KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA SUKU PERTAMA TAHUN 2026

Lebihan Akaun Semasa Malaysia meningkat kepada RM15.2 bilion pada suku pertama 2026

PUTRAJAYA, 15 MEI 2026 – Malaysia terus merekodkan lebihan **Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB)** pada suku pertama 2026 berjumlah RM15.2 bilion, meningkat ketara berbanding lebihan RM2.7 bilion yang dicatatkan pada suku keempat 2025. Prestasi ini didorong terutamanya oleh lebihan yang lebih tinggi dalam Akaun Barangan serta pengukuhan berterusan dalam Akaun Perkhidmatan. Sementara itu, **Akaun Kewangan** mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM27.4 bilion, disokong oleh aliran masuk pelaburan merentasi semua komponen, khususnya Pelaburan Langsung dan Portfoli**o** yang masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak RM14.7 bilion dan RM9.1 bilion kepada jumlah pelaburan. **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** kekal sebagai pemacu utama dengan merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang kukuh sebanyak RM22.8 bilion, manakala aliran keluar **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** meningkat kepada RM8.1 bilion, mencerminkan aktiviti pelaburan rentas sempadan yang lebih tinggi oleh syarikat Malaysia. Statistik ini diterbitkan hari ini oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sebagai sebahagian daripada **Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP) bagi Suku Pertama 2026** yang memperincikan transaksi ekonomi Malaysia dengan antarabangsa.

Mengulas mengenai prestasi Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, **lebihan Akaun Semasa** pada suku pertama 2026 disokong oleh permintaan luaran yang berterusan terhadap eksport Malaysia di samping prestasi sektor perkhidmatan yang semakin baik.

"Pada suku pertama 2026, Malaysia merekodkan lebihan **Akaun Barangan** sebanyak RM33.6 bilion berbanding RM24.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Prestasi ini mencerminkan daya tahan eksport negara yang disokong oleh permintaan global yang stabil terhadap produk eksport utama Malaysia," katanya.

Sementara itu, **Akaun Perkhidmatan** terus mencatatkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM6.4 bilion berbanding RM5.3 bilion pada suku keempat 2025.

Penambahbaikan ini sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan n.i.e. yang berubah daripada defisit RM154.5 juta kepada lebihan RM503.1 juta pada suku pertama 2026. Selain itu, defisit bagi Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain mengecil daripada RM2.4 bilion kepada RM1.9 bilion, manakala defisit Pengangkutan bertambah baik daripada RM7.5 bilion kepada RM7.2 bilion. Perkembangan ini membantu mengukuhkan lebihan keseluruhan Akaun Perkhidmatan.

Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat (TCI) terus merekodkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM1.5 bilion berbanding RM1.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disokong oleh permintaan berterusan terhadap perkhidmatan digital serta perkembangan aktiviti pusat data di Malaysia. Pada masa yang sama, Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain kekal mencatatkan lebihan sebanyak RM5.4 bilion. Walau bagaimanapun, Perjalanan merekodkan lebihan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM14.1 bilion berbanding RM14.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya berikutan peningkatan perbelanjaan rakyat Malaysia yang melancong ke luar negara.

Bagi akaun pendapatan, **Akaun Pendapatan Primer** kekal stabil pada suku pertama 2026 dengan merekodkan defisit sebanyak RM20.9 bilion, dengan perubahan secara marginal berbanding suku sebelumnya. Defisit ini dipengaruhi oleh pendapatan yang dijana oleh pelabur asing di Malaysia yang sederhana kepada RM34.0 bilion. Syarikat Malaysia di luar negara juga memperoleh pendapatan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM15.9 bilion, susulan penurunan repatriasi dividen oleh pelabur sepanjang suku tahun tersebut. Selain itu, **Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder** merekodkan defisit yang lebih lebar sebanyak RM4.0 bilion berbanding RM3.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh pembayaran keluar berterusan ke luar negara.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, "**Akaun Kewangan** mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM27.4 bilion berbanding RM9.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran masuk dalam Pelaburan Langsung dan perubahan kepada aliran masuk bersih dalam Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain. Pelaburan Portfolio beralih arah kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM9.1 bilion, terutamanya disumbangkan oleh pelupusan sekuriti ekuiti asing oleh residen Malaysia yang membawa kepada repatriasi dana pelaburan yang lebih tinggi ke Malaysia. Pada masa yang sama, Pelaburan Lain merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM2.7 bilion, disokong oleh peletakan deposit oleh bukan residen di institusi kewangan dalam negara."

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM22.8 bilion pada suku pertama 2026 berbanding RM26.6 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Aliran masuk ini disokong terutamanya oleh Instrumen hutang, khususnya pinjaman yang diterima dari luar negara, diikuti oleh Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham. Dari segi sektor, aliran masuk FDI kebanyakannya disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, terutamanya subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi, manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian merupakan penyumbang kedua terbesar. Aliran masuk ini dipacu oleh pelaburan dari Singapura, China dan Hong Kong. Sebaliknya,

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) berkembang kepada aliran keluar bersih RM8.1 bilion berbanding RM4.1 bilion pada suku keempat 2025. Aliran keluar ini adalah dalam bentuk Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham serta Instrumen hutang dan sebahagian besarnya disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya aktiviti Kewangan. Singapura, Thailand dan Indonesia merupakan destinasi utama DIA sepanjang suku tersebut.

Sehingga akhir suku pertama 2026, **Kedudukan FDI** terkumpul sebanyak RM1,113.8 bilion, manakala **Kedudukan DIA** berjumlah RM589.1 bilion. Jumlah kedudukan liabiliti kewangan negara bernilai RM2.66 trilion, melebihi sedikit jumlah aset sebanyak RM2.59 trilion. Ini menjadikan **Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Malaysia (IIP)** merekodkan liabiliti bersih sebanyak RM67.8 bilion. **Rizab antarabangsa** Malaysia berjumlah RM511.3 bilion pada akhir Mac 2026.

PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA: SEMAKAN 2024 DAN 2025

Sebagai tambahan kepada siaran hari ini, DOSM juga akan menerbitkan data semakan Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia bagi tahun 2024 dan 2025 dalam penerbitan suku pertama 2026. Semakan semula ini berpandukan kepada amalan statistik terbaik selaras dengan piawaian antarabangsa bagi memastikan kebolehpercayaan, kebolehbandingan dan menyediakan statistik yang terkini. Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia mencatatkan lebihan RM27.4 bilion bagi tahun 2024 dan RM32.8 bilion bagi tahun 2025. Akaun Kewangan bagi kedua-dua tahun tersebut masing-masing merekodkan aliran keluar sebanyak RM12.1 bilion dan RM16.0 bilion.

RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF: IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN DAN KEDUDUKAN PELABURAN ANTARABANGSA MALAYSIA, SUKU PERTAMA 2026

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia mencatatkan lebihan sebanyak RM15.2 bilion pada suku pertama 2026, meningkat daripada RM2.7 bilion pada suku keempat 2025, bersamaan 3.0 peratus daripada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK). Prestasi ini didorong terutamanya oleh lebihan dalam Akaun Barangan dan Perkhidmatan yang masing-masing mencatatkan RM33.6 bilion dan RM6.4 bilion.

Prestasi **Akaun Barangan** disokong oleh permintaan global yang berterusan terhadap eksport Malaysia. Dalam Akaun Perkhidmatan, peningkatan disumbangkan oleh kenaikan dalam Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan, pengurangan defisit bagi Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan, serta lebihan yang lebih tinggi dalam Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat yang mencerminkan permintaan kukuh terhadap perkhidmatan digital serta perkembangan aktiviti pusat data. Walau bagaimanapun, lebihan subsektor Perjalanan menurun sedikit berikutan peningkatan perbelanjaan rakyat Malaysia di luar negara.

Akaun Pendapatan Primer merekodkan defisit sebanyak RM20.9 bilion, manakala defisit **Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder** meningkat sedikit kepada RM4.0 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2026.

Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM27.4 bilion berbanding RM9.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran masuk dalam Pelaburan Langsung sebanyak RM14.7 bilion. Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain masing-masing berubah kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM9.1 bilion dan RM2.7 bilion.

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM22.8 bilion yang sebahagian besarnya dilaburkan dalam sektor Perkhidmatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian, terutamanya dari Singapura, China dan Hong Kong. Sementara itu, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** meningkat kepada aliran keluar sebanyak RM8.1 bilion, khususnya dalam Aktiviti kewangan dengan Singapura, Thailand dan Indonesia sebagai destinasi utama.

Secara keseluruhannya, **Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia** kekal berdaya tahan pada suku pertama 2026, disokong oleh prestasi perdagangan yang kukuh serta aktiviti perkhidmatan yang bertambah baik. **Rizab Antarabangsa Malaysia** berjumlah RM511.3 bilion.

Selaras dengan penerbitan Suku Pertama 2026, DOSM telah menyemak semula data Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia untuk tahun rujukan 2024 dan 2025 selaras dengan piawaian statistik antarabangsa bagi memastikan kebolehpercayaan, kebolehbandingan dan ketepatan masa data.

Tahun Rujukan	Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB)	Akaun Kewangan
2024[f]	Lebihan RM27.4 billion	Aliran keluar bersih RM12.1 billion
2025[r]	Lebihan RM32.8 billion	Aliran keluar bersih RM16.0 billion

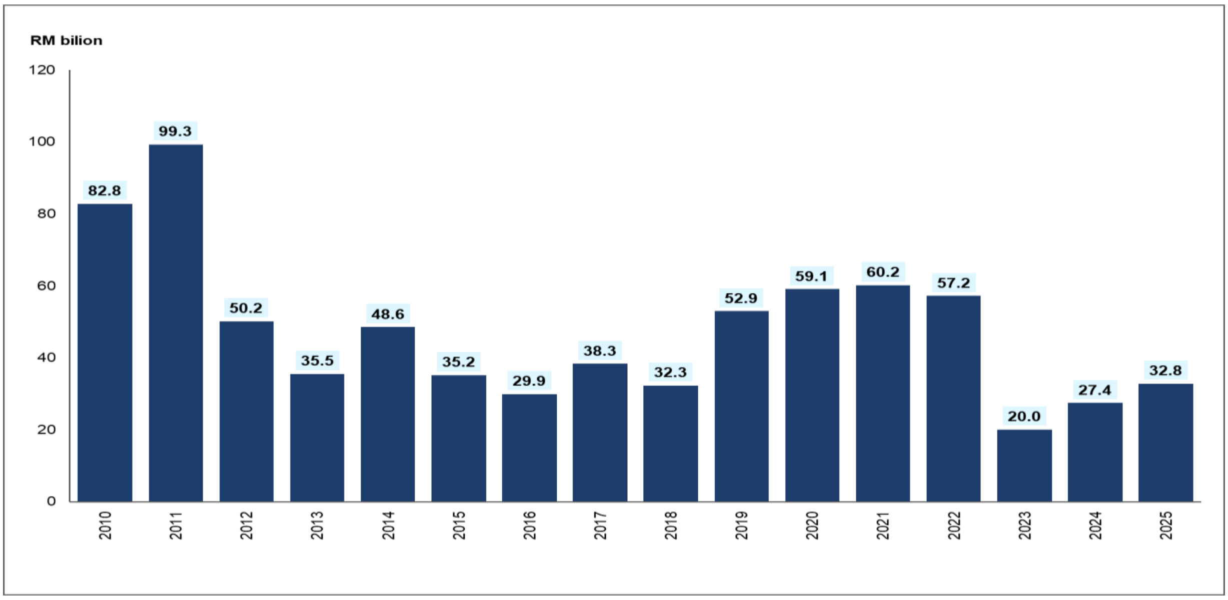
Nota: f merujuk muktamad, r merujuk disemak

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

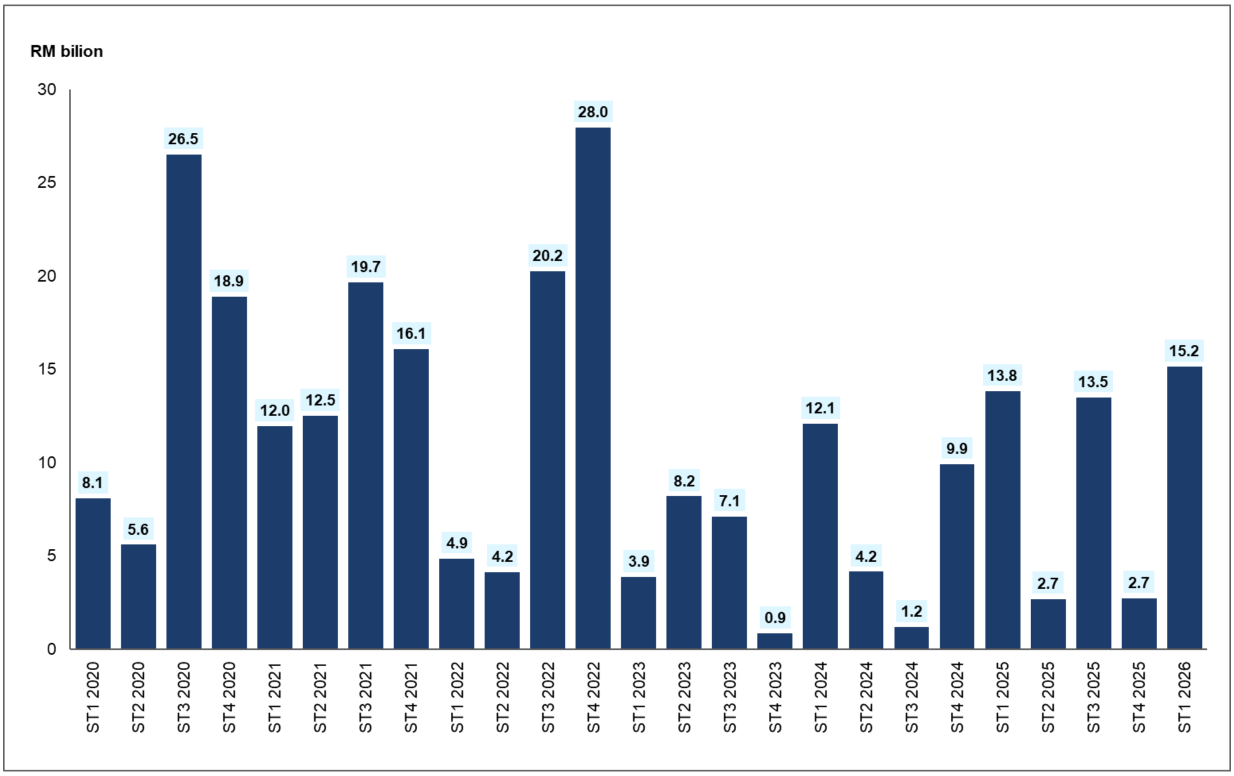
Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian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

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

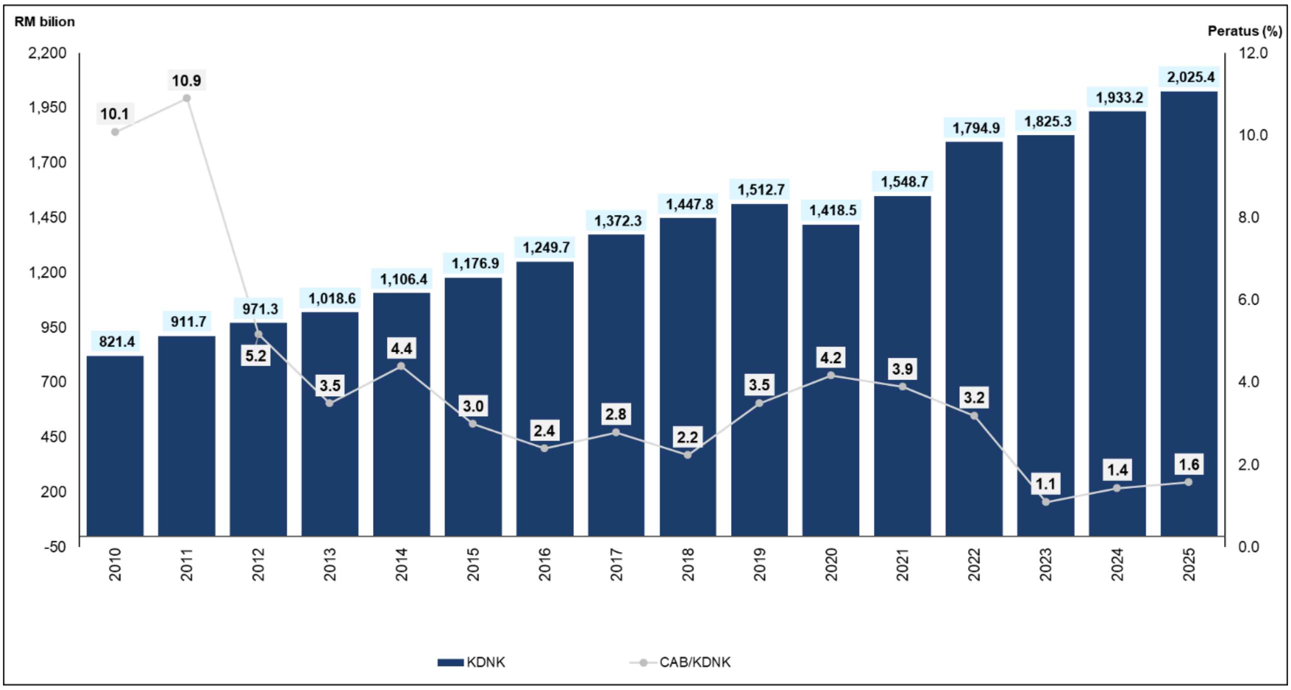
Carta 1 (a): Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB),
2010 – 2025



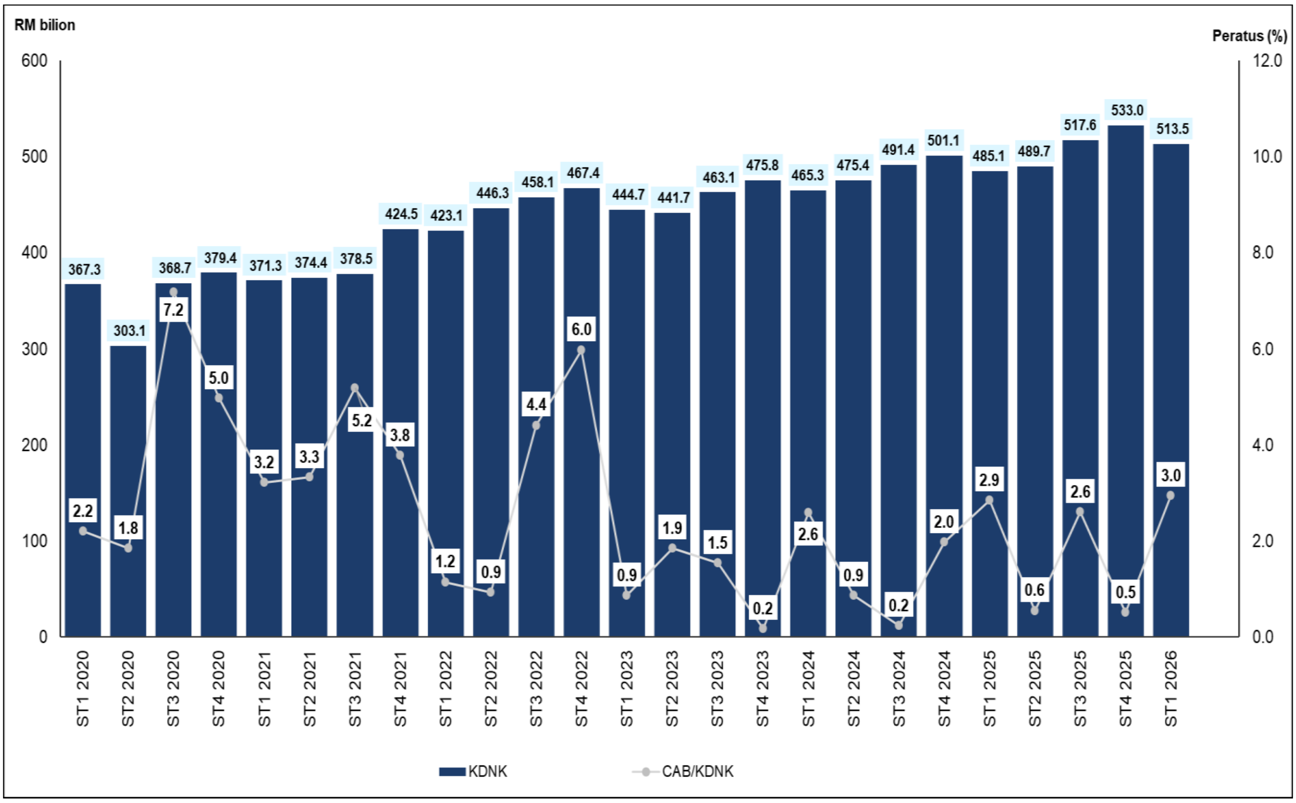
Carta 1 (b): Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB),
ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



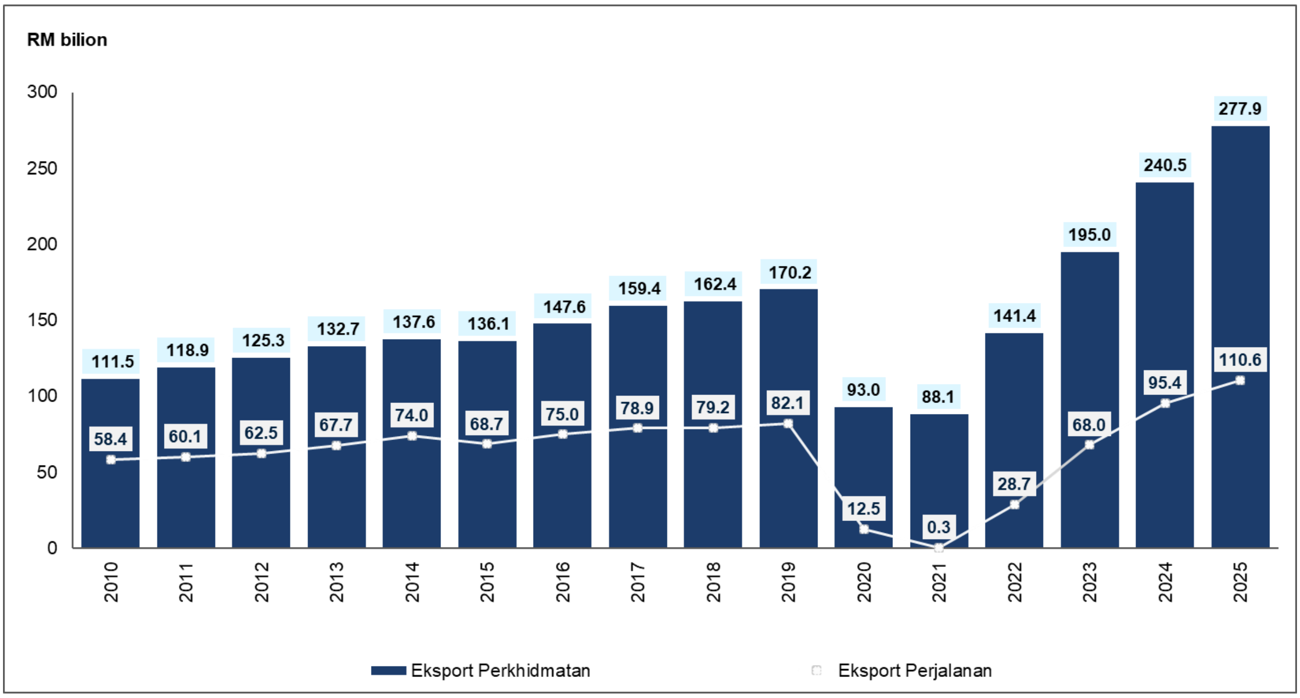
Carta 2 (a): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, 2010 – 2025



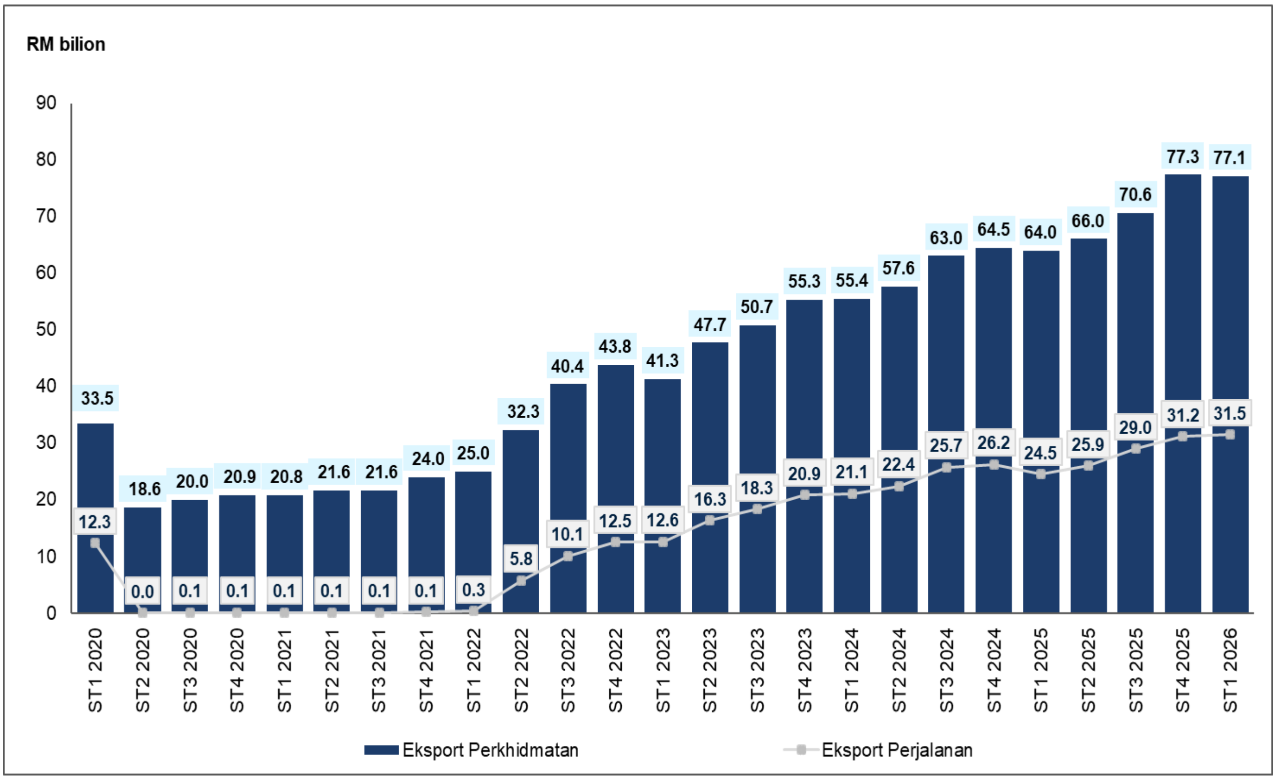
Carta 2 (b): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



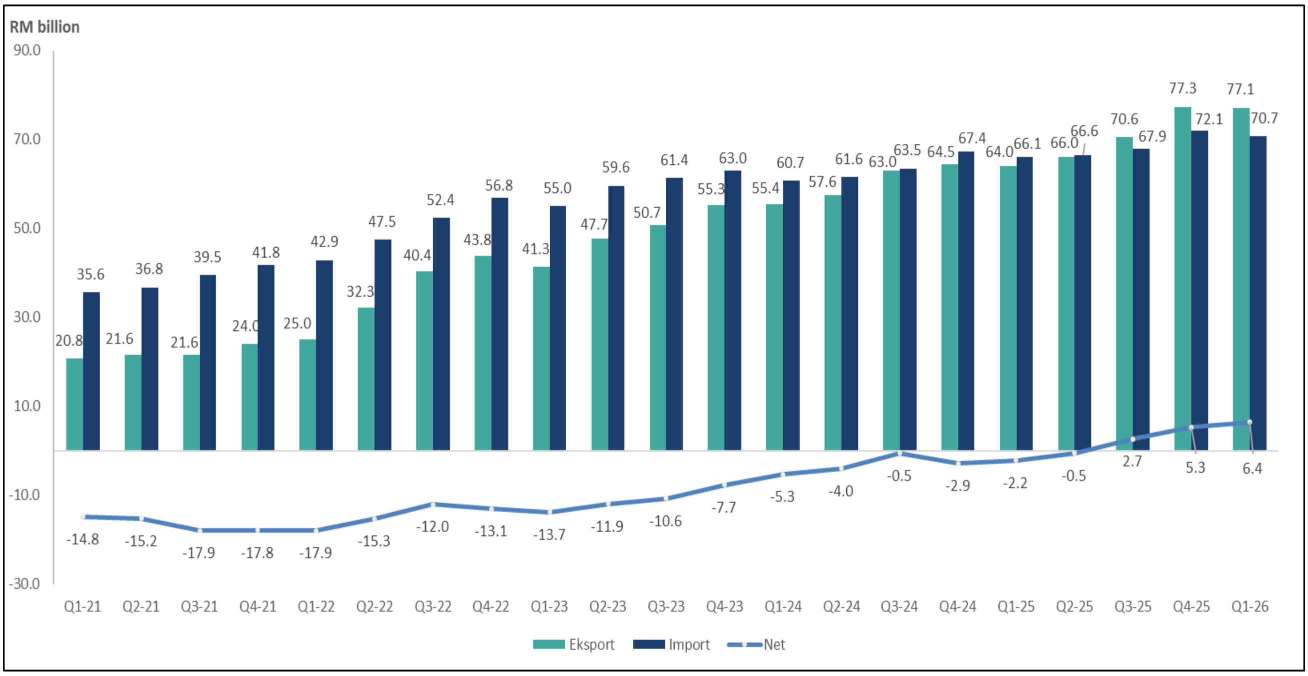
Carta 3 (a): Eksport Perkhidmatan,
2010 – 2025



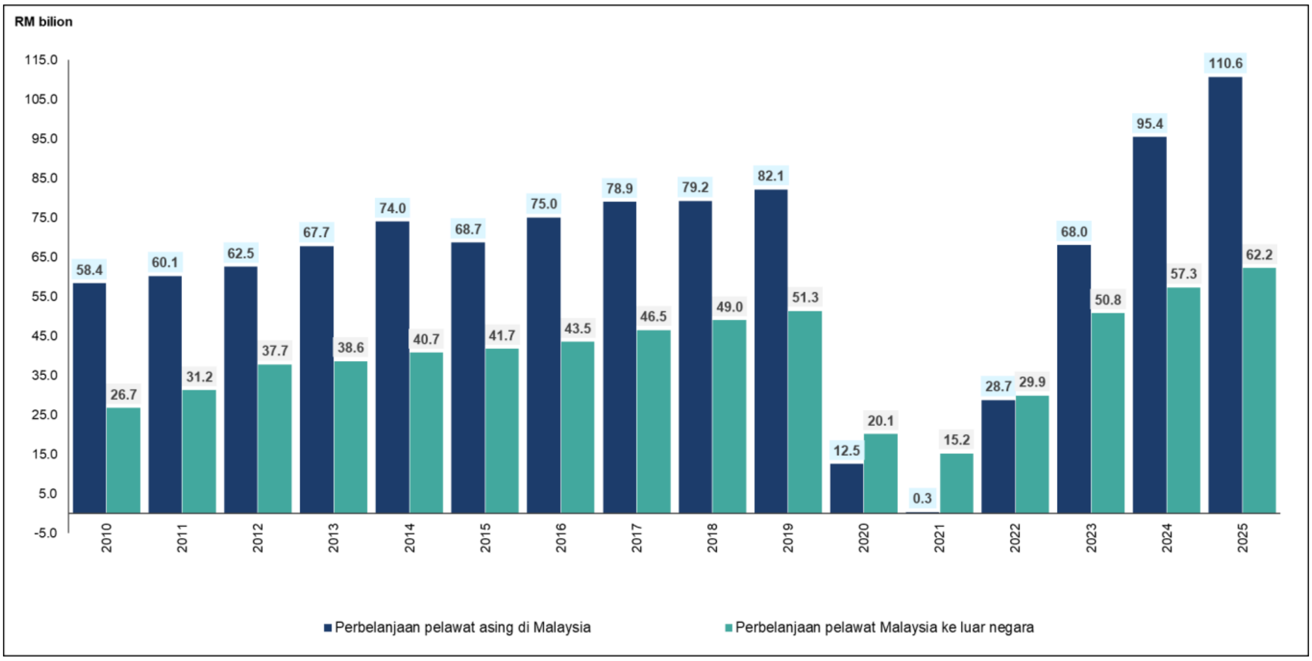
Carta 3 (b): Eksport Perkhidmatan,
ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



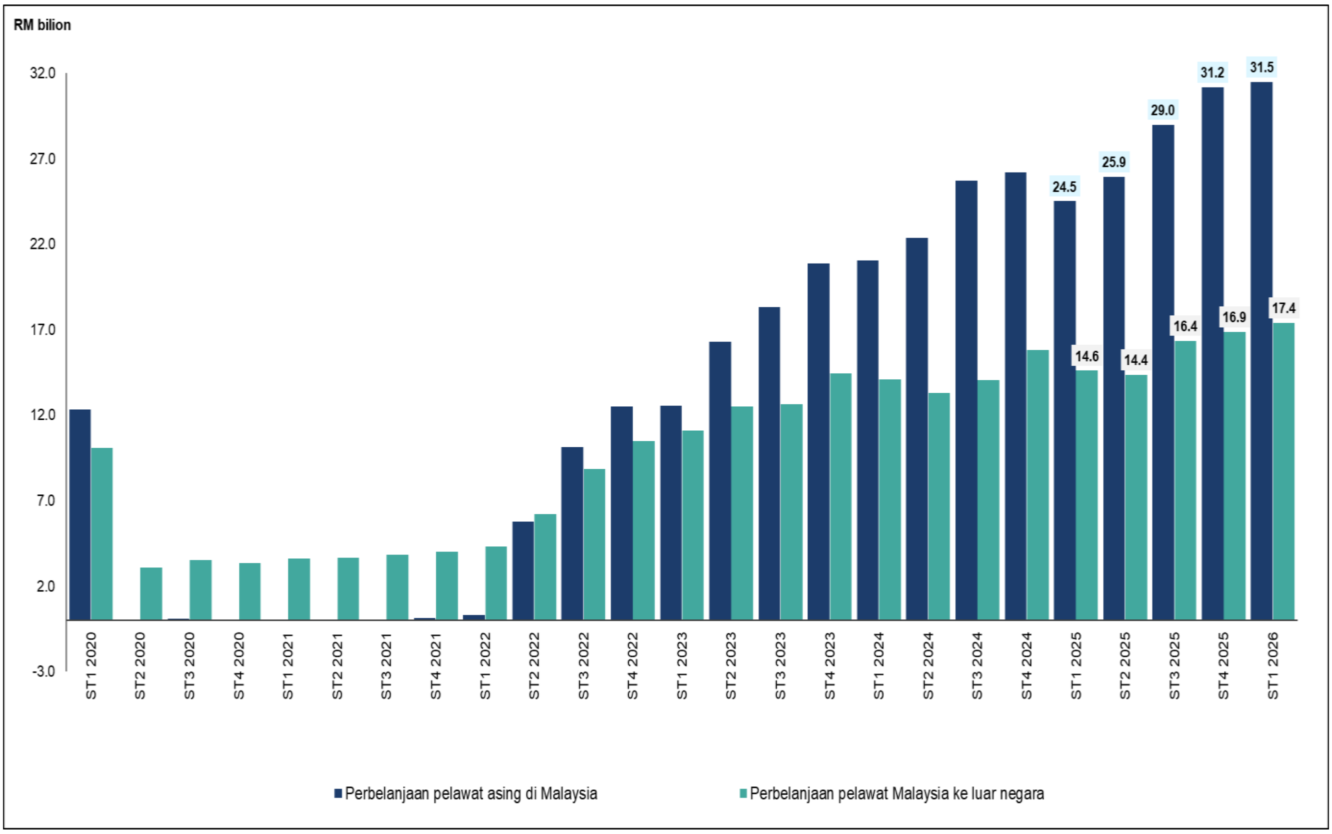
Carta 3 (c): Eksport dan Import Perkhidmatan,
ST1 2021 – ST1 2026



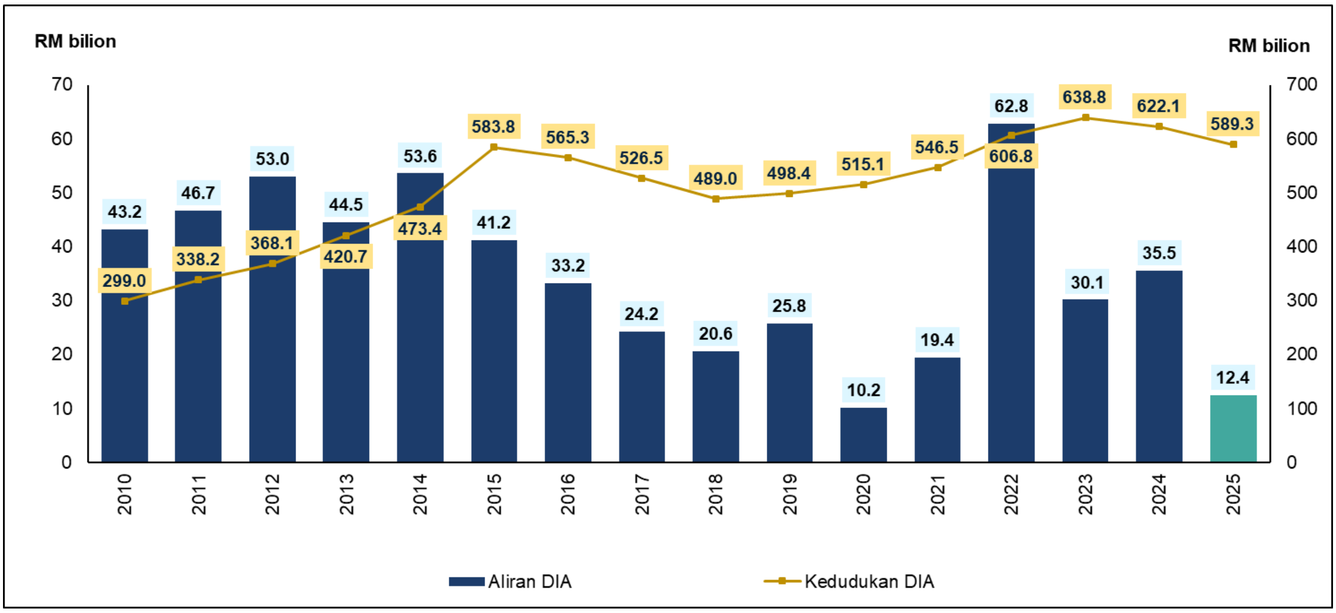
Carta 4 (a): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia di Luar Negara,
2010 – 2025



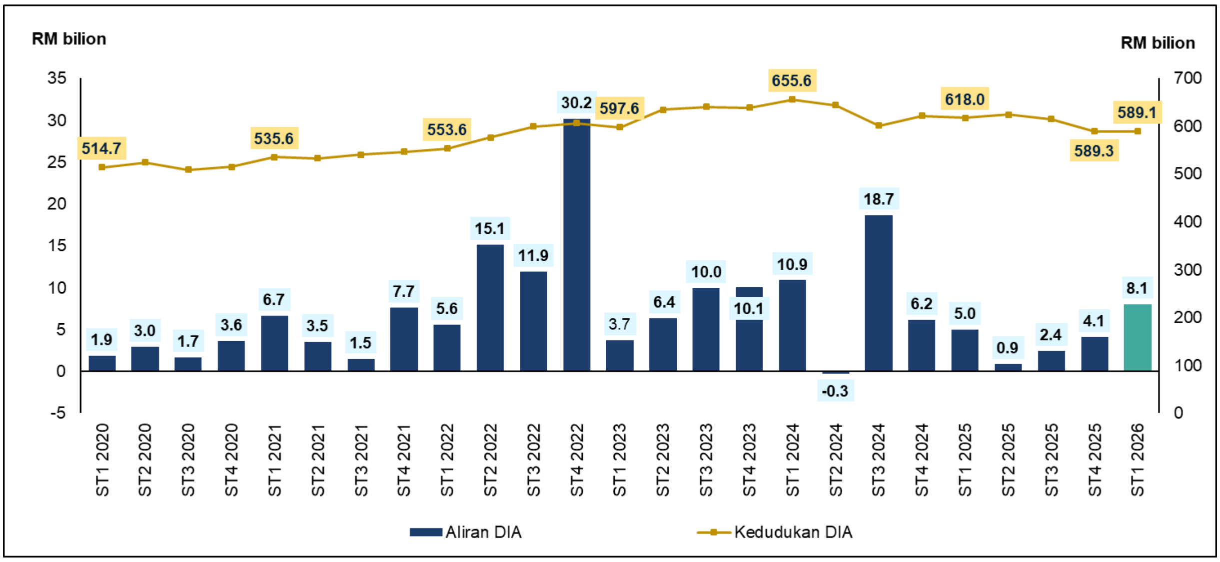
Carta 4 (b): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia di Luar Negara, ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



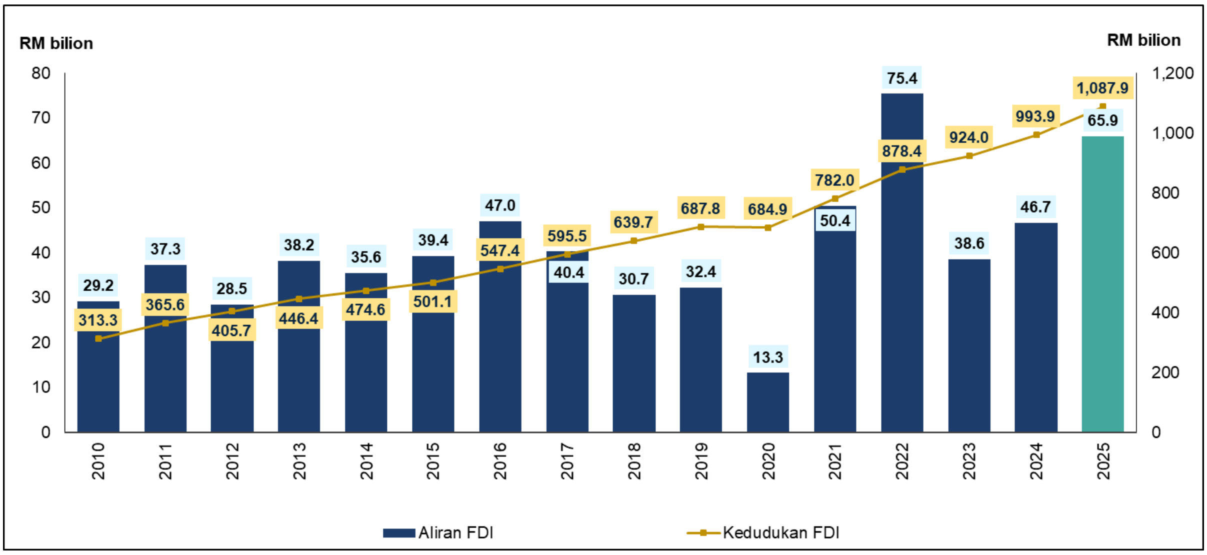
Carta 5 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA), 2010 – 2025



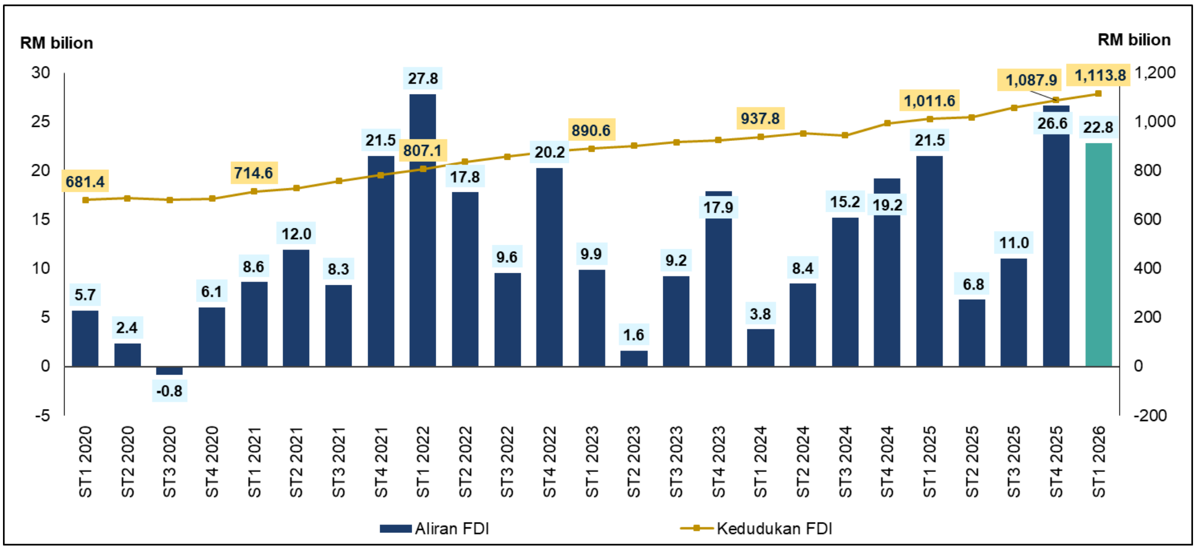
Carta 5 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA), ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



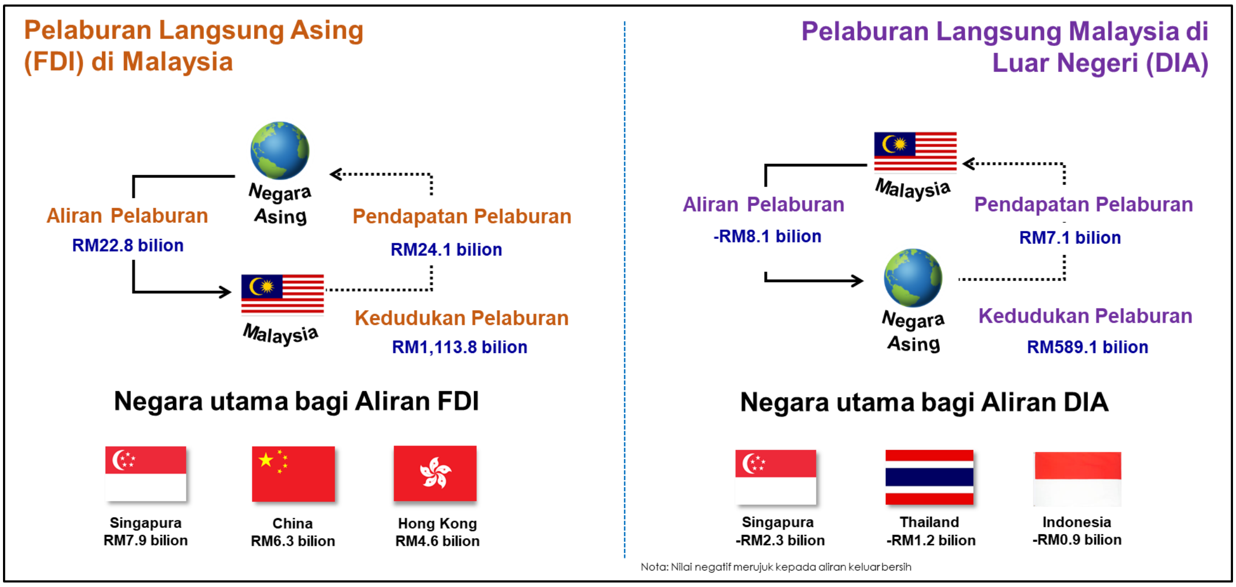
Carta 6 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, 2010 – 2025



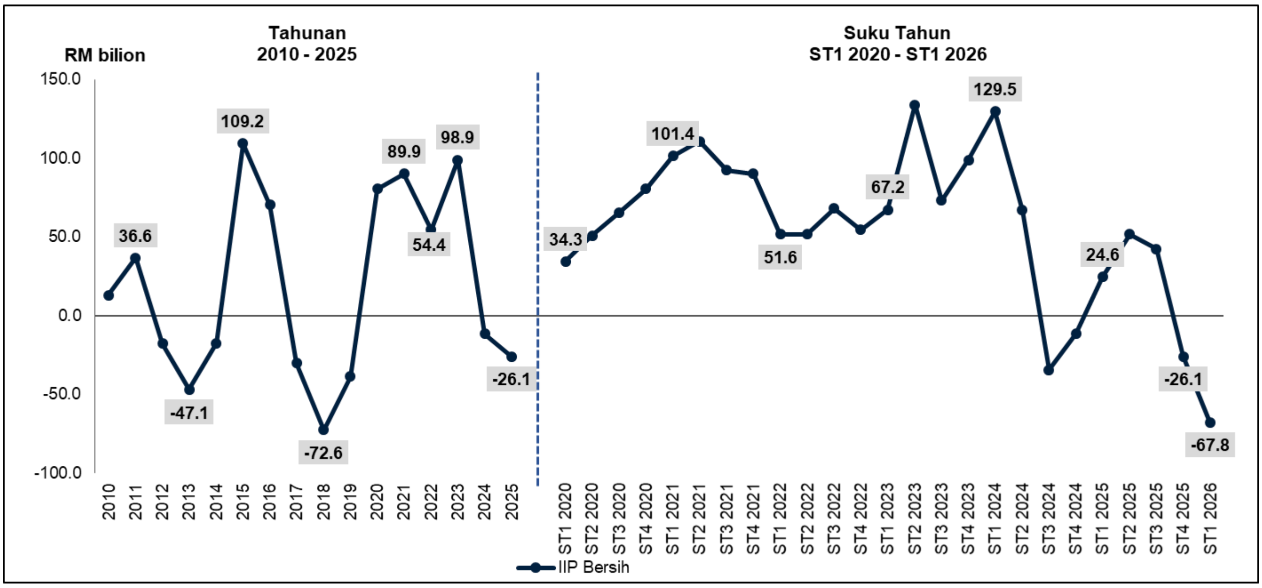
Carta 6 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



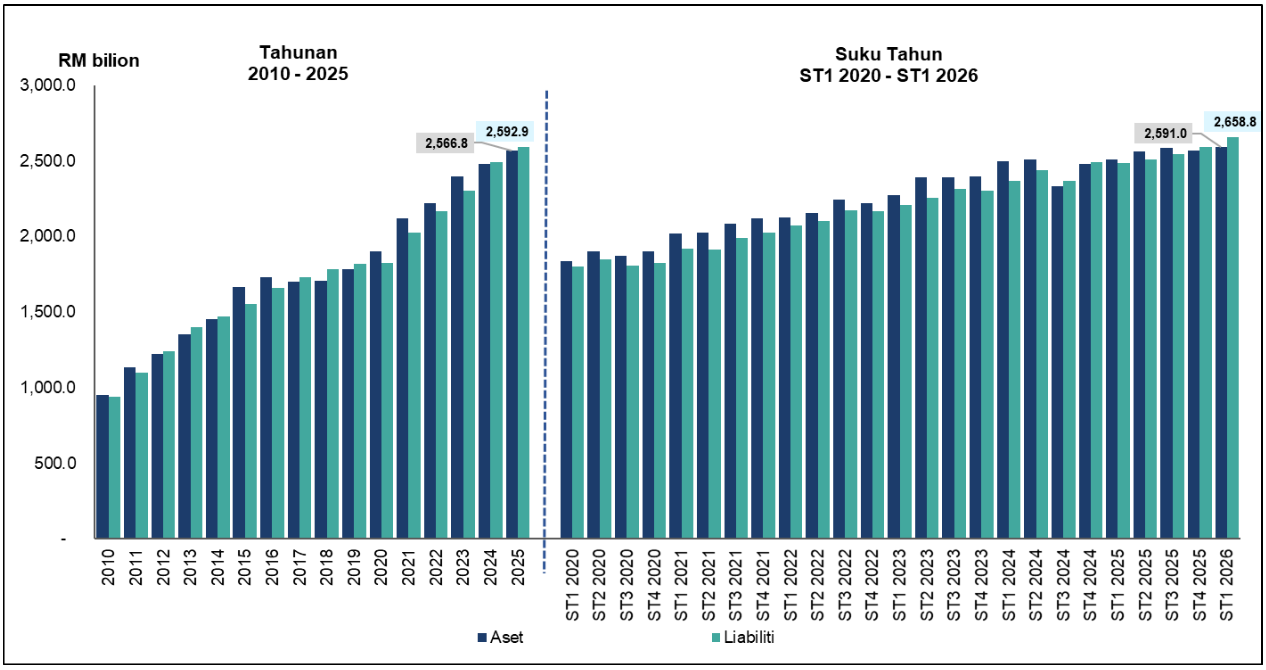
Paparan 1: Pelaburan Langsung, ST1 2026



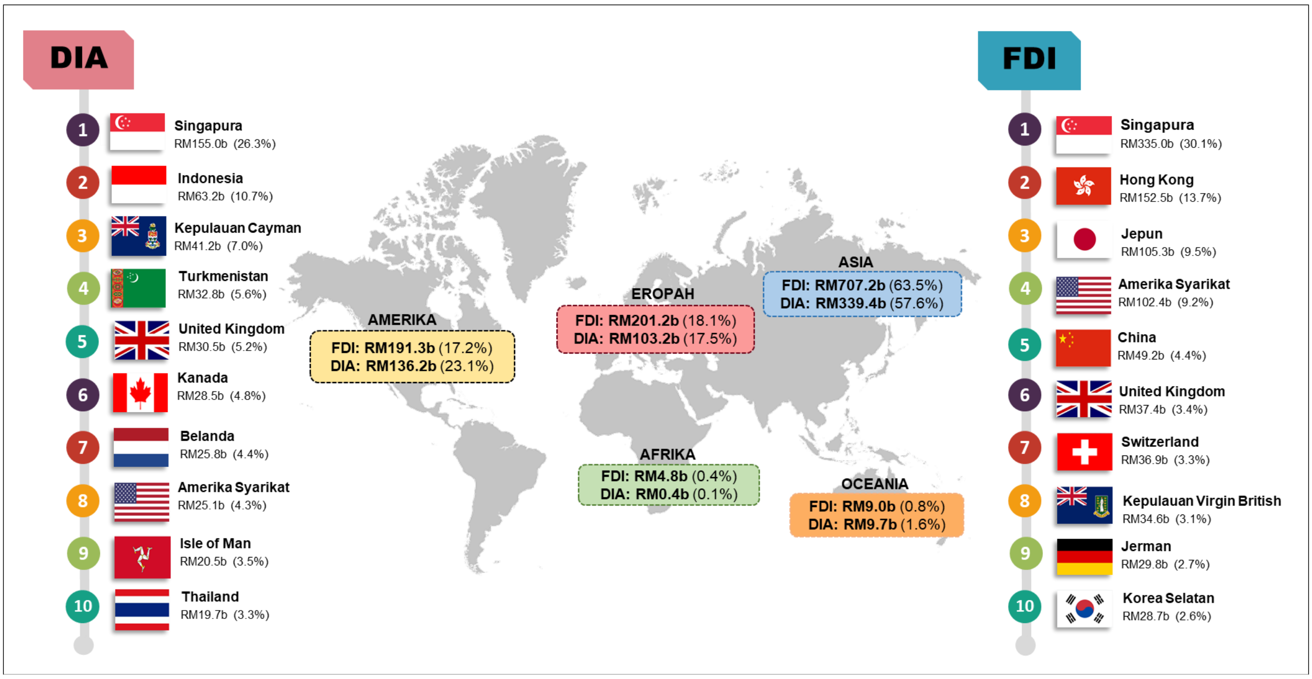
Carta 7: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Bersih),
2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



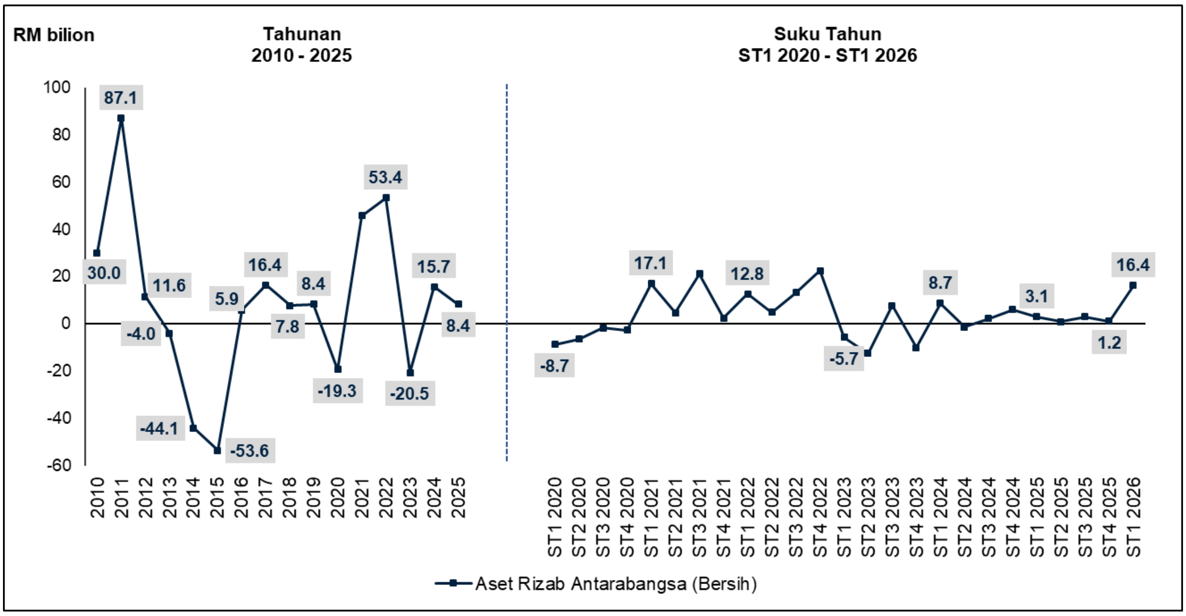
Carta 8: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Jumlah Aset dan Jumlah Liabiliti),
2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



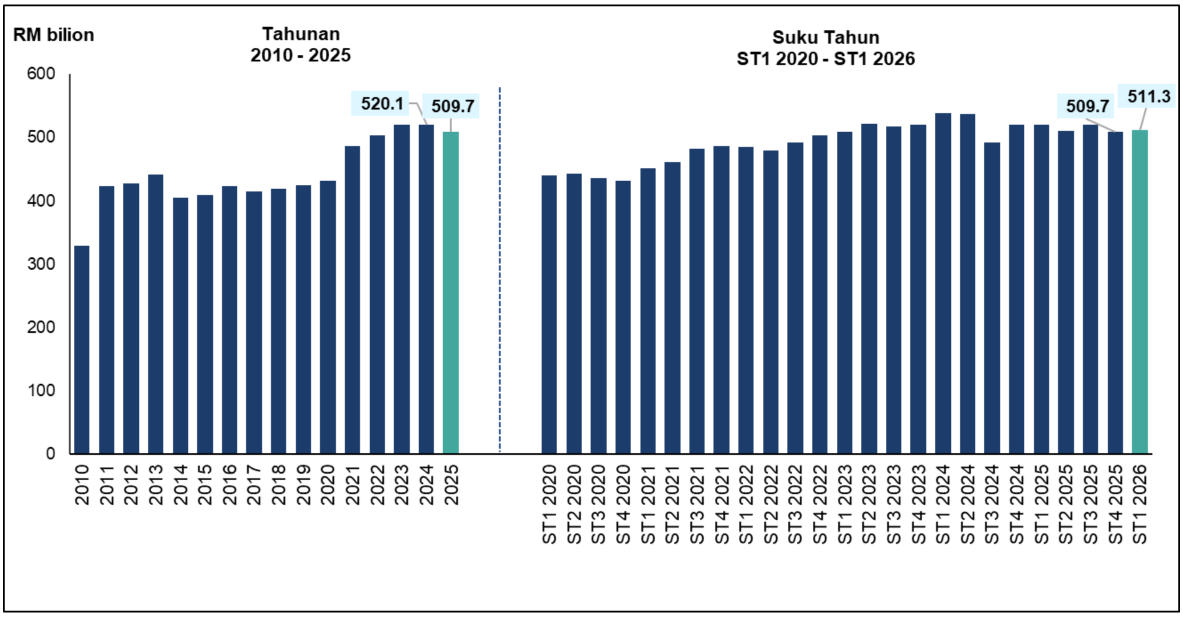
Paparan 2: Kedudukan FDI dan DIA Mengikut Rantau dan Negara Utama, pada akhir ST1 2026



Carta 9: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



Carta 10: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Setakat Akhir Tempoh), 2010 – 2025 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2026



Paparan 3: Lebihan Akaun Semasa bagi Negara Terpilih

Negara Terpilih-	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Jepun (100 bil. Yen)	Singapura ($ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	Amerika Syarikat ($ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
2022	57.2	114.4	134.2	404.1	-993.1	-49.4
2023	28.2	224.8	112.5	257.0	-928.1	-98.3
2024	27.4	292.8	131.7	462.3	-1185.3	-85.7
2025	32.8	322.4	132.0	735.0	-1116.0	-73.7
Q1 22	4.9	48.9	33.5	83.8	-282.6	-38.0
Q2 22	4.2	23.0	37.4	73.6	-255.2	-16.2
Q3 22	20.2	22.3	35.4	141.1	-225.3	-4.2
Q4 22	28.0	20.2	27.9	105.6	-230.0	9.0
Q1 23	10.8	25.6	30.7	71.3	-228.1	-19.9
Q2 23	8.3	57.7	27.3	60.4	-234.9	-37.0
Q3 23	8.2	83.0	28.3	67.6	-220.8	-22.2
Q4 23	0.9	58.5	26.1	57.7	-244.3	-19.2
Q1 24	12.1	65.0	33.2	57.8	-260.9	-16.9
Q2 24	4.2	69.3	29.8	60.7	-286.3	-28.8
Q3 24	1.2	91.2	34.7	170.7	-326.2	-18.4
Q4 24	9.9	67.2	34.0	173.1	-312.0	-21.9
Q1 25	13.8	72.6	32.7	163.6	-438.3	-17.8
Q2 25	2.7	69.7	30.5	125.1	-247.8	-30.2
Q3 25	13.5	106.6	28.5	202.5	-239.1	-13.7
Q4 25	2.7	73.5	40.2	243.8	-190.7	-12.0
Q1 26	13.1	48.6	*	*	*	*

Nota:
*** Kalendar Keluaran Awalan**

Singapura	: 26 Mei 2026
Amerika Syarikat	: 24 Jun 2026
United Kingdom	: 30 Jun 2026
China	: 15 Mei 2026

Sumber: Portal rasmi Jabatan Statistik Negara Terpilih

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
15 MEI 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS FIRST QUARTER OF 2026

Malaysia's Current Account surplus rose to RM15.2 billion in the first quarter of 2026

***PUTRAJAYA, 15th MAY 2026** – Malaysia continued to record a surplus in the **Current Account Balance (CAB)** in the first quarter of 2026 amounting to RM15.2 billion, significantly higher than the surplus of RM2.7 billion recorded in the fourth quarter of 2025. The performance was mainly driven by a larger surplus in the Goods account and continued strengthening in the Services account. Meanwhile, the **Financial account** registered a net inflow of RM27.4 billion, supported by investment inflows across all components, particularly in Direct and Portfolio investment, which accounted for RM14.7 billion and RM9.1 billion, respectively to the total investment. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** remained the key driver, recording a strong net inflow of RM22.8 billion, while **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** outflows rose to RM8.1 billion, reflecting higher cross border investment activities by Malaysian companies. These statistics were released today by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) as part of Malaysia's **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (IIP) Statistics, First Quarter of 2026**, detailing Malaysia's economic transactions with the rest of the world.*

*Commenting on Malaysia's Balance of Payments performance, Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said that the **Current account surplus** in the first quarter of 2026 was supported by sustained external demand for Malaysia's exports alongside improving services sector performance.*

*"In the first quarter of 2026, Malaysia recorded a surplus in the **Goods** account reaching to RM33.6 billion compared to RM24.3 billion in the previous quarter. This performance reflects the resilience of the country's exports, supported by steady global demand for Malaysia's key export products," he said.*

*On the other hand, the **Services** account continued to register a higher surplus of RM6.4 billion compared to RM5.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025. The improvement was mainly contributed by Maintenance & repair services n.i.e., which shifted from a deficit of RM154.5 million to a surplus of RM503.1 million in the first* *quarter of 2026. In addition, the deficit in Other business services narrowed from RM2.4 billion to RM1.9 billion, while the Transport deficit improved from RM7.5 billion to RM7.2 billion. These developments helped strengthen the overall Services account surplus.*

Telecommunications, computer and information services strengthened further to a surplus of RM1.5 billion from RM1.3 billion in the previous quarter, reflecting sustained demand for digital services and the continued expansion of data centres activities in Malaysia. Concurrently, Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others remained in surplus at RM5.4 billion. Nevertheless, the Travel surplus eased to RM14.1 billion, compared to RM14.3 billion in the previous quarter following higher spending by Malaysians travelling abroad.

*On the income accounts, the **Primary Income account** broadly stable in the first quarter of 2026, recording a deficit of RM20.9 billion, with only a marginal change compared to the preceding quarter. The deficit was influenced by earnings generated by foreign investors in Malaysia, which moderated to RM34.0 billion. Likewise, Malaysian companies abroad earned lower income of RM15.9 billion, following a decline in dividends repatriation by direct investors during the quarter. Besides, the **Secondary Income account** registered a wider deficit of RM4.0 billion, against RM3.7 billion in the preceding quarter, mainly due to continued outward payments abroad.*

*Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, "The **Financial account** registered a higher net inflow of RM27.4 billion, against RM9.4 billion in the previous quarter, driven by inflows in Direct investment, alongside a turnaround in both Portfolio and Other Investment. Portfolio investment shifted to a net inflow of RM9.1 billion, primarily contributed by residents' disposal of foreign equity securities, which resulting in higher repatriation of the investment funds to Malaysia. Simultaneously, Other Investment registered a net inflow of RM2.7 billion, supported by placement of deposits by non-residents with financial institutions in the country.*

***Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** registered a net inflow of RM22.8 billion in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to RM26.6 billion in the preceding quarter. The inflows were mainly supported by Debt instruments, particularly loans received from abroad, followed by Equity and investment fund shares. By sector, FDI inflows were mostly channelled into the Services, predominantly into the Information & communication subsector, while Mining & quarrying sector was the next largest contributor. The inflows were driven by investments from Singapore, China and Hong Kong. In contrast, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA**) expanded to a net outflow of RM8.1 billion, compared to RM4.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025. The outflows were in the form of Equity and investment fund shares as well as Debt instruments and largely directed towards the Services sector, particularly Financial activities. Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia were the main destinations for DIA during the quarter.*

*At the end of the first quarter of 2026, the **FDI position** accumulated to RM1,113.8 billion, while **DIA position** registered RM589.1 billion. The country's total financial liabilities position valued at RM2.66 trillion, slightly exceeding total assets of RM2.59 trillion. As a result, **Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** accounted for a net liability of RM67.8 billion. **Malaysia's international reserves** stood at RM511.3 billion as at end-March 2026.*

Malaysia's Balance of Payments performance remained resilient in the first quarter of 2026, supported by favourable goods exports, improved services performance and sustained direct investment inflows.

MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE: REVISION FOR 2024 AND 2025

In addition to today's release, DOSM will also publish revised data for Malaysia's Current Account Balance for the year 2024 and 2025 in the first quarter of 2026 publication. These revisions comply with best statistical practices aligned with international standards to ensure the reliability, comparability and provide timely statistics. Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) for the year 2024 posted surplus of RM27.4 billion and 2025 at RM32.8 billion. Financial account for these both years recorded outflows of RM12.1 billion and RM16.0 billion, respectively.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION, Q1 2026

*Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** recorded a surplus of RM15.2 billion in the first quarter of 2026, increased from RM2.7 billion in Q4 2025, equivalent to 3.0 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This was mainly attributed to surplus in both Goods and Services accounts which posted RM33.6 billion and RM6.4 billion, respectively.*

*The **Goods** performance was supported by sustained global demand for Malaysia's exports. In Services, gains came from improvements in Maintenance & repair services, narrowing deficits in Other business services and Transport, and a higher surplus in Telecommunications, computer and information services, reflecting strong demand for digital services and expansion of data centres activities. However, surplus in Travel declined slightly due to higher overseas spending by Malaysians.*

***Primary income** account recorded a deficit of RM20.9 billion, while **Secondary Income** deficit widened slightly to RM4.0 billion in the first quarter of 2026.*

*The **Financial account** recorded a higher net inflow of RM27.4 billion, compared to RM9.4 billion in preceding quarters, driven by inflows in Direct investment at RM14.7 billion. Portfolio and Other investment turned around to a net inflow of RM9.1 billion and RM2.7 billion, respectively.*

***Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** recorded a net inflow of RM22.8 billion, mainly invested into the Services and Mining & quarrying sectors, mostly from Singapore, China, and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** increased to an outflow of RM8.1 billion, particularly in financial services with Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia as key destinations.*

*Malaysia's total financial liabilities position was valued at RM2.66 trillion, marginally exceeding total assets of RM2.59 trillion. Thus, **Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** recorded a net liability of RM67.8 billion.*

*Overall, **Malaysia's Balance of Payments** remained resilient in Q1 2026, supported by strong trade performance and improved services activities. **Malaysia's International Reserves** stood at RM511.3 billion.*

In line with the Q1 2026 publication, DOSM has revised Malaysia's Balance of Payments data for the reference years 2024 and 2025 in accordance with international statistical standards to ensure data reliability, comparability, and timeliness.

Reference Year	***Current Account Balance (CAB)***	***Financial Account***
2024[f]	*Surplus RM27.4 billion*	*Net outflow RM12.1 billion*
2025[r]	*Surplus RM32.8 billion*	*Net outflow RM16.0 billion*

Note: f refers to final, r refers to revision

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

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

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

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

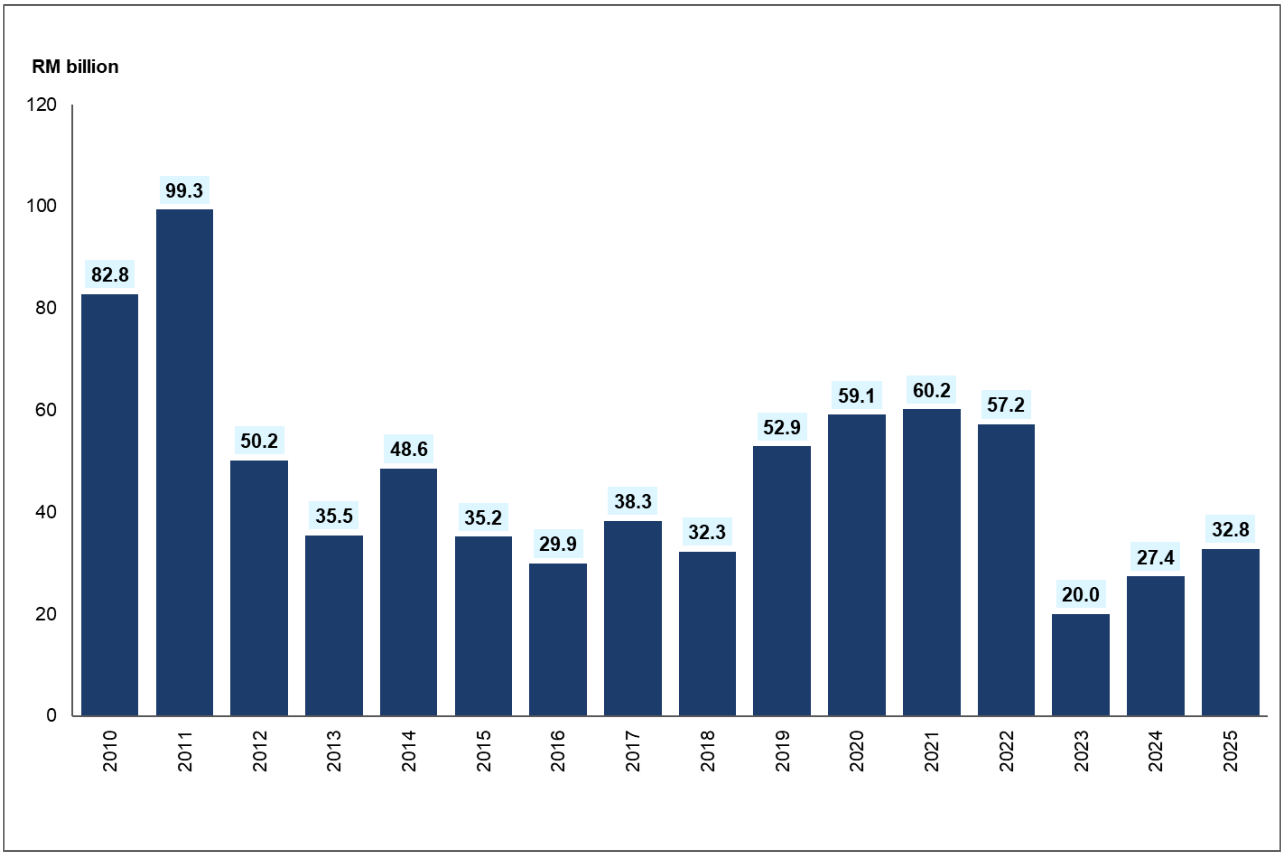


Chart 1 (b): *Current Account Balance (CAB), Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

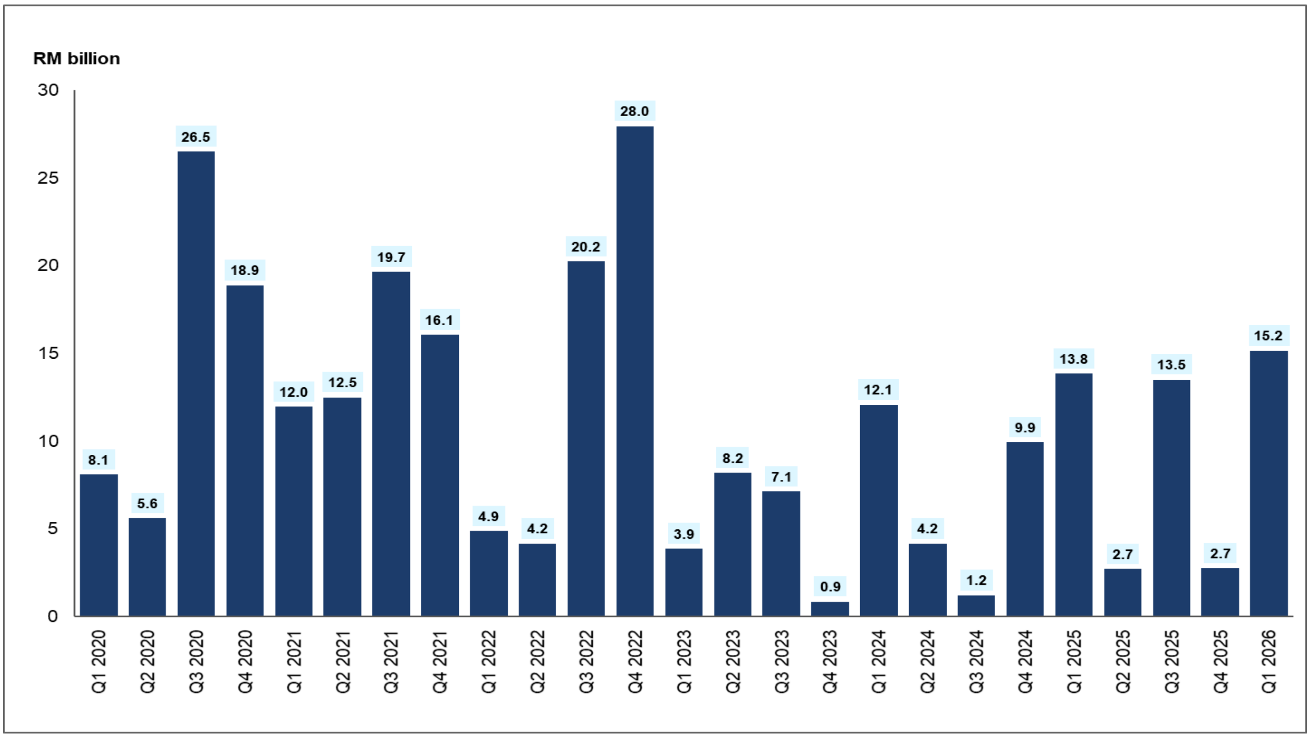


Chart 2 (a): *GDP and Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010 – 2025*

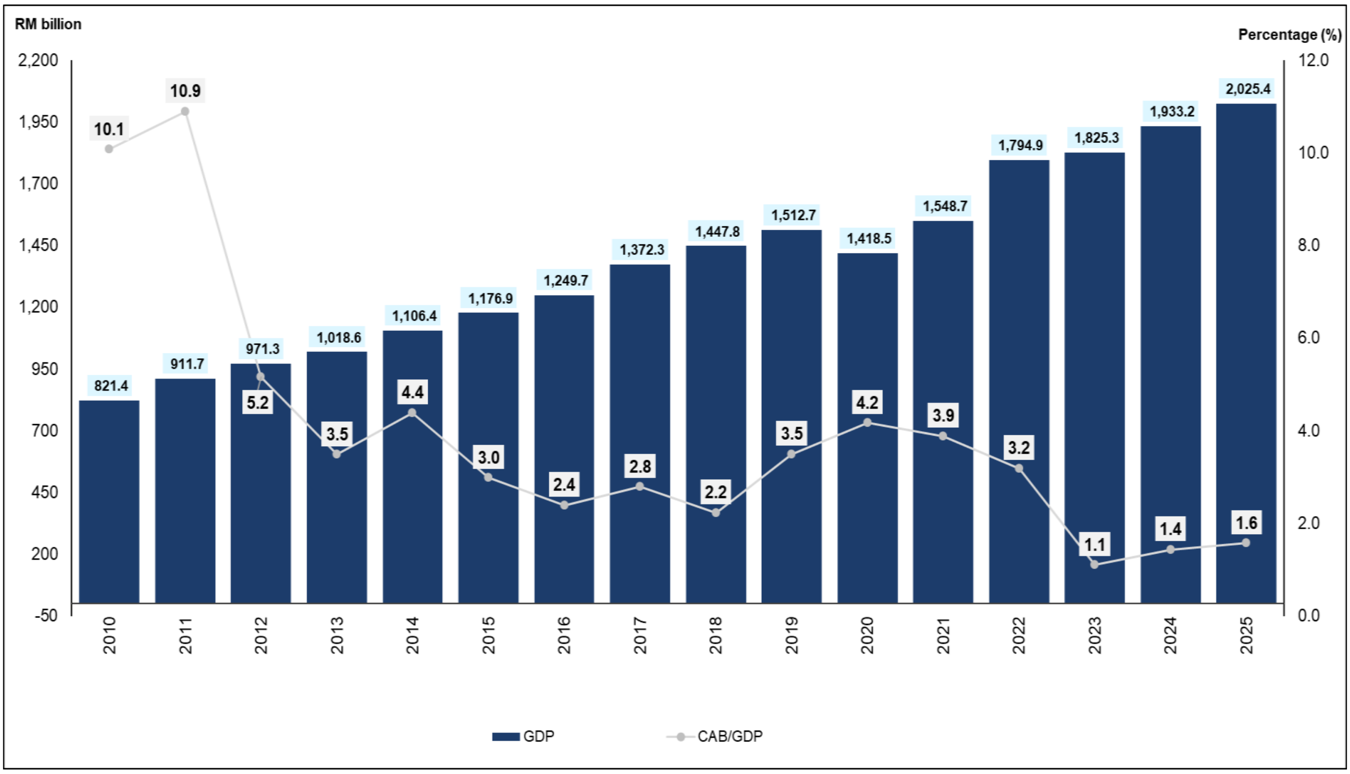


Chart 2 (b)*: Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

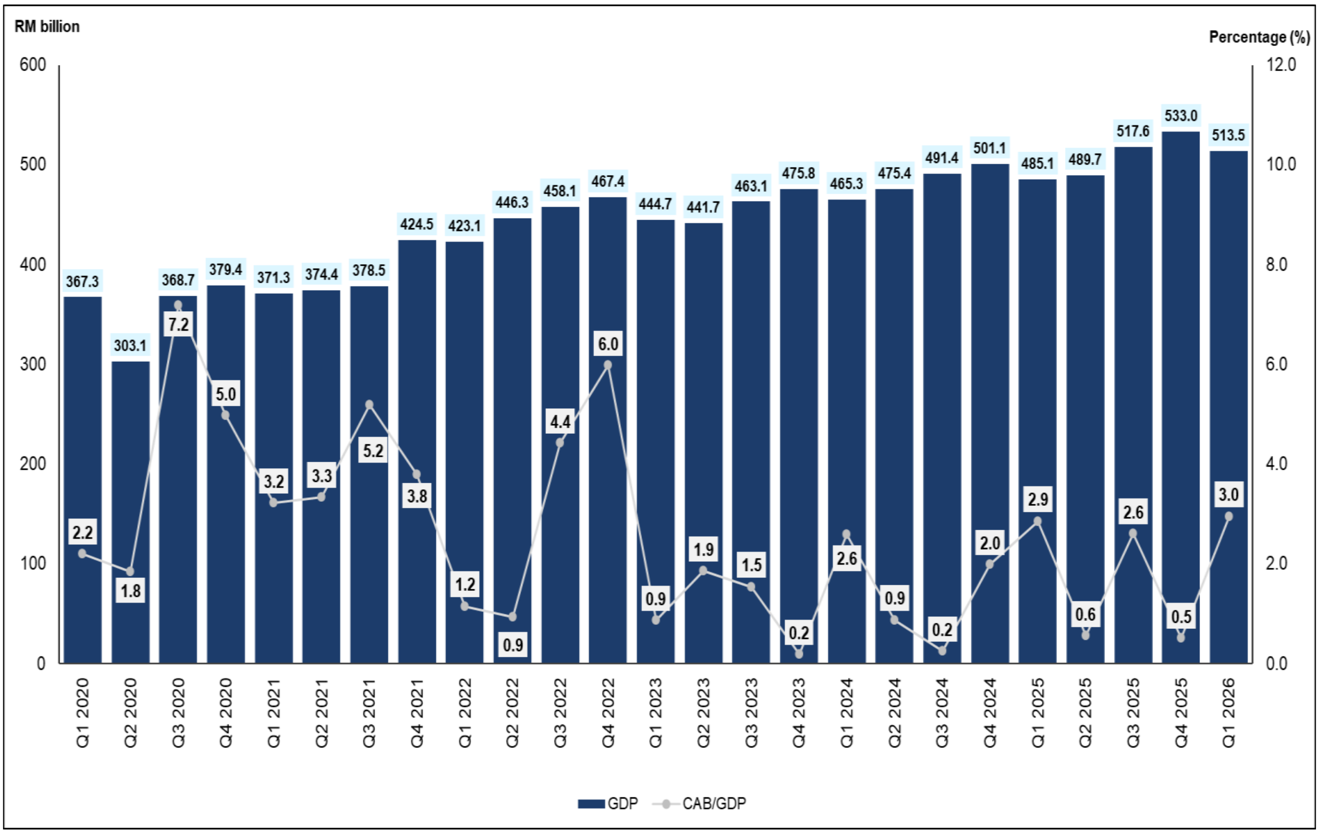


Chart 3 (a): *Exports of Services, 2010 – 2025*

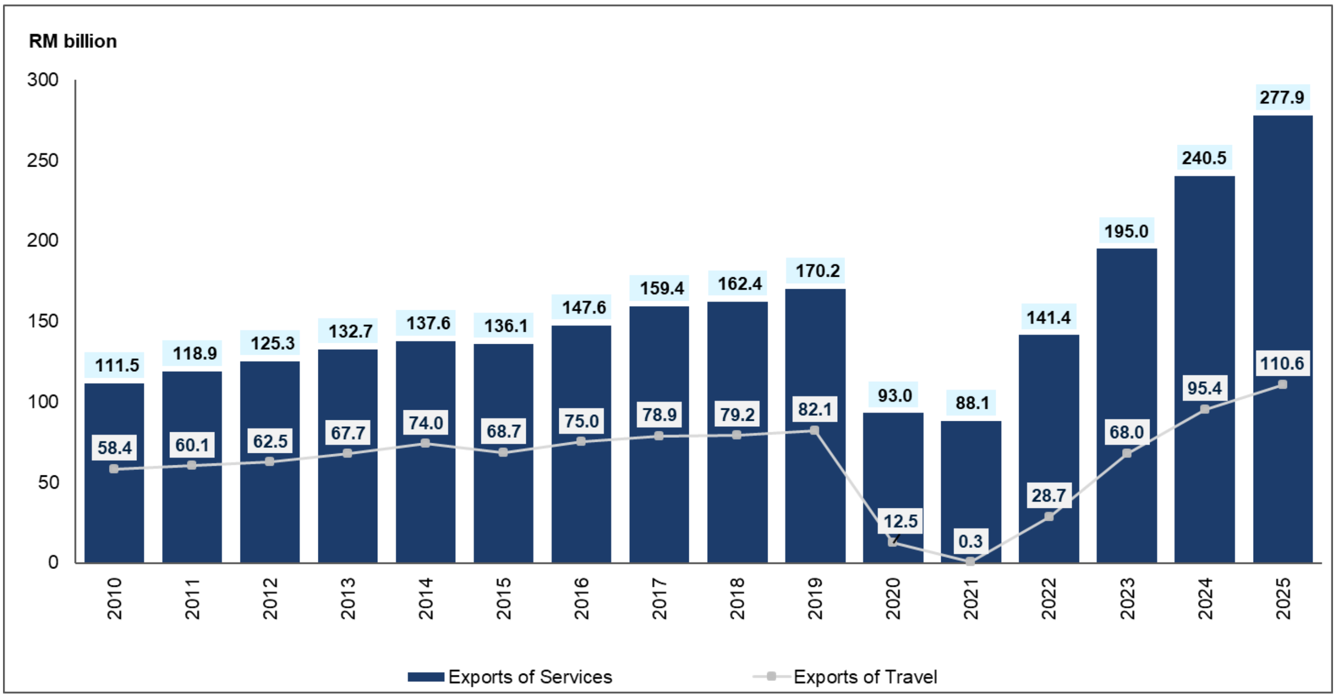


Chart 3 (b): *Exports of Services, Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

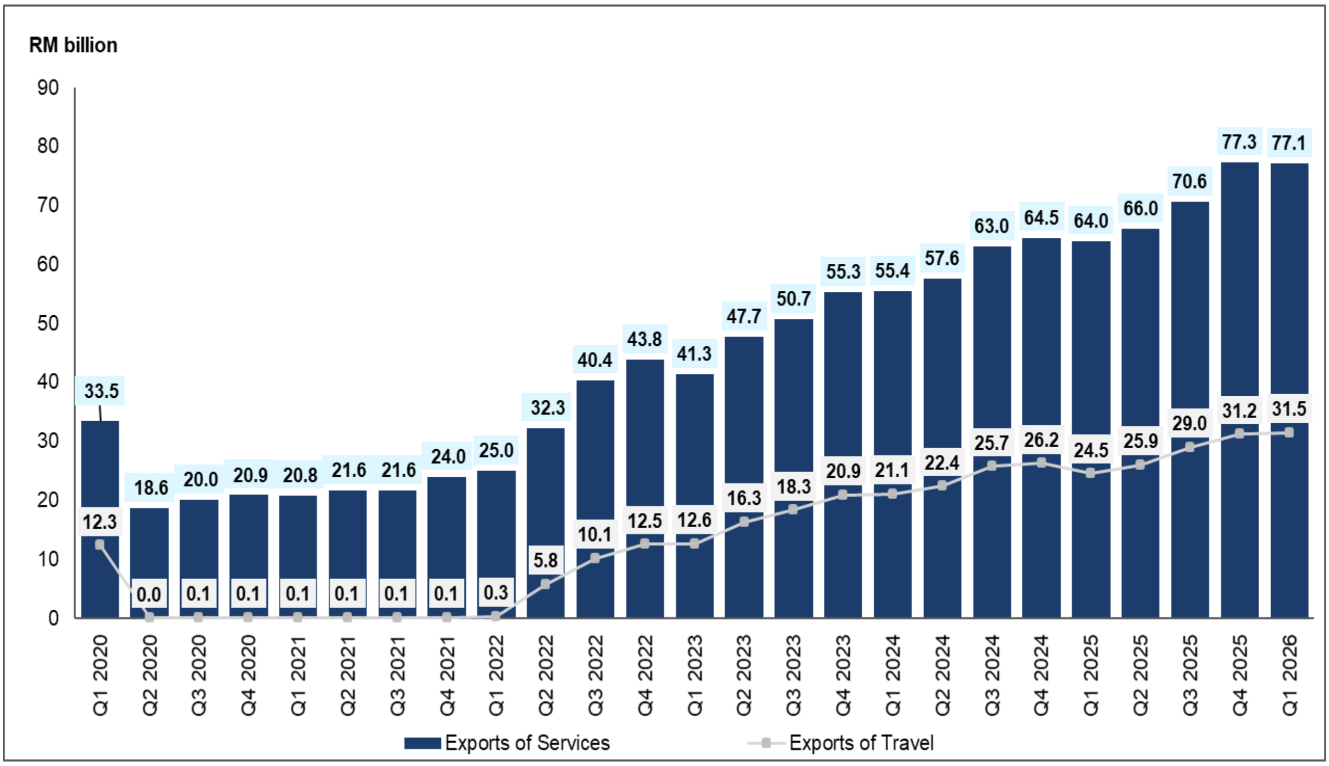


Chart 3 (c): *Exports and Imports of Services, Q1 2021 – Q1 2026*

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

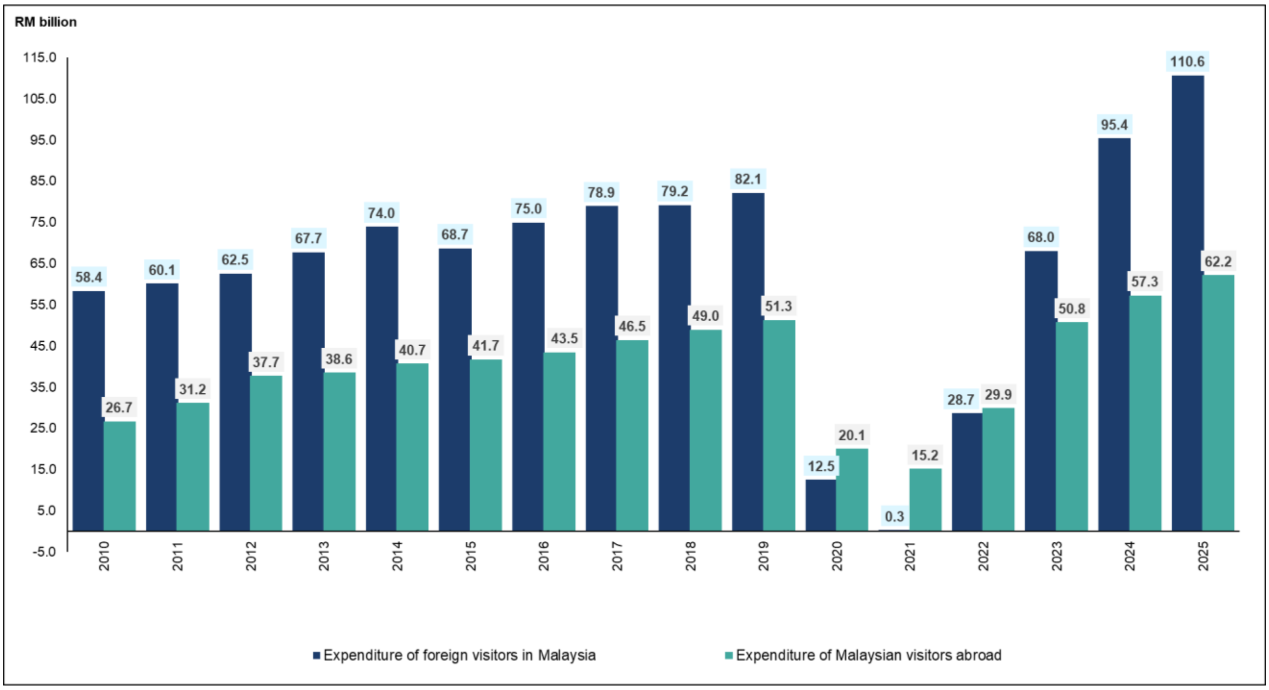


Chart 4 (b): *Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

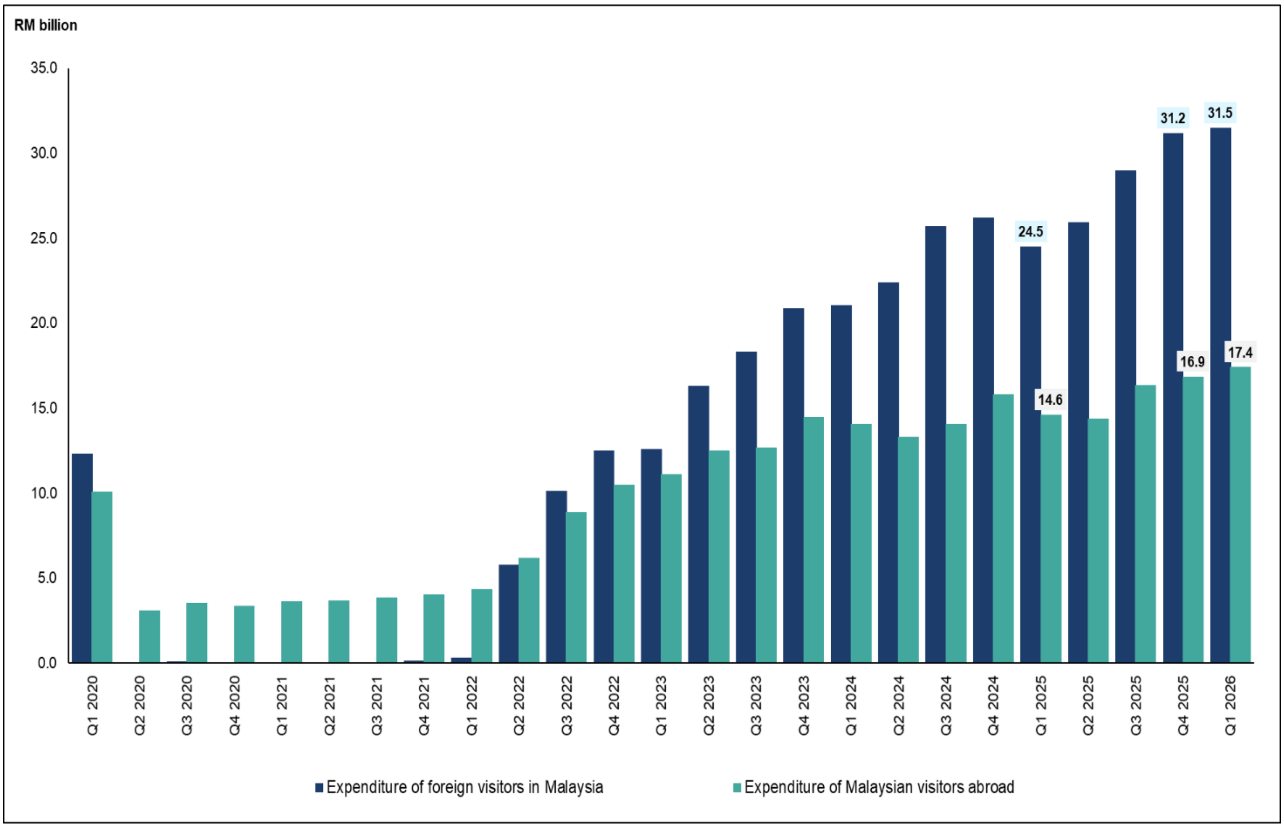


Chart 5 (a): *Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025*

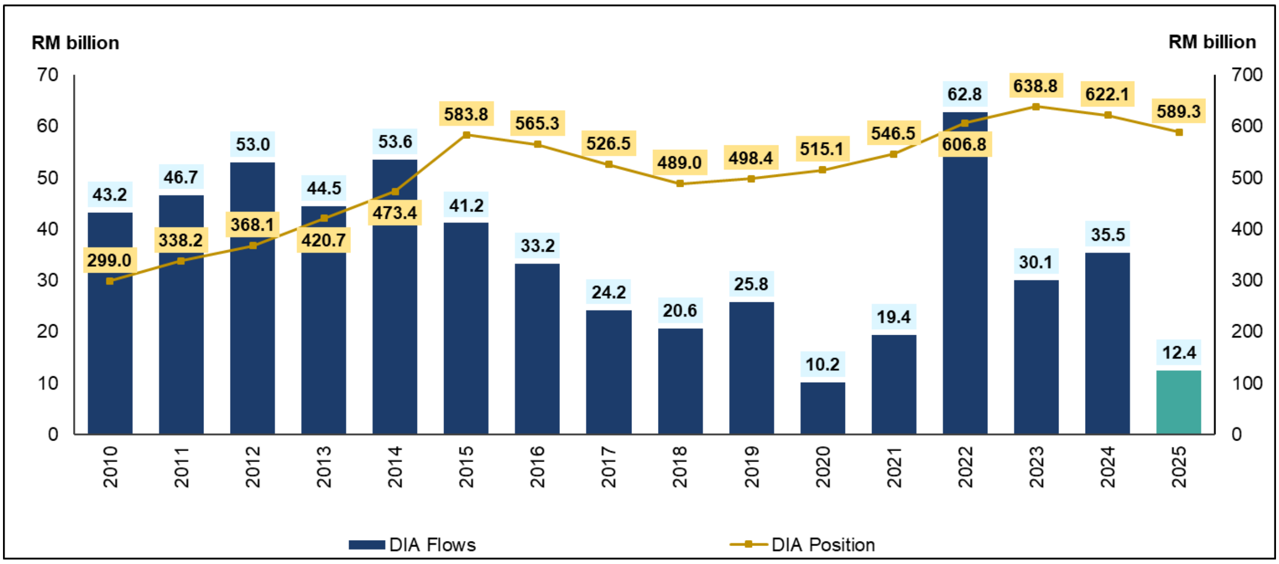


Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2020 – Q1 2026

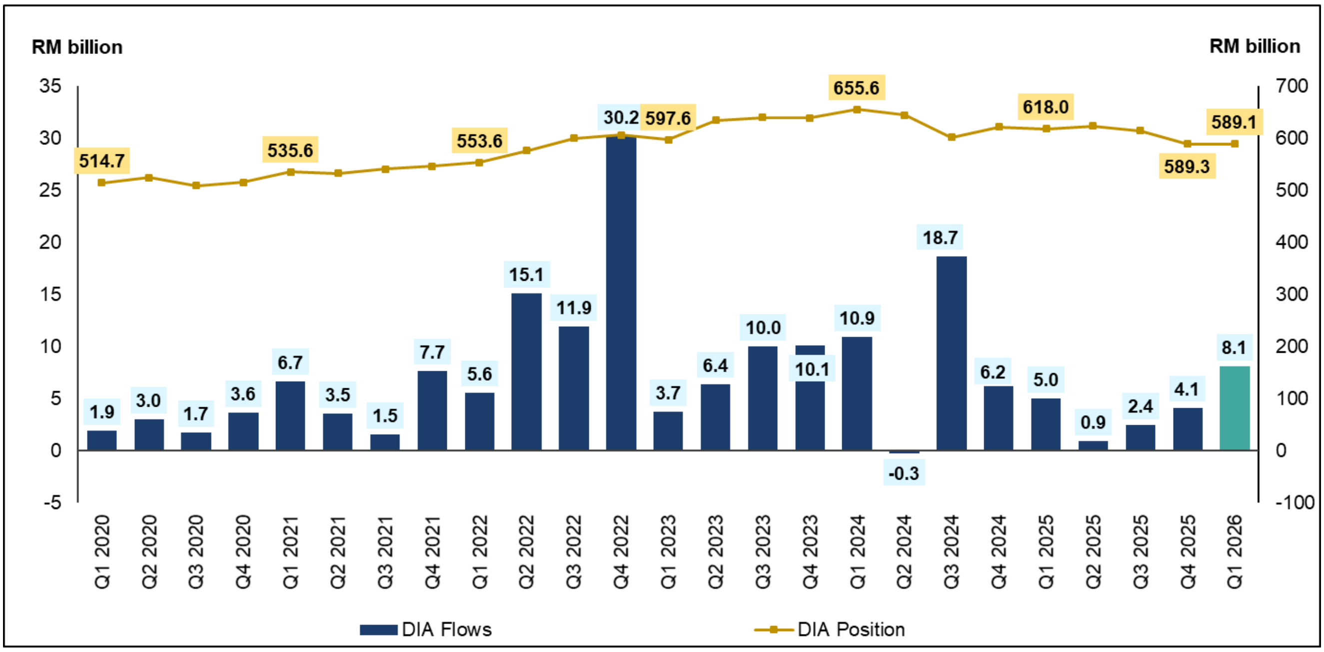


Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025

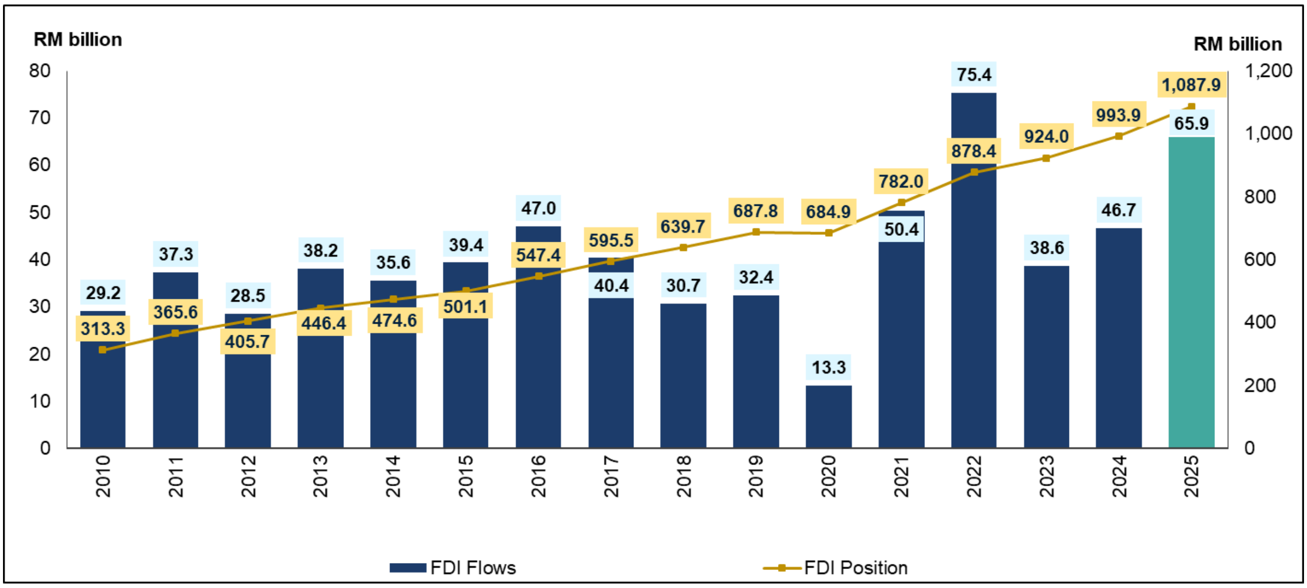


Chart 6 (b): *Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

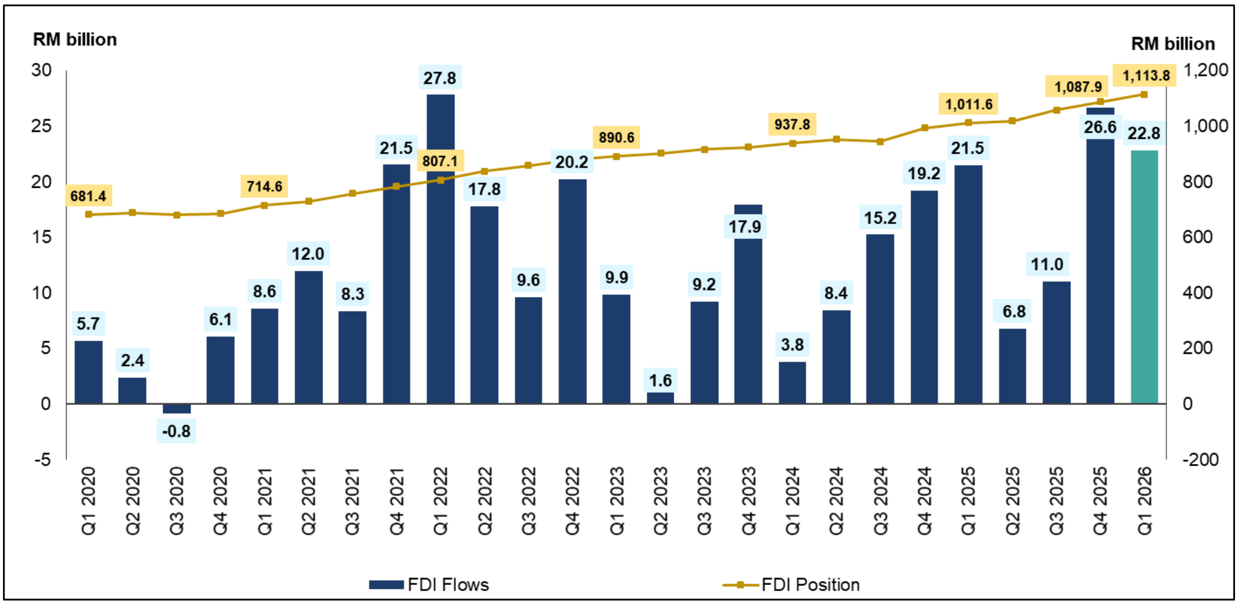


Exhibit 1: *Direct Investment, Q1 2026*

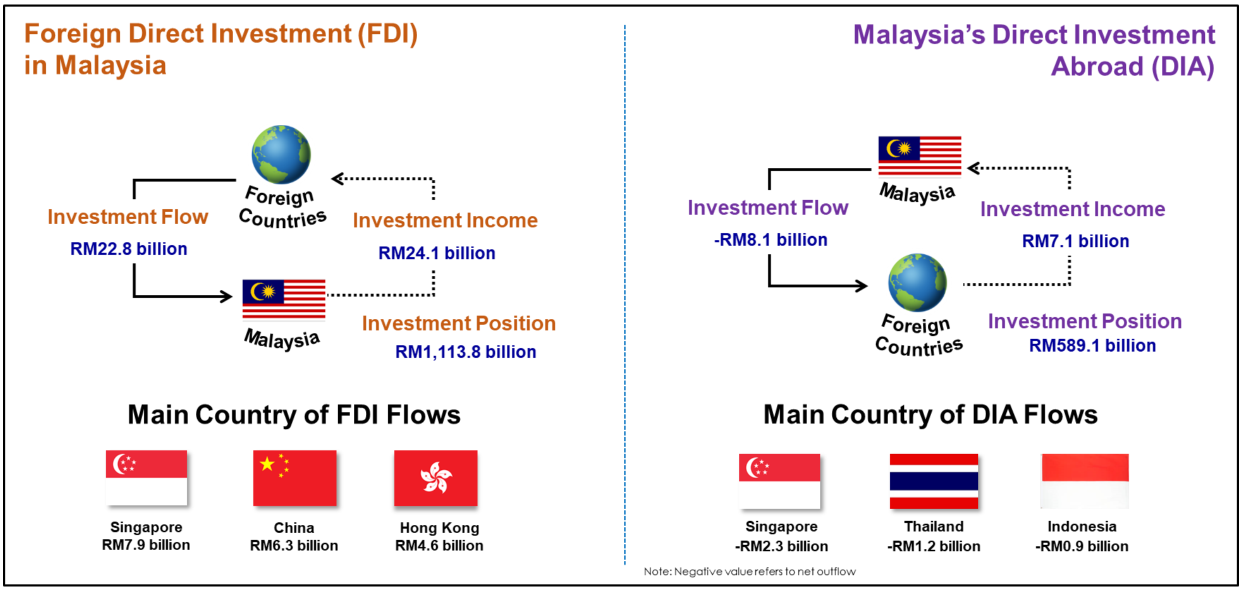


Chart 7: *International Investment Position (Net), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

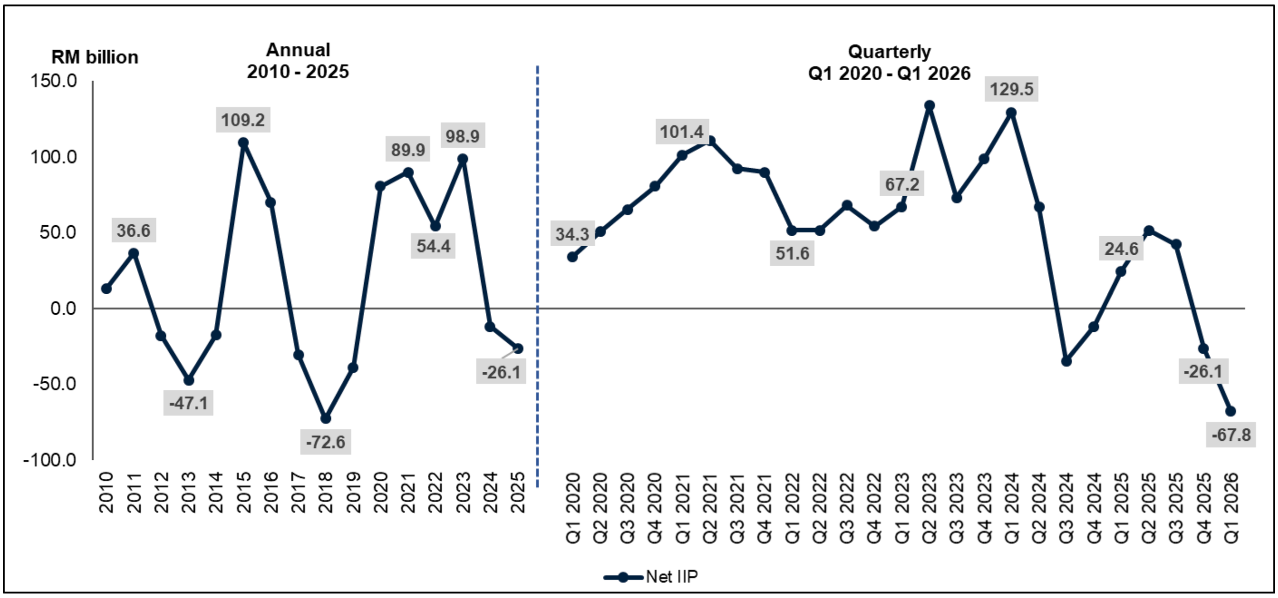


Chart 8: *International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

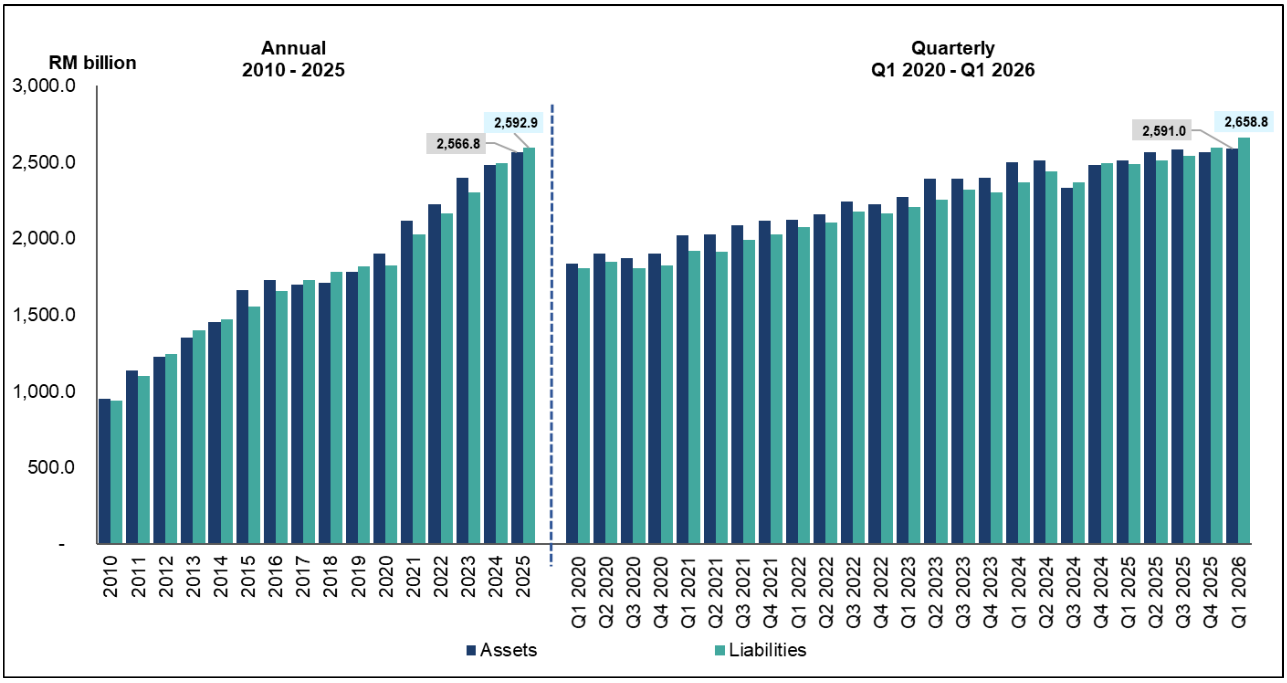


Exhibit 2: *FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end Q1 2026*

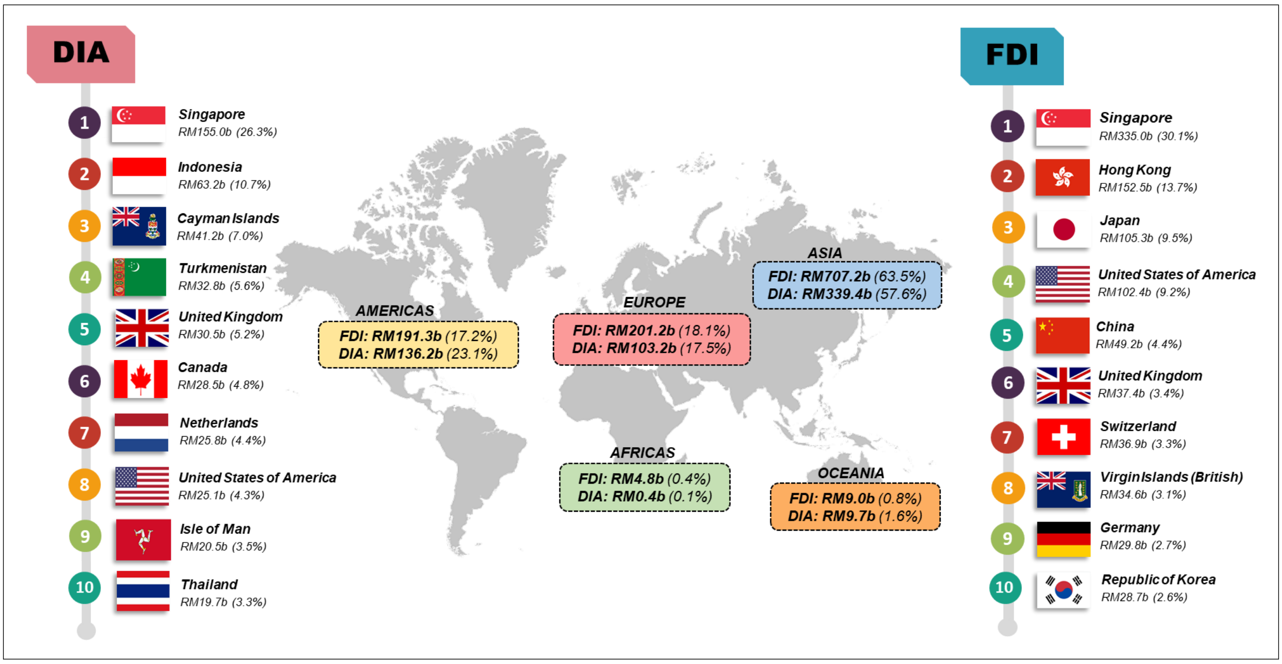


Chart 9: *International Reserve Assets (Net),*
2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2026

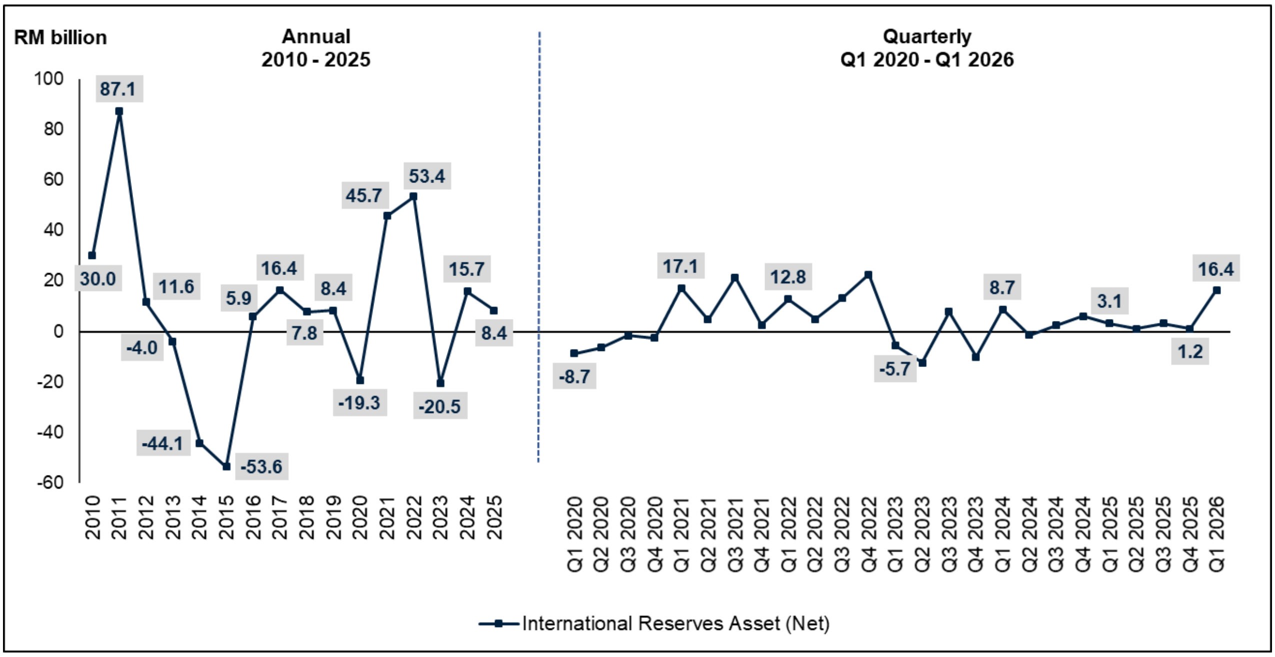


Chart 10: *International Reserve Assets (as at end), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2026*

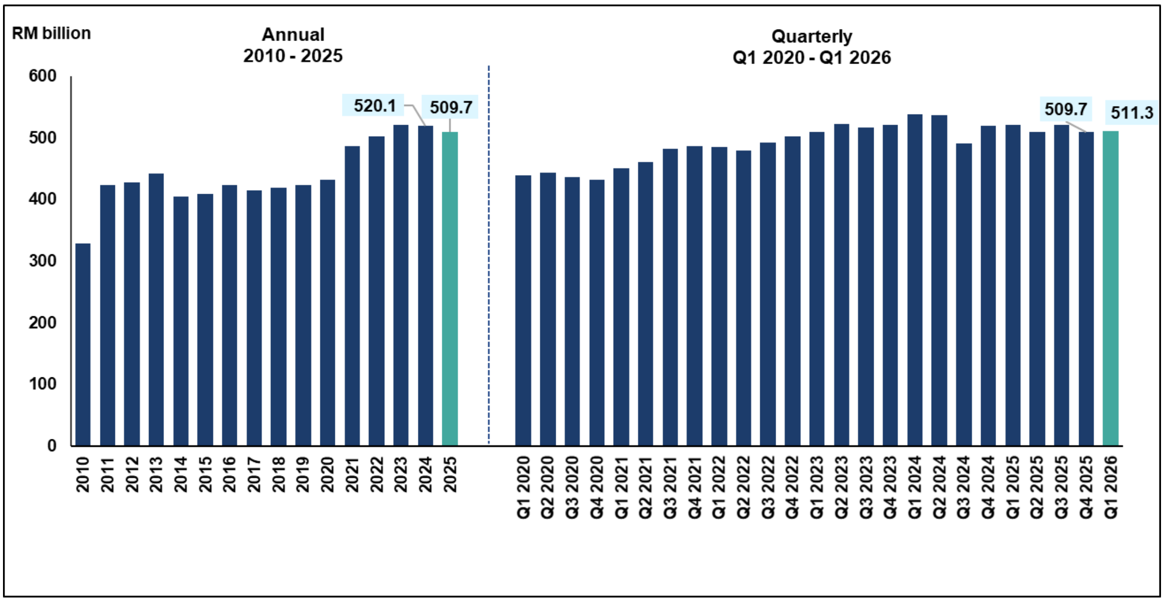


Exhibit 3: *Current Account Balance for Selected Countries*

Selected Countries	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Japan (100 bil. Yen)	Singapore ($ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	United States of America ($ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
2022	57.2	114.4	134.2	404.1	-993.1	-49.4
2023	28.2	224.8	112.5	257.0	-928.1	-98.3
2024	27.4	292.8	131.7	462.3	-1185.3	-85.7
2025	32.8	322.4	132.0	735.0	-1116.0	-73.7
Q1 22	4.9	48.9	33.5	83.8	-282.6	-38.0
Q2 22	4.2	23.0	37.4	73.6	-255.2	-16.2
Q3 22	20.2	22.3	35.4	141.1	-225.3	-4.2
Q4 22	28.0	20.2	27.9	105.6	-230.0	9.0
Q1 23	10.8	25.6	30.7	71.3	-228.1	-19.9
Q2 23	8.3	57.7	27.3	60.4	-234.9	-37.0
Q3 23	8.2	83.0	28.3	67.6	-220.8	-22.2
Q4 23	0.9	58.5	26.1	57.7	-244.3	-19.2
Q1 24	12.1	65.0	33.2	57.8	-260.9	-16.9
Q2 24	4.2	69.3	29.8	60.7	-286.3	-28.8
Q3 24	1.2	91.2	34.7	170.7	-326.2	-18.4
Q4 24	9.9	67.2	34.0	173.1	-312.0	-21.9
Q1 25	13.8	72.6	32.7	163.6	-438.3	-17.8
Q2 25	2.7	69.7	30.5	125.1	-247.8	-30.2
Q3 25	13.5	106.6	28.5	202.5	-239.1	-13.7
Q4 25	2.7	73.5	40.2	243.8	-190.7	-12.0
Q1 26	13.1	48.6	*	*	*	*

Note:
*** Advance Release Calendar**
Singapore : 26 May 2026
China : 15 May 2026
United States of America : 24 June 2026
United Kingdom : 30 June 2026

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices

Released by:

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
15th MAY 2026