



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

BOP

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

2025

SUKU TAHUN KEDUA
SECOND QUARTER



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Pemakluman

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

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

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

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

Announcement

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

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia bagi **suku tahun kedua 2025** memaparkan transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dengan negara lain di dunia. Ia disusun berdasarkan garis panduan *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)*. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Ringkasan penemuan dan jadual statistik terperinci dipaparkan pada bahagian pertama dan kedua penerbitan ini. Sementara itu, bagi memudahkan lagi kefahaman, aspek teknikal seperti konsep, metodologi dan definisi dimuatkan pada bahagian terakhir.

Jabatan merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Ogos 2025

PREFACE

The Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the **second quarter of 2025** presents the international economic transaction between Malaysia with the rest of the world. It is compiled based on the guidelines of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for planning and formulations policies, economic analysis, projections and to assist in business development planning.

Summary of findings and detailed statistical tables are highlighted in the first and second parts of this publication. Meanwhile, to facilitate better understanding, the technical aspects on concepts, methodology and definitions are provided in the final part.

The Department acknowledges the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

August 2025

KALENDAR AWALAN KELUARAN 2025

PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR YEAR 2025

QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION

16

Mei
May
2025

Suku
PERTAMA
FIRST
Quarter

15

Ogos
August
2025

Suku
KEDUA
SECOND
Quarter

14

November
November
2025

Suku
KETIGA
THIRD
Quarter

*

Februari
February
2026

Suku
KEEMPAT
FOURTH
Quarter

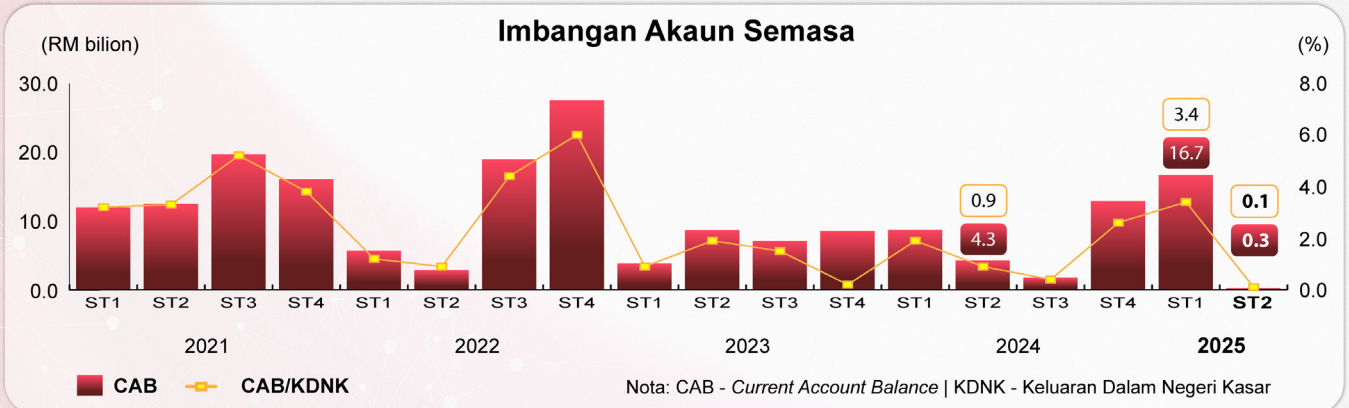
*Akan dikemaskini/ To be updated

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IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2025



AKAUN SEMASA

Imbangan Akaun Semasa merekodkan **lebih** yang rendah **RM0.3 bilion** pada **suku tahun kedua 2025**.

Nota: **ST2 25** **ST1 25**
b merujuk kepada bilion

BARANGAN



Lebih
RM17.0b

Lebih
RM38.5b

PERKHIDMATAN



Defisit
RM3.3b

Defisit
RM3.4b

PENDAPATAN PRIMER



Defisit
RM8.9b

Defisit
RM17.1b

PENDAPATAN SEKUNDER



Defisit
RM4.6b

Defisit
RM1.2b

PELABURAN LANGSUNG



Aliran masuk bersih
RM2.2b

Aliran masuk bersih
RM12.1b

PELABURAN PORTFOLIO



Aliran masuk bersih
RM16.4b

Aliran keluar bersih
RM48.3b

DERIVATIF KEWANGAN



Aliran masuk bersih
RM1.3b

Aliran keluar bersih
RM1.7b

PELABURAN LAIN



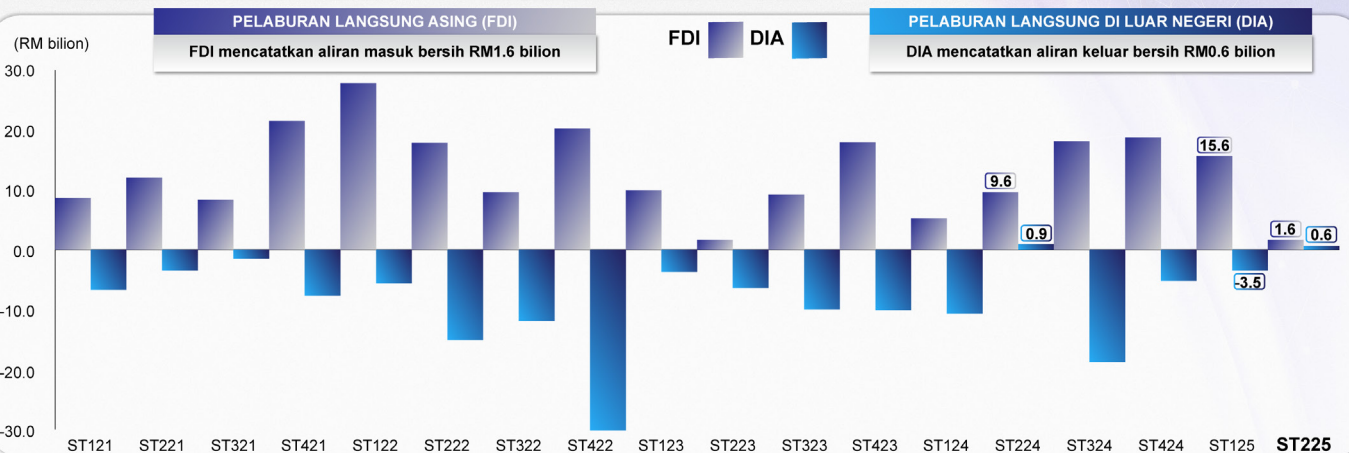
Aliran keluar bersih
RM22.1b

Aliran masuk bersih
RM17.6b

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun Kewangan merekodkan **aliran keluar bersih RM2.2 bilion** pada **suku tahun kedua 2025**.

Nota: **ST2 25** **ST1 25**
b merujuk kepada bilion

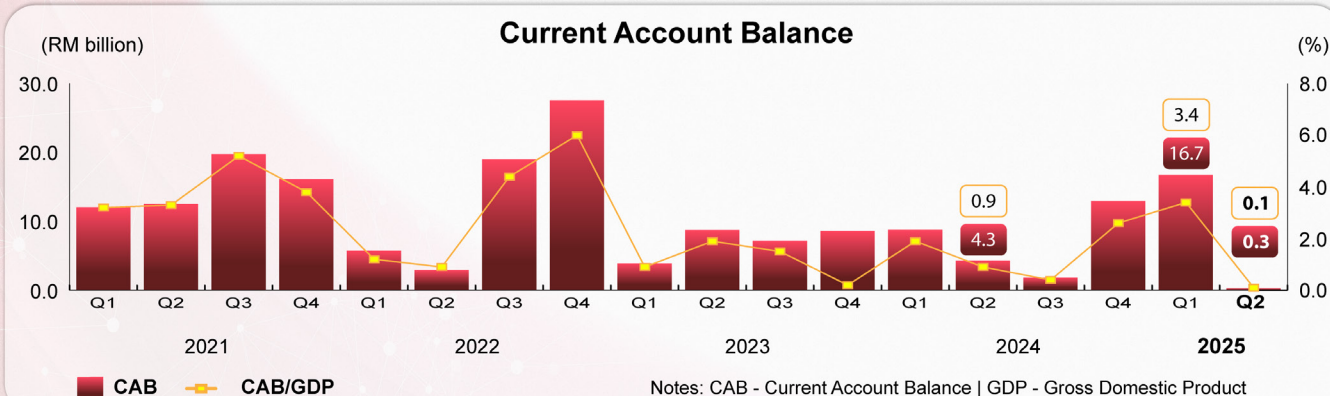


Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)




 MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
 DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SECOND QUARTER 2025



CURRENT ACCOUNT

Current Account Balance recorded a **lower surplus of RM0.3 billion** in **second quarter 2025**.

Notes: **Q2 25** **Q1 25**
b refers to billion

GOODS



Surplus
RM17.0b

Surplus
RM38.5b

SERVICES



Deficit
RM3.3b

Deficit
RM3.4b

PRIMARY INCOME



Deficit
RM8.9b

Deficit
RM17.1b

SECONDARY INCOME



Deficit
RM4.6b

Deficit
RM1.2b

DIRECT INVESTMENT



Net inflow
RM2.2b

Net inflow
RM12.1b

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT



Net inflow
RM16.4b

Net outflow
RM48.3b

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Financial Account recorded a **net outflow of RM2.2 billion** in **second quarter 2025**.

Notes: **Q2 25** **Q1 25**
b refers to billion

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES



Net inflow
RM1.3b

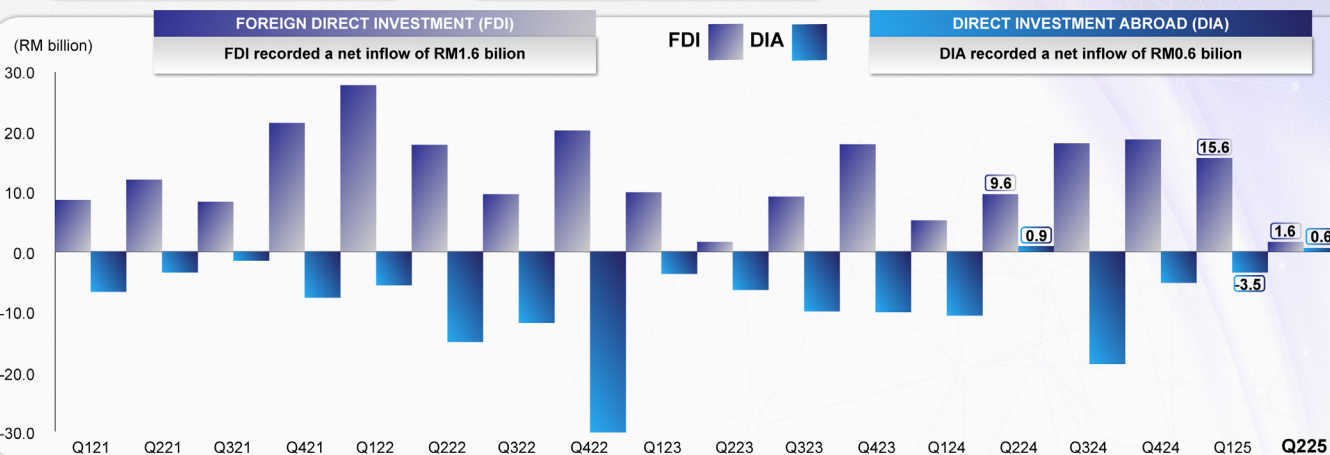
Net outflow
RM1.7b

OTHER INVESTMENT



Net outflow
RM22.1b

Net inflow
RM17.6b



Source: Balance of Payments, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



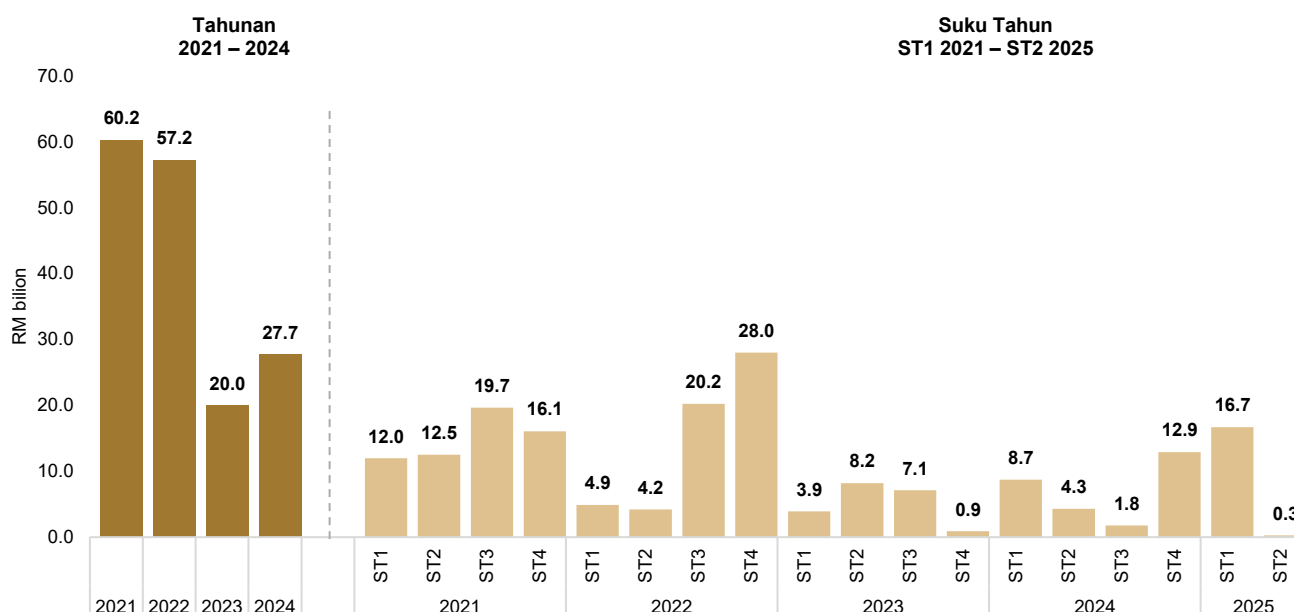
@StatsMalaysia



PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia pada suku tahun kedua 2025 merekodkan lebih yang lebih rendah pada RM0.3 bilion berbanding RM16.7 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 1**). Defisit Pendapatan Primer yang lebih kecil dan sedikit peningkatan dalam perdagangan perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada lebih pada suku ini. Sementara itu, Akaun kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM2.2 bilion berbanding RM20.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan lain. Rizab antarabangsa berjumlah RM510.0 bilion (pada akhir ST1 2025: RM520.7 bilion).

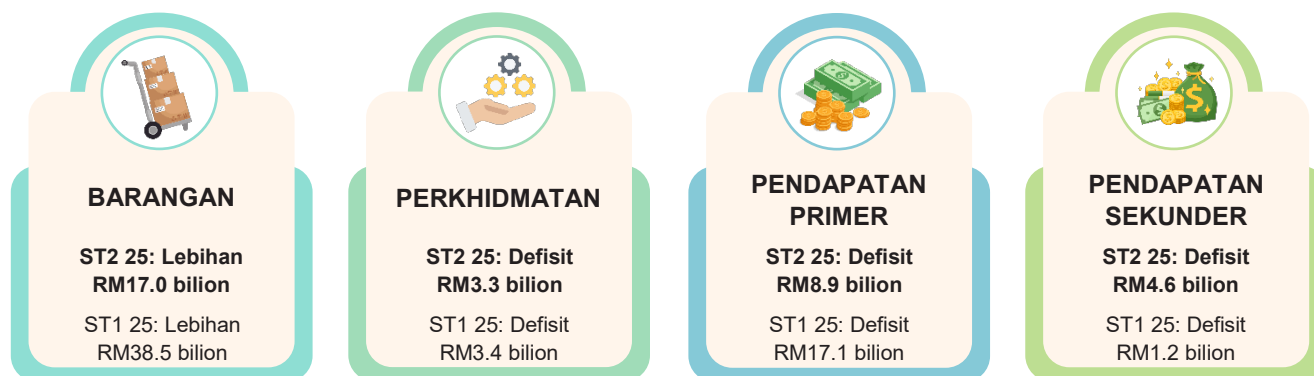
Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa, 2021 – 2024 dan ST1 2021 – ST2 2025



Akaun Barangan

Akaun barangan mencatatkan eksport bersih RM17.0 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2025 berbanding RM38.5 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Keseluruhan eksport barangan adalah berjumlah RM281.6 bilion, penurunan sebanyak 0.6 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Eksport utama barangan dari Malaysia adalah Elektrik dan elektronik, Produk petroleum dan Minyak sawit & produk pertanian berasaskan minyak sawit daripada rakan dagang terutamanya Singapura, Amerika Syarikat (USA) dan China. Pada masa yang sama, jumlah import barangan meningkat sebanyak 8.1 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM264.6 bilion. Penyumbang utama bagi peningkatan import ialah Barangan perantaraan, Barangan modal dan Barangan penggunaan, terutamanya dari China, USA dan Singapura.

Paparan 1: Akaun Barangan, Perkhidmatan dan Pendapatan



Akaun Perkhidmatan

Akaun perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit RM3.3 bilion berbanding RM3.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Defisit yang lebih rendah ini didorong oleh terimaan yang lebih tinggi dalam Perjalanan serta penurunan bayaran bagi Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Perkhidmatan pembuatan. Eksport dan import perkhidmatan masing-masing menunjukkan pertumbuhan yang marginal sebanyak 1.0 peratus dan 0.7 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM63.7 bilion dan RM67.0 bilion.

Perjalanan kekal sebagai komponen utama eksport dengan nilai RM25.9 bilion atau 40.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan perkhidmatan. Ini diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan dengan eksport masing-masing mencatatkan RM12.2 bilion dan RM8.7 bilion. Sementara itu, Pengangkutan mendahului prestasi import perkhidmatan dengan menyumbang sebanyak RM16.7 bilion terutamanya bayaran bagi aktiviti muatan dan diikuti oleh Perjalanan pada RM14.4 bilion dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain pada RM14.2 bilion.

Akaun Pendapatan

Akaun pendapatan primer merekodkan defisit yang lebih rendah RM8.9 bilion berbanding RM17.1 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Ini disumbangkan oleh terimaan pendapatan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM24.4 bilion (ST1 2025: RM18.3 bilion) terutamanya dalam Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Langsung. Sementara, bayaran pula mencatatkan pendapatan yang lebih rendah RM33.3 bilion (ST1 2025: RM35.5 bilion).

Akaun pendapatan sekunder mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi pada RM4.6 bilion berbanding RM1.2 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Peningkatan defisit ini disebabkan oleh terimaan yang lebih rendah RM8.2 bilion (ST1 2025: RM11.1 bilion) dan peningkatan dalam bayaran bernilai RM12.8 bilion (ST1 2025: RM12.3 bilion).

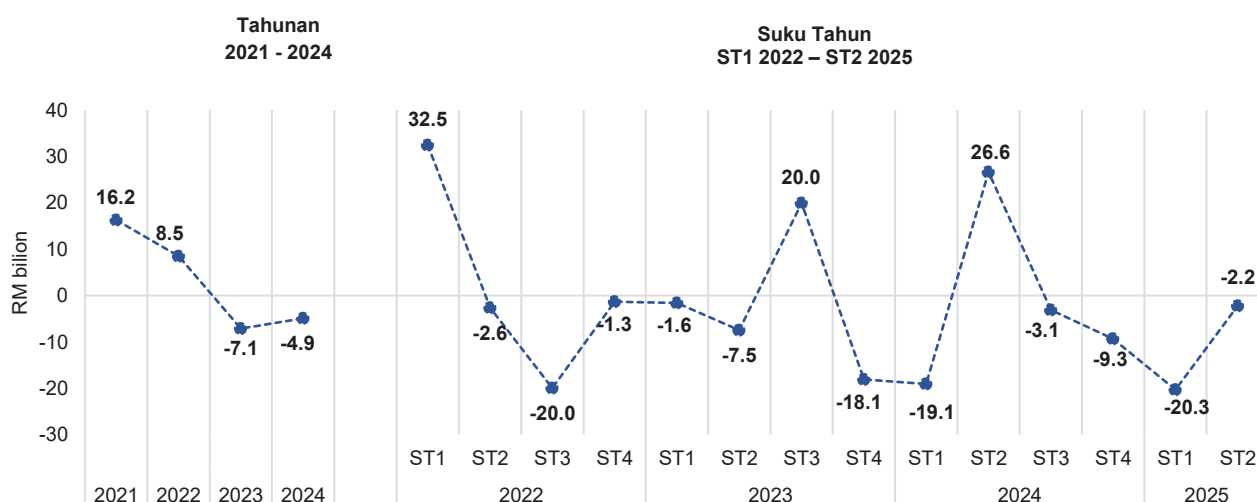
AKAUN MODAL

Akaun modal mencatatkan lebih yang lebih rendah RM22.5 juta pada ST2 2025 berbanding RM130.1 juta pada ST1 2025. Ini disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih dalam Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran sebanyak RM22.8 juta dan aliran masuk bersih Pindahan modal kepada RM45.3 juta pada suku tahun ini.

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM2.2 bilion, berbanding RM20.3 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran keluar bersih dalam Pelaburan lain sebanyak RM22.1 bilion (**Carta 2**). Sebaliknya, Pelaburan langsung, Pelaburan Portfolio dan Derivatif kewangan masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM2.2 bilion, RM16.4 bilion dan RM1.3 bilion.

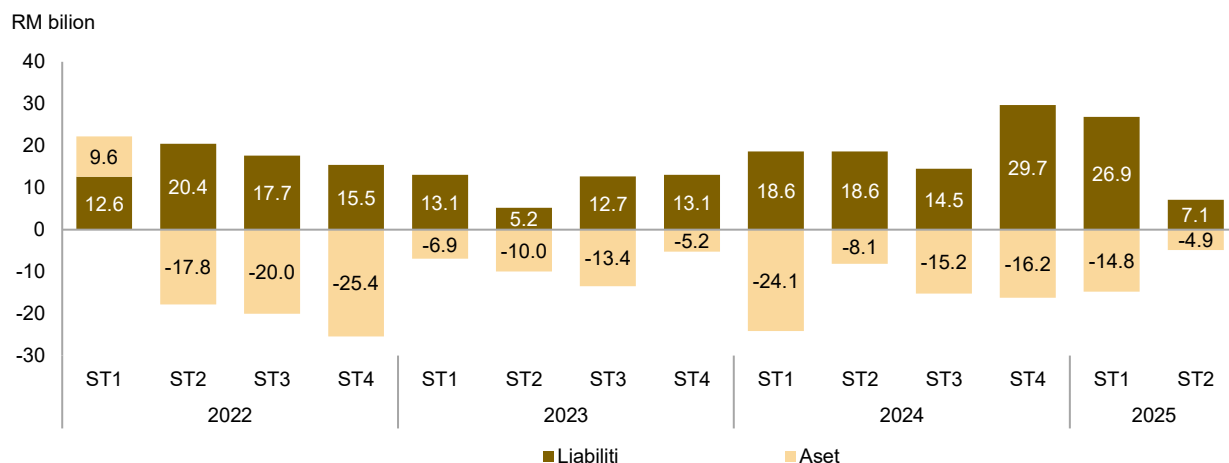
Carta 2: Akaun Kewangan, 2021 – 2024 dan ST1 2022 – ST2 2025



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung

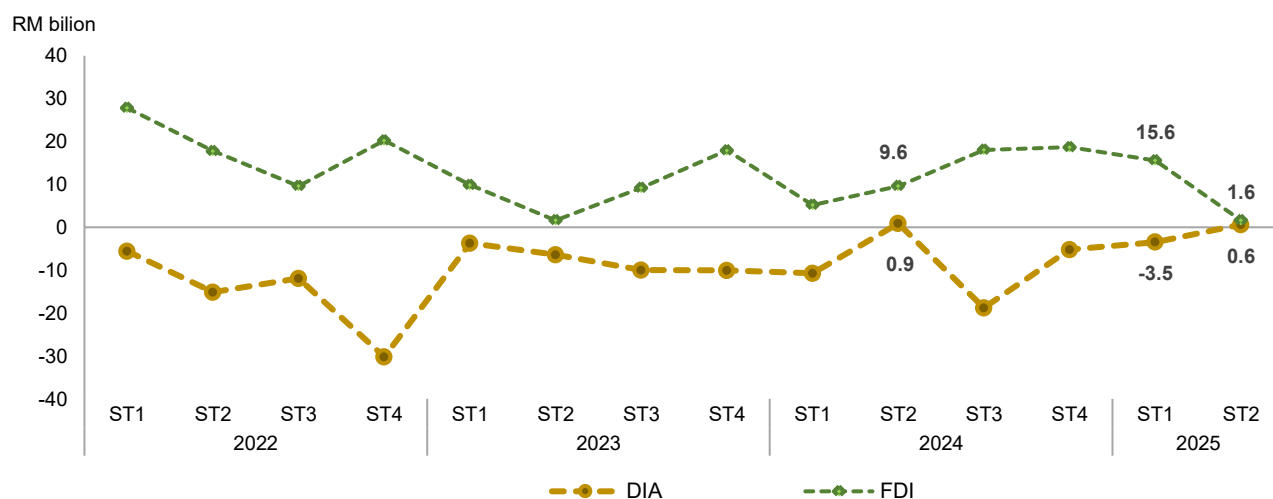
Pelaburan langsung pada suku tahun kedua 2025, mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.2 bilion, menurun daripada RM12.1 bilion pada ST1 2025. Aset Pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM4.9 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM14.8 bilion), manakala liabiliti merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM7.1 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran masuk bersih RM26.9 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 3**.

Carta 3: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Aset dan Liabiliti, ST1 2022 – ST2 2025


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih pada RM0.6 bilion pada ST2 2025, berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM3.5 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 4**). Aliran masuk khususnya dalam Ekuiti dan Instrumen hutang, terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, dengan majoriti tertumpu dalam subsektor Maklumat dan komunikasi. Indonesia, Arab Saudi dan Singapura merupakan penyumbang utama bagi aliran masuk DIA pada suku tahun ini.

Carta 4: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Prinsip Arah Aliran, ST1 2022 – ST2 2025


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

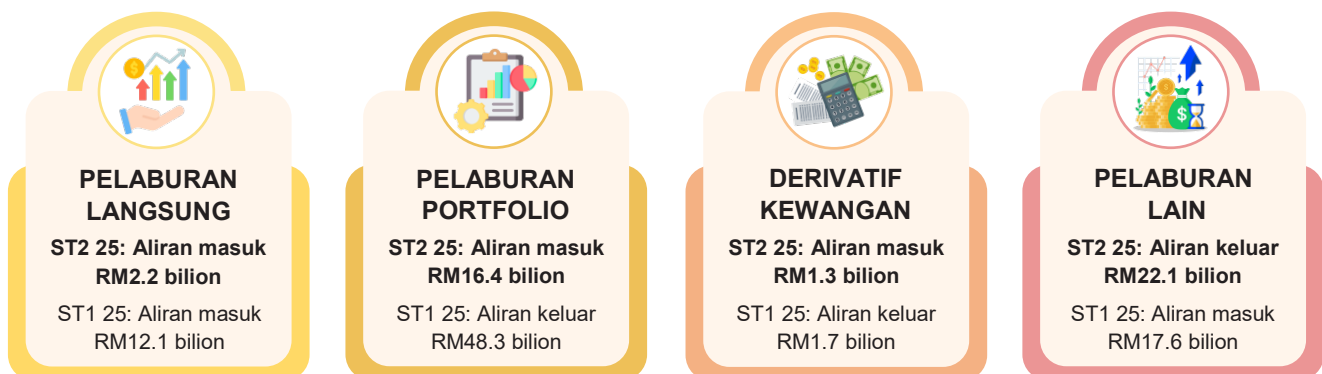
Pelaburan Langsung Asing

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih daripada RM15.6 bilion kepada RM1.6 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2025, disumbangkan oleh aliran masuk dalam Ekuiti dan Instrumen hutang. Sebahagian besar aliran masuk FDI disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya dalam aktiviti Kewangan dan subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi, diikuti oleh dengan sektor Pembinaan. Sumber utama FDI adalah dari Singapura, Jepun dan United Kingdom.

Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan portfolio beralih kepada aliran masuk bersih RM16.4 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2025, berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM48.3 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 2**). Aset pelaburan Portfolio merekodkan aliran keluar bersih RM22.6 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM34.4 bilion), didorong oleh aliran keluar dalam Sekuriti ekuiti. Sementara itu, liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM39.0 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM13.9 bilion), disokong oleh aliran masuk dalam Sekuriti hutang.

Paparan 2: Akaun Kewangan mengikut Kategori Fungsi (Bersih)

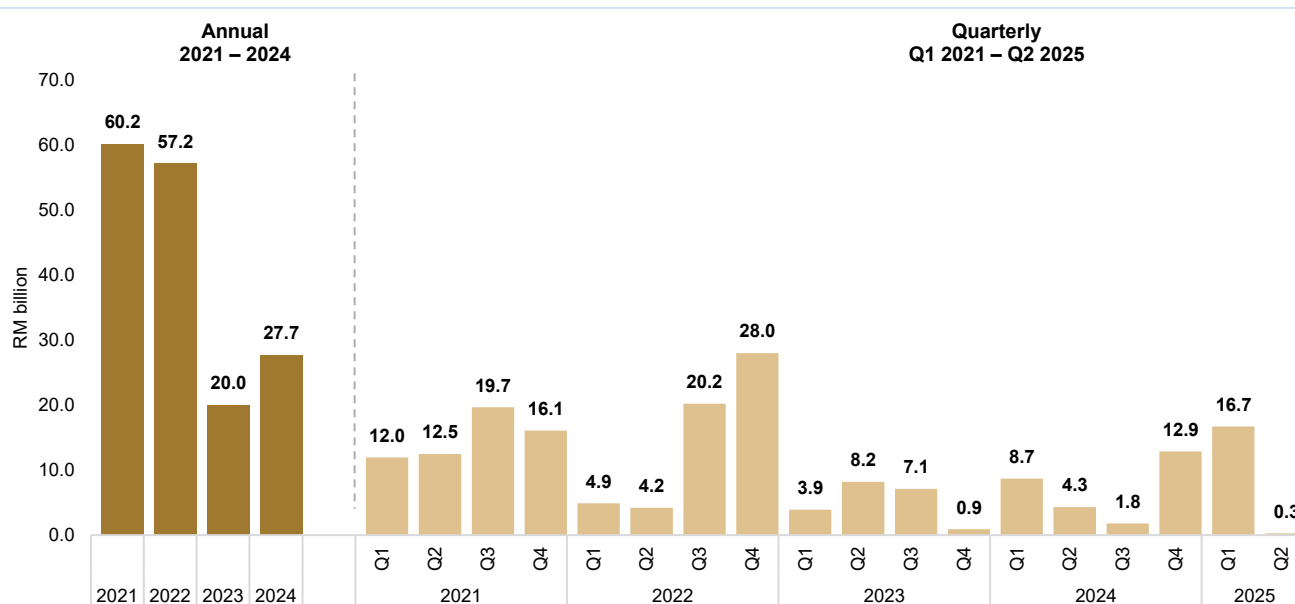


Pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM22.1 bilion, beralih daripada RM17.6 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 2**). Aset merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi berjumlah RM32.3 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM2.8 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM10.2 bilion (ST1 2025: aliran masuk bersih RM20.5 bilion).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) in the second quarter of 2025 registered a lower surplus of RM0.3 billion as against RM16.7 billion in the previous quarter (**Chart 1**). A smaller Primary Income deficit and a slight uptick in services trade were the main contributors to the surplus this quarter. Meanwhile, Financial account recorded a net outflow of RM2.2 billion as compared to RM20.3 billion in the preceding quarter, mainly attributed to outflows in Other investment. The International reserves stood at RM510.0 billion (as at the end of Q1 2025: RM520.7 billion).

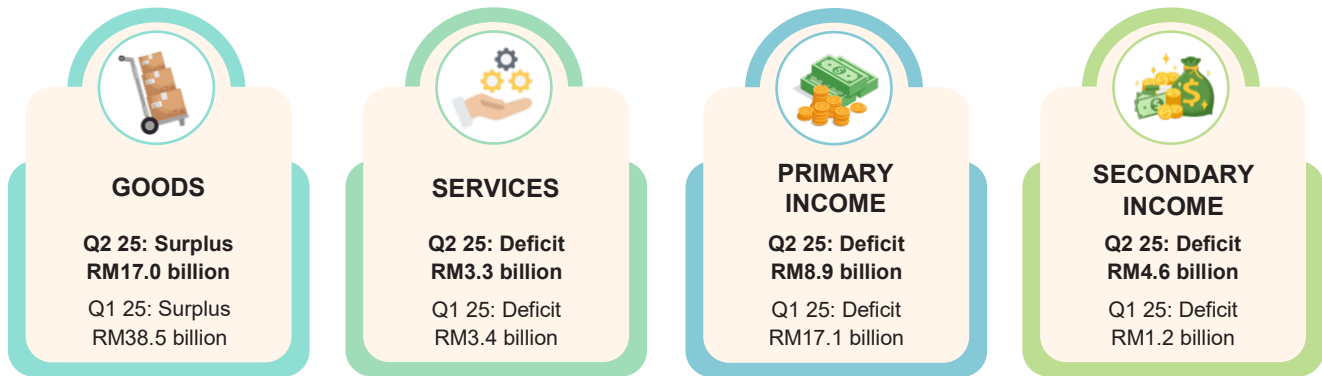
Chart 1: Current Account Balance, 2021 – 2024 and Q1 2021 – Q2 2025



Goods Account

The Goods account recorded a net exports of RM17.0 billion in the second quarter of 2025 compared to RM38.5 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 1**). Exports of goods amounted to RM281.6 billion, representing 0.6 per cent decrease compared to the previous quarter. Malaysia's leading export items including Electrical and electronics, Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil based agriculture products with Singapore, the United States of America (USA) and China being the top trading partners. Similarly, imports of goods increased by 8.1 per cent quarter on quarter to record RM264.6 billion. The major contributors to the higher imports was Intermediate goods, Capital goods and Consumption goods especially from China, the USA and Singapore.

Exhibit 1: Goods, Services and Income Accounts



Services Account

Services account registered a deficit of RM3.3 billion as against RM3.4 billion in the previous quarter (**Exhibit 1**). The lower deficit was propelled by higher receipts in Travel and lower payments for Other business services and Manufacturing Services. Both services exports and imports showed marginal growth of 1.0 per cent and 0.7 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM63.7 billion and RM67.0 billion, respectively.

Travel remained the dominant export component, totalling RM25.9 billion or 40.7 per cent of total services. This was followed by Other business services and Transport with exports of RM12.2 billion and RM8.7 billion respectively. Meanwhile, Transport led the performance of Services imports by registered at RM16.7 billion, mainly payments for freight activities and followed by Travel at RM14.4 billion and Other business services at RM14.2 billion.

Income Account

Primary income account recorded a lower deficit of RM8.9 billion compared to RM17.1 billion from the previous quarter (**Exhibit 1**). This was owing to the higher income receipts of RM24.4 billion (Q1 2025: RM18.3 billion), principally in Portfolio Investment and Direct Investment. Meanwhile, payments recorded lower income amounting to RM33.3 billion (Q1 2025: RM35.5 billion).

Secondary income account registered a higher deficit of RM4.6 billion as against RM1.2 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 1**). The widening deficit was led by lower receipts of RM8.2 billion (Q1 2025: RM11.1 billion) and higher payments valued at RM12.8 billion (Q1 2025: RM12.3 billion).

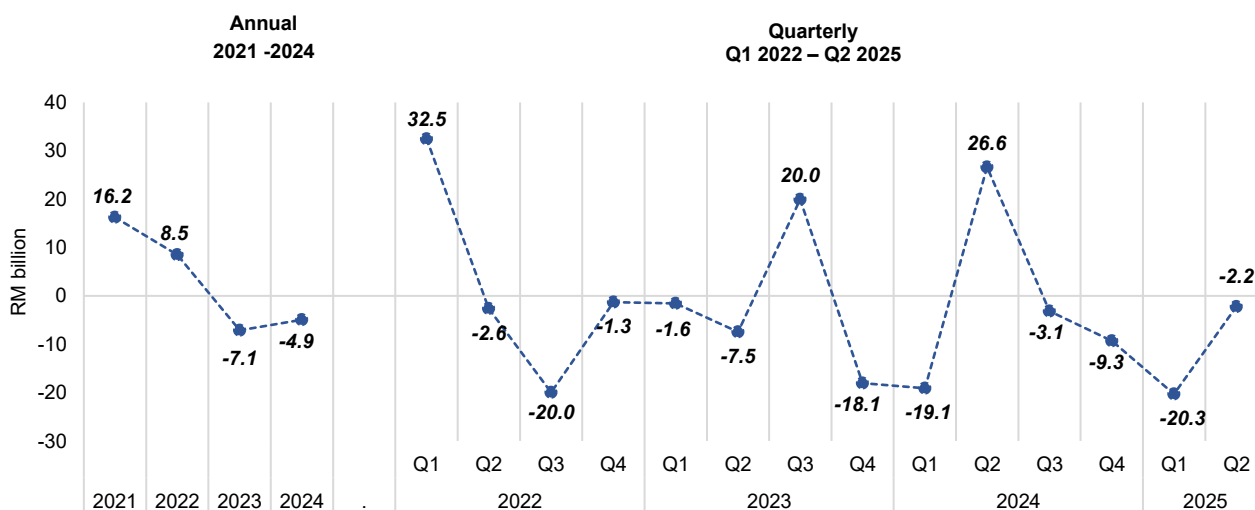
CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital account recorded a lower surplus of RM22.5 million in Q2 2025 compared to RM130.1 million in Q1 2025. This was contributed by the net outflow Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets RM22.8 million and a net inflow of Capital transfers RM45.3 million in this quarter.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Financial account registered a net outflow of RM2.2 billion compared to RM20.3 billion in the previous quarter, primarily driven by net outflows in Other investment amounting to RM22.1 billion (**Chart 2**). Conversely, Direct investment, Portfolio investment and Financial derivatives recorded net inflows of RM2.2 billion, RM16.4 billion and RM1.3 billion, respectively.

Chart 2: Financial Account, 2021 – 2024 and Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

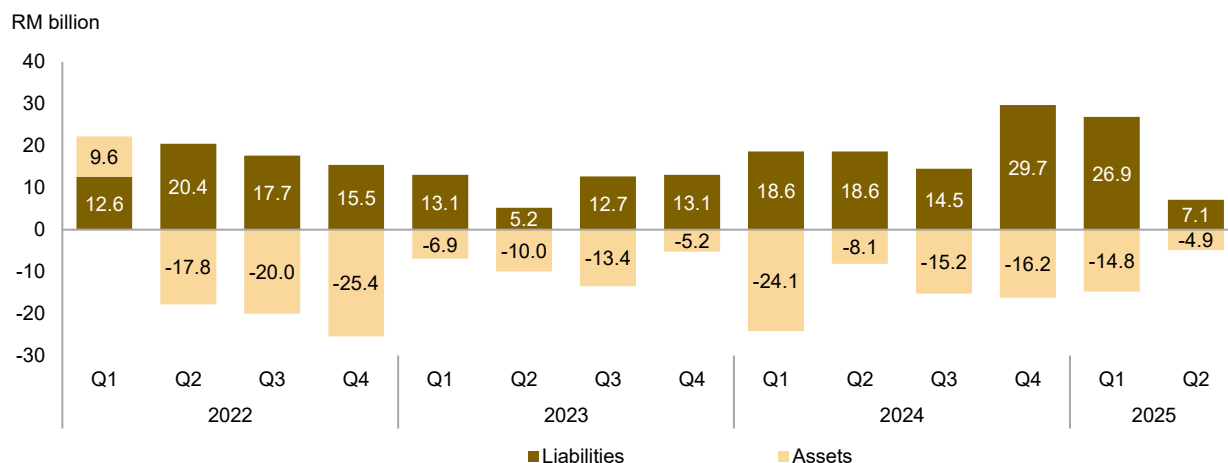


Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment

Direct investment in the second quarter of 2025 recorded a lower net inflow of RM2.2 billion, down from RM12.1 billion in Q1 2025. Direct investment assets registered a net outflow of RM4.9 billion (Q1 2025: net outflow RM14.8 billion), while liabilities showed a net inflow of RM7.1 billion (Q1 2025: net inflow RM26.9 billion), as shown in **Chart 3**.

Chart 3: Direct Investment according to Assets and Liabilities Basis, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025

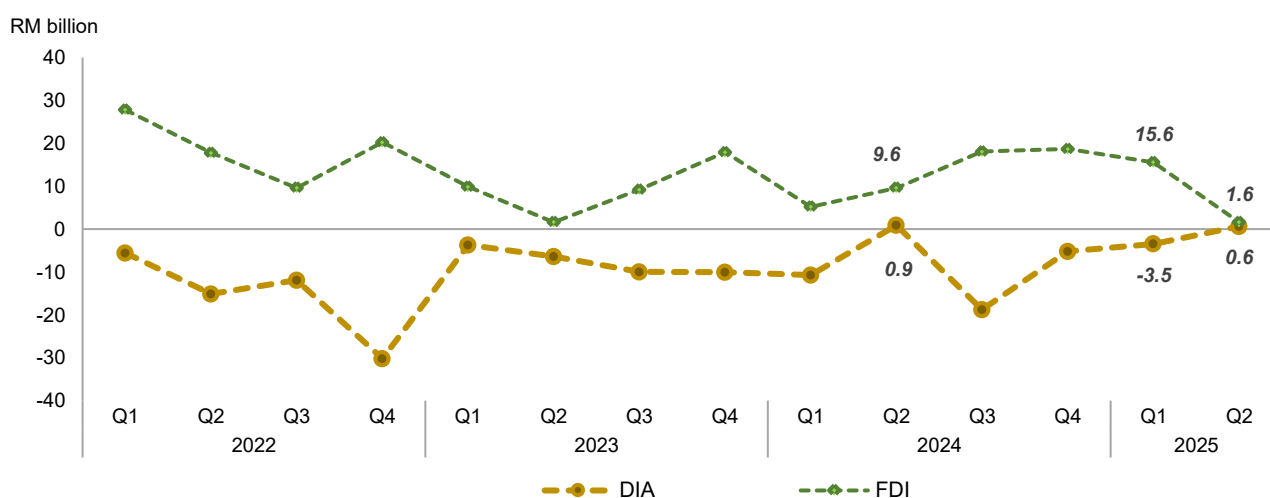


Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment Abroad

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) posted a net inflow of RM0.6 billion in Q2 2025, contrasting with a net outflow of RM3.5 billion in the preceding quarter (**Chart 4**). The inflows were primarily in the form of Equity and Debt instruments, mainly in the Services sector, with the majority concentrated in Information & communication subsector. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Singapore were the main contributors to DIA inflows during the quarter.

Chart 4: Direct Investment according to Directional Basis, Q1 2022 – Q2 2025



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

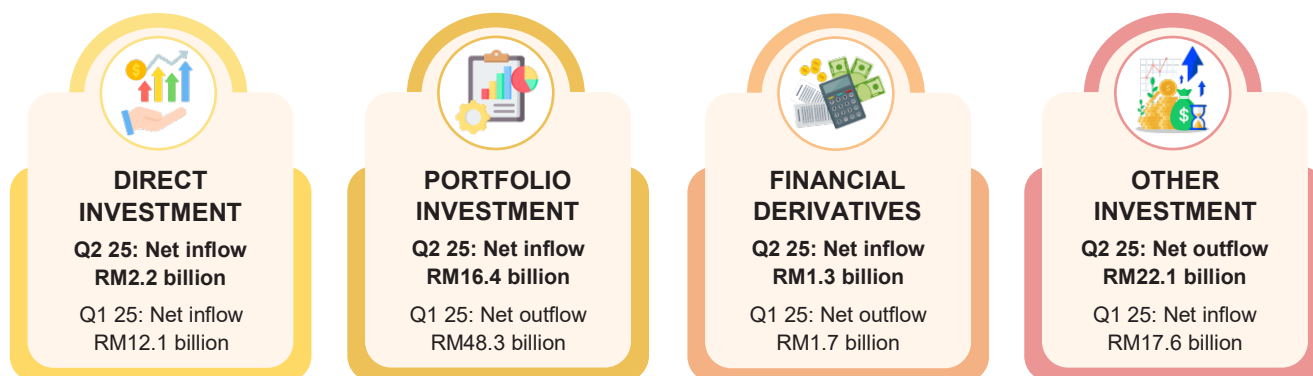
Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a net inflow from RM15.6 billion to RM1.6 billion in the second quarter 2025, attributed by inflows in Equity and Debt instruments. Most of the FDI were channelled into the Services sector, particularly within the Financial activities and Information & communication subsector, followed by Construction sector. The major sources of FDI were Singapore, Japan and the United Kingdom.

Portfolio Investment and Other Investment

Portfolio investment switched to a net inflow of RM16.4 billion in the second quarter of 2025, against a net outflow of RM48.3 billion in the previous quarter (**Exhibit 2**). Portfolio investment assets recorded a net outflow of RM22.6 billion (Q1 2025: net outflow RM34.4 billion), mainly due to outflows in Equity securities. Meanwhile, liabilities posted a net inflow of RM39.0 billion (Q1 2025: net outflow RM13.9 billion), driven by inflows in Debt securities.

Exhibit 2: Financial Account by Functional Categories (Net)



Other investment registered a net outflow of RM22.1 billion, turned around from a net inflow RM17.6 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 2**). Assets posted a higher net outflow of RM32.3 billion (Q1 2025: net outflow RM2.8 billion), while liabilities recorded a lower net inflow of RM10.2 billion (Q1 2025: net inflow RM20.5 billion).



BOP 2025

Imbangan Pembayaran | *Balance of Payments*

Jadual | *Tables* 2023 – 2025

- 14 **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2023 – 2025 (RM Juta)**
Balance of Payments, 2023 – 2025 (RM Million)
- 16 **Akaun Semasa, 2023 – 2025 (RM Juta)**
Current Account, 2023 – 2025 (RM Million)
- 20 **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2023 – 2025 (RM Juta)**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2023 – 2025 (RM Million)



JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2023 - 2025 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2023 ^f	2024 ^r	Q123 ^f	Q223 ^f	Q323 ^f	Q423 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	20,048	27,716	3,868	8,197	7,128	855
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	86,904	102,790	24,513	18,276	22,080	22,035
1. Barangan	130,897	114,462	38,251	30,199	32,727	29,720
2. Perkhidmatan	-43,993	-11,672	-13,738	-11,923	-10,647	-7,684
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	13,296	16,441	3,505	3,269	3,371	3,150
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-1,209	-932	-117	-155	-454	-484
2.3 Pengangkutan	-32,005	-30,197	-8,419	-7,396	-8,026	-8,163
2.4 Perjalanan	17,279	37,379	1,452	3,782	5,636	6,409
2.5 Pembinaan	1,191	949	-375	-125	453	1,238
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-9,393	-10,124	-2,003	-2,423	-2,603	-2,364
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-107	155	-151	-76	69	51
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-10,630	-8,279	-2,509	-3,353	-2,741	-2,027
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-4,483	-4,133	-1,036	-761	-1,065	-1,620
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-16,908	-12,319	-3,833	-4,489	-5,002	-3,584
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-289	33	-108	10	-102	-89
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-736	-644	-145	-206	-183	-201
3. Pendapatan primer	-55,661	-66,111	-15,322	-7,990	-13,139	-19,210
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-8,140	-9,941	-2,030	-2,084	-1,897	-2,129
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-47,521	-56,170	-13,292	-5,906	-11,242	-17,081
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-47,520	-56,561	-12,906	-6,194	-12,485	-15,935
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-8,729	-6,329	-3,005	-2,058	-864	-2,802
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	8,729	6,720	2,619	2,347	2,108	1,656
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-11,195	-8,963	-5,322	-2,090	-1,814	-1,970
AKAUN MODAL	-259	-8	-71	-20	-21	-146
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-141	-131	-33	7	13	-128
2. Pindahan modal	-118	123	-38	-27	-34	-18
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-7,150	-4,928	-1,586	-7,459	19,968	-18,074
1. Pelaburan langsung	8,473	17,664	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-36,528	-84,140	-29,814	12,893	-13,554	-6,054
3. Derivatif kewangan	-3,879	2,814	-914	329	492	-3,786
4. Pelaburan lain	24,784	58,734	23,002	-15,926	33,800	-16,092
ASET RIZAB	20,500	-15,742	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-33,140	-7,038	-7,933	-13,109	-19,380	7,282

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2023 - 2025 (RM MILLION)

Q124 ^r	Q224 ^r	Q324 ^r	Q424 ^r	Q125 ^p	Q225 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
8,738	4,271	1,800	12,907	16,697	265	CURRENT ACCOUNT
25,009	20,282	21,577	35,921	35,058	13,732	Goods and Services
31,137	23,987	22,404	36,935	38,491	17,005	1. Goods
-6,127	-3,705	-826	-1,014	-3,433	-3,273	2. Services
3,547	4,263	4,200	4,430	3,060	3,508	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-508	-238	-108	-78	-177	-35	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,598	-7,374	-7,428	-7,798	-6,956	-8,044	2.3 Transport
6,844	8,473	11,136	10,927	10,073	11,482	2.4 Travel
1,138	542	-346	-385	-457	-1,138	2.5 Construction
-2,259	-2,569	-2,460	-2,836	-2,205	-2,423	2.6 Insurance and pension services
20	46	107	-19	16	-90	2.7 Financial services
-1,858	-2,191	-2,232	-1,998	-2,555	-3,082	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-1,292	-739	-896	-1,205	-1,313	-1,214	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-3,805	-3,766	-2,748	-2,000	-2,728	-2,083	2.10 Other business services
-144	-13	116	74	13	-14	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-211	-140	-167	-126	-206	-141	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-16,735	-14,833	-17,407	-17,134	-17,135	-8,887	3. Primary income
-2,896	-2,363	-2,294	-2,388	-2,597	-2,262	3.1 Compensation of employees
-13,840	-12,471	-15,113	-14,746	-14,538	-6,624	3.2 Investment income
-14,670	-12,576	-15,393	-13,923	-13,694	-8,648	3.2.1 Direct investment
-1,251	-1,634	-1,238	-2,206	-2,252	347	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,081	1,739	1,518	1,382	1,408	1,677	3.2.3 Other investment
464	-1,178	-2,370	-5,880	-1,227	-4,580	4. Secondary income
1	22	22	-52	130	23	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-17	-11	-14	-90	73	-23	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
17	33	36	37	57	45	2. Capital transfers
-19,083	26,620	-3,127	-9,338	-20,314	-2,205	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-5,533	10,470	-732	13,458	12,094	2,206	1. Direct investment
-23,801	-21,703	3,352	-41,989	-48,325	16,440	2. Portfolio investment
1,131	-570	-426	2,679	-1,717	1,287	3. Financial derivatives
9,120	38,422	-5,322	16,514	17,634	-22,138	4. Other investment
-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026	-3,115	-988	RESERVE ASSETS
19,059	-32,260	3,654	2,509	6,602	2,905	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2023 - 2025 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2023 ^f	2024 ^r	Q123 ^f	Q223 ^f	Q323 ^f	Q423 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	20,048	27,716	3,868	8,197	7,128	855
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	86,904	102,790	24,513	18,276	22,080	22,035
Kredit	1,252,717	1,378,518	306,843	302,638	312,167	331,068
Debit	1,165,812	1,275,728	282,331	284,362	290,087	309,033
1. Barangan	130,897	114,462	38,251	30,199	32,727	29,720
1.1 Kredit	1,057,736	1,135,655	265,555	254,945	261,444	275,792
Barang dagangan	1,042,849	1,114,763	262,168	251,587	256,887	272,206
<i>Merchanting</i>	12,007	16,925	2,867	2,577	4,037	2,525
Emas bukan monetari	2,881	3,967	519	782	520	1,060
1.2 Debit	926,839	1,021,193	227,304	224,746	228,717	246,072
Barang dagangan	914,235	1,003,801	224,539	221,355	225,495	242,846
Emas bukan monetari	12,604	17,392	2,765	3,391	3,222	3,226
2. Perkhidmatan	-43,993	-11,672	-13,738	-11,923	-10,647	-7,684
2.1 Kredit	194,980	242,863	41,288	47,693	50,723	55,276
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	17,937	21,498	4,330	4,401	4,750	4,457
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	3,365	5,710	727	766	743	1,129
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	30,187	34,631	6,646	7,722	7,871	7,949
2.1.4 Perjalanan	68,037	95,315	12,572	16,302	18,303	20,860
2.1.5 Pembinaan	9,092	9,003	1,518	2,400	2,567	2,607
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,498	2,716	716	512	477	794
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,715	2,823	590	687	727	711
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,842	1,936	423	521	354	544
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	18,380	21,338	4,223	4,589	5,093	4,475
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	36,818	42,649	8,532	8,828	8,793	10,664
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,757	4,895	920	879	962	996
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	352	348	92	86	84	90
2.2 Debit	238,973	254,535	55,026	59,616	61,370	62,961
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	4,641	5,057	824	1,132	1,379	1,306
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	4,574	6,643	843	921	1,197	1,613
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	62,192	64,828	15,065	15,117	15,897	16,112
2.2.4 Perjalanan	50,758	57,936	11,120	12,520	12,667	14,451
2.2.5 Pembinaan	7,901	8,054	1,893	2,526	2,114	1,369
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	11,891	12,841	2,718	2,935	3,080	3,158
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,822	2,669	741	762	659	660
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	12,472	10,215	2,932	3,874	3,094	2,572
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	22,862	25,471	5,258	5,351	6,158	6,095
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	53,725	54,967	12,365	13,318	13,795	14,248
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	4,046	4,862	1,028	869	1,064	1,086
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	1,088	992	238	292	268	291

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2023 - 2025 (RM MILLION)

Q124 ^r	Q224 ^r	Q324 ^r	Q424 ^r	Q125 ^p	Q225 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
8,738	4,271	1,800	12,907	16,697	265	CURRENT ACCOUNT
25,009	20,282	21,577	35,921	35,058	13,732	Goods and Services
327,887	337,319	353,212	360,100	346,276	345,343	Credits
302,877	317,037	331,635	324,178	311,218	331,611	Debits
31,137	23,987	22,404	36,935	38,491	17,005	1. Goods
272,352	278,477	289,821	295,004	283,202	281,613	1.1 Credits
266,122	273,314	285,262	290,065	277,457	277,207	Merchandise
5,320	4,116	3,736	3,752	4,251	2,999	Merchanting
910	1,048	823	1,187	1,494	1,407	Non-monetary gold
241,216	254,491	267,418	258,069	244,710	264,608	1.2 Debits
237,086	249,041	263,373	254,301	240,461	259,235	Merchandise
4,130	5,450	4,044	3,767	4,250	5,373	Non-monetary gold
-6,127	-3,705	-826	-1,014	-3,433	-3,273	2. Services
55,534	58,842	63,391	65,096	63,074	63,730	2.1 Credits
4,501	5,244	5,719	6,034	5,074	5,149	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
1,180	1,436	1,302	1,792	1,623	1,728	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
8,163	8,683	9,076	8,709	8,884	8,693	2.1.3 Transport
21,039	22,363	25,719	26,194	24,497	25,923	2.1.4 Travel
2,863	3,149	1,573	1,418	2,300	1,216	2.1.5 Construction
806	719	840	351	774	1,164	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
697	751	681	695	686	668	2.1.7 Financial services
426	414	444	652	543	275	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
4,671	5,180	5,656	5,831	5,479	5,589	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
9,963	9,897	10,950	11,838	11,850	12,164	2.1.10 Other business services
1,146	924	1,351	1,474	1,285	1,076	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
78	82	81	106	79	84	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
61,662	62,546	64,217	66,110	66,507	67,003	2.2 Debits
955	981	1,518	1,603	2,014	1,640	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
1,688	1,674	1,411	1,870	1,799	1,763	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
15,762	16,057	16,503	16,507	15,840	16,737	2.2.3 Transport
14,196	13,890	14,582	15,268	14,424	14,441	2.2.4 Travel
1,725	2,607	1,919	1,803	2,756	2,354	2.2.5 Construction
3,065	3,288	3,300	3,187	2,979	3,587	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
677	705	574	714	670	758	2.2.7 Financial services
2,284	2,605	2,676	2,650	3,098	3,358	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
5,963	5,919	6,552	7,036	6,792	6,803	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
13,768	13,663	13,698	13,839	14,577	14,247	2.2.10 Other business services
1,290	937	1,235	1,400	1,271	1,090	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
290	222	248	232	285	225	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 2 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2023 - 2025 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2023 ^f	2024 ^r	Q123 ^f	Q223 ^f	Q323 ^f	Q423 ^f
3.	Pendapatan primer	-55,661	-66,111	-15,322	-7,990	-13,139	-19,210
3.1	Kredit	86,590	91,793	18,600	23,439	23,058	21,494
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	7,767	7,353	1,925	2,036	1,924	1,882
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	78,824	84,440	16,675	21,403	21,133	19,612
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	40,879	43,239	8,644	10,838	11,174	10,223
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	14,519	18,317	2,299	4,583	4,159	3,478
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	23,426	22,884	5,732	5,982	5,801	5,911
3.2	Debit	142,251	157,903	33,922	31,429	36,196	40,704
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	15,907	17,294	3,955	4,120	3,821	4,011
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	126,344	140,610	29,967	27,309	32,375	36,693
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	88,399	99,800	21,550	17,032	23,659	26,158
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	23,248	24,646	5,304	6,641	5,023	6,280
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	14,697	16,164	3,113	3,636	3,694	4,255
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-11,195	-8,963	-5,322	-2,090	-1,814	-1,970
4.1	Kredit	33,919	39,127	10,712	7,360	7,368	8,480
4.2	Debit	45,114	48,090	16,034	9,449	9,182	10,450

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2023 - 2025 (RM MILLION)

Q124 ^r	Q224 ^r	Q324 ^r	Q424 ^r	Q125 ^p	Q225 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-16,735	-14,833	-17,407	-17,134	-17,135	-8,887	3. Primary income
20,985	25,113	21,610	24,084	18,316	24,413	3.1 Credits
1,944	1,853	1,737	1,819	1,891	1,791	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
19,042	23,260	19,873	22,265	16,426	22,621	3.1.2 Investment income
9,415	11,953	8,542	13,329	7,787	10,461	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
3,559	5,466	5,658	3,634	3,475	6,627	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
6,067	5,841	5,674	5,302	5,164	5,533	3.1.2.3 Other investment
37,721	39,947	39,017	41,218	35,451	33,299	3.2 Debits
4,840	4,216	4,031	4,207	4,488	4,054	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
32,881	35,731	34,986	37,011	30,963	29,246	3.2.2 Investment income
24,085	24,529	23,934	27,252	21,481	19,110	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
4,811	7,099	6,896	5,840	5,727	6,280	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,986	4,102	4,156	3,919	3,755	3,856	3.2.2.3 Other investment
464	-1,178	-2,370	-5,880	-1,227	-4,580	4. Secondary income
11,956	9,912	9,704	7,556	11,099	8,230	4.1 Credits
11,492	11,089	12,073	13,435	12,326	12,810	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2023 - 2025 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2023 ^f	2024 ^r	Q123 ^f	Q223 ^f	Q323 ^f	Q423 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	-259	-8	-71	-20	-21	-146
1. Kredit	175	194	25	49	59	42
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	52	24	2	20	27	3
1.2 Pindahan modal	123	170	23	29	32	39
2. Debit	434	202	96	69	80	189
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	193	156	35	13	14	131
2.2 Pindahan modal	241	46	61	56	66	57
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-7,150	-4,928	-1,586	-7,459	19,968	-18,074
1. Pelaburan langsung	8,473	17,664	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858
1.1 Aset	-35,570	-63,758	-6,942	-9,957	-13,441	-5,230
1.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-42,802	-26,203	-10,979	-8,181	-11,678	-11,965
1.1.2 Instrumen hutang	7,233	-37,555	4,037	-1,776	-1,763	6,735
1.2 Liabiliti	44,042	81,422	13,082	5,202	12,670	13,088
1.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	16,002	28,215	11,092	-2,296	2,824	4,382
1.2.2 Instrumen hutang	28,040	53,207	1,990	7,497	9,846	8,706
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-36,528	-84,140	-29,814	12,893	-13,554	-6,054
2.1 Aset	-46,784	-107,322	-16,342	-4,909	-15,528	-10,004
2.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-18,362	-62,929	-9,816	-2,237	-8,632	2,324
2.1.2 Sekuriti hutang	-28,422	-44,393	-6,526	-2,672	-6,896	-12,328
2.2 Liabiliti	10,256	23,182	-13,472	17,802	1,974	3,951
2.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	2,503	22,683	-3,075	-1,252	2,359	4,472
2.2.2 Sekuriti hutang	7,752	499	-10,397	19,054	-384	-521
3. Derivatif kewangan	-3,879	2,814	-914	329	492	-3,786
4. Pelaburan lain	24,784	58,734	23,002	-15,926	33,800	-16,092
4.1 Aset	3,743	9,417	-3,423	9,949	3,538	-6,322
4.2 Liabiliti	21,041	49,317	26,424	-25,875	30,262	-9,771
ASET RIZAB	20,500	-15,742	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	20,500	-15,742	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-1,479	1,295	-485	-1,130	68	68
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-52	789	-228	-274	176	275
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	22,031	-17,825	6,435	13,795	-7,939	9,740
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	8,473	17,664	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858
Di luar negeri	-30,147	-33,862	-3,719	-6,387	-9,970	-10,070
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-42,798	-26,015	-10,979	-8,181	-11,673	-11,965
Instrumen hutang	12,651	-7,847	7,260	1,793	1,703	1,894
Di Malaysia	38,619	51,526	9,859	1,633	9,199	17,929
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	15,997	28,028	11,092	-2,296	2,819	4,382
Instrumen hutang	22,622	23,498	-1,233	3,928	6,380	13,547

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2023 - 2025 (RM MILLION)

Q124 ^r	Q224 ^r	Q324 ^r	Q424 ^r	Q125 ^p	Q225 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
1	22	22	-52	130	23	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
39	39	46	69	153	56	1. Credits
0	1	1	22	89	1	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
39	38	45	48	64	55	1.2 Capital transfers
39	17	24	122	23	34	2. Debits
17	12	15	111	16	24	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
22	6	9	10	7	10	2.2 Capital transfers
-19,083	26,620	-3,127	-9,338	-20,314	-2,205	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-5,533	10,470	-732	13,458	12,094	2,206	1. Direct investment
-24,139	-8,128	-15,244	-16,247	-14,790	-4,886	1.1 Assets
-8,173	-3,798	-6,362	-7,870	-6,292	-1,346	1.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-15,966	-4,330	-8,882	-8,377	-8,498	-3,540	1.1.2 Debt instruments
18,606	18,598	14,512	29,705	26,884	7,092	1.2 Liabilities
4,865	1,254	13,276	8,820	11,287	-3,341	1.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
13,741	17,345	1,236	20,884	15,596	10,433	1.2.2 Debt instruments
-23,801	-21,703	3,352	-41,989	-48,325	16,440	2. Portfolio investment
-21,314	-28,977	-31,356	-25,675	-34,438	-22,609	2.1 Assets
-11,889	-9,400	-19,916	-21,724	-26,016	-28,410	2.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-9,425	-19,577	-11,440	-3,951	-8,422	5,801	2.1.2 Debt securities
-2,487	7,274	34,708	-16,314	-13,887	39,049	2.2 Liabilities
5,256	3,410	16,006	-1,989	-7,881	-1,089	2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-7,743	3,865	18,702	-14,325	-6,006	40,138	2.2.2 Debt securities
1,131	-570	-426	2,679	-1,717	1,287	3. Financial derivatives
9,120	38,422	-5,322	16,514	17,634	-22,138	4. Other investment
9,136	10,199	-11,806	1,889	-2,841	-32,313	4.1 Assets
-15	28,223	6,484	14,625	20,475	10,174	4.2 Liabilities
-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026	-3,115	-988	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026	-3,115	-988	2. BNM external reserves
-454	195	2,440	-886	-198	528	2.1 Special drawing rights
-101	308	881	-300	51	-8	2.2 IMF reserve position
-8,160	844	-5,670	-4,840	-2,967	-1,508	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
-5,533	10,470	-732	13,458	12,094	2,206	Direct investment
-10,725	878	-18,792	-5,224	-3,472	595	Abroad
-8,173	-3,798	-6,362	-7,682	-6,287	-1,346	Equity and investment fund shares
-2,552	4,677	-12,430	2,458	2,815	1,941	Debt instruments
5,192	9,592	18,060	18,682	15,566	1,611	In Malaysia
4,865	1,254	13,276	8,633	11,282	-3,341	Equity and investment fund shares
327	8,338	4,784	10,049	4,283	4,952	Debt instruments

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BOP 2025

Imbangan Pembayaran | *Balance of Payments*

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Capital Account and Financial Account, 2016 – 2022 (RM Million)



JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AKAUN SEMASA	29,907	38,296	32,295	52,918	59,091	60,178
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	83,128	94,255	97,106	113,863	90,325	111,973
1. Barangan	102,046	117,113	114,621	124,738	137,486	177,634
2. Perkhidmatan	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	9,188	10,389	11,135	11,325	11,922	13,426
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-178	-109	198	-42	30	-514
2.3 Pengangkutan	-23,459	-29,622	-27,688	-25,925	-27,427	-31,863
2.4 Perjalanan	31,515	32,470	30,218	30,833	-7,569	-14,857
2.5 Pembinaan	-8,084	-12,698	-8,153	-2,927	-582	-500
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-7,942	-8,559	-8,619	-8,218	-7,628	-8,383
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-140	-68	-143	-149	121	-88
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-5,116	-6,616	-7,032	-8,280	-9,055	-9,488
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-2,762	-1,547	-1,733	-2,231	-3,391	-3,795
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-9,603	-3,665	-3,655	-3,576	-2,496	-8,185
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-1,672	-1,437	-1,285	-973	-471	-511
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-665	-1,398	-758	-711	-614	-904
3. Pendapatan primer	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496	-28,520	-42,153
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-5,606	-4,848	-7,657	-9,229	-8,061	-6,659
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-28,986	-33,811	-37,425	-30,267	-20,459	-35,494
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-30,127	-33,159	-33,263	-30,823	-25,961	-41,534
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-13,405	-13,606	-15,186	-10,946	-9,033	-9,829
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	14,545	12,954	11,023	11,502	14,535	15,869
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450	-2,714	-9,642
AKAUN MODAL	102	-26	-89	371	-419	-469
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	107	-3	8	365	-178	-264
2. Pindahan modal	-5	-22	-97	6	-242	-204
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-249	-4,730	11,430	-38,024	-77,396	16,242
1. Pelaburan langsung	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403	-49,584	18,802
3. Derivatif kewangan	-802	-197	981	-478	407	-2,250
4. Pelaburan lain	964	-5,346	49,742	-11,697	-31,330	-31,375
ASET RIZAB	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-23,899	-17,132	-35,878	-6,849	-572	-30,266

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

2022	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
57,223	6,314	3,096	7,682	12,816	5,058	CURRENT ACCOUNT
129,071	17,689	16,288	23,002	26,150	19,312	Goods and Services
187,275	23,177	20,034	27,245	31,589	25,315	1. Goods
-58,204	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244	-5,440	-6,003	2. Services
15,867	2,148	2,204	2,405	2,431	2,438	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-762	22	-26	-102	-72	-89	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-34,194	-5,235	-5,713	-5,805	-6,706	-7,289	2.3 Transport
-1,188	7,444	8,328	8,175	7,569	7,565	2.4 Travel
1,289	-2,469	-1,327	-1,947	-2,341	-2,660	2.5 Construction
-9,421	-1,910	-2,037	-1,942	-2,053	-2,205	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-72	-31	-74	-14	-20	-12	2.7 Financial services
-10,540	-1,342	-1,205	-1,266	-1,303	-1,507	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-2,221	-1,167	-828	-589	-177	-345	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-15,875	-2,349	-2,808	-2,227	-2,220	-1,282	2.10 Other business services
-411	-512	-87	-726	-347	-406	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-675	-87	-172	-206	-199	-210	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-56,943	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700	-9,242	-10,147	3. Primary income
-7,339	-1,618	-1,325	-1,326	-1,338	-1,235	3.1 Compensation of employees
-49,603	-4,819	-6,888	-9,374	-7,905	-8,912	3.2 Investment income
-52,847	-5,203	-7,856	-10,165	-6,904	-10,781	3.2.1 Direct investment
-8,106	-3,230	-3,175	-3,163	-3,836	-2,483	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
11,350	3,614	4,143	3,954	2,835	4,352	3.2.3 Other investment
-14,905	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-4,106	4. Secondary income
-454	4	126	-20	-8	17	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-227	0	128	-16	-5	-1	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-226	4	-2	-4	-2	18	2. Capital transfers
8,533	9,038	11,131	-5,104	-15,315	-8,313	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
12,593	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	1. Direct investment
-50,114	15,694	70	-9,849	-20,118	-32,374	2. Portfolio investment
-2,212	515	12	-98	-1,232	646	3. Financial derivatives
48,267	-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,206	4. Other investment
-53,359	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	RESERVE ASSETS
-11,943	-12,969	-10,009	-1,179	257	1,061	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218	Q318
AKAUN SEMASA	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	3,421	3,271
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	19,116	22,020
1. Barangan	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	24,573	24,777
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	-5,456	-2,757
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,515	2,617	2,818	2,689	2,594	2,936
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-40	-17	38	31	48	115
2.3 Pengangkutan	-7,468	-7,439	-7,425	-6,656	-6,812	-7,100
2.4 Perjalanan	8,357	9,039	7,508	6,637	7,352	8,497
2.5 Pembinaan	-2,506	-3,279	-4,253	-2,820	-3,152	-1,262
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,984	-2,102	-2,267	-2,037	-2,171	-2,212
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-8	-27	-20	-15	-18	-23
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-1,737	-1,715	-1,656	-1,547	-1,707	-1,786
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-463	-362	-377	-531	-295	-502
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-769	-840	-774	-872	-845	-861
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-331	-481	-219	-308	-302	-410
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-292	-389	-508	-329	-151	-151
3. Pendapatan primer	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	-10,692	-14,049
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,191	-1,152	-1,270	-1,581	-1,697	-2,013
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-6,976	-8,980	-8,942	-6,721	-8,995	-12,036
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-6,620	-8,946	-6,812	-7,037	-8,918	-10,702
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-3,923	-2,704	-4,496	-2,853	-3,388	-3,207
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,566	2,670	2,366	3,169	3,311	1,874
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	-5,002	-4,700
AKAUN MODAL	8	-25	-25	-41	-21	-12
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	4	-3	-3	2	-0	7
2. Pindahan modal	4	-22	-22	-43	-20	-19
AKAUN KEWANGAN	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	9,770	-1,951
1. Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122	415
2. Pelaburan portfolio	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	-40,231	864
3. Derivatif kewangan	-286	570	-1,127	879	781	39
4. Pelaburan lain	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	50,341	-3,269
ASET RIZAB	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888	3,427
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-8,895	309	-9,606	-5,538	-14,058	-4,735

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Q120	Components/ Year & Quarter
10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245	7,403	8,094	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349	28,640	20,335	Goods and Services
31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673	32,653	27,941	1. Goods
-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324	-4,013	-7,606	2. Services
2,916	2,608	2,880	2,891	2,946	2,758	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
3	5	-9	-110	72	-89	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,120	-5,960	-6,621	-6,579	-6,765	-6,600	2.3 Transport
7,732	7,924	6,644	9,910	6,356	2,230	2.4 Travel
-920	-789	-832	-892	-414	-265	2.5 Construction
-2,199	-1,974	-2,184	-2,035	-2,024	-1,817	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-87	11	-111	-36	-13	36	2.7 Financial services
-1,993	-1,705	-1,925	-2,319	-2,330	-2,221	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-405	-458	-524	-627	-621	-592	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,077	-859	-790	-1,086	-841	-790	2.10 Other business services
-266	-337	-234	-246	-155	-100	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-127	-150	-145	-194	-223	-157	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563	-15,685	-7,111	3. Primary income
-2,366	-2,435	-2,135	-2,248	-2,410	-2,319	3.1 Compensation of employees
-9,673	-6,561	-3,117	-7,315	-13,275	-4,792	3.2 Investment income
-6,605	-7,204	-4,345	-7,899	-11,375	-6,516	3.2.1 Direct investment
-5,737	-2,338	-1,917	-3,156	-3,535	-3,103	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,669	2,981	3,145	3,741	1,635	4,827	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541	-5,551	-5,130	4. Secondary income
-15	5	-9	-10	385	-89	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-0	12	-5	-3	360	-57	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-15	-7	-4	-7	25	-32	2. Capital transfers
-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153	-1,949	-13,583	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	3,824	1. Direct investment
-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841	-3,499	-41,628	2. Portfolio investment
-718	-237	-453	830	-618	2,501	3. Financial derivatives
-247	-33,407	342	24,525	-3,158	21,720	4. Other investment
6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	8,669	RESERVE ASSETS
-11,547	920	2,875	-2,641	-8,002	-3,091	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Q221
AKAUN SEMASA	5,600	26,514	18,884	11,956	12,499
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	11,294	29,714	28,982	22,222	25,311
1. Barangan	23,664	43,066	42,815	37,001	40,479
2. Perkhidmatan	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	-14,779	-15,169
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,671	3,193	3,300	3,499	3,440
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	30	10	79	37	-217
2.3 Pengangkutan	-6,325	-7,050	-7,453	-7,533	-7,880
2.4 Perjalanan	-3,066	-3,441	-3,292	-3,569	-3,610
2.5 Pembinaan	-44	86	-359	-726	-245
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,490	-2,203	-2,119	-2,076	-1,860
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	34	61	-11	20	-24
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-2,229	-2,246	-2,360	-2,354	-2,432
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-928	-997	-875	-934	-849
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-826	-443	-437	-731	-1,145
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-56	-195	-121	-221	-58
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-143	-131	-184	-191	-290
3. Pendapatan primer	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	-6,641	-11,345
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,924	-1,836	-1,982	-1,980	-1,697
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-1,870	-8,439	-5,358	-4,661	-9,648
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-3,004	-10,051	-6,390	-6,326	-12,760
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-2,842	-1,191	-1,897	-3,571	-1,865
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,975	2,803	2,929	5,237	4,977
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-1,900	7,075	-2,759	-3,625	-1,466
AKAUN MODAL	-52	-177	-102	-73	-65
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-1	-121	2	-13	-11
2. Pindahan modal	-50	-56	-104	-60	-54
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	17,095	-3,683
1. Pelaburan langsung	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	8,439
2. Pelaburan portfolio	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	-118	20,198
3. Derivatif kewangan	-616	-533	-945	272	-1,464
4. Pelaburan lain	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	15,004	-30,856
ASET RIZAB	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	-4,705
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	9,982	3,913	-11,377	-11,846	-4,046

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222	Q322	Q422	Components/ Year & Quarter
19,655	16,068	4,868	4,151	20,240	27,964	CURRENT ACCOUNT
27,027	37,413	24,984	22,783	35,966	45,337	Goods and Services
44,918	55,237	42,877	38,045	47,957	58,396	1. Goods
-17,890	-17,823	-17,892	-15,262	-11,991	-13,059	2. Services
2,997	3,490	3,834	4,062	4,344	3,627	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-143	-192	-71	-83	-300	-308	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,901	-8,550	-8,703	-9,632	-7,641	-8,218	2.3 Transport
-3,781	-3,897	-4,027	-438	1,239	2,038	2.4 Travel
-1	473	-173	169	193	1,101	2.5 Construction
-2,098	-2,349	-1,931	-2,629	-2,698	-2,164	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-21	-63	43	-110	109	-115	2.7 Financial services
-2,500	-2,202	-2,460	-2,919	-2,492	-2,670	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-867	-1,145	-800	-291	-535	-595	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-3,237	-3,073	-3,320	-3,155	-3,876	-5,524	2.10 Other business services
-139	-92	-117	-80	-134	-80	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-200	-223	-167	-157	-202	-150	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-4,173	-19,994	-17,198	-15,717	-12,957	-11,071	3. Primary income
-1,448	-1,534	-1,923	-1,717	-1,832	-1,866	3.1 Compensation of employees
-2,724	-18,460	-15,274	-14,000	-11,125	-9,205	3.2 Investment income
-4,221	-18,226	-15,478	-16,004	-13,149	-8,216	3.2.1 Direct investment
-1,369	-3,023	-2,596	-1,173	-969	-3,368	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,866	2,789	2,800	3,178	2,993	2,379	3.2.3 Other investment
-3,200	-1,351	-2,918	-2,916	-2,769	-6,303	4. Secondary income
-61	-269	-96	-77	-214	-66	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-6	-234	-22	-19	-162	-23	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-55	-35	-74	-58	-52	-43	2. Capital transfers
869	1,962	32,463	-2,620	-19,980	-1,329	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656	-2,340	-9,957	1. Direct investment
-3,872	2,594	-7,559	-15,977	-741	-25,838	2. Portfolio investment
748	-1,806	173	-216	-440	-1,730	3. Financial derivatives
-2,832	-12,690	17,616	10,917	-16,460	36,195	4. Other investment
-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	RESERVE ASSETS
822	-15,197	-24,484	3,459	13,159	-4,076	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AKAUN SEMASA	29,907	38,296	32,295	52,918	59,091	60,178
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	83,128	94,255	97,106	113,863	90,325	111,973
Kredit	834,491	960,778	992,511	987,481	873,477	1,093,895
Debit	751,363	866,524	895,405	873,618	783,152	981,922
1. Barangan	102,046	117,113	114,621	124,738	137,486	177,634
1.1 Kredit	686,896	801,394	830,137	817,260	780,511	1,005,841
1.2 Debit	584,850	684,281	715,516	692,522	643,024	828,206
2. Perkhidmatan	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661
2.1 Kredit	147,596	159,384	162,375	170,221	92,967	88,054
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	9,440	10,725	11,673	11,889	12,741	15,700
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,503	1,815	2,128	2,335	1,845	1,739
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	17,251	19,256	20,524	21,707	13,786	16,474
2.1.4 Perjalanan	74,980	78,944	79,178	82,143	12,503	323
2.1.5 Pembinaan	4,137	4,097	3,463	2,655	3,241	3,919
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,329	1,250	1,264	1,517	1,746	2,025
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,042	2,302	2,445	2,616	2,662	2,417
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	476	1,233	1,074	919	977	1,213
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	10,690	11,506	11,428	12,410	13,351	13,960
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	23,859	25,838	26,865	29,310	27,268	27,042
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	1,524	2,017	2,022	2,364	2,517	2,925
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	365	401	310	356	331	318
2.2 Debit	166,513	182,243	179,889	181,096	140,128	153,716
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	252	336	538	564	819	2,274
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,681	1,923	1,930	2,378	1,815	2,253
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	40,710	48,878	48,212	47,632	41,213	48,337
2.2.4 Perjalanan	43,465	46,475	48,961	51,309	20,071	15,180
2.2.5 Pembinaan	12,221	16,794	11,616	5,583	3,823	4,420
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	9,271	9,809	9,883	9,736	9,374	10,407
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,182	2,370	2,588	2,765	2,541	2,505
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	5,592	7,849	8,107	9,198	10,032	10,700
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	13,451	13,053	13,161	14,641	16,742	17,755
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	33,462	29,503	30,520	32,887	29,764	35,226
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,196	3,454	3,307	3,337	2,988	3,436
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	1,030	1,799	1,067	1,067	945	1,222

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

2022	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
57,223	6,314	3,096	7,682	12,816	5,058	CURRENT ACCOUNT
129,071	17,689	16,288	23,002	26,150	19,312	Goods and Services
1,378,618	197,024	199,691	209,549	228,227	231,567	Credits
1,249,547	179,335	183,403	186,547	202,077	212,255	Debits
187,275	23,177	20,034	27,245	31,589	25,315	1. Goods
1,237,226	160,826	162,856	172,978	190,235	194,451	1.1 Credits
1,049,951	137,649	142,822	145,732	158,646	169,137	1.2 Debits
-58,204	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244	-5,440	-6,003	2. Services
141,392	36,197	36,835	36,571	37,992	37,116	2.1 Credits
19,735	2,204	2,266	2,472	2,498	2,511	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
2,460	402	377	323	400	377	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
26,569	4,337	4,237	4,227	4,450	4,536	2.1.3 Transport
28,696	18,373	18,599	18,714	19,294	18,140	2.1.4 Travel
6,063	1,173	1,200	998	766	1,015	2.1.5 Construction
2,679	233	385	326	385	310	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
2,520	527	458	496	562	562	2.1.7 Financial services
1,243	138	110	111	116	342	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
16,046	2,444	2,587	2,661	2,999	2,679	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
31,618	5,894	6,113	5,856	5,996	6,216	2.1.10 Other business services
3,407	357	408	321	439	347	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
356	116	95	67	87	82	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
199,596	41,686	40,581	40,815	43,431	43,119	2.2 Debits
3,869	56	62	67	67	73	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
3,222	380	403	425	473	466	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
60,763	9,572	9,950	10,032	11,155	11,825	2.2.3 Transport
29,884	10,930	10,271	10,539	11,725	10,574	2.2.4 Travel
4,774	3,642	2,527	2,945	3,107	3,674	2.2.5 Construction
12,101	2,143	2,422	2,268	2,438	2,515	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
2,592	559	532	509	582	574	2.2.7 Financial services
11,783	1,481	1,315	1,377	1,420	1,849	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
18,267	3,610	3,415	3,250	3,176	3,025	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
47,493	8,242	8,921	8,083	8,216	7,498	2.2.10 Other business services
3,818	869	495	1,047	786	753	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
1,031	203	267	274	286	292	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218	Q318
AKAUN SEMASA	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	3,421	3,271
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	19,116	22,020
Kredit	234,846	245,640	248,726	237,090	241,232	252,774
Debit	212,196	219,056	223,017	209,241	222,116	230,754
1. Barangan	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	24,573	24,777
1.1 Kredit	194,616	204,489	207,839	198,572	201,331	211,017
1.2 Debit	167,240	172,909	174,995	164,965	176,759	186,240
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	-5,456	-2,757
2.1 Kredit	40,230	41,151	40,887	38,518	39,900	41,756
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,593	2,706	2,914	2,832	2,782	3,030
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	464	481	492	507	525	568
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	4,777	4,923	5,021	4,991	5,060	5,167
2.1.4 Perjalanan	19,828	20,952	20,025	18,287	19,112	20,953
2.1.5 Pembinaan	1,373	858	851	1,004	1,078	622
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	332	241	367	284	277	305
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	579	537	624	577	610	622
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	329	264	299	283	274	257
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,797	3,006	3,025	2,828	2,821	2,784
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,589	6,444	6,588	6,369	6,771	6,888
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	467	621	582	477	514	491
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	102	118	98	80	76	69
2.2 Debit	44,956	46,146	48,022	44,276	45,357	44,513
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	77	89	96	143	188	94
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	504	498	455	476	476	453
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	12,245	12,362	12,446	11,648	11,872	12,267
2.2.4 Perjalanan	11,471	11,912	12,517	11,651	11,760	12,456
2.2.5 Pembinaan	3,879	4,137	5,104	3,824	4,230	1,884
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,316	2,343	2,635	2,321	2,448	2,516
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	588	564	644	592	628	645
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	2,066	1,979	1,955	1,830	1,981	2,042
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,259	3,368	3,401	3,359	3,116	3,286
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	7,359	7,284	7,362	7,241	7,616	7,749
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	798	1,102	801	784	816	901
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	394	507	606	408	227	220

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Q120	Components/ Year & Quarter
10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245	7,403	8,094	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349	28,640	20,335	Goods and Services
261,416	240,098	244,463	249,305	253,615	224,437	Credits
233,295	207,995	219,692	220,957	224,975	204,102	Debits
31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673	32,653	27,941	1. Goods
219,216	198,412	203,440	204,400	211,009	190,934	1.1 Credits
187,552	164,622	174,817	174,727	178,356	162,993	1.2 Debits
-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324	-4,013	-7,606	2. Services
42,199	41,687	41,023	44,906	42,606	33,503	2.1 Credits
3,030	2,773	3,002	3,026	3,087	2,923	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
528	477	561	583	714	497	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
5,305	5,308	5,434	5,379	5,586	4,428	2.1.3 Transport
20,826	20,374	19,305	23,059	19,404	12,319	2.1.4 Travel
759	616	634	588	818	635	2.1.5 Construction
399	333	357	322	505	435	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
636	679	641	638	657	670	2.1.7 Financial services
261	204	228	241	246	234	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
2,995	3,119	3,026	3,072	3,193	3,268	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
6,838	7,124	7,192	7,346	7,648	7,412	2.1.10 Other business services
540	595	565	563	641	595	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
84	84	77	88	106	85	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
45,743	43,372	44,875	46,230	46,619	41,109	2.2 Debits
114	165	123	135	141	165	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
525	472	570	693	643	586	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
12,425	11,268	12,055	11,958	12,351	11,028	2.2.3 Transport
13,094	12,451	12,660	13,149	13,049	10,089	2.2.4 Travel
1,679	1,405	1,466	1,480	1,232	900	2.2.5 Construction
2,598	2,307	2,542	2,357	2,530	2,252	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
723	669	752	674	670	634	2.2.7 Financial services
2,254	1,909	2,152	2,560	2,576	2,455	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,400	3,577	3,551	3,699	3,814	3,860	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
7,915	7,983	7,982	8,432	8,489	8,202	2.2.10 Other business services
806	932	799	809	796	695	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
212	234	222	282	329	242	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Q221
AKAUN SEMASA	5,600	26,514	18,884	11,956	12,499
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	11,294	29,714	28,982	22,222	25,311
Kredit	184,094	226,586	238,360	246,246	264,782
Debit	172,800	196,872	209,379	224,025	239,471
1. Barangan	23,664	43,066	42,815	37,001	40,479
1.1 Kredit	165,474	206,599	217,504	225,434	243,185
1.2 Debit	141,810	163,532	174,689	188,433	202,706
2. Perkhidmatan	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	-14,779	-15,169
2.1 Kredit	18,620	19,987	20,856	20,812	21,597
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,858	3,371	3,589	3,723	3,828
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	396	433	520	534	438
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	2,942	3,082	3,333	3,689	4,022
2.1.4 Perjalanan	36	85	62	59	68
2.1.5 Pembinaan	634	978	994	860	884
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	520	350	442	384	598
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	630	695	667	600	628
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	244	259	239	253	301
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,286	3,326	3,470	3,475	3,480
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,427	6,604	6,824	6,539	6,590
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	567	731	623	622	689
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	78	74	93	73	73
2.2 Debit	30,990	33,339	34,689	35,591	36,766
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	187	177	289	224	388
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	366	423	441	497	655
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	9,266	10,132	10,786	11,222	11,901
2.2.4 Perjalanan	3,102	3,525	3,355	3,629	3,678
2.2.5 Pembinaan	678	892	1,353	1,586	1,129
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,010	2,552	2,560	2,460	2,457
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	596	633	678	580	651
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	2,473	2,505	2,599	2,607	2,732
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	4,214	4,323	4,345	4,409	4,329
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	7,253	7,046	7,262	7,270	7,735
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	623	925	744	843	747
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	221	205	277	264	363

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222	Q322	Q422	Components/ Year & Quarter
19,655	16,068	4,868	4,151	20,240	27,964	CURRENT ACCOUNT
27,027	37,413	24,984	22,783	35,966	45,337	Goods and Services
274,844	308,023	305,106	341,985	369,843	361,684	Credits
247,817	270,609	280,122	319,202	333,876	316,347	Debits
44,918	55,237	42,877	38,045	47,957	58,396	1. Goods
253,198	284,024	280,098	309,730	329,476	317,922	1.1 Credits
208,280	228,787	237,221	271,685	281,519	259,525	1.2 Debits
-17,890	-17,823	-17,892	-15,262	-11,991	-13,059	2. Services
21,646	23,999	25,008	32,255	40,366	43,762	2.1 Credits
3,823	4,325	4,772	5,092	5,186	4,686	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
389	378	465	606	746	643	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
3,946	4,817	4,828	5,756	8,329	7,656	2.1.3 Transport
61	134	301	5,762	10,116	12,517	2.1.4 Travel
915	1,261	1,054	1,282	1,452	2,274	2.1.5 Construction
556	486	731	620	625	703	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
592	598	586	582	675	677	2.1.7 Financial services
274	385	252	334	339	318	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,434	3,571	3,779	4,052	4,028	4,187	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
6,786	7,126	7,396	7,298	7,857	9,068	2.1.10 Other business services
794	820	768	784	927	929	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
76	97	76	89	86	105	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
39,537	41,822	42,900	47,517	52,357	56,821	2.2 Debits
826	836	938	1,029	842	1,059	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
532	570	536	689	1,046	951	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
11,847	13,366	13,532	15,388	15,970	15,875	2.2.3 Transport
3,842	4,032	4,329	6,199	8,877	10,479	2.2.4 Travel
916	788	1,228	1,113	1,260	1,174	2.2.5 Construction
2,654	2,836	2,662	3,249	3,323	2,867	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
612	661	543	692	566	791	2.2.7 Financial services
2,774	2,587	2,712	3,253	2,830	2,988	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
4,301	4,715	4,579	4,342	4,564	4,782	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
10,023	10,199	10,715	10,453	11,733	14,592	2.2.10 Other business services
933	913	884	864	1,061	1,009	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
276	319	242	246	288	255	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
3.	Pendapatan primer	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496	-28,520	-42,153
3.1	Kredit	47,452	53,706	60,414	65,344	53,124	97,698
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	6,648	7,082	6,793	6,614	5,991	6,433
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	40,805	46,625	53,621	58,730	47,133	91,265
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	20,758	25,590	26,931	29,690	17,868	58,822
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	3,257	4,646	9,465	10,090	10,379	13,640
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	16,790	16,389	17,225	18,950	18,887	18,803
3.2	Debit	82,045	92,365	105,496	104,840	81,645	139,851
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	12,254	11,929	14,450	15,843	14,052	13,092
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	69,791	80,435	91,046	88,997	67,592	126,759
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	50,884	58,749	60,194	60,513	43,829	100,356
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	16,662	18,252	24,651	21,036	19,412	23,468
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	2,245	3,435	6,201	7,449	4,352	2,934
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450	-2,714	-9,642
4.1	Kredit	15,988	16,797	15,602	16,905	27,185	20,504
4.2	Debit	34,617	34,097	35,330	38,355	29,899	30,146

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

2022	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
-56,943	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700	-9,242	-10,147	3. Primary income
93,156	10,893	13,433	9,972	13,154	12,961	3.1 Credits
7,116	1,733	1,723	1,563	1,629	1,740	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
86,040	9,160	11,710	8,409	11,525	11,221	3.1.2 Investment income
53,735	4,358	6,262	3,124	7,014	5,114	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
14,733	606	830	766	1,054	1,120	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
17,572	4,197	4,618	4,518	3,457	4,987	3.1.2.3 Other investment
150,099	17,330	21,646	20,673	22,396	23,108	3.2 Debits
14,455	3,351	3,047	2,889	2,967	2,976	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
135,644	13,980	18,598	17,783	19,430	20,133	3.2.2 Investment income
106,582	9,560	14,118	13,289	13,917	15,895	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
22,839	3,836	4,005	3,930	4,890	3,603	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
6,222	583	475	565	622	635	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-14,905	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-4,106	4. Secondary income
22,958	3,555	3,923	4,003	4,507	4,583	4.1 Credits
37,863	8,492	8,904	8,622	8,598	8,689	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218	Q318
3.	Pendapatan primer	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	-10,692	-14,049
3.1	Kredit	14,075	13,160	13,510	13,920	15,950	13,173
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	1,698	1,757	1,887	1,879	1,599	1,629
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	12,378	11,404	11,623	12,042	14,351	11,544
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	7,332	6,201	6,943	5,556	6,479	5,203
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	839	1,451	1,235	2,041	3,233	2,542
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	4,206	3,752	3,445	4,445	4,640	3,800
3.2	Debit	22,243	23,292	23,721	22,222	26,643	27,222
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	2,889	2,908	3,156	3,459	3,296	3,642
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	19,354	20,384	20,565	18,763	23,346	23,580
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	13,952	15,147	13,755	12,593	15,396	15,905
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	4,762	4,155	5,732	4,894	6,621	5,749
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	640	1,082	1,079	1,276	1,329	1,926
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	-5,002	-4,700
4.1	Kredit	4,443	3,903	3,867	3,770	3,593	4,105
4.2	Debit	8,739	8,196	8,473	8,454	8,595	8,805

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Q120	Components/ Year & Quarter
-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563	-15,685	-7,111	3. Primary income
17,370	15,023	19,841	16,851	13,630	13,052	3.1 Credits
1,686	1,750	1,794	1,555	1,515	1,630	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
15,684	13,273	18,047	15,296	12,114	11,422	3.1.2 Investment income
9,694	6,329	9,499	7,520	6,342	3,215	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
1,649	1,944	3,821	2,224	2,101	1,810	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,340	5,000	4,728	5,551	3,672	6,397	3.1.2.3 Other investment
29,409	24,018	25,093	26,414	29,315	20,163	3.2 Debits
4,052	4,185	3,929	3,804	3,926	3,949	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
25,357	19,833	21,164	22,610	25,389	16,214	3.2.2 Investment income
16,300	13,532	13,844	15,419	17,717	9,731	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
7,387	4,282	5,737	5,380	5,636	4,913	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,671	2,018	1,583	1,811	2,037	1,570	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541	-5,551	-5,130	4. Secondary income
4,134	3,959	5,188	3,841	3,917	3,870	4.1 Credits
9,477	9,569	9,935	9,382	9,469	9,000	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Q221
3. Pendapatan primer		-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	-6,641	-11,345
3.1 Kredit		15,289	10,930	13,854	16,912	19,292
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja		1,410	1,427	1,523	1,523	1,600
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		13,879	9,502	12,331	15,389	17,693
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		5,665	2,631	6,357	7,196	7,794
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		3,031	3,113	2,425	2,054	4,312
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain		5,183	3,759	3,549	6,139	5,587
3.2 Debit		19,083	21,205	21,193	23,553	30,638
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja		3,334	3,263	3,505	3,503	3,297
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		15,749	17,941	17,688	20,050	27,341
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		8,668	12,682	12,747	13,522	20,554
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		5,873	4,304	4,322	5,625	6,177
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain		1,208	955	619	903	610
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-1,900	7,075	-2,759	-3,625	-1,466
4.1 Kredit		4,737	14,294	4,284	4,044	5,826
4.2 Debit		6,637	7,219	7,043	7,669	7,292

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222	Q322	Q422	Components/ Year & Quarter
-4,173	-19,994	-17,198	-15,717	-12,957	-11,071	3. Primary income
24,661	36,833	16,380	25,640	24,110	27,025	3.1 Credits
1,518	1,792	1,690	1,863	1,770	1,793	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
23,142	35,041	14,691	23,777	22,340	25,233	3.1.2 Investment income
15,401	28,432	8,462	14,707	13,648	16,918	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
4,050	3,223	2,591	4,999	3,984	3,158	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,691	3,386	3,637	4,071	4,708	5,157	3.1.2.3 Other investment
28,834	56,827	33,578	41,357	37,067	38,096	3.2 Debits
2,967	3,326	3,613	3,581	3,602	3,659	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
25,867	53,501	29,965	37,777	33,465	34,437	3.2.2 Investment income
19,622	46,658	23,940	30,711	26,797	25,134	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,420	6,247	5,188	6,172	4,953	6,526	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
825	597	837	893	1,714	2,777	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-3,200	-1,351	-2,918	-2,916	-2,769	-6,303	4. Secondary income
4,212	6,423	4,904	5,545	6,537	5,971	4.1 Credits
7,411	7,774	7,822	8,461	9,306	12,274	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
AKAUN MODAL	102	-26	-89	371	-419	-469
1. Kredit	142	67	57	452	134	76
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	128	9	14	378	105	13
1.2 Pindahan modal	14	58	43	74	28	63
2. Debit	40	93	146	81	553	545
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	22	12	6	13	283	278
2.2 Pindahan modal	18	80	140	68	270	267
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-249	-4,730	11,430	-38,024	-77,396	16,242
1. Pelaburan langsung	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065
1.1 Aset	-42,246	-24,234	-23,431	-31,154	-13,808	-53,200
1.2 Liabiliti	56,038	40,405	33,535	37,709	16,919	84,265
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403	-49,584	18,802
2.1 Aset	-15,009	-19,442	-11,984	-46,919	-60,695	-35,788
2.2 Liabiliti	806	4,084	-37,411	14,517	11,110	54,590
3. Derivatif kewangan	-802	-197	981	-478	407	-2,250
4. Pelaburan lain	964	-5,346	49,742	-11,697	-31,330	-31,375
4.1 Aset	-6,260	-18,081	6,527	-20,152	-5,436	-51,600
4.2 Liabiliti	7,225	12,735	43,215	8,454	-25,894	20,225
ASET RIZAB	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	2,700	219	9	66	-107	-20,339
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-176	351	-685	-782	-1,246	-121
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-8,384	-16,979	-7,082	-7,700	20,649	-25,225
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065
Di luar negeri	-33,233	-24,248	-20,638	-25,810	-10,170	-19,373
Di Malaysia	47,025	40,419	30,741	32,364	13,281	50,438

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

2022	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
-454	4	126	-20	-8	17	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
87	12	128	0	1	26	1. Credits
8	0	128	0	0	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
79	12	0	0	1	25	1.2 Capital transfers
540	8	3	20	9	9	2. Debits
235	0	0	16	5	1	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
305	8	3	4	4	8	2.2 Capital transfers
8,533	9,038	11,131	-5,104	-15,315	-8,313	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
12,593	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	1. Direct investment
-53,603	-11,687	-3,953	-11,555	-15,050	-2,058	1.1 Assets
66,196	15,184	10,542	14,259	16,052	11,267	1.2 Liabilities
-50,114	15,694	70	-9,849	-20,118	-32,374	2. Portfolio investment
-30,454	-5,897	-4,755	-7,097	2,740	-8,983	2.1 Assets
-19,660	21,591	4,825	-2,752	-22,858	-23,391	2.2 Liabilities
-2,212	515	12	-98	-1,232	646	3. Financial derivatives
48,267	-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,206	4. Other investment
-9,479	-10,030	1,451	11,662	-9,344	-3,447	4.1 Assets
57,746	-637	3,008	-9,524	14,377	17,653	4.2 Liabilities
-53,359	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-53,359	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	2. BNM external reserves
-88	3,156	-92	-145	-219	25	2.1 Special drawing rights
-226	142	-63	-102	-153	17	2.2 IMF reserve position
-53,045	-5,685	-4,189	-1,133	2,623	2,136	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
12,593	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	Direct investment
-62,825	-11,996	-3,962	-5,263	-12,012	-8,028	Abroad
75,417	15,493	10,551	7,968	13,013	17,237	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218	Q318
AKAUN MODAL	8	-25	-25	-41	-21	-12
1. Kredit	17	13	11	15	10	20
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	6	1	2	5	0	8
1.2 Pindahan modal	11	13	9	10	9	12
2. Debit	10	39	36	56	31	32
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	2	4	5	3	1	1
2.2 Pindahan modal	7	35	30	53	30	31
AKAUN KEWANGAN	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	9,770	-1,951
1. Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122	415
1.1 Aset	-15,563	-6,336	-277	-3,351	-5,498	-5,362
1.2 Liabiliti	8,416	15,481	5,241	11,994	4,376	5,777
2. Pelaburan portfolio	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	-40,231	864
2.1 Aset	-2,773	-8,941	1,254	-11,445	-2,904	4,735
2.2 Liabiliti	20,286	-913	8,103	7,913	-37,328	-3,871
3. Derivatif kewangan	-286	570	-1,127	879	781	39
4. Pelaburan lain	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	50,341	-3,269
4.1 Aset	7,757	-3,201	-19,191	-9,699	3,722	4,825
4.2 Liabiliti	-8,851	-2,923	6,856	12,615	46,619	-8,094
ASET RIZAB	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888	3,427
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888	3,427
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	22	-3	175	134	-63	-78
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	33	5	296	93	-568	-52
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-10,341	-6,184	-2,590	-18,418	1,519	3,557
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122	415
Di luar negeri	-15,810	-2,922	2,512	-2,011	-5,859	-3,584
Di Malaysia	8,663	12,067	2,452	10,654	4,738	3,999

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Q120	Components/ Year & Quarter
-15	5	-9	-10	385	-89	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
12	21	10	10	411	6	1. Credits
1	12	1	2	362	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
12	8	9	8	49	6	1.2 Capital transfers
28	16	19	20	26	95	2. Debits
1	1	6	6	1	58	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
27	16	14	15	24	37	2.2 Capital transfers
-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153	-1,949	-13,583	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	3,824	1. Direct investment
-9,220	-8,498	-11,559	-5,926	-5,172	-991	1.1 Assets
11,387	22,458	2,496	2,259	10,496	4,816	1.2 Liabilities
-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841	-3,499	-41,628	2. Portfolio investment
-2,371	-8,514	-3,516	-18,990	-15,898	-15,776	2.1 Assets
-4,125	15,275	-6,307	-6,851	12,400	-25,853	2.2 Liabilities
-718	-237	-453	830	-618	2,501	3. Financial derivatives
-247	-33,407	342	24,525	-3,158	21,720	4. Other investment
7,679	-3,680	-14,812	23,066	-24,725	7,408	4.1 Assets
-7,926	-29,727	15,154	1,459	21,568	14,312	4.2 Liabilities
6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	8,669	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	8,669	2. BNM external reserves
16	74	-65	20	38	-157	2.1 Special drawing rights
-159	259	-868	-317	144	-146	2.2 IMF reserve position
6,261	-5,832	2,293	-6,142	1,982	8,972	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	3,824	Direct investment
-9,183	-5,506	-12,912	-6,364	-1,027	-1,871	Abroad
11,350	19,466	3,849	2,697	6,352	5,695	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2016 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Q221
AKAUN MODAL	-52	-177	-102	-73	-65
1. Kredit	6	107	15	11	8
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	99	6	4	3
1.2 Pindahan modal	6	8	9	7	5
2. Debit	58	284	117	85	73
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	2	220	4	17	14
2.2 Pindahan modal	56	64	113	68	59
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	17,095	-3,683
1. Pelaburan langsung	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	8,439
1.1 Aset	-940	-9,093	-2,784	-8,011	-8,382
1.2 Liabiliti	328	6,545	5,231	9,949	16,820
2. Pelaburan portfolio	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	-118	20,198
2.1 Aset	-3,144	-21,178	-20,596	-14,267	-10,399
2.2 Liabiliti	23,726	485	12,753	14,149	30,597
3. Derivatif kewangan	-616	-533	-945	272	-1,464
4. Pelaburan lain	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	15,004	-30,856
4.1 Aset	-35,097	24,322	-2,069	-32,661	18,301
4.2 Liabiliti	-6,149	-32,440	-1,616	47,665	-49,157
ASET RIZAB	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	-4,705
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	-4,705
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-36	44	42	-75	-42
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-627	49	-521	-62	-171
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	7,025	1,550	3,102	-16,995	-4,491
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran					
Pelaburan langsung	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	8,439
Di luar negeri	-2,968	-1,711	-3,620	-6,673	-3,523
Di Malaysia	2,355	-837	6,067	8,611	11,962

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2016 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222	Q322	Q422	Components/ Year & Quarter
-61	-269	-96	-77	-214	-66	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
21	36	18	26	21	22	1. Credits
3	3	1	4	2	2	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
18	33	17	22	19	20	1.2 Capital transfers
82	305	114	103	235	88	2. Debits
9	237	24	23	164	25	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
73	68	90	80	71	63	2.2 Capital transfers
869	1,962	32,463	-2,620	-19,980	-1,329	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656	-2,340	-9,957	1. Direct investment
-19,174	-17,634	9,602	-17,784	-20,001	-25,419	1.1 Assets
25,999	31,497	12,631	20,440	17,662	15,463	1.2 Liabilities
-3,872	2,594	-7,559	-15,977	-741	-25,838	2. Portfolio investment
-5,036	-6,085	-13,671	-4,412	2,588	-14,960	2.1 Assets
1,165	8,680	6,112	-11,566	-3,329	-10,878	2.2 Liabilities
748	-1,806	173	-216	-440	-1,730	3. Financial derivatives
-2,832	-12,690	17,616	10,917	-16,460	36,195	4. Other investment
-20,071	-17,169	-8,176	4,381	-31,023	25,339	4.1 Assets
17,239	4,479	25,792	6,535	14,563	10,856	4.2 Liabilities
-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	2. BNM external reserves
-20,507	284	27	-122	-413	419	2.1 Special drawing rights
45	68	14	-15	-91	-134	2.2 IMF reserve position
-823	-2,916	-12,793	-4,774	-12,700	-22,778	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656	-2,340	-9,957	Direct investment
-1,521	-7,656	-5,574	-15,121	-11,929	-30,202	Abroad
8,345	21,520	27,807	17,777	9,589	20,245	In Malaysia

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BOP 2025

Imbangan Pembayaran | *Balance of Payments*

Statistik FDI & DIA | *FDI & DIA Statistics*

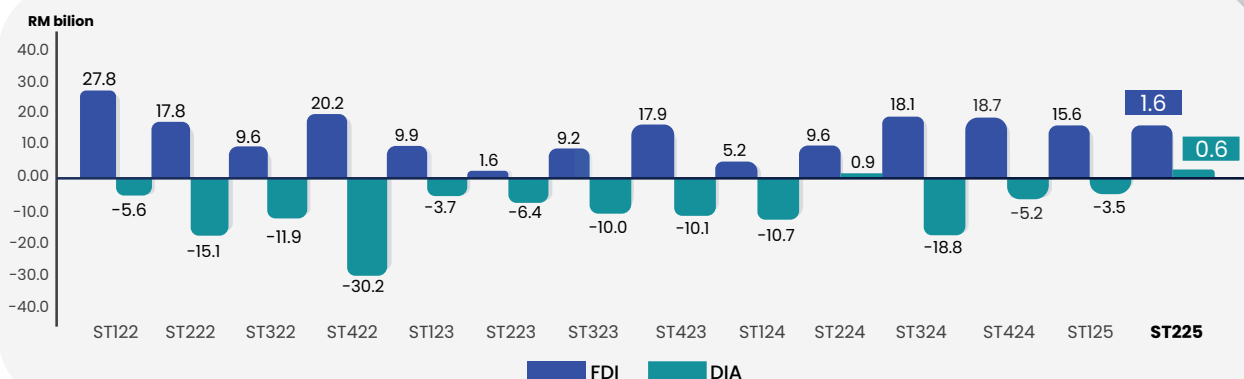




KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) & PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA) SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2025

FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih **RM1.6 bilion**, manakala DIA berubah kepada aliran masuk bersih **RM0.6 bilion** pada **ST2 2025**



FDI PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING

-RM0.2 bilion

-RM0.5 bilion

-RM6.8 bilion

RM0.2 bilion

RM9.0 bilion

SEKTOR



Pertanian



Perlombongan dan pengkuarian



Pembuatan



Pembinaan



Perkhidmatan

PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI DIA

-RM0.04 bilion

-RM1.2 bilion

RM1.5 bilion

-RM1.0 bilion

RM1.4 bilion

RANTAU

FDI

DIA

Amerika

-RM4.2b

-RM1.9b

Afrika

-RM0.2b

-RM0.8b

Eropah

-RM6.7b

-RM1.1b

Asia

RM13.6b

RM4.7b

Oceania

-RM0.6b

-RM0.4b

NEGARA UTAMA



Singapura

RM8.7b



Jepun

RM3.3b



United Kingdom

RM2.3b



Indonesia

RM2.7b



Arab Saudi

RM1.3b



Singapura

RM1.0b

Nota: b merujuk kepada bilion
Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia

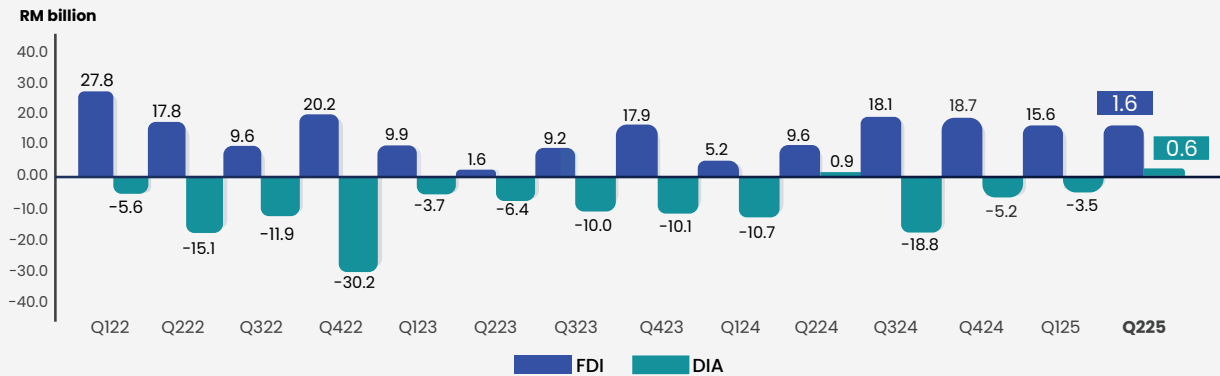




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) & DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA) SECOND QUARTER 2025

FDI recorded a net inflow of **RM1.6 billion**, while
DIA switched to net inflow of **RM0.6 billion** in Q2 2025



FDI FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

-RM0.2 billion

-RM0.5 billion

-RM6.8 billion

RM0.2 billion

RM9.0 billion

SECTOR



Agriculture



Mining and quarrying



Manufacturing



Construction



Services

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD DIA

-RM0.04 billion

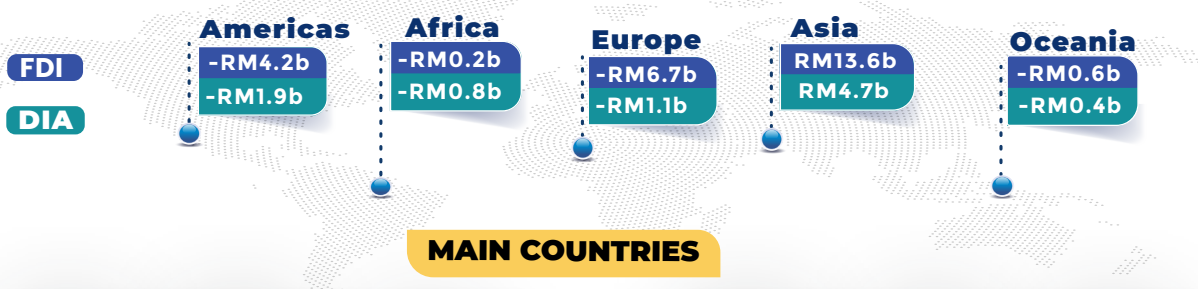
-RM1.2 billion

RM1.5 billion

-RM1.0 billion

RM1.4 billion

REGIONS



MAIN COUNTRIES



Singapore

RM8.7b



Japan

RM3.3b



United Kingdom

RM2.3b



Indonesia

RM2.7b



Saudi Arabia

RM1.3b



Singapore

RM1.0b

Note: b refers to billion
Negative value refers to net outflows

Source: Balance of Payments, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

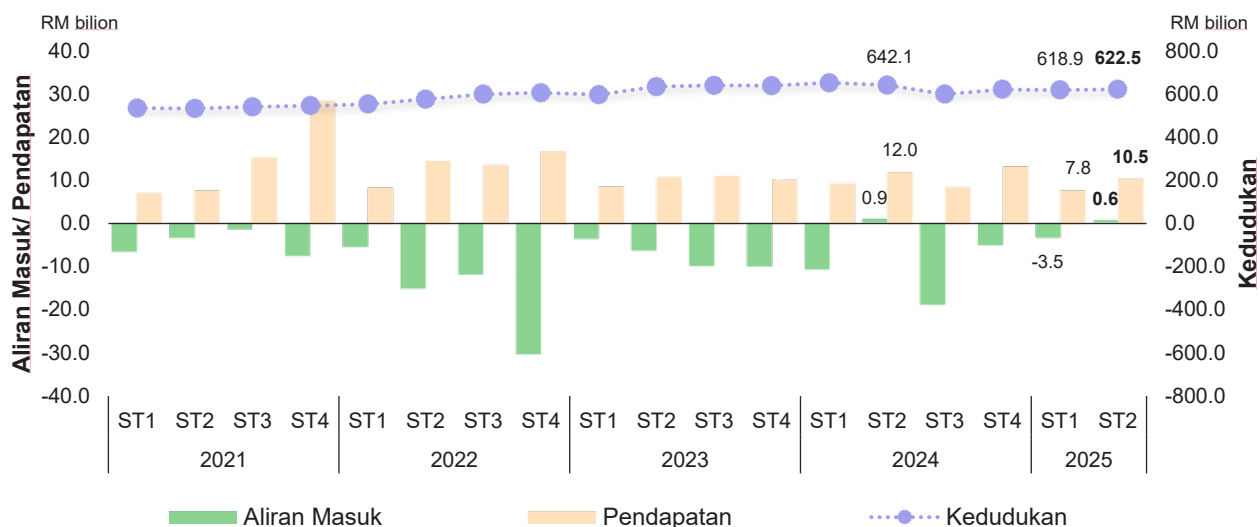


@StatsMalaysia



PELABURAN LANGSUNG MALAYSIA DI LUAR NEGERI

Carta 1: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri ST1 2021 – ST2 2025



Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia Luar Negeri (DIA) menunjukkan aliran masuk bersih RM0.6 bilion pada suku tahun kedua tahun 2025, berbanding dengan aliran keluar bersih RM3.5 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2025. Aliran masuk ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh Ekuiti dan Instrumen hutang.

Pada ST2 2025, DIA menjana pendapatan sebanyak RM10.5 bilion berbeza dengan RM7.8 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Pada akhir ST2 2025, kedudukan DIA mencatatkan RM622.5 bilion (**Carta 1**).

DIA mengikut Negara Utama

Paparan 1: DIA mengikut Negara Utama



Aliran masuk DIA pada suku kedua tahun 2025 adalah sebahagian besarnya daripada Indonesia (RM2.7 bilion), Arab Saudi (RM1.3 bilion) and Singapura (RM1.0 bilion) seperti ditunjukkan di **Paparan 1**.

Bagi pendapatan DIA, Kanada merupakan penyumbang utama dengan RM1.7 bilion, diikuti dengan Singapura dan Belanda, masing-masing sebanyak RM1.4 bilion dan RM1.0 bilion.

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa

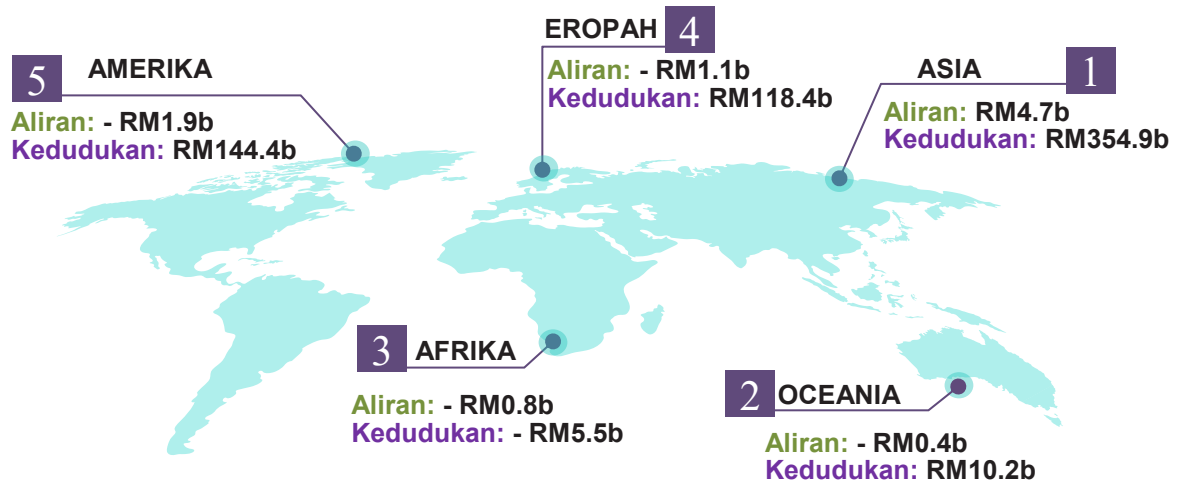
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion

iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Syarikat-syarikat Malaysia memegang kedudukan DIA yang signifikan di Singapura sebanyak RM163.5 bilion, Indonesia (RM69.2 bilion) dan Kepulauan Cayman (RM41.8 bilion). Secara keseluruhannya, ketiga-tiga destinasi ini menyumbang RM274.5 bilion, yang bersamaan dengan 44.1 peratus daripada jumlah kedudukan DIA di Malaysia.

DIA mengikut Rantau

Paparan 2: DIA mengikut Rantau



Asia merupakan satu-satunya rantau yang mencatatkan aliran masuk DIA berjumlah RM4.7 bilion pada ST2 2025. Rantau lain mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih iaitu Amerika (RM1.9 bilion), Eropah (RM1.1 bilion), Afrika (RM0.8 bilion) dan Oceania (RM0.4 bilion), seperti digambarkan di **Paparan 2**. Dari segi kedudukan DIA, Asia kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar, sebanyak RM354.9 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika (RM144.4 bilion) dan Eropah (RM118.4 bilion).

DIA mengikut Sektor

Paparan 3: DIA mengikut Sektor

	ALIRAN		PENDAPATAN		KEDUDUKAN	
	ST2 2025	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST1 2025
Pembuatan	RM1.5b	RM3.7b	RM0.5b	RM1.1b	RM26.3b	RM28.4b
Perkhidmatan	RM1.4b	-RM4.1b	RM5.0b	RM3.9b	RM462.1b	RM462.7b
Pertanian	-RM0.04b	-RM0.4b	RM0.9b	RM0.6b	RM44.9b	RM47.6b
Pembinaan	-RM1.0b	-RM0.4b	RM0.4b	RM0.2b	RM14.0b	RM13.7b
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	-RM1.2b	-RM2.4b	RM3.7b	RM1.9b	RM75.3b	RM66.5b

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

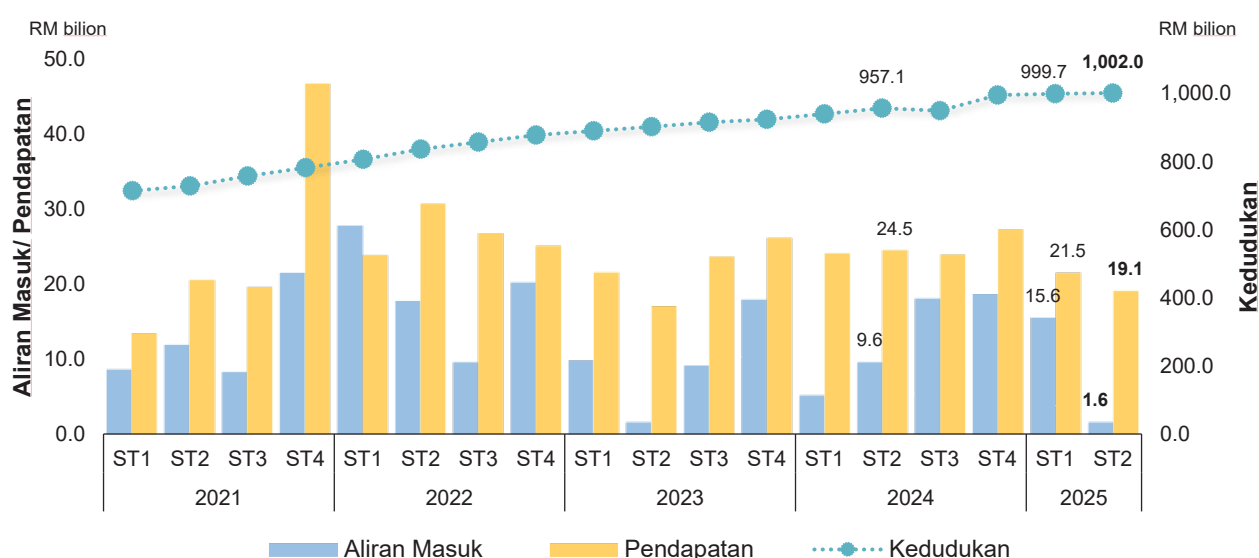
Syarikat-syarikat Malaysia yang terlibat dalam sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan aliran masuk DIA tertinggi sebanyak RM1.5 bilion pada ST2 2025 (**Paparan 3**), diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (RM1.4 bilion). Sementara itu, aliran keluar DIA dilihat dalam sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian, Pembinaan dan Pertanian.

Sektor Perkhidmatan menjana pendapatan yang tertinggi pada ST2 2025 sebanyak RM5.0 bilion disumbangkan terutamanya oleh aktiviti Kewangan & insurans/takaful. Ini diikuti dengan sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan sektor Pertanian pada RM3.7 bilion dan RM0.9 bilion.

Dari segi pelaburan terkumpul, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mendominasi dengan sumbangan sebanyak RM462.1 bilion atau 74.2 peratus daripada jumlah kedudukan DIA. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian berada di kedudukan kedua dengan RM75.3 bilion (12.1%), diikuti oleh Pertanian dengan RM44.9 bilion (7.2%).

PELABURAN LANGSUNG MALAYSIA DI MALAYSIA

Carta 2: Pelaburan Langsung Asing di Malaysia, ST1 2021 –ST2 2025



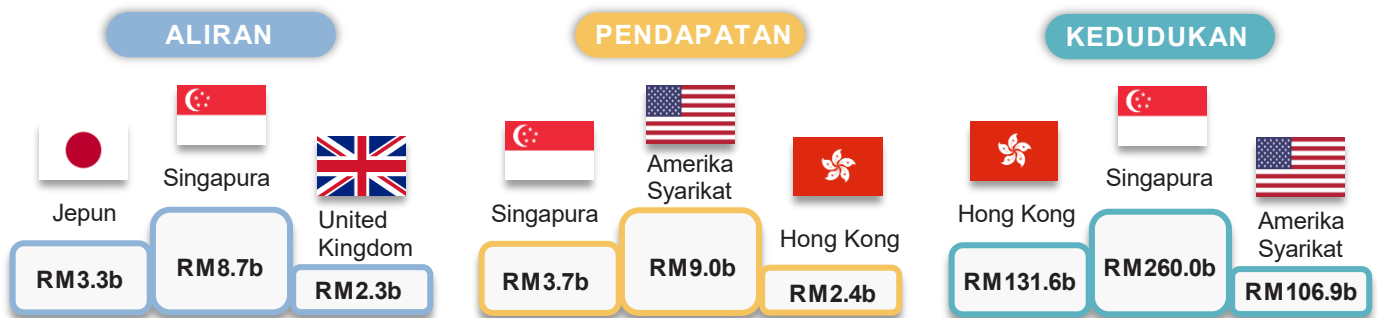
Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM1.6 bilion pada ST2 2025 daripada RM15.6 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aliran masuk ini didorong terutamanya oleh Ekuiti dan Instrumen hutang.

Pendapatan FDI berjumlah RM19.1 bilion bagi suku tahun ini, manakala Kedudukan FDI mencatatkan RM1,002.0 bilion pada akhir ST2 2025 (**Carta 2**).

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

FDI mengikut Negara Utama

Paparan 4: FDI mengikut Negara Utama



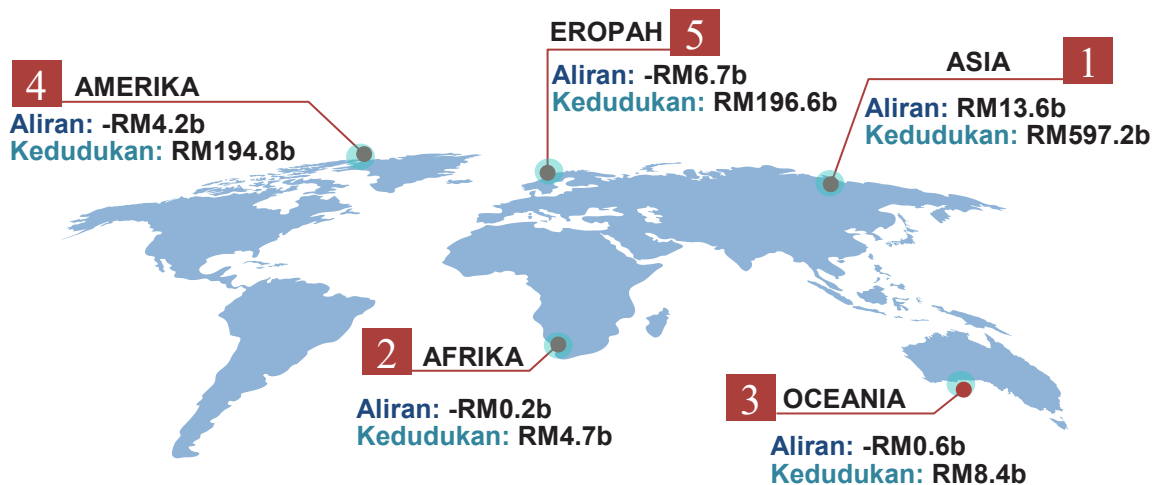
Singapura merupakan sumber utama aliran masuk FDI pada ST2 2025, berjumlah RM8.7 bilion, diikuti oleh Jepun (RM3.3 bilion) dan United Kingdom (RM2.3 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 4**.

Amerika Syarikat mencatatkan pendapatan FDI tertinggi pada ST2 2025 sebanyak RM9.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Singapura (RM3.7 bilion) dan Hong Kong (RM2.4 bilion). Secara keseluruhannya, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang 78.6% (RM15.1 bilion) daripada jumlah pendapatan FDI bagi suku tahun tersebut.

Sehingga akhir ST2 2025, Singapura mencatatkan kedudukan FDI tertinggi sebanyak RM260.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Hong Kong (RM131.6 bilion) dan Amerika Syarikat (RM106.9 bilion). Secara bersama, ketiga-tiga negara ini berjumlah RM498.5 bilion atau 49.8% daripada jumlah kedudukan FDI.

FDI mengikut Rantau

Paparan 5: FDI mengikut Rantau



Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
ii. b refers to billion
iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

Pada ST2 2025, Asia merupakan penyumbang kepada aliran masuk FDI ke Malaysia, dengan mencatatkan RM13.6 bilion. Manakala, rantau lain yang mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih semasa suku tahun ini adalah Eropah (RM6.7 bilion), Amerika (RM4.2 bilion), Oceania (RM0.6 bilion) dan Afrika (RM0.2 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**. Bagi kedudukan FDI, Asia kekal sebagai sumber dominan pada RM597.2 bilion, diikuti oleh Eropah (RM196.6 bilion) di tempat kedua dan seterusnya Amerika (RM194.8 bilion).

FDI mengikut Sektor

Paparan 6: FDI mengikut Sektor

	ALIRAN		PENDAPATAN		KEDUDUKAN	
	ST2 2025	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST1 2025	ST2 2025	ST1 2025
 Perkhidmatan	RM9.0b	RM14.4b	RM8.9b	RM8.1b	RM547.8b	RM537.4b
 Pembinaan	RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM0.2b	RM0.4b	RM9.0b	RM8.9b
 Pertanian	-RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM17.8b	RM18.1b
 Perlombongan & pengkuarian	-RM0.5b	RM1.2b	RM1.7b	RM1.4b	RM41.9b	RM45.2b
 Pembuatan	-RM6.8b	-RM0.7b	RM8.2b	RM11.3b	RM385.4b	RM392.9b

Sektor Perkhidmatan di Malaysia menarik aliran masuk FDI tertinggi pada ST2 2025 sebanyak RM9.0 bilion, terutamanya dalam subsektor Kewangan serta Maklumat & komunikasi. Sektor Pembinaan berada di kedudukan berikutnya dengan RM0.2 bilion. Sebaliknya, sektor Pembuatan, Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian masing-masing mencatatkan aliran keluar sebanyak RM6.8 bilion, RM0.5 bilion dan RM0.2 bilion, **Paparan 6**.

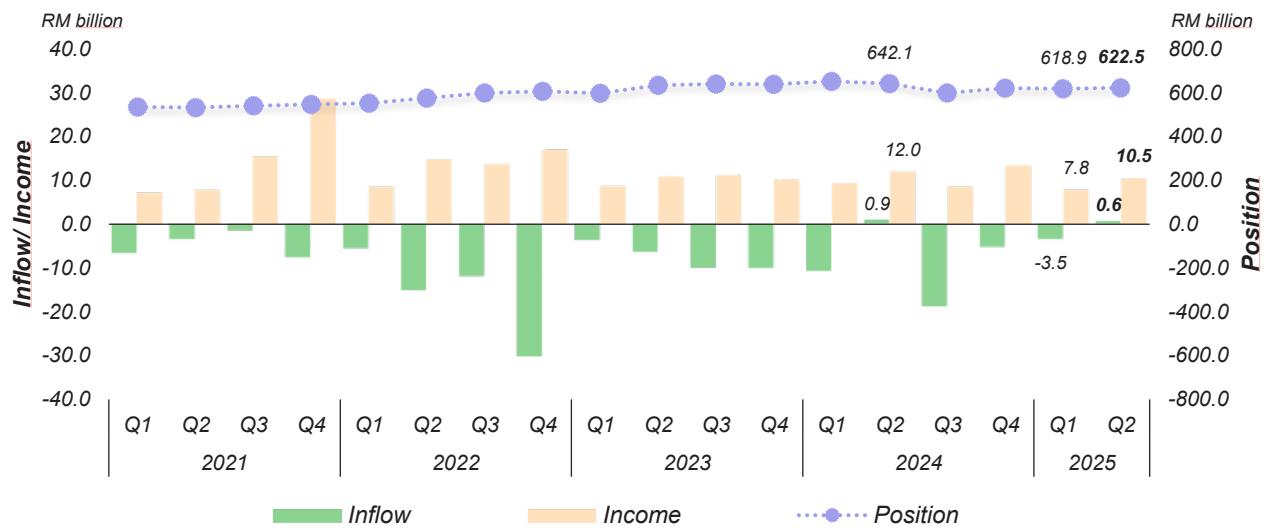
Dari segi pendapatan FDI, Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama dengan menjana RM8.9 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan sebanyak RM8.2 bilion dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak RM1.7 bilion.

Sehingga akhir ST2 2025, sektor Perkhidmatan mencatatkan kedudukan FDI tertinggi berjumlah RM547.8 bilion. Sektor Pembuatan berada di tempat kedua dengan RM385.4 bilion, manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian mencatatkan RM41.9 bilion.

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

MALAYSIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

Chart 1: Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad, Q1 2021 – Q2 2025

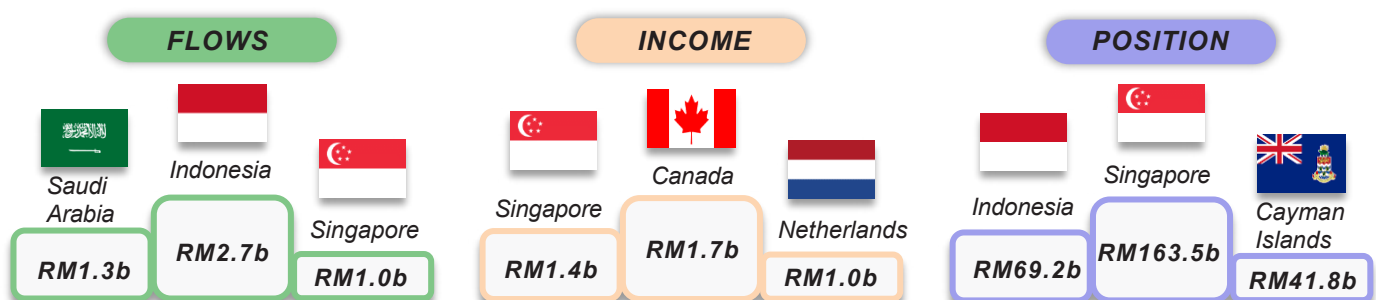


Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) registered a net inflow of RM0.6 billion in the second quarter 2025, in contrast to a net outflow of RM3.5 billion in the first quarter 2025. The inflows was mainly attributed by Equity and Debt instruments.

In Q2 2025, DIA generated an income of RM10.5 billion compared to RM7.8 billion in the previous period. At the end of Q2 2025, the DIA position stood at RM622.5 billion (**Chart 1**).

DIA by Main Countries

Exhibit 1: DIA by Main Countries



DIA inflows in the second quarter of 2025 were largely from Indonesia (RM2.7 billion), Saudi Arabia (RM1.3 billion) and Singapore (RM1.0 billion) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

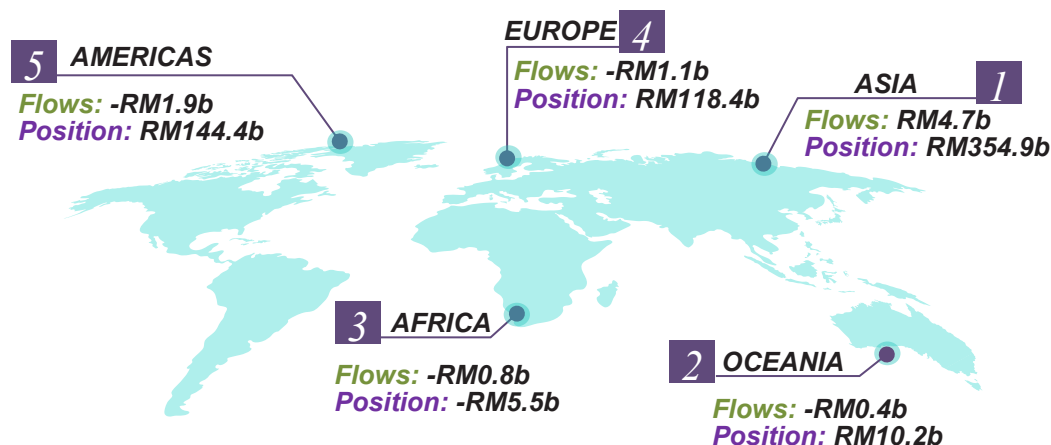
Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
ii. b refers to billion
iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

As for the DIA income, Canada was the main contributor with RM1.7 billion, ahead of Singapore and the Netherlands at RM1.4 billion and RM1.0 billion, respectively.

Malaysian companies maintained significant DIA positions in Singapore with RM163.5 billion, Indonesia (RM69.2 billion) and the Cayman Islands (RM41.8 billion). In total, these three destinations accounted for RM274.5 billion, equivalent 44.1 per cent of Malaysia's total DIA position.

DIA by Region

Exhibit 2: DIA by Region



Asia was the sole region to record DIA inflows, amounting to RM4.7 billion in Q2 2025. Other regions recorded net outflows, namely the Americas (RM1.9 billion), Europe (RM1.1 billion), Africa (RM0.8 billion), and Oceania (RM0.4 billion), as illustrated in **Exhibit 2**. With regard to the DIA position, Asia remained the largest contributor, amounting RM354.9 billion, followed by Americas (RM144.4 billion) and Europe (RM118.4 billion).

DIA by Sector

Exhibit 3: DIA by Sector

	FLOWS		INCOME		POSITION	
	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
Manufacturing	RM1.5b	RM3.7b	RM0.5b	RM1.1b	RM26.3b	RM28.4b
Services	RM1.4b	-RM4.1b	RM5.0b	RM3.9b	RM462.1b	RM462.7b
Agriculture	-RM0.04b	-RM0.4b	RM0.9b	RM0.6b	RM44.9b	RM47.6b
Construction	-RM1.0b	-RM0.4b	RM0.4b	RM0.2b	RM14.0b	RM13.7b
Mining & quarrying	-RM1.2b	-RM2.4b	RM3.7b	RM1.9b	RM75.3b	RM66.5b

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

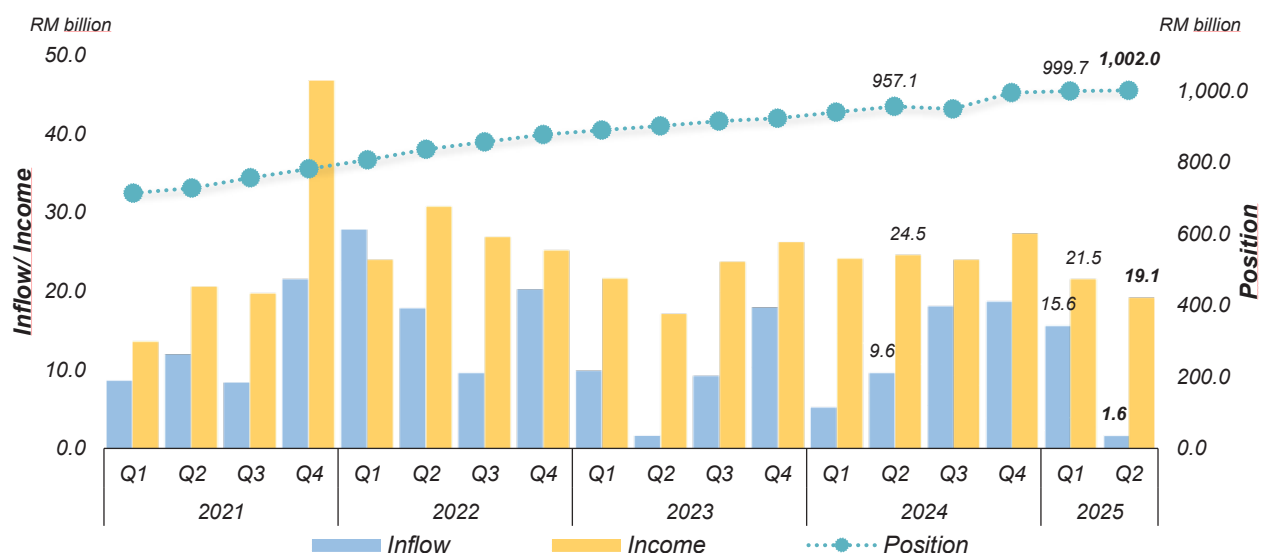
Malaysian companies in the Manufacturing sector recorded the highest DIA inflows, amounting to RM1.5 billion in Q2 2025 (**Exhibit 3**), followed by the Services sector (RM1.4 billion). Meanwhile, DIA outflows were observed in the Mining & quarrying, Construction and Agriculture sectors.

The Services sector generated the highest DIA income in Q2 2025 at RM5.0 billion, mainly contributed by Financial & insurance/takaful activities. The Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors trailed at RM3.7 billion and RM0.9 billion.

In terms of the accumulated investment, Services sector continued to dominate by contributing RM462.1 billion or 74.2 per cent of the total DIA position. Mining & quarrying sector ranked second with RM75.3 billion (12.1%), followed by Agriculture with RM44.9 billion (7.2%).

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MALAYSIA

Chart 2: Foreign Direct Investment in Malaysia, Q1 2021 – Q2 2025



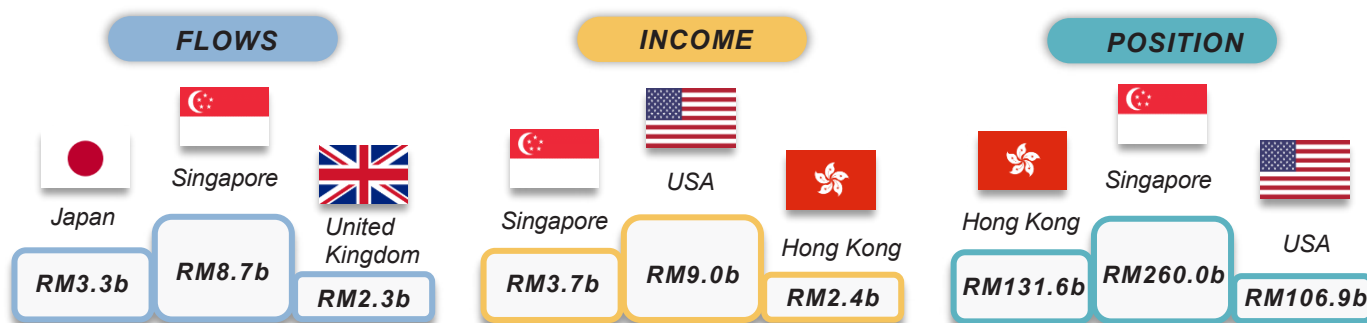
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia recorded a net inflow of RM1.6 billion in Q2 2025 from RM15.6 billion in the preceding quarter. The inflows mainly driven by the Equity and Debt instruments.

The FDI income totalled RM19.1 billion for this quarter, while the FDI position stood at RM1,002.0 billion at the end of Q2 2025 (**Chart 2**).

FDI by Main Countries

Investment Position

iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

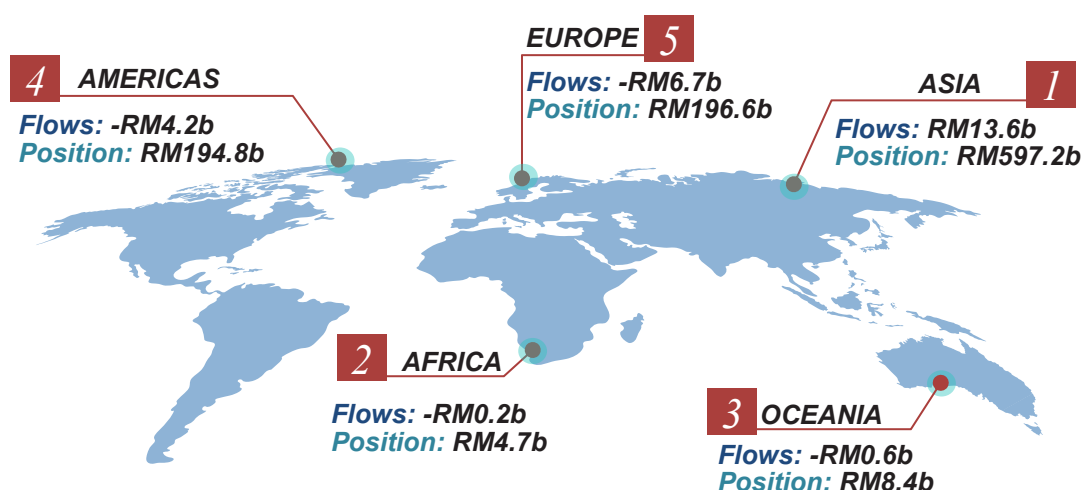
Exhibit 4: FDI by Main Countries


Singapore was the leading source of FDI inflows in Q2 2025, amounting to RM8.7 billion, followed by Japan (RM3.3 billion) and the United Kingdom (RM2.3 billion), as presented in **Exhibit 4**.

The United States of America (USA) registered the highest FDI income in Q2 2025 at RM9.0 billion, followed by Singapore (RM3.7 billion) and Hong Kong (RM2.4 billion). Collectively, these three countries accounted for 78.6% (RM15.1 billion) of the total FDI income for the quarter.

As at the end of Q2 2025, Singapore recorded the largest FDI position at RM260.0 billion, followed by Hong Kong (RM131.6 billion) and the USA (RM106.9 billion). Together, these three countries totalled RM498.5 billion or 49.8% of the total FDI position.

FDI by Region

Exhibit 5: FDI by Region


Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

In Q2 2025, Asia was the contributor to FDI inflows into Malaysia, registering RM13.6 billion. While, other regions which recorded outflows during this quarter were Europe (RM6.7 billion), the Americas (RM4.2 billion), Oceania (RM0.6 billion) and Africa (RM0.2 billion), as shown in **Exhibit 5**. For FDI position, Asia remained the dominant source at RM597.2 billion, with Europe (RM196.6 billion) in the second place and followed by the Americas (RM194.8 billion).

FDI by Sector

Exhibit 6: FDI by Sector

	FLOWS		INCOME		POSITION	
	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025
 Services	RM9.0b	RM14.4b	RM8.9b	RM8.1b	RM547.8b	RM534.7b
 Construction	RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM0.2b	RM0.4b	RM9.0b	RM8.9b
 Agriculture	-RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM0.2b	RM0.3b	RM17.8b	RM18.1b
 Mining & quarrying	-RM0.5b	RM1.2b	RM1.7b	RM1.4b	RM41.9b	RM45.2b
 Manufacturing	-RM6.8b	-RM0.7b	RM8.2b	RM11.3b	RM385.4b	RM392.9b

The Services sector in Malaysia attracted the highest amount FDI inflow in Q2 2025 at RM9.0 billion, mainly in the Financial and Information & communication subsectors. The Construction ranked next with RM0.2 billion. In contrast, Manufacturing, Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors registered outflows of RM6.8 billion, RM0.5 billion and RM0.2 billion, respectively (**Exhibit 6**).

In terms of FDI income, the Services sector as the primary contributor, generating RM8.9 billion with the Manufacturing sector recording RM8.2 billion and Mining & quarrying at RM1.7 billion.

By the end of Q2 2025, the Services sector logged the highest FDI position amounting to RM547.8 billion. The Manufacturing sector ranked the second with RM385.4 billion, while Mining & quarrying registered at RM41.9 billion.

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
ii. b refers to billion
iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

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BOP 2025

Imbangan Pembayaran | *Balance of Payments*

Nota Teknikal | *Technical Notes*



A. PENGENALAN

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia mengukur transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dan negara-negara lain di dunia dari segi magnitud dan jenis transaksi dalam akaun semasa, akaun modal dan akaun kewangan. Penyusunan ini selaras dengan metodologi yang ditetapkan dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam (BPM6) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

B. KONSEP DAN LIPUTAN

1. Residen

Residen ialah:

- orang yang tinggal atau menetap di Malaysia bagi tempoh sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun; dan
- syarikat atau institusi yang berada/beroperasi di Malaysia di mana kepentingan ekonominya berpusat di Malaysia.

Satu unit institusi dikatakan mempunyai pusat kepentingan di wilayah ekonomi di sebuah negara apabila wujudnya lokasi seperti bangunan, tempat pengeluaran atau premis lain di mana atau dari mana unit tersebut mengusahakan atau bercadang untuk terus mengusahakan, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala urusniaga yang signifikan.

Bukan residen merujuk kepada individu, syarikat atau institusi yang tinggal, atau berada/beroperasi di negara luar Malaysia.

Status residen perwakilan kerajaan asing, organisasi antarabangsa, pelajar asing dan pesakit asing, adalah seperti berikut:

- perwakilan kerajaan asing (kedutaan, konsulat, pangkalan ketenteraan, kerajaan asing) di Malaysia dianggap sebagai pihak luar-wilayah dan dengan itu dianggap sebagai bukan-residen;
- perwakilan kerajaan Malaysia di luar negeri dianggap sebagai residen Malaysia;
- organisasi antarabangsa tidak dianggap sebagai residen bagi mana-mana ekonomi/negara; dan
- pelajar asing dan pesakit asing dianggap sebagai residen negara asal mereka.

2. Sistem Catatan Beregu

Sistem ini berdasarkan prinsip perakaunan yang diterima di peringkat antarabangsa bagi merekodkan dua kemasukan yang sama bagi setiap urusniaga. Kemasukan kredit untuk merekodkan eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan diterima dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan pengurangan dalam aset kewangan atau meningkatkan liabiliti.

Sebaliknya, kemasukan debit adalah digunakan untuk merekodkan import barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan yang akan dibayar dan urusan kewangan yang melibatkan peningkatan dalam aset atau pengurangan dalam liabiliti.

3. Konsep Pemilikan

Konsep pertukaran pemilikan ekonomi di antara residen dan bukan residen digunakan dalam pengiktirafan transaksi BOP terutamanya bagi akaun barangan dan aset kewangan. Perubahan pemilikan dari sudut ekonomi bermaksud semua risiko, ganjaran, hak dan tanggungjawab pemilikan dipindahkan.

4. Akaun Semasa

Ia mengukur peruntukan bersih sumber sebenar iaitu barangan, perkhidmatan, pendapatan primer dan sekunder kepada atau daripada seluruh dunia. Lebihan dalam akaun berlaku apabila pendapatan melebihi perbelanjaan, manakala defisit berlaku jika ia sebaliknya. Defisit dalam akaun semasa mungkin dibiayai oleh aliran masuk pelaburan asing atau pinjaman luar negara atau penggunaan dalam aset rizab.

i. Barangan

Transaksi barangan meliputi import dan eksport di mana pertukaran hak milik ekonomi di antara residen dan bukan-residen. Ia terdiri daripada barang dagangan am mengikut asas BOP, eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchandise* dan emas bukan monetari.

Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran. Secara amnya, nilai pasaran yang dilaporkan oleh pengeksport dan pengimport (untuk perdagangan barangan) adalah diukur seperti berikut:

- Eksport f.o.b. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua kos pengangkutan barangan ke sempadan kastam, eksport dan duti lain yang perlu dibayar, dan juga kos pemunggaran ke atas kenderaan pengangkutan.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tidak termasuk kos pemunggaran daripada kapal, pesawat udara atau kenderaan.
- Bagi penyusunan BOP, kedua-dua eksport dan import dinilai pada f.o.b.

Nilai barangan yang diperoleh daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan barangan) diselaraskan untuk liputan merangkumi urusan pesawat udara dan kapal komersial yang dihantar ke luar Malaysia dan eksport/import air ke/dari Singapura.

Sementara itu, item-item yang dikecualikan daripada barangan am disebabkan tiada pertukaran hak milik adalah:

- barangan untuk proses pemasangan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan (GFP);
- barangan eksport/import untuk penyimpanan sementara;

- barangan untuk pembaikan; dan
- barangan yang dikembalikan.

Merchanting ditakrifkan sebagai pembelian barangan oleh residen daripada bukan-residen dan menjual semula kepada bukan-residen lain tanpa barangan tersebut perlu memasuki Malaysia. Perbezaan antara nilai pembelian dan jualan semula barangan direkodkan sebagai eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchanting*.

ii. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan adalah hasil daripada aktiviti pengeluaran yang melibatkan perubahan keadaan unit pengeluaran, atau memenuhi pertukaran produk atau aset kewangan. Perkhidmatan bukan secara umum dipisahkan kepada item dimana hak milik boleh diwujudkan dan tidak boleh secara umum dipisahkan daripada pengeluaran mereka.

a. Perkhidmatan Pembuatan Bagi Input Fizikal Dimiliki Pihak Lain

Pengiktirafan terhadap perkhidmatan ini adalah selari dengan *treatment* pengecualian barangan untuk prosesan (tanpa pertukaran hak milik) daripada akaun barangan. Ia meliputi caj fi oleh pemproses kepada pemilik barangan bagi aktiviti pembuatan (cth: pemprosesan, pengumpulan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan).

b. Perkhidmatan Penyenggaraan dan Pembaikan t.t.t.l.

Termasuk penyenggaraan dan kerja pembaikan oleh residen ke atas barangan yang dimiliki oleh bukan residen (dan sebaliknya). Kerja pembaikan mungkin dilakukan di tempat pembaikan atau di tempat lain. Ia termasuk penyenggaraan dan pembaikan bagi kapal, pesawat dan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain.

Tidak termasuk:

- Pembersihan peralatan pengangkutan (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan pengangkutan);
- Pembaikan pembinaan dan penyenggaraan (termasuk dalam pembinaan); dan
- Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan komputer (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan komputer).

c. Pengangkutan

Pengangkutan meliputi semua jenis pengangkutan iaitu laut, udara, dan lain-lain (termasuk darat, jalan air dan saluran paip) serta perkhidmatan pos dan kurier. Ia melibatkan pengangkutan penumpang, tambang (pergerakan barangan) dan aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan. Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

(I) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang

a). Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan

penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barangan persendirian yang dibawa bersama juga diambil kira.

- b). Untuk mengelakkan kesulitan dalam menentukan taraf residen penumpang, satu ketetapan telah dibuat dimana tiket penumpang yang dijual di Malaysia disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada residen. Sebaliknya, tiket penumpang yang dijual di negara asing disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada bukan residen.

(II) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

- a). Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:

- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
- bukan-residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia).

- b). Penghantaran barangan biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barangan dan supaya ianya konsisten dengan penilaian f.o.b. bagi komponen barangan. Prosedur penyusunan adalah seperti berikut:

- dikira sebagai eksport semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen Malaysia/negara lain ke atas eksport, sebaik sahaja barangan eksport tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan Malaysia/negara lain dari tempat dimana barangan di eksport; dan
- dikira sebagai import semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen asing ke atas import Malaysia, sebaik sahaja barangan tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport.

- c). Bayaran tambang muatan kepada syarikat perkapalan dan penerbangan bukan-residen atas perkhidmatan yang diterima berkaitan barangan import Malaysia. Pendapatan tambang muatan yang diterima oleh syarikat residen kerana perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan import Malaysia tidak diambil kira berdasarkan andaian semua perbelanjaan tambang muatan bagi import adalah ditanggung oleh residen.

(III) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain

- a). Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan pelabuhan dan lapangan terbang yang berkaitan dengan perolehan perkhidmatan oleh syarikat perkapalan/penerbangan untuk aktiviti pengendalian kargo, bayaran lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pemanduan dan penundaan. Perkhidmatan penyimpanan dan pergudangan juga dikelaskan pada item ini.

- b). Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamat juga membentuk sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

(IV) Perkhidmatan Pos dan Kurier

Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier meliputi pengambilan, pengangkutan dan penghantaran bungkusan, pakej, dan dokumen bercetak lain. Ia tidak termasuk bayaran kepada entiti perkhidmatan pos, seperti portal giro, perkhidmatan akaun simpanan dan perbankan, dan caj penyimpanan barangan.

d. Perjalanan

Item ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan seperti penginapan, makanan, hiburan, pengangkutan domestik, hadiah dan cenderamata yang diperoleh oleh pelawat asing ketika berada di Malaysia, dan yang diperoleh oleh pelawat Malaysia ketika berada di negara asing. Perbelanjaan oleh anak kapal juga diambilkira. Pengangkutan antarabangsa pelawat direkodkan di bawah perkhidmatan pengangkutan.

Kedua-dua jenis pelawat iaitu pelancong dan pelawat harian adalah termasuk dalam penyusunan ini. Definisi pelancong dan pelawat harian seperti berikut:

- **Pelancong**

“Warga asing yang melancong bagi sebarang tujuan dan bukan untuk bekerja, dan tinggal sekurang-kurangnya satu malam tetapi tidak melebihi satu tahun, di mana negara residen mereka adalah berbeza dengan negara yang dilawati”; dan

- **Pelawat Harian**

“Warga asing yang melawat bagi sebarang tujuan dan bukan untuk bekerja, dan tinggal kurang daripada 24 jam dan tidak bermalam”.

Pelancong dikelaskan di bawah perjalanan perniagaan dan perjalanan persendirian. Perjalanan perniagaan meliputi pelancong yang ke luar Negeri untuk semua jenis aktiviti perniagaan: anak kapal; pegawai kerajaan dalam perjalanan rasmi. Perjalanan persendirian meliputi pelancong yang ke luar negeri bagi tujuan selain daripada perniagaan seperti lawatan, bercuti, menyertai aktiviti rekreasi dan kebudayaan atau mengerjakan Haji atau Umrah/ziarah.

Komponen Perjalanan juga termasuk perbelanjaan pelajar Malaysia di luar negeri dan perbelanjaan pelajar asing di Malaysia. Pelajar kekal sebagai residen di negara asal tanpa mengambilkira tempoh tinggal di negara lain.

Perbelanjaan kesihatan/perubatan bagi kredit dan debit juga diambilkira sebagai perjalanan. Perbelanjaan yang ditanggung oleh pesakit bukan residen di Malaysia (kredit) atau residen Malaysia yang mendapatkan rawatan perubatan di luar negara (debit) juga termasuk dalam kategori ini.

- e. Pembinaan** Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan pembaikan. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan sebagai input kerja dan juga kos pengeluaran lain. Ini termasuklah kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, kerja-kerja membina dan menyiapkan bangunan (mengecat, memasang paip, meroboh, dll.), kerja-kerja pembinaan untuk kejuruteraan awam, kerja-kerja pemasangan dan pemasangan jentera dan pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan atau perobohan dengan pengendali, kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)
- f. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insurans hayat, insurans bukan-hayat, insurans semula, insurans tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insurans.
- g. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi caj eksplisit dan implisit bagi perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan dan sokongan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insurans) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan eksplisit adalah termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (cth. yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusan niaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusan niaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawal seliaan pasaran kewangan, perkhidmatan jagaan sekuriti tidak berkepentingan tetapi tidak termasuk faedah. Caj implisit diukur melalui FISIM yang menggunakan konsep kadar rujukan untuk mewakili elemen perkhidmatan diantara kadar faedah sebenar dan rujukan bagi pinjaman dan deposit.
- h. Caj Penggunaan Harta Intelekt t.t.t.l.** Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:
- Caj bagi penggunaan hak intelek, seperti paten, cap dagang, hak cipta, rekacipta dan proses industri, rahsia perdagangan, dan francais, dimana hak wujud daripada penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta daripada pemasaran; dan
 - Caj ke atas lesen untuk mengeluarkan semula dan/atau mengedarkan harta intelek yang terkandung dalam ciptaan asal atau prototaip, seperti hak cipta ke atas buku dan manuskrip, perisian komputer, sinematografi dan rakaman bunyi, dan hak yang berkaitan seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- i. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat** Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data, atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, telex, telegram, radio dan televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, telesidang dan perkhidmatan sokongan.

Perkhidmatan komputer termasuklah perkhidmatan berkaitan perisian dan perkakasan dan perkhidmatan pemprosesan data. Ini termasuklah jualan perisian khas dan bukan khas, pemasangan dan perkhidmatan perundingan.

Perkhidmatan maklumat termasuk perkhidmatan agensi berita, perkhidmatan pangkalan data (konsep pangkalan data, penyimpanan dan penyebaran), dan langganan langsung bukan-pukul akhbar dan majalah, sama ada melalui pos, penghantaran elektronik atau cara lain

**j. Perkhidmatan
Perniagaan Lain**

Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain termasuklah perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan, teknikal, perkhidmatan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan meliputi perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan penyelidikan asas, penyelidikan gunaan, dan eksperimen pembangunan produk dan proses baru. Ini termasuklah jualan terus hasil daripada kerja-kerja penyelidikan dan pembangunan, seperti; paten, hak cipta, maklumat atau proses industri.

Perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan merangkumi perkhidmatan bantuan nasihat, bimbingan dan operasi yang disediakan kepada perniagaan untuk polisi dan strategi serta perancangan keseluruhan perniagaan, penstrukturan dan kawalan kepada organisasi. Ini termasuk perkhidmatan undang-undang, perakaunan, perundingan pengurusan, perkhidmatan pengurusan, perkhidmatan perhubungan awam, pengiklanan, penyelidikan pasaran dan perkhidmatan pengumpulan pendapat awam.

Teknikal, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain terdiri daripada perkhidmatan berkaitan arkitek, kejuruteraan, lain-lain teknikal, rawatan sisa dan *de-pollution*, pertanian, perlombongan, pajakan operasi, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

**k. Perkhidmatan
Persendirian,
Kebudayaan
dan Rekreasi**

Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan berkaitan audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengannya; dan perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi lain. Ini termasuk bayaran bagi akses siaran televisyen sulit, sewaan audio-visual dan produk berkaitan, bayaran kepada pelakon, pengarah dan pengeluar, perkhidmatan pendidikan, perkhidmatan kesihatan, pendidikan, sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.

**l. Barangan dan
Perkhidmatan
Kerajaan t.t.t.l.**

Ini adalah transaksi oleh sektor awam dengan bukan residen yang tidak direkodkan di tempat lain dalam komponen BOP. Transaksi ini termasuk perbelanjaan (barangan dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia.

Eksport meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi misi diplomatik asing, misi perdagangan dan organisasi antarabangsa di Malaysia. Import meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi kedutaan Malaysia, suruhanjaya tinggi, misi perdagangan dan jabatan pelajar luar negeri.

iii. Pendapatan Primer

Pendapatan primer meliputi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan di antara residen dan bukan residen. Pampasan pekerja merujuk kepada upah, gaji dan faedah lain (dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan) yang diterima oleh pekerja residen yang bekerja di luar negeri atau yang dibayar kepada pekerja bukan residen yang bekerja di Malaysia.

Pendapatan pelaburan melibatkan terimaan pendapatan dan pembayaran ke atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan asing.

BPM6 telah menggariskan kategori pendapatan pelaburan sebagai pendapatan pelaburan langsung, pendapatan pelaburan portfolio dan pendapatan pelaburan lain.

Pendapatan Pelaburan Langsung terdiri daripada:

- dividen, iaitu agihan keuntungan atas pemilikan ekuiti enterpris pelaburan langsung;
- remit keuntungan cawangan;
- perolehan dilabur semula, iaitu merujuk kepada perolehan saham langsung pelabur ke atas DIE yang tidak diagihkan. Keuntungan/kerugian saham langsung pelabur yang tidak diagihkan adalah dilihat sebagai penyediaan modal tambahan kepada enterpris; dan
- faedah atas pinjaman dan sekuriti hutang dikalangan syarikat yang berkaitan.

Pendapatan pelaburan portfolio merupakan transaksi pendapatan di antara residen dan bukan residen ekoran daripada pemilikan saham, bon, nota, dan instrumen pasaran wang.

Pendapatan pelaburan lain merangkumi:

- pendapatan sektor awam iaitu Kerajaan Pusat, kerajaan negeri, badan berkanun, Bank Negara Malaysia dan Agensi kerajaan, yang diterima daripada atau dibayar kepada kerajaan asing, bank pusat atau organisasi antarabangsa; dan
- pendapatan sektor swasta seperti faedah daripada pinjaman, deposit dan dll.

iv. Pendapatan Sekunder

Pendapatan sekunder meliputi transaksi ekonomi yang tidak berbalas. Ia merekodkan entri pengimbang yang diperlukan dalam sistem catatan beregu dalam BOP, iaitu apabila sumber (barangan, perkhidmatan dan aset kewangan) dibekalkan tanpa menerima balasan yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi.

Pendapatan sekunder adalah diklasifikasikan kepada dua kategori standard utama: kerajaan dan sektor lain yang meliputi pindahan peribadi dan

pindahan semasa lain secara tunai (cth. pencen, denda, cukai, hadiah yang dimenangi dari loteri) atau bentuk barangan (cth. hadiah makanan, bekalan perubatan, pakaian).

Jika bukan residen membekalkan sumber kepada residen, item pengimbang kredit diperlukan dan jika sebaliknya, item pengimbang debit diperlukan.

Oleh kerana pindahan berperanan sebagai item pengimbang kepada sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan tanpa balasan, maka nilainya haruslah bersamaan dengan nilai sebenar sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan itu. Pada prinsipnya, pindahan dicatatkan pada ketika sumber yang diimbangnya bertukar milik.

5. Akaun Modal

Akaun modal terdiri daripada dua komponen iaitu perolehan/pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran dan pindahan modal.

- i. **Perolehan/Pelupusan Kasar Aset Bukan Kewangan Bukan Pengeluaran** Ia terdiri daripada urusan sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.
- ii. **Pindahan Modal** Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

6. Akaun Kewangan

Akaun kewangan mengukur aset dan liabiliti bersih Malaysia kepada negara lain di dunia. Ia diklasifikasikan mengikut kategori fungsi iaitu pelaburan langsung, pelaburan portfolio, derivatif kewangan, aset rizab dan pelaburan lain. Akaun kewangan mencerminkan bagaimana lebihan dalam akaun semasa digunakan atau bagaimana defisit dibiayai. Oleh itu, lebihan mungkin dicerminkan oleh pelaburan luar negeri atau pemberian pinjaman ke luar negeri atau pengumpulan aset rizab.

Aset kewangan asing dan liabiliti tanggungan adalah tuntutan oleh residen kepada satu ekonomi terhadap residen ekonomi lain. Kewujudan tuntutan tersebut, walau bagaimanapun, secara umumnya akan direkodkan di dua lembaran imbalan, iaitu lembaran imbalan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaran imbalan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusan sebagai aset.

- i. **Pelaburan Langsung** Pelaburan langsung ialah kategori pelaburan antarabangsa yang mencerminkan objektif entiti residen dalam sesebuah ekonomi memperoleh hak kepentingan jangka panjang di dalam enterpris residen ekonomi lain. Hak kepentingan jangka panjang merujuk kepada wujudnya hubungan jangka panjang di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dan mempunyai kuasa dalam pengurusan enterpris tersebut. Pegangan sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus dalam enterpris ialah sebagai bukti wujudnya hubungan tersebut. Pelaburan langsung meliputi semua transaksi di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dalam Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDIR). Instrumen kewangan yang diliputi di bawah pelaburan langsung termasuklah ekuiti, perolehan

dilabur semula dan instrumen hutang (seperti pinjaman dan pendahuluan antara syarikat, kredit perdagangan).

Berdasarkan asas aset dan liabiliti, aset merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di luar negeri bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di Malaysia, sementara liabiliti merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di Malaysia bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di luar negeri.

Berdasarkan asas prinsip arah aliran, DIA diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara aset pelabur langsung Malaysia dengan liabilitinya, sementara FDI diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara liabiliti enterpris pelaburan langsung Malaysia dengan asetnya.

- ii. Pelaburan Portfolio**

Pelaburan portfolio melibatkan urusan antarabangsa dalam sekuriti ekuiti (cth. saham) dan sekuriti hutang (cth. bon dan nota, sukuk dan instrumen pasaran wang), selain daripadanya termasuk dalam pelaburan langsung dan aset rizab.
- iii. Derivatif Kewangan**

Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsiyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan *swap*.
- iv. Pelaburan Lain**

Merujuk kepada pelaburan selain daripada pelaburan langsung dan pelaburan portfolio yang terdiri daripada mata wang & deposit, pinjaman yang dikaitkan dengan pajakan kewangan, kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan tanpa mengira tempoh pembayaran balik, dan akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar. Urusniaga pelaburan lain berlaku di antara residen dan pihak yang tidak berkaitan dengan bukan-residen. Sebarang urusan di bawah pelaburan langsung adalah dikecualikan.
- v. Ekuiti dan Dana Pelaburan Saham**

Terdiri daripada semua saham dalam syarikat subsidiari dan bersekutu, serta sumbangan lain (barangan, perkhidmatan dan sumber lain). Kesemua saham yang dikeluarkan termasuklah saham biasa, saham premium dan saham keutamaan yang mempunyai hak mengundi.
- vi. Perolehan Dilabur Semula**

Pendapatan mengikut peraturan pemilikan ekuiti yang dipegang oleh pelabur langsung yang tidak diagihkan sebagai dividen tetapi sebaliknya dilaburkan semula ke dalam enterpris tersebut.
- vii. Sekuriti Hutang**

Sekuriti hutang termasuk bon, debentur, nota kewangan, nota janji hutang dan lain-lain sekuriti bukan-ekuiti yang boleh diniagakan, dan biasanya diniagakan (didagangkan) dalam pasaran kewangan yang teratur.
- viii. Matawang dan Deposit**

Matawang terdiri daripada nota dan syiling yang mempunyai nilai tetap nominal dan dikeluarkan atau disahkan oleh bank-bank pusat atau kerajaan. Deposit merujuk kepada semua jenis deposit di bank seperti akaun simpanan, akaun semasa, akaun tetap dan deposit masa lain.

ix. Pinjaman

Termasuk semua pinjaman dan pendahuluan (kecuali akaun belum terima/bayar). Ia juga meliputi pajakan kewangan dan perjanjian pembelian semula.

x. Kredit Perdagangan dan Pendahuluan

Merujuk kepada kemudahan kredit yang diberikan oleh pengeksport kepada pengimport bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan (tidak termasuk *Letter of Credit*). Kemudahan kredit ini biasanya mempunyai tempoh matang kurang daripada tiga bulan.

Pendahuluan merujuk kepada pendahuluan bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan (atau yang akan dilaksanakan) di mana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.

xi. Lain-lain Akaun Belum Terima/Bayar

Termasuk semua akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar selain daripadanya termasuk dalam kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan atau instrumen lain yang terakru tetapi belum dibayar.

7. Aset Rizab

Aset rizab merujuk kepada tuntutan BNM terhadap bukan residen bagi memenuhi keperluan BOP. Berdasarkan kepada manual BPM6, perubahan dalam harga pasaran dan kadar pertukaran wang asing bagi aset rizab perlu dikeluarkan daripada penyusunan BOP. Oleh itu, bagi memenuhi praktis antarabangsa dan menambahbaik perekodan aset rizab dalam penyusunan, keuntungan atau kerugian dikeluarkan daripada data *flow* mulai penerbitan suku pertama 2018.

Aset rizab ini terdiri daripada pegangan BNM terhadap SDR, Kedudukan dana rizab Malaysia, emas & tukaran asing dan sumber IMF.

SDR – SDR ialah aset yang diwujudkan oleh IMF untuk memenuhi keperluan global apabila ia diperlukan. Ia diwujudkan sebagai tambahan kepada aset rizab yang sedia ada.

Kedudukan Rizab IMF – Kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF dirujuk dalam terma SDR, yang mencerminkan urusan dengan IMF dalam suatu tempoh. IMF akan membenarkan Malaysia untuk membeli SDR atau matawang negara lain sebagai pertukaran kepada Ringgit. Pembelian (atau pengeluaran) matawang negara lain daripada IMF menyebabkan kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF akan berkurangan sebaliknya penjualan semula (pembayaran balik) akan menyebabkan kesan sebaliknya.

Emas & Tukaran Asing – Pegangan emas merujuk kepada emas monetari yang dipegang oleh BNM. Rizab pertukaran asing yang dipegang biasanya dalam bentuk mata wang utama digunakan untuk tujuan bayaran perdagangan. Rizab ini juga diperlukan dalam memenuhi keperluan permintaan matawang asing, daripada residen dan bukan residen, yang bukan hanya untuk pembayaran perdagangan tetapi juga untuk pembayaran perkhidmatan, pelaburan dan pembayaran lain.

Sumber IMF – IMF mengekalkan sumber kewangan yang besar bagi membiayai ketidakseimbangan sementara Imbangan Pembayaran atau kedudukan rizab negara ahlinya. Sumber ini bersifat pusingan dan ia

diwujudkan daripada matawang negara ahli sebagai kuota langganan. IMF boleh menambahkan sumber tersebut melalui pinjaman.

8. Kesilapan dan Ketinggalan Bersih

Kesilapan dan ketinggalan bersih berlaku disebabkan terkurang atau terlebih anggaran pada setiap item dalam BOP. Perbezaan terjadi berikutan penggunaan pelbagai sumber data dalam penyusunan, perbezaan masa perekodan dan faktor penilaian harga (keuntungan atau kerugian atas tukaran wang asing).

C. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Anggaran Imbangan Pembayaran menggunakan sumber data berikut:

(I) Sumber Primer:

- Survei Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;
- Survei Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
- Survei Perbelanjaan Residen Malaysia di Bandar Sempadan yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.

(II) Sumber Sekunder:

- Perangkaan pelancongan yang disusun oleh Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia berdasarkan Penyiasatan Pemergian Pelawat dengan data tambahan daripada Jabatan Imigresen;
- Sistem Transaksi Maklumat Antarabangsa (ITIS) BNM; dan
- Rekod pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta - sektor awam merujuk kepada rekod pentadbiran oleh lain-lain agensi kerajaan, Jabatan Akauntan Negara, Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Luar Negeri, dan sebagainya.

D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Amalan yang digunapakai oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia bagi keluaran data awalan dan data disemak ialah:

- Data awalan dikeluarkan selepas tujuh minggu selepas suku tahun rujukan;
- Data disemak bagi tahun sebelumnya akan diterbitkan pada suku pertama tahun semasa; dan
- Data akhir akan diterbitkan setahun selepas data disemak diterbitkan.

Semakan adalah disebabkan oleh pelaporan dan maklumat terkini oleh pembekal data.

E. PEMBUNDARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data yang dilaporkan adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

F. SINGKATAN

b	bilion
BOP	Imbangan Pembayaran
cth	contoh
dll	dan lain-lain
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
ST	Suku Tahun
t.t.t.l	tidak tercatat di tempat lain
f	muktamad
p	permulaan
r	disemak

A. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics measure the international economic transactions between Malaysia and the rest of the world in terms of magnitude and types of transactions in current, capital, and financial accounts. The compilation is in accordance with the methodology set forth in the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

B. CONCEPT AND COVERAGE

1. Resident

A resident is:

- a person who has stayed or lived in Malaysia for at least one year; and
- a company or institution located/operating in Malaysia where its centre of predominant economic interest is in Malaysia.

Centre of predominant economic interest of an institutional unit in an economic territory existed where some location, dwelling, place of production or other premises on which or from which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale.

A non-resident refers to a person, company or institution that lives in, or is located/ operating in a country outside Malaysia.

Residency status of foreign official representatives, international organizations, foreign students and medical patients, are as follows:

- foreign official representatives (embassies, consulates, military bases, foreign general government) in Malaysia are considered as extra-territorial and, therefore are treated as non-residents;
- Malaysia's official representatives abroad are treated as residents of Malaysia;
- international organisations are not considered as residents of any economy/country; and
- foreign students and foreign patients are treated as resident of their country of origin.

2. Double Entry System

A system that follows the internationally accepted accounting principle of recording two equal entries for each transaction. Credit entries are used to record exports of goods and services, income receivable and financial transactions involving reductions in financial assets or increase in liabilities. Conversely, debit entries are used to record imports of goods and services, income payable and financial transactions involving increase of assets or decrease in liabilities.

3. Ownership Concept

The concept of change of economic ownership between a resident and non-residents is used in recognizing BOP transactions particularly in goods and

financial assets. A change in ownership from economic point of view means that all risks, rewards and rights and responsibility of ownership in practice are transferred.

4. Current Account

It measures net provision of real resources namely goods, services, primary and secondary income to or from the rest of the world. A surplus in current account arises when earnings exceed spending, while a deficit occurs when it reversed. A deficit in the current account may be financed by foreign investment inflows or external borrowings or a draw downs on reserve assets.

i. Goods

Transactions of goods cover imports and exports which economic ownership is changed between residents and non-residents. It consists of general merchandise on a BOP basis, net exports of goods under merchanting, and nonmonetary gold.

The goods are valued at market price. Generally, the market value reported by exporters and importers (for merchandise trade statistics) are measured as follows:

- Exports f.o.b. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the customs frontier, including all costs of transporting the goods to the customs frontier, exports and other duties payable as well as the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier.
- Imports c.i.f. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the customs frontier, including all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit but excluding the cost of unloading from the ship, aircraft or vehicle.
- For the BOP compilation, both exports and imports are valued at f.o.b.

The value of goods as obtained from customs declarations (merchandise trade statistics) is adjusted for coverage to include transactions of commercial ships and aircrafts, which are delivered outside Malaysia and exports/imports of water to/from Singapore.

While, items to be excluded from general merchandise on a BOP basis due to no change of ownership are:

- goods for processing, assembly, packing or labelling (GFP);
- goods temporarily exported/imported for storage
- goods for repair; and
- returned goods.

Merchanting is defined as purchase of goods by a resident from a non-resident combined with the subsequent resale to another non-resident without the goods being present in Malaysia. The difference between the purchase and resale values of the goods is recorded as net exports of goods under merchanting.

ii. Services

Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. Services are not generally separate items over which ownership rights can be established and cannot generally be separated from their production.

a. Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others

Recognition of this services are parallel with the treatment of exclusion goods for processing (with no change of ownership) from goods account. It covers fees charged by the processor to owner of the goods for manufacturing activities done (i.e., processing, assembly, packing or labelling).

b. Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e.

Includes maintenance and repair works by residents on goods owned by non-resident (and vice versa). The repairs may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. Maintenance and repairs on ships, aircraft and other transport equipment are included.

Exclude:

- *Cleaning of transport equipment (included in transport services);*
- *Construction repairs and maintenance (included in construction); and*
- *Maintenance and repairs of computers (included in computer services).*

c. Transport

Transport covers all modes of transportation namely sea, air, other modes (including land, internal waterway and pipeline) and postal and courier services. It involves the carriage of passengers, freight (movement of goods) and related supporting and auxiliary services. Supporting activities and auxiliary services exclude rentals (charter hire) of carriers without crew are included in other business services.

(I) Passenger Services

a). Passenger services relates to the service performed in the international transport of people. Other services for which passengers make expenditures on board carriers or for which they pay charges to carriers, such as those for excess baggage or other personal accompanying effects are also included.

b). In order to avoid practical difficulties in determining the residency of passengers, the convention is adopted whereby passenger fares sold within Malaysia are deemed to be sold to residents. Likewise, passenger fares sold in foreign countries are deemed to be sold to non-residents.

(II) Freight Services

a). *This item covers transportation and distributive services which are performed by:*

- *residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by non-residents (on Malaysia's exports); and*
- *non-residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by residents (on Malaysia's imports).*

b). *Transport of goods is always considered to begin at the customs frontier of the exporting country. The main purpose of specifying a convention is to provide a basis for recording the transport of goods, consistent with a uniform free on board (f.o.b.) valuation basis for the goods component. The procedures for compilation are as follows:*

- *to enter as exports all services performed by residents on Malaysia's/ other countries' exports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of Malaysia/other countries from which the goods are being exported; and*
- *to enter as imports all services performed by foreign residents on Malaysia's imports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of the country from which they are imported.*

c). *Freight payments to non-resident shipping and airline companies for services rendered in connection with Malaysia's imports. Freight earnings by resident carriers for the carriage of Malaysia's imports are excluded based on the underlying conventional assumption that all freight expenses incurred on imports are borne by residents.*

(III) Other Transport Services

a). *Refer to port and airport services relating to the procurement of services by shippers/carriers for activities such as cargo handling, airport/port fees, pilotage and towage. Storage and warehousing services are also classified in this item.*

b). *Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipments such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.*

(IV) Postal and Courier Services

Postal and courier services cover pick-up, transport and delivery of parcels, packages, and other printed documents. Exclude are financial rendered by postal administration entities, such as portal giro, banking and savings account services, and storage of goods charges.

d. Travel

The item refers to the goods and services such as accommodation, meals, entertainment, internal transportation and gifts and souvenirs acquired from Malaysia by visitors during their stay in Malaysia and from abroad by Malaysian visitors travelling overseas. Expenditure by ships/carriers crews are also taken into account. The international carriage of visitors is recorded under transport services.

Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The definition of tourists and excursionists as follows:

- **Tourists**

Foreigners travelling for any reason other than to be employed and stayed for at least a night but not exceeding one year, where their country of residence is different from the country visited; and

- **Excursionists**

Foreigners travelling for any reason other than to be employed and stayed less than 24 hours without an overnight stay.

Tourists are grouped under business travel and personal travel. Business travel covers travelers going abroad for all types of business activities: carrier crews; government employees on official travel. Personal travel covers travelers going abroad for purposes other than business such as visits, vacation, participation in recreational and cultural activities or for performing the Hajj or Umrah/pilgrimage.

The travel component also includes the expenditure of Malaysian students who study overseas and foreign students studying in Malaysia. Students remain residents of their economy of origin regardless of their length of stay in another economy.

Health-related expenditure for both credit and debit are also part of travel. This expenditure incurred by non-resident patients in Malaysia (credit) or Malaysian residents seeking medical treatment abroad (debit) are included in this category.

e. Construction

Construction services cover both new and repair work. Construction is valued on a gross basis inclusive of all goods and services used as input to the work and other cost of production. This relates to site preparation work, construction and completion work for buildings (painting, plumbing, demolition, etc.), construction work for civil engineering, installation of machinery and assembly work and other construction (such as renting services of construction or demolition equipment with operator; exterior cleaning work of building, etc.)

f. Insurance and Pension Services

Covers the services of providing life insurance, non-life insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions and auxiliary services to insurance.

g. Financial Services

Covers both explicit and implicit charges for financial intermediation and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents. The explicit charges

include deposit and lending services (i.e. application and commitment fees, fees for one-off guarantees, early or late repayment fees or penalties, and account charges). Also include are commissions and other fees related to letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, financial leasing, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in securities, commissions of commodity futures traders, services related to asset management, financial market operational and regulatory services, security custody services but exclude interest. The implicit charges is measured by FISIM which uses reference rate concept to represent services element between actual and reference interest rate on loans and deposits.

h. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Charges for the use of intellectual property include:

- charges for the use of propriety rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, trade secrets, and franchises, where rights arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and
- charges for licenses to reproduce and/or distribute intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes, such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings, and related rights such as for the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.

i. Telecommunications, Computer and Information Services

Telecommunications services encompass the broadcast of transmission of sound, image, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television satellite, electronic mail and facsimile including business network services, teleconferencing and support services.

Computer services consist of hardware and software related services and data processing services. These include sales of customized and non-customized software, installation and consultancy services.

Information services include news agencies services, database services (database conception, storage and dissemination), and direct non-bulk subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, whether by mail, electronic transmission or other means.

j. Other Business Services

Other business services comprise research and development services, professional and management consulting services, technical, trade related and others.

Research and development services cover those services associated with basic research, applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. This includes outright sales as a result of research and development work, such as; patents, copyrights, information or industrial processes.

Professional and management consulting services covers advisory, guidance and operational assistance services provided to businesses for

business policy and strategy and the overall planning, structuring and control of an organization. This includes legal services, accounting, management consulting, managerial services, public relations services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling services.

Technical, trade-related and other business services comprise of services related to architectural, engineering, other technical, waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural, mining, operating leasing, trade-related and other business services.

k. Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services

Refers to services associated to audio-visual and related services; and other personal, cultural and recreational services. This includes charges for access to encrypted televisions channels, rental of audio-visual and related products, fees to actors, directors and producers, education services, health services, sports, recreational and entertainment services.

l. Government Goods and Services n.i.e.

These are transactions by the public sector with non-residents, which are not recorded elsewhere in the BOP components. The transactions include expenditures (goods and services) of Malaysia's diplomatic and military representative abroad and of foreign governments' diplomatic and military representative in Malaysia.

Export covers operating and capital expenditures of foreign diplomatic missions, trade missions and international organisations in Malaysia. Import covers operating and capital expenditure of Malaysia's embassies, high commissions, trade missions and students' departments abroad.

iii. Primary Income

Primary income covers two types of transactions namely compensation of employees and investment income between residents and non-residents. Compensation of employees refers to wages, salaries, and other benefits (in cash or in kind) earned by resident workers working abroad or paid to non-resident workers working in Malaysia.

Investment income involves income receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities.

Direct investment income includes:

- *dividends, which are the distribution of profits in respect of equity held within direct investment enterprises;*
- *remitted profit of branches;*
- *reinvested earnings, which refers to direct investor's share of earnings of DIE that are not distributed. The direct investor's shares of profits/losses that are not distributed are conceived of as providing additional capital to the enterprises; and*
- *interest on loans and debt securities between related companies.*

Portfolio investment income comprises income transactions between residents and non-residents and is derived from holdings of shares, bonds, notes, and money market instruments.

Other investment income covers:

- income of the public sector namely, Federal Government, state governments, statutory authorities, Bank Negara Malaysia and other government related agencies, which is to be received from or payable to foreign governments, central banks or international organisations; and
- income of the private sector such as interest from loans, deposits and etc.

iv. Secondary Income

Secondary income covers economic transactions that are unrequited. It records the offsetting entries required by the double entry system for BOP, when resources (goods, services and financial assets) are provided without a corresponding return of an item of economic value.

Secondary income are classified into two main standard categories: general government and other sectors which covers personal transfers and other current transfers in cash (e.g. pension, fines, taxes, prizes won from lotteries) or in kind (e.g. gifts of foods, medical supplies, clothing).

In the case of resources being provided by non-residents to residents, offsetting transfer credits are required and vice versa when residents provide resources to non-residents.

Since unrequited transfers are defined to be offsetting entries for the provision of real resources or financial items without a quid pro quo, the value of the unrequited transfers has to be the same as that of the real and financial resources to which the unrequited transfers are offsets. In principle, unrequited transfers are to be recorded at the same time when the resources to which they are offset, change ownership.

5. Capital Account

Capital account comprises of two components namely gross acquisition/disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers.

i. Gross Acquisition/ Disposal of Nonproduced Nonfinancial Assets

It comprises transactions in natural resources (e.g. land), contracts, leases and licenses and marketing assets and goodwill (consist of brand names, trademarks, logos and domain names). These items also include acquisition/disposal of land by a foreign embassy.

ii. Capital Transfer

Capital transfers are the offset entries to one sided transactions of a capital nature. It includes debt forgiveness, nonlife insurance claims, investment grants, one-off guarantees and other debt assumption, taxes and other capital transfers.

6. Financial Account

Financial account measures Malaysia's net assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. It is classified according to the functional categories namely direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. Financial account reflects how the surplus in the current

account is utilized or how the deficit is financed. Thus, a surplus may be reflected in investments abroad or overseas lending or accumulation of reserve assets.

Foreign financial assets and their matching liabilities are claims by resident of one economy upon a resident of another economy. The existence of such claims, therefore, generally will be recorded on two balance sheets, namely the balance sheet of the transactor against which the claims are held as liabilities, and the balance sheet at of the holder of the claims who will record the transactions as assets.

i. Direct Investment

Direct investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. An ownership of at least 10 per cent of the voting power of the enterprise is evidence of such relationship. Direct investment covers all transactions between direct investors and direct investment enterprises within the Foreign Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR). Financial instruments covered under direct investment include equity, reinvestment of earnings and debt instruments (such as inter-company loans and advances, trade credits).

According to the assets and liabilities basis, asset refers to all investment abroad by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises in Malaysia, while liabilities refers to all investment in Malaysia by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises abroad.

Based on directional principal basis, DIA is derived by netting off the assets of Malaysia's direct investors with its liabilities, while FDI is derived by netting off the liabilities of Malaysia's direct investment enterprises with its assets.

ii. Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment involves international transactions in equity securities (e.g. shares) and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, sukuk and money market instruments), apart from those included in direct investment and reserve assets.

iii. Financial Derivatives

Financial instruments that are linked to another financial instruments or indicators or commodities, and through which specific financial risks (such as rate risks, currency, equity and commodity price risks, credit risks etc.) can be traded in financial markets in their own rights. Examples of financial derivatives are options (including warrants), futures, forward contracts and swaps.

iv. Other Investment

Refers to investment other than direct and portfolio investment, which comprises of currency & deposits, loans associated with financial leases, trade credits irrespective of the length of the repayment period, and other accounts receivable/payable. Transactions of other investment occur between resident with nonrelated parties of non-resident. Any transactions under direct investments are excluded.

- v. Equity** *Comprises all shares in subsidiaries and associates, and other contributions (goods, services and other resources). All classes of shares on issues include ordinary shares, premium shares and participating preference shares.*
- vi. Reinvestment of Earnings** *Earnings proportionate to the percentage ownership of the equity owned by the direct investor that are not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the enterprise.*
- vii. Debt Securities** *Debt securities include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes and other tradable non-equity securities, and are usually traded (tradable) in organised financial markets.*
- viii. Currency and Deposits** *Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks or governments. Deposits refers to all types of deposits in banks such as saving accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and other time deposits.*
- ix. Loans** *Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.*
- x. Trade Credit and Advances** *Refers to credit facilities provided by exporter to importer for extension in goods and services (exclude Letter of Credit). These facilities usually have maturity period of less than three months.*
- Advances refer to advances for work that is in progress (or is yet to be undertaken) and prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided.*
- xi. Other Accounts Receivable/Payable** *Include all other accounts receivable/payable other than those included in trade credits and advances or other instruments that have accrued but have not been paid.*
- 7. Reserve Assets** *The reserve assets refer to BNM's claims against non-residents for meeting BOP needs. According to the BPM, "all changes in reserve assets that are not attributable to transactions should be excluded from BOP compilation. Therefore, in order adhere to international standard and improve the recording of reserve assets in the compilation, gains or losses was excluded from the flow data commencing first quarter 2018 with the time series of first quarter 2010 onwards.*
- These reserve assets refer to BNM holdings of gold and foreign exchange, holdings of SDR and its reserve position with the IMF.*
- SDR - The SDR is an interest-bearing asset created by the IMF to meet global needs, as and when it arises. It was created as a supplement to existing reserve assets.*
- Gold & Foreign Exchange - Gold holdings refer to monetary gold held by BNM. Foreign exchange reserves are held mainly in the denomination of the major currencies which are used for the settlement of trade. These*

reserves are required to meet the demands for foreign currencies, from both residents and non-residents, not only for trade settlements but for services, investment and other payments.

IMF Reserve Position - The reserve position of Malaysia refers to Malaysia's quota in the IMF less the Fund's holdings of Malaysian currency.

IMF Resources - The IMF maintains a large pool of resources from which to help finance temporary imbalances in the Balance of Payments or reserve position of its members. These resources are of a revolving character and are primarily derived from currencies made available by members as their quota subscriptions. The IMF may supplement these resources by borrowing.

8. Net Errors and Omissions

Net error & omissions arises from under or over estimation of each item in BOP. Discrepancies occur due to various data sources used in compilation, different time of recording and valuation factors (gains or losses on exchange rates).

C. DATA SOURCES

The source of data in compiling the Balance of Payments estimates are as follows:

(I) Primary sources:

- Survey on International Trade in Services conducted by the Department;
- DOSM-BNM Joint Survey on International Investment Position; and
- Survey on Expenditure of Malaysian Residents at Border Town conducted by the Department.

(II) Secondary sources:

- Tourism statistics compiled by the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board, using data emanating from its Departing Visitors' Survey with supplementary data from the Immigration Department;
- BNM's International Transactions Information System (ITIS); and
- Administrative records of the public and private sectors - public sector refers to administrative record of other government agencies, Accountant-General's Office, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and etc. are used.

D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

The practice adopted by DOSM for preliminary data release and revisions are:

- The preliminary data is released seven weeks after reference quarter;
- Revision data for the previous year will be published in the first quarter of the current year; and
- Final data will be published a year after the release of revised data.

The revisions are due to recent reporting and updated information by data providers.

E. ROUNDING

Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

F. ABBREVIATION

<i>b</i>	<i>billion</i>
<i>BOP</i>	<i>Balance of Payments</i>
<i>c.i.f</i>	<i>cost, insurance and freight</i>
<i>e.g</i>	<i>example</i>
<i>E&O</i>	<i>Errors and Omissions</i>
<i>etc</i>	<i>et cetera</i>
<i>FISIM</i>	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
<i>f.o.b</i>	<i>free on board</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>GFP</i>	<i>Goods for Processing</i>
<i>n.i.e</i>	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>final</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>preliminary</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>revised</i>

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