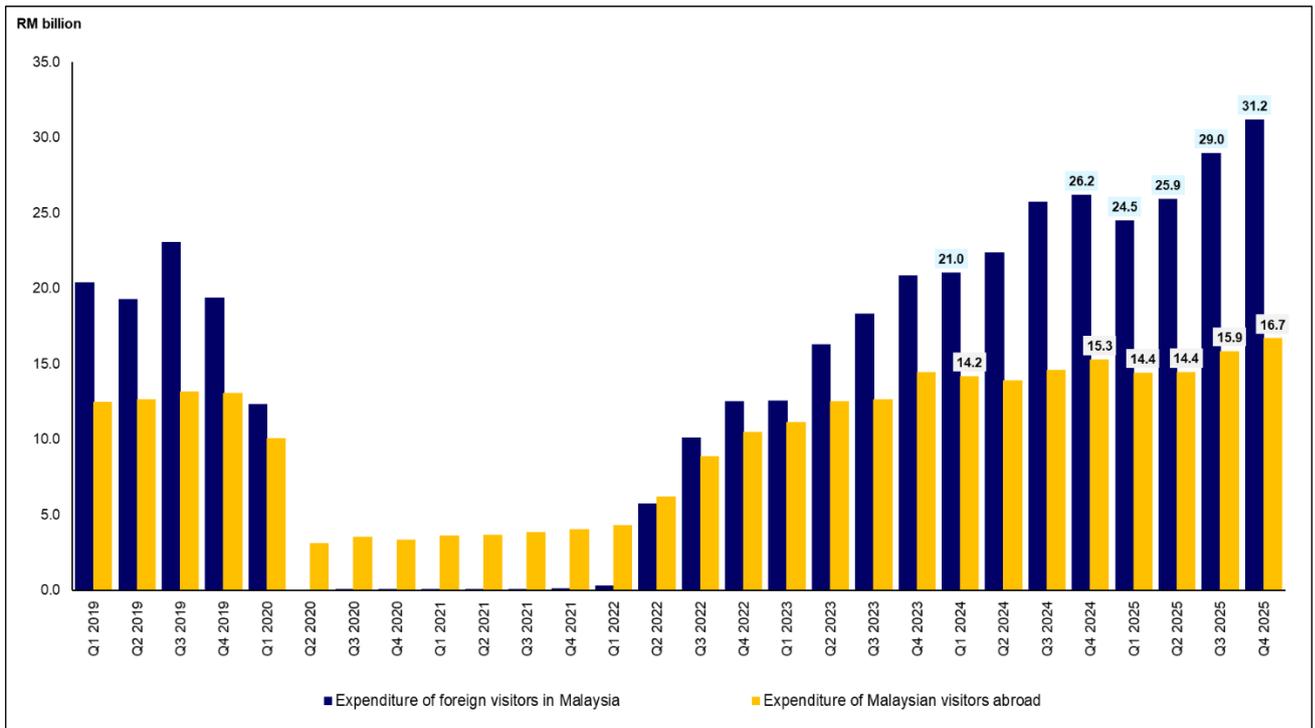
**Chart 3 (c): Exports and Imports of Services, Q1 2021 – Q4 2025**



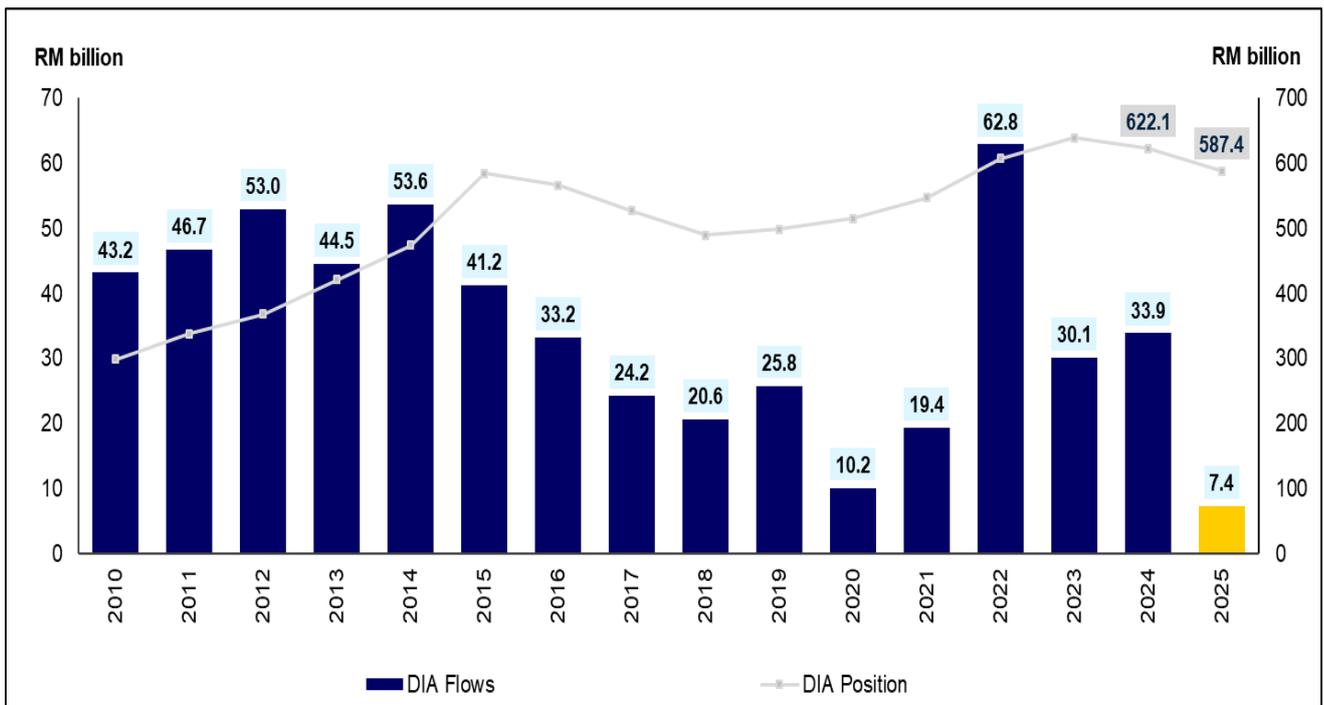
**Chart 4 (a): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, 2010 – 2025**



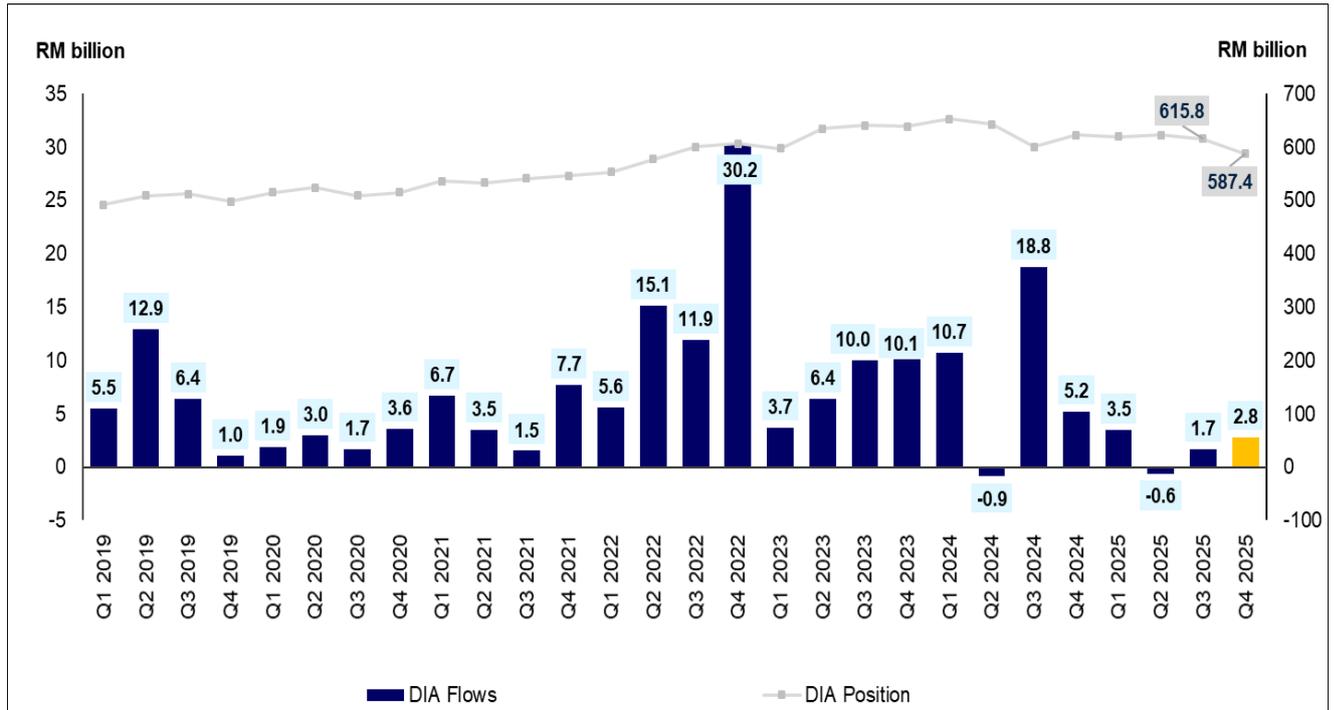
**Chart 4 (b): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



**Chart 5 (a): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025**



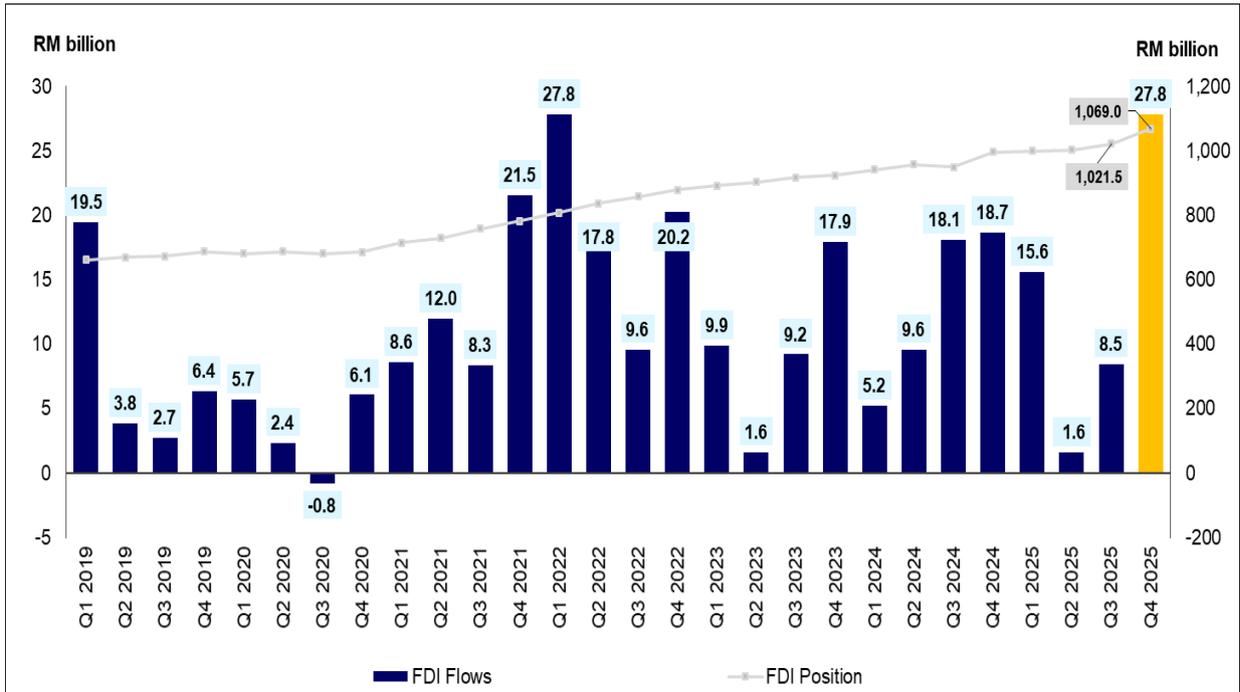
**Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



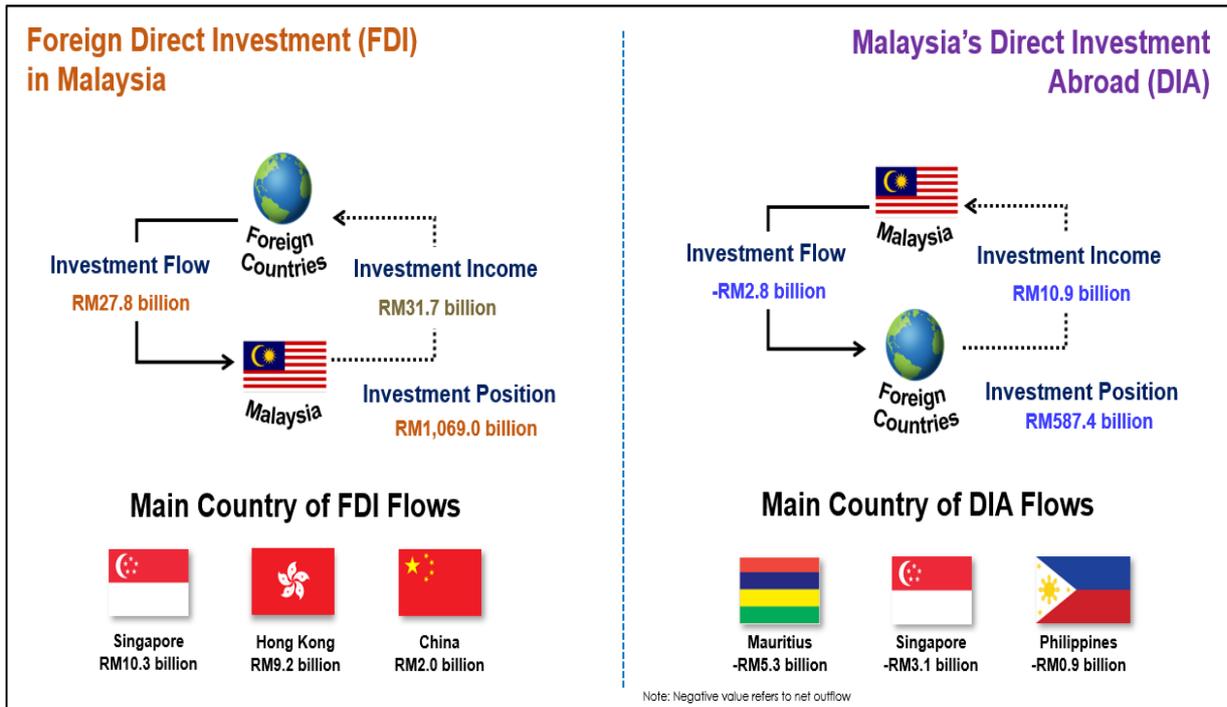
**Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025**



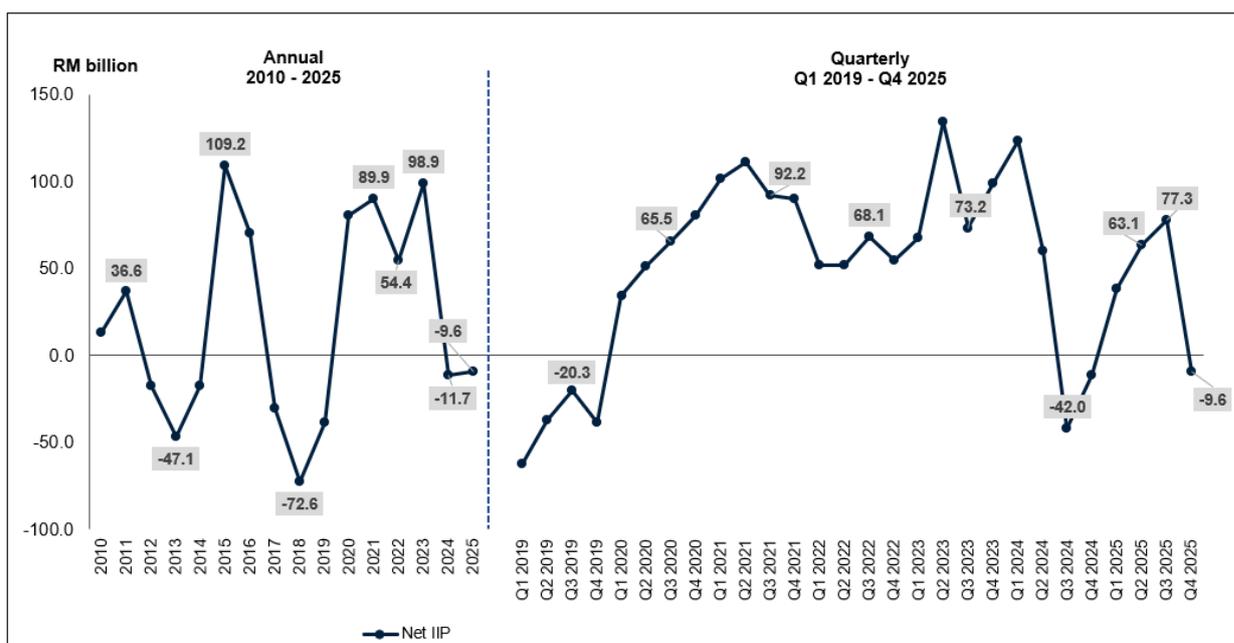
**Chart 6 (b): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



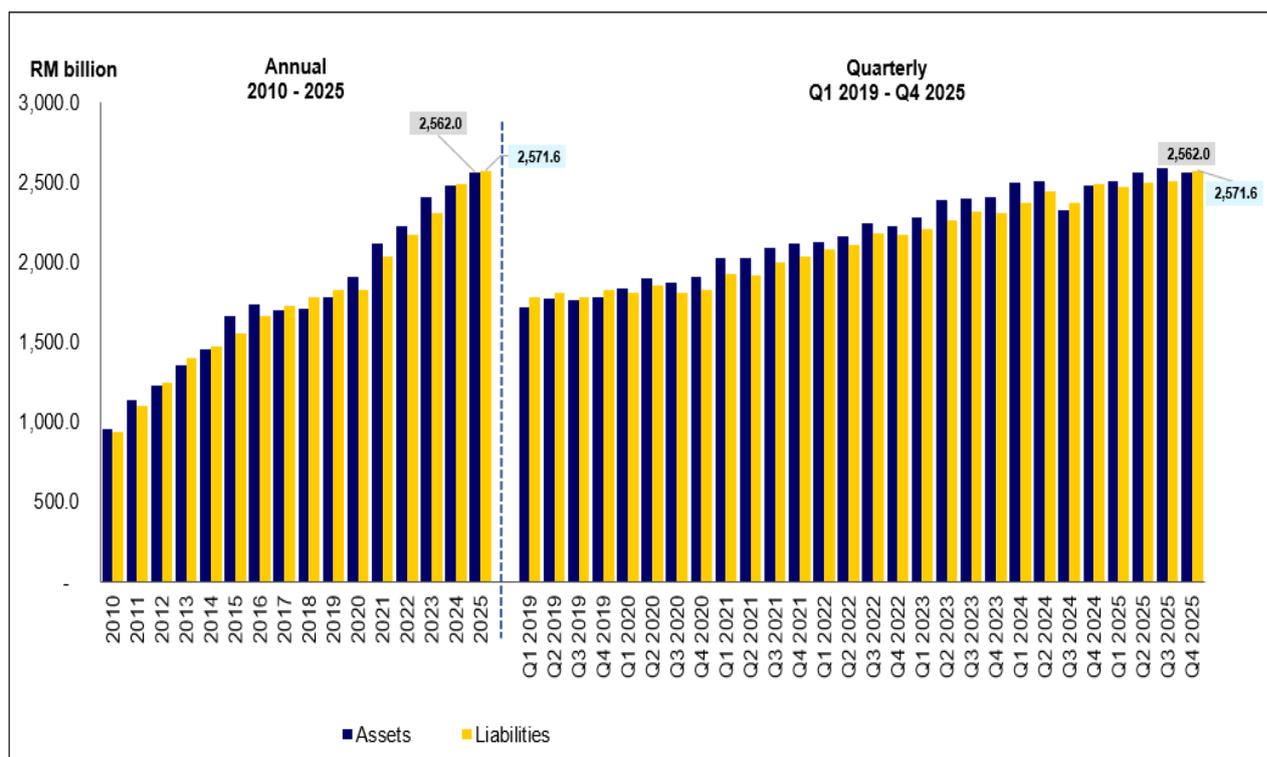
**Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q4 2025**



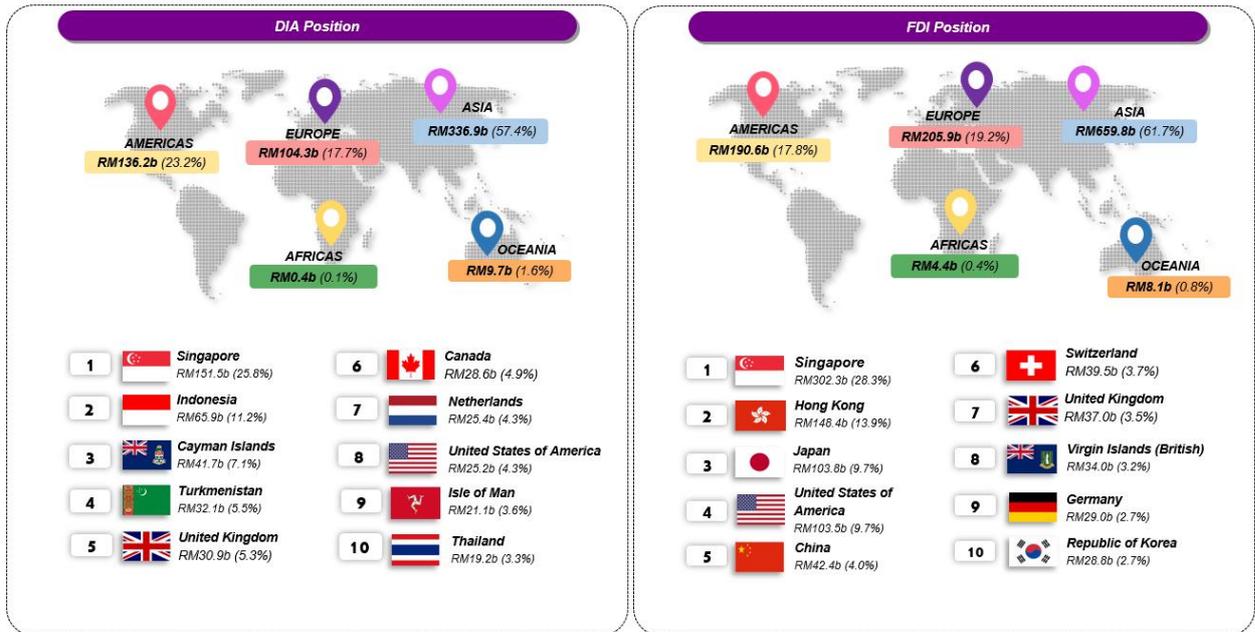
**Chart 7: International Investment Position (Net),  
2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



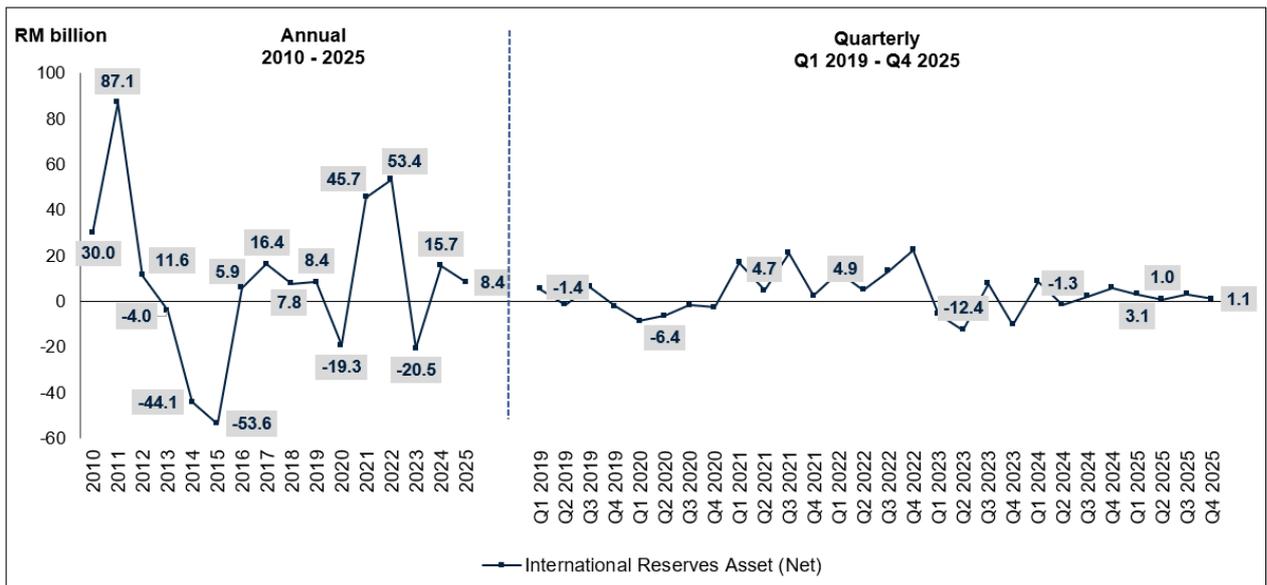
**Chart 8: International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities),  
2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



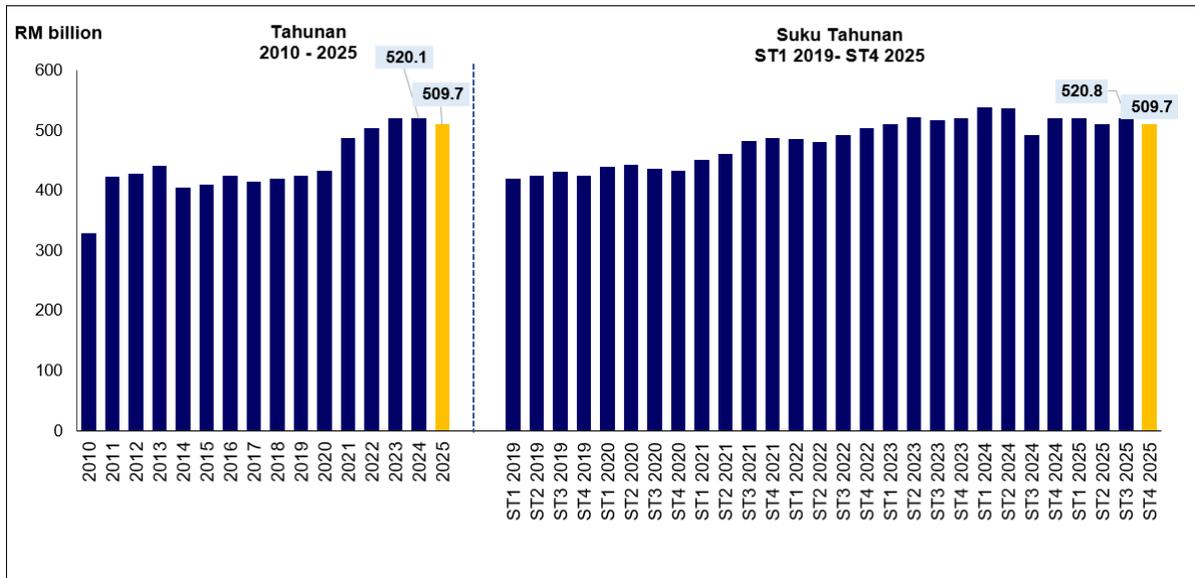
**Exhibit 2: FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end Q4 2025**



**Chart 9: International Reserve Assets (Net), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



**Chart 10: International Reserve Assets (as at end),  
2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



**Exhibit 3: Current Account Balance for Selected Countries**

Selected Countries	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Japan (100 bil. Yen)	Singapore (\$ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	United States of America (\$ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
<b>2022</b>	57.3	114.4	129.3	443.4	-1012.1	-49.4
<b>2023</b>	20.1	222.3	120.1	263.4	-905.4	-98.3
<b>2024</b>	27.7	293.8	128.3	423.9	-1133.6	-86.1
<b>2025</b>	31.2	318.8	*	*	*	*
<b>Q1 22</b>	4.9	48.9	32.2	96.2	-291.8	-38.0
<b>Q2 22</b>	4.2	23.0	36.4	84	-263.1	-16.2
<b>Q3 22</b>	20.2	22.3	34.3	151.5	-230.5	-4.2
<b>Q4 22</b>	28.0	20.2	26.4	111.7	-226.7	9.0
<b>Q1 23</b>	3.9	25.4	33	73.9	-230.3	-19.9
<b>Q2 23</b>	8.2	57.1	31	62.5	-232.6	-37.0
<b>Q3 23</b>	7.1	82.2	30.2	68.5	-220.7	-22.2
<b>Q4 23</b>	0.9	57.6	25.9	58.5	-221.8	-19.2
<b>Q1 24</b>	8.7	64.9	33.5	47.2	-242.7	-16.9
<b>Q2 24</b>	4.3	69.0	32.1	55.5	-276.7	-29.6
<b>Q3 24</b>	1.8	89.0	33.9	157.4	-310.3	-19.2
<b>Q4 24</b>	12.9	70.9	28.8	163.8	-303.9	-20.5
<b>Q1 25</b>	16.7	73.33	34.6	165.4	-450.2	-18.5
<b>Q2 25</b>	0.3	67.2	35.1	128.7	-249.2	-28.1
<b>Q3 25</b>	12.2	105.9	33.4	198.7	-226.4	-14.0
<b>Q4 25</b>	2.0	72.4	*	*	*	*

Note:

\* Advance Release Calendar

Singapore : 26 February 2026  
 China : 14 February 2026  
 United States of America : 18 November 2025  
 United Kingdom : 31 March 2026

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices