



**JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

**KENYATAAN MEDIA
STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA
SUKU TAHUN KETIGA 2021**

Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia terus mencatat lebih RM11.6 bilion pada suku tahun ketiga 2021 manakala Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa merekodkan aset bersih RM68.1 bilion

PUTRAJAYA, 12 NOVEMBER 2021 – Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia (CAB) merekodkan lebih RM11.6 bilion pada suku tahun ketiga 2021, berbanding RM14.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia hari ini menerbitkan **Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Suku Tahun Ketiga 2021** yang merekodkan transaksi rentas sempadan antara Malaysia dengan negara-negara lain di dunia.

Memetik laporan tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, berkata, "Sebahagian besar lebih akaun semasa Malaysia masih disokong oleh eksport bersih yang lebih tinggi dalam akaun Barangan dengan RM41.2 bilion berbanding RM40.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Jika dibandingkan dengan suku tahun kedua 2021, eksport barangan menurun pada kadar yang lebih perlahan berbanding import yang seterusnya menyumbang kepada eksport bersih yang lebih tinggi pada suku tahun ini. Eksport merosot 3.1 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM236.6 bilion, terutamanya dalam produk berasaskan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E), Kimia dan Petroleum; sebahagian besarnya ke China, Singapura dan Amerika Syarikat (AS). Begitu juga, import barangan turun 3.9 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM195.4 bilion berbanding suku sebelumnya. Ini dapat diperhatikan melalui trend menurun bagi import Barangan Perantaraan, Modal dan Penggunaan terutamanya dari China dan Jepun pada suku tahun ini."

Walau bagaimanapun, lebih akaun semasa yang mengecil pada suku ini disebabkan oleh defisit yang lebih tinggi dalam akaun pendapatan. Akaun Pendapatan primer mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM11.3 bilion berbanding RM9.5 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2021. Ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh syarikat asing di Malaysia yang memperoleh pendapatan lebih tinggi sebanyak RM26.3 bilion, peningkatan sebanyak 3.3 peratus daripada suku sebelumnya, khususnya dalam Pelaburan Langsung. Syarikat ini kebanyakannya terlibat

dalam sektor Pembuatan dan Kewangan yang mana pendapatan disalurkan terutamanya ke Singapura, Belanda dan Amerika Syarikat. Sementara itu, syarikat Malaysia di luar negara memperoleh pendapatan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM18.0 bilion berbanding RM19.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, khususnya dalam Pelaburan Lain. Kebanyakan syarikat ini terletak di Indonesia, Amerika Syarikat dan Singapura, terutamanya terlibat dalam sektor Kewangan dan Perlombongan.

Selanjutnya, akaun Pendapatan sekunder mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM3.1 bilion berbanding RM1.4 bilion pada suku lepas. Akaun ini mencatatkan penerimaan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM4.3 bilion disebabkan oleh penyelesaian lebih rendah yang diterima dari luar negara, manakala bayaran adalah sebanyak RM7.4 bilion.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai statistik Imbangan Pembayaran, Dato' Sri Dr Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa pada suku ini perdagangan perkhidmatan bertambah baik selepas mencatatkan peningkatan defisit untuk tujuh suku tahun berturut-turut sejak suku tahun terakhir 2019. Perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit sebanyak RM15.2 bilion berbanding RM15.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Ini sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh komponen Pengangkutan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pembinaan, walaupun Perjalanan kekal dalam arah aliran negatif dengan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM3.7 bilion berbanding defisit RM3.6 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2021 berikutan penutupan sempadan bagi ketibaan pelancong antarabangsa.

Pada suku ketiga 2021, peningkatan dalam eksport Perkhidmatan ialah 1.9 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM21.5 bilion, lebih laju berbanding import yang meningkat sedikit sebanyak 0.5 peratus kepada RM36.7 bilion. Pengangkutan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM8.0 bilion berbanding RM8.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya didorong oleh peningkatan dalam eksport muatan. Trend yang sama dilihat dalam Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dengan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM1.1 bilion, meningkat 7.1 peratus berbanding suku sebelumnya, terutamanya dalam aktiviti perundingan perniagaan dan pengurusan. Pada masa yang sama, Pembinaan mencatatkan lebihan RM19.6 juta daripada defisit RM245.1 juta pada suku kedua tahun ini disebabkan bayaran yang lebih rendah bagi projek sedia ada dalam negara berikutan pelaksanaan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan bermula Mei 2021 bagi membendung penularan COVID-19.

Pada kenyataan yang sama, Ketua Perangkawan turut menyatakan, "Akaun kewangan berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM22.8 bilion pada suku ini, daripada aliran keluar bersih RM7.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Ini terutamanya disumbangkan oleh aliran masuk dalam Pelaburan langsung dan Pelaburan lain yang mana masing-masing mencatatkan

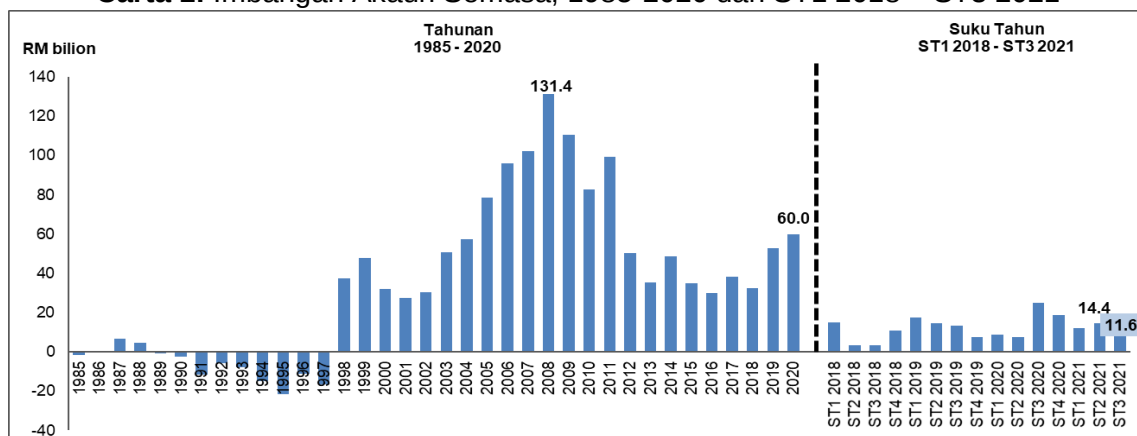
RM17.6 bilion dan RM8.8 bilion. Aliran masuk disumbangkan oleh pelaburan yang tinggi daripada pelabur asing khususnya dalam ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham, serta peruntukan tambahan Hak Pengeluaran Khas (*Special Drawing Rights, SDRs*) kepada Malaysia berjumlah SDR3.5 bilion, bersamaan dengan USD5.0 bilion, oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (*International Monetary Fund, IMF*)”.

Sementara itu, Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) berkembang sebanyak RM4.6 bilion dengan mencatatkan aliran masuk lebih tinggi sebanyak RM12.8 bilion pada suku ini, terutamanya dalam bentuk ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham. Pembuatan kekal sebagai sektor utama pelaburan asing di Malaysia, diikuti oleh aktiviti Kewangan dan Perdagangan borong & runcit. Sumber utama FDI adalah dari Singapura, Belanda dan Amerika Syarikat. Sementara itu, Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM4.7 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM4.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh pengurangan ekuiti dan pinjaman diterima daripada luar negara. Sektor utama yang menyumbang kepada aliran masuk adalah aktiviti Kewangan, dan Perlombongan. Tiga negara utama aliran masuk DIA adalah dari Mauritius, Switzerland dan Austria.

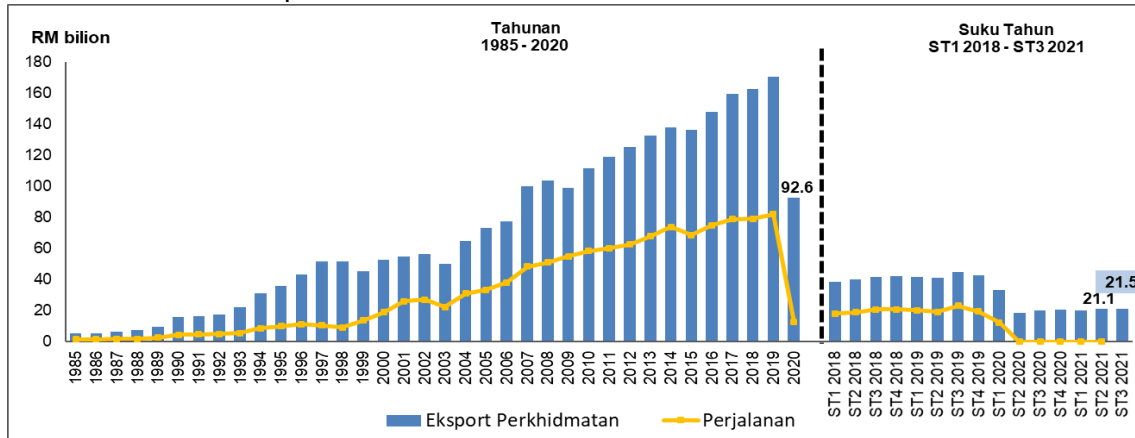
Mengulas lanjut mengenai pelaburan terkumpul, beliau berkata, “Pada akhir suku ketiga 2021, kedudukan FDI meningkat sebanyak RM39.3 bilion kepada RM769.6 bilion, manakala kedudukan DIA adalah RM543.9 bilion. Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP) Malaysia terus mencatatkan aset bersih sebanyak RM68.1 bilion. Rizab antarabangsa Malaysia meningkat kepada RM482.5 bilion daripada RM461.5 bilion pada akhir suku sebelumnya.”

Ucapan penghargaan dan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada seluruh Penduduk Malaysia termasuk bukan warganegara yang telah memberikan kerjasama dalam menjayakan Banci Malaysia 2020. Bagi mereka yang masih belum berkesempatan mengisi borang soal selidik bancian, sila hubungi DOSM ditalian 1-800-88-7720 untuk maklumat lanjut.

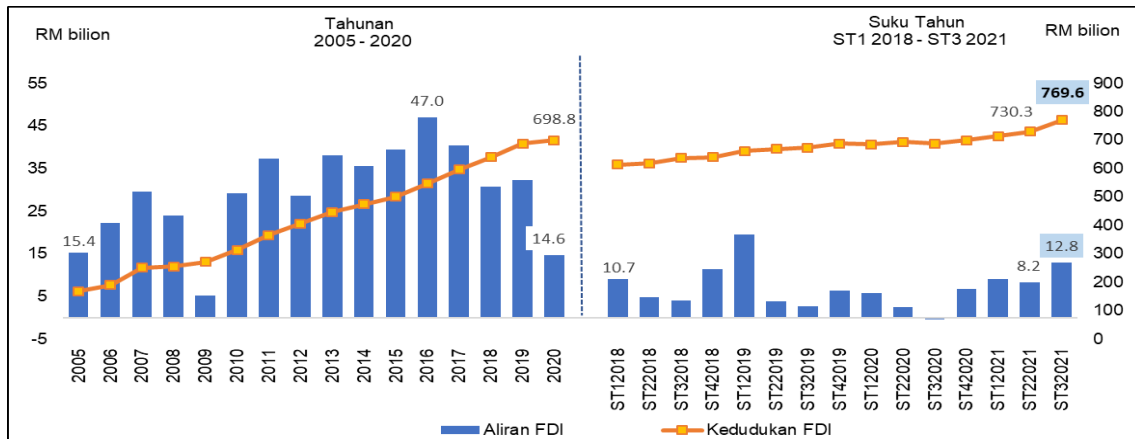
Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa, 1985-2020 dan ST1 2018 – ST3 2021



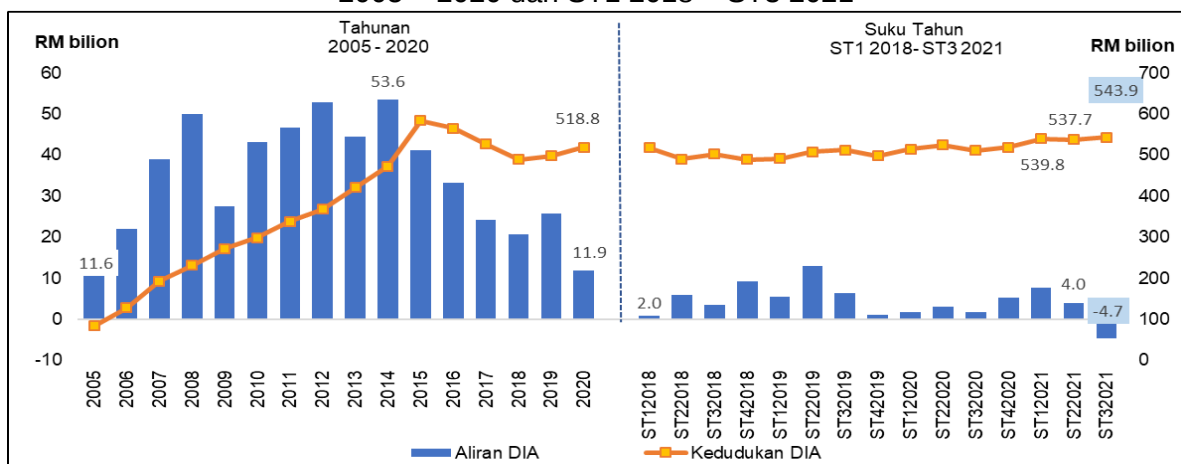
Carta 2: Eksport Perkhidmatan, 1985-2020 dan ST1 2018 – ST3 2021



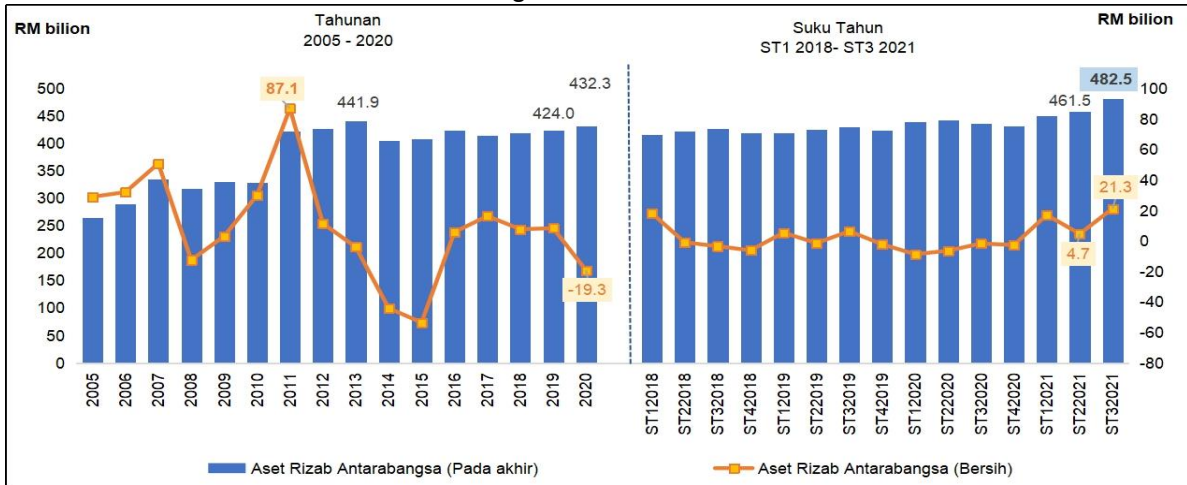
Carta 3: Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, Aliran dan Kedudukan, 2005 – 2020 dan ST1 2018 – ST3 2021



Carta 4: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) Aliran dan Kedudukan, 2005 – 2020 dan ST1 2018 – ST3 2021



Carta 5: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa, 2005 – 2020 dan ST1 2018 – ST3 2021



Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

12 NOVEMBER 2021



PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
THIRD QUARTER OF 2021

Malaysia's Current Account Balance continued to record a surplus of RM11.6 billion in the third quarter of 2021 while International Investment Position registered a net asset of RM68.1 billion

PUTRAJAYA, 12 November 2021 - Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a surplus of RM11.6 billion in the third quarter of 2021, compared to RM14.4 billion in the previous quarter. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia today released the ***Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics for the Third Quarter of 2021*** which presents Malaysia's cross-border transactions with the rest of the world.

Citing on the report, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician Malaysia said, "Malaysia's current account surplus was still largely buoyed by the higher net exports in Goods account with RM41.2 billion as against RM40.7 billion in the previous quarter. When compared with the second quarter of 2021, the export of goods decreased at a slower rate than the imports that eventually contributed to higher net exports in this quarter. Exports declined 3.1 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM236.6 billion, mainly in Electrical & Electronics (E&E), Chemicals and Petroleum based products; largely to China, Singapore and the United States of America (USA). Similarly, imports of goods also fell by 3.9 per cent quarter-on-quarter to register RM195.4 billion as against the preceding quarter. It was observed a downward trend in the imports of Intermediate, Capital and Consumption goods mainly from China and Japan."

However, the narrowing current account surplus in this quarter was led by the higher deficit in the income accounts. The Primary income account recorded a higher deficit of RM11.3 billion as against RM9.5 billion in the second quarter of 2021. This was mainly attributed by foreign companies in Malaysia earning higher income of RM26.3 billion, an increase of 3.3 per cent from the preceding quarter, particularly in Direct Investment. These companies were primarily involved in the Manufacturing and Financial sectors where the income was mostly channelled to Singapore, the Netherlands and the USA. Meanwhile, Malaysian companies abroad earned a lower income of RM18.0 billion as compared to

RM19.3 billion in the previous quarter, especially in Other Investment. Most of these companies were located in Indonesia, the USA and Singapore, principally engaged in Financial and Mining sectors.

Furthermore, Secondary income account posted a higher deficit of RM3.1 billion as against RM1.4 billion last quarter. This account recorded lower receipts of RM4.3 billion owing to lower settlements received from abroad, while payments was RM7.4 billion in this quarter.

Elaborating further on the Balance of Payments statistics, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin mentioned that in this quarter services trade improved slightly after it recorded increasing deficit for the past seven consecutive quarters since the end quarter of 2019. Services logged a deficit of RM15.2 billion as compared to RM15.4 billion in the preceding quarter of 2021. This was partially offset by Transport, Other business services and Construction components, albeit Travel remains in the negative trend by posting a higher deficit of RM3.7 billion as against RM3.6 billion deficit in the second quarter of 2021 following the border closure for international tourist arrivals.

In the third quarter of 2021, the increase in exports of Services was 1.9 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM21.5 billion, faster than imports which rose marginally by 0.5 per cent to RM36.7 billion. Transport posted a lower deficit of RM8.0 billion as compared to RM8.1 billion in the preceding quarter, predominantly driven by the increase in exports of freight activities. A similar trend was noticed in Other business services with a lower deficit of RM1.1 billion, improved by 7.1 per cent as against the previous quarter, mainly in business and management consulting activities. Simultaneously, Construction posted a surplus of RM19.6 million from a deficit of RM245.1 million in the second quarter of this year due to lower payments for existing projects in this country following the implementation of Movement Control Order starting May 2021 to contain the COVID-19 spread.

On the same note, the Chief Statistician also highlighted, "Financial account turned around to register a net inflow of RM22.8 billion in this quarter, from a net outflow of RM7.0 billion in the previous quarter. This was mainly attributed by inflows in Direct investment and Other investment which posted of RM17.6 billion and RM8.8 billion respectively. The inflows were contributed by higher investment from foreign investors precisely in equity and investment fund shares, as well as an additional allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) to Malaysia of SDR3.5 billion, equivalent to USD5.0 billion, by the International Monetary Fund (IMF)."

Meanwhile, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) expanded by RM4.6 billion to record a higher inflow of RM12.8 billion for this quarter, mostly in the form of equity and investment fund shares. Manufacturing remains as the main sector for foreign investment in Malaysia, followed by Financial and Wholesale & retail trade. The main FDI sources were from Singapore, the Netherlands and the USA. In the meantime, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) switched to net inflow of RM4.7 billion from a net outflow of RM4.0 billion in the previous quarter due to capital reduction and loans received from abroad. The major sectors which contributed to the inflows were Financial and Mining. The top three DIA inflows were from Mauritius, Switzerland and Austria.

Further commenting on the accumulated investment, he said, “As at the end of third quarter of 2021, FDI position improved by RM39.3 billion to register RM769.6 billion, while DIA position was RM543.9 billion. Malaysia’s International Investment Position (IIP) continued to record a net asset of RM68.1 billion. The Malaysia’s international reserves increased to RM482.5 billion from RM461.5 billion as at end of the previous quarter.”

Thank you and highest appreciation to all Malaysians, including non-citizens, who have given their full support and cooperation in making the Malaysia Census 2020 a success. For those who have not yet had the opportunity to fill out the census questionnaire, please contact DOSM at 1-800-88 -7720 for further information.

Chart 1: Current Account Balance (CAB), 1985-2020 and Q1 2018 – Q3 2021

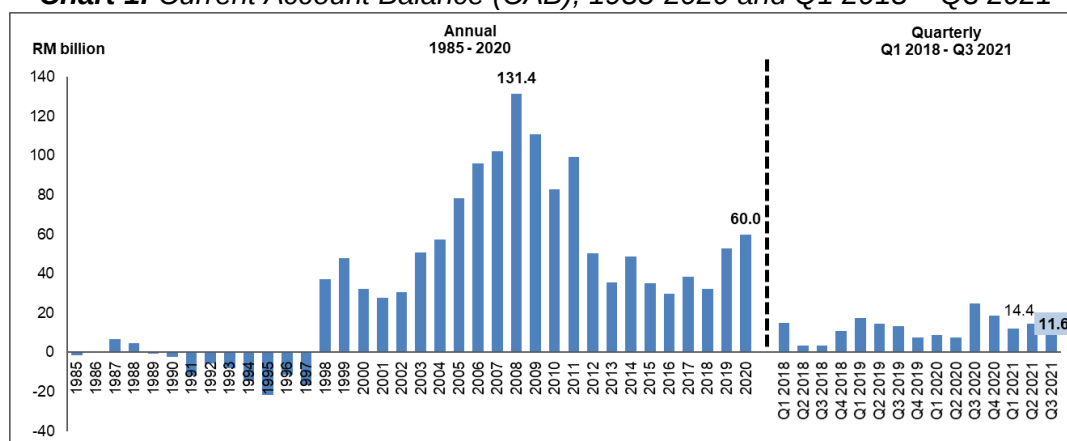


Chart 2: Exports of Services, 1985-2020 and Q1 2018 – Q3 2021

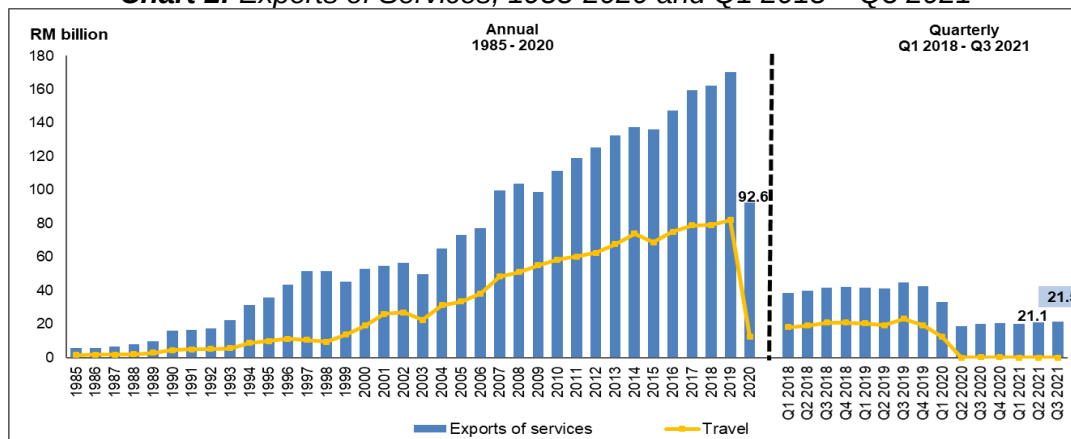


Chart 3: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2005 – 2020 and Q1 2018 – Q3 2021

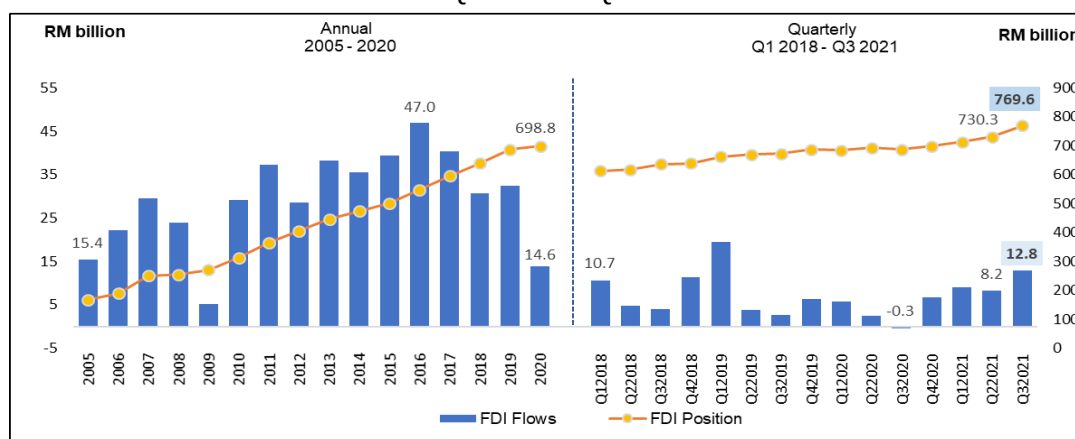


Chart 4: Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2005 – 2020 and Q1 2018 – Q3 2021

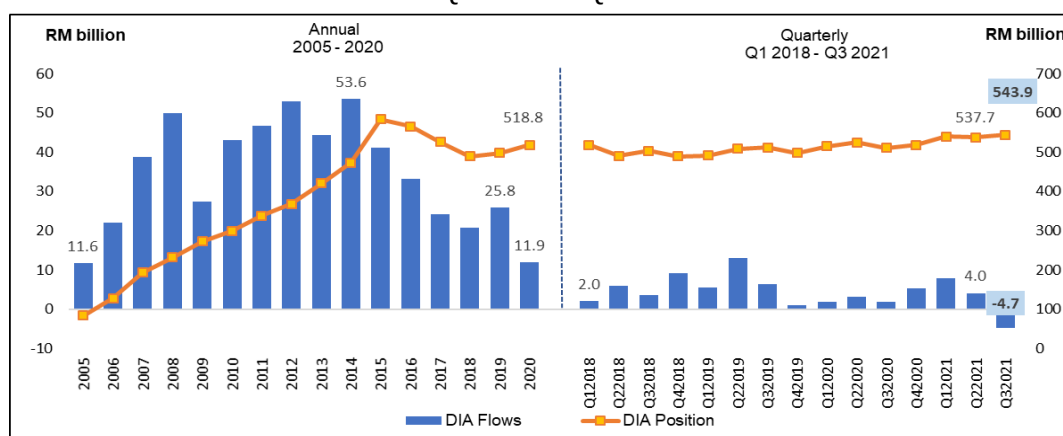
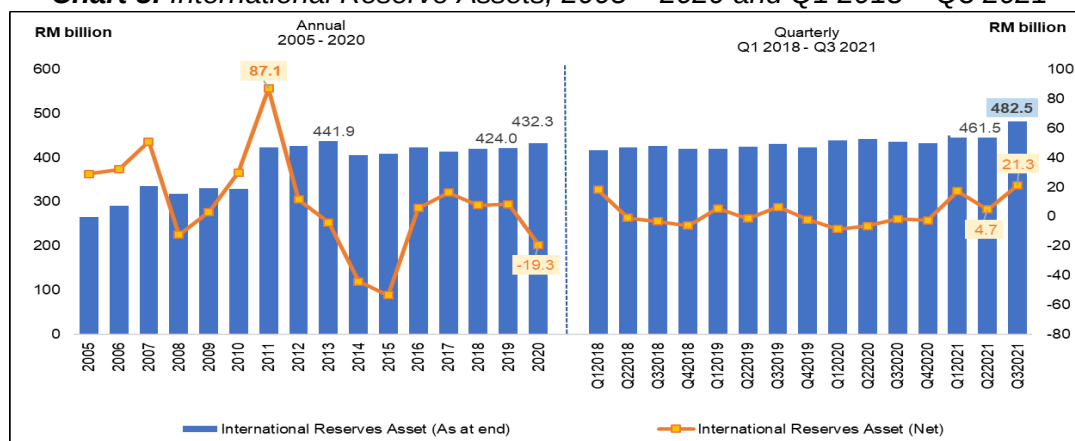


Chart 5: International Reserve Assets, 2005 – 2020 and Q1 2018 – Q3 2021



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