



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
BAGI STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA
SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2023

Lebih Akaun Semasa Malaysia mencecah RM9.1 bilion atau 2.1% daripada KDNK, didorong oleh eksport bersih Barangan

PUTRAJAYA, 18 Ogos 2023 – Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia merekodkan lebih sebanyak RM9.1 bilion atau 2.1 peratus kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada suku kedua 2023, berbanding RM4.3 bilion (1.0% kepada KDNK) pada suku sebelumnya. Sementara itu, **Akaun Kewangan** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM11.6 bilion berbanding RM2.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Pada separuh pertama 2023, CAB mencapai lebih RM13.4 bilion, manakala Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar RM13.9 bilion. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini melaporkan dalam **Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa bagi Suku Kedua 2023** yang merekodkan transaksi merentasi sempadan Malaysia dengan seluruh dunia.

Lebih yang berterusan dalam CAB terutamanya disokong oleh eksport bersih Barangan. Akaun barangan mencatatkan eksport bersih RM29.5 bilion pada suku ini, penurunan 26.1 peratus suku ke suku. Perbandingan suku ke suku menunjukkan bahawa eksport barangan menurun sebanyak 2.5 peratus daripada RM261.5 bilion kepada RM254.9 bilion pada suku kedua. Eksport utama ialah Elektrik & elektronik (E&E), produk Petroleum dan Kimia, terutamanya ke Singapura, China dan Amerika Syarikat (USA). Sebaliknya, import barangan meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus suku ke suku daripada RM221.6 bilion kepada RM225.4 bilion, terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Barangan Modal dan Penggunaan. China, Singapura dan Taiwan merupakan sumber utama import Malaysia.

Melihat kepada statistik tersebut, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, menyatakan, "Akaun pendapatan telah menyumbang kepada lebih CAB yang tinggi pada suku kedua 2023. **Akaun Pendapatan primer** menunjukkan defisit yang lebih kecil iaitu RM6.3 bilion berbanding RM16.9 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Pengurangan ini disebabkan oleh terimaan lebih tinggi berjumlah RM24.8 bilion, terutamanya didorong oleh Pendapatan pelaburan lebih tinggi yang dijana oleh syarikat Malaysia di luar negara dalam

Pelaburan langsung. Dalam tempoh yang sama, bayaran menurun kepada RM31.1 bilion, terutamanya dalam pelaburan Langsung. Pada masa yang sama, defisit **akaun Pendapatan sekunder** menguncup daripada RM5.9 bilion pada suku sebelum kepada RM2.8 bilion, disebabkan oleh penghantaran wang pekerja yang lebih rendah ke luar negara.”

Mengulas lebih lanjut dari sudut positif, “Defisit **Akaun Perkhidmatan** mengecil sebanyak 12.0 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM11.3 bilion pada suku kedua 2023, didorong oleh lebihan yang lebih tinggi dalam Perjalanan. Eksport perkhidmatan meningkat 16.5 peratus atau RM6.8 bilion berbanding suku sebelumnya kepada RM47.8 bilion. Perjalanan yang terdiri daripada perbelanjaan pelawat asing di Malaysia mencatatkan nilai eksport yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM16.3 bilion, mencecah hampir 84.0 peratus pada suku kedua tahap pra-pandemik (2019). Trend positif juga dilihat dalam eksport komponen lain, seperti Pengangkutan RM7.8 bilion, Pembinaan RM2.4 bilion, Telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat RM4.6 bilion dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM8.8 bilion. Pada masa yang sama, import perkhidmatan berjumlah RM59.1 bilion, meningkat daripada RM53.8 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Seperti eksport perkhidmatan, peningkatan dalam import kebanyakannya diterajui oleh perbelanjaan perjalanan Malaysia ke luar negara yang meningkat sebanyak RM1.4 bilion kepada RM12.5 bilion. Import Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan juga menunjukkan arah aliran menaik.”

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut bertambah, “**Akaun Kewangan** merekodkan aliran keluar bersih daripada RM2.4 bilion kepada RM11.6 bilion pada suku kedua. Ini terutamanya disumbangkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan Lain sebanyak RM15.1 bilion disebabkan oleh pembayaran balik antara bank yang lebih tinggi oleh sektor kewangan domestik, dan aliran keluar RM4.9 bilion dalam Pelaburan Langsung berkaitan dengan keuntungan yang dikekalkan dan suntikan ekuiti oleh syarikat residen di luar negara. Sementara itu, Pelaburan portfolio berubah arah aliran kepada aliran masuk bersih RM8.1 bilion berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM33.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh terbitan bon oleh residen.”

Aliran keluar bersih dalam **Pelaburan Langsung Luar Negeri (DIA)** berkembang kepada RM8.0 bilion berbanding RM1.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Sektor utama yang menyumbang kepada DIA ialah Perkhidmatan khususnya dalam subsektor Kewangan dan Maklumat & telekomunikasi, diikuti oleh Pertanian dan Pembinaan. Tiga destinasi teratas DIA ialah Singapura, Indonesia dan Norway. Pada masa yang sama, aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM3.1 bilion direkodkan dalam **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** berbanding RM12.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Penerima terbesar FDI ialah sektor

Perkhidmatan, terutamanya dalam subsektor Profesional, saintifik & teknikal dan Kewangan. Sumber utama FDI adalah dari Singapura, Taiwan dan Jerman.

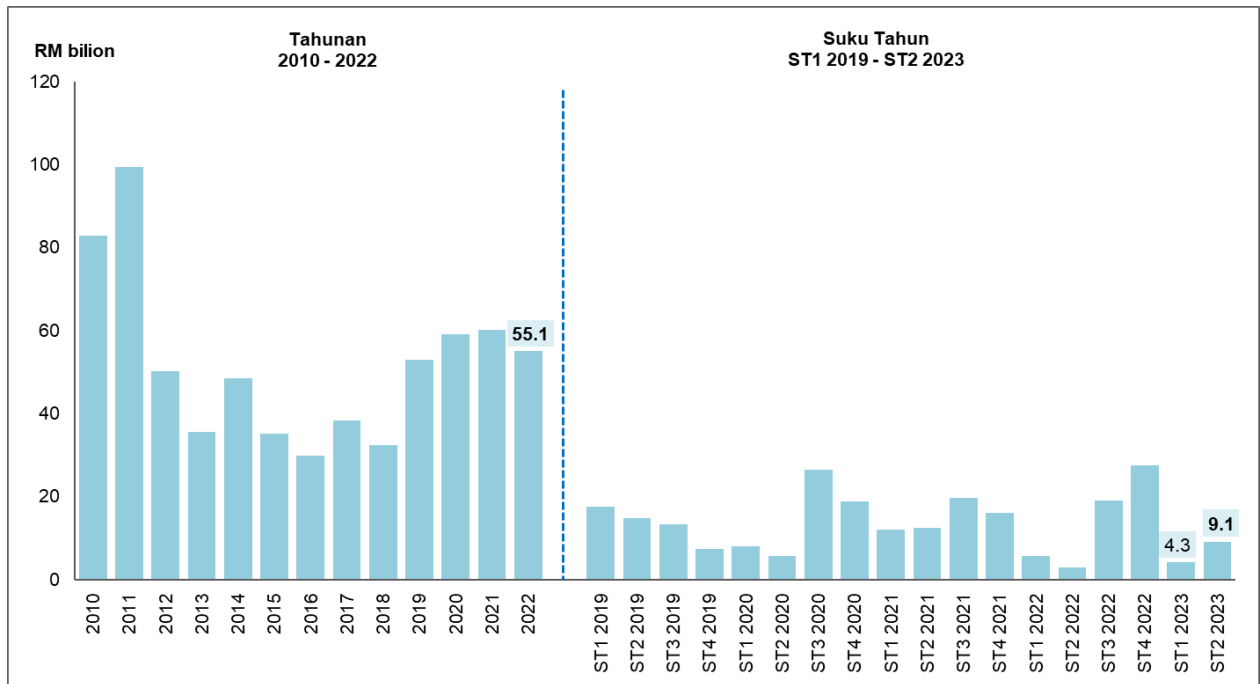
Dari segi pelaburan terkumpul pada akhir suku kedua 2023, kedudukan **FDI** dan **DIA** masing-masing mencatatkan RM900.0 bilion dan RM652.1 bilion. **Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP) Malaysia** merekodkan aset bersih RM160.9 bilion, manakala rizab antarabangsa Malaysia berjumlah RM522.0 bilion.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

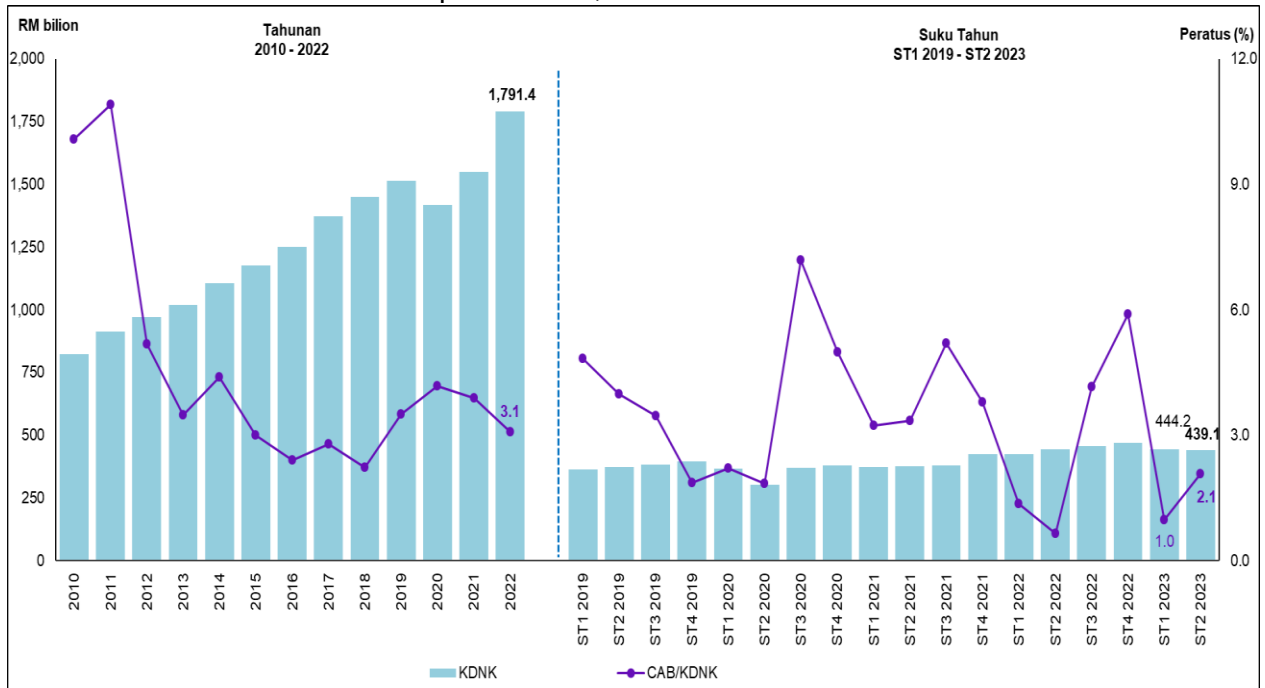
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah *“Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust”*.

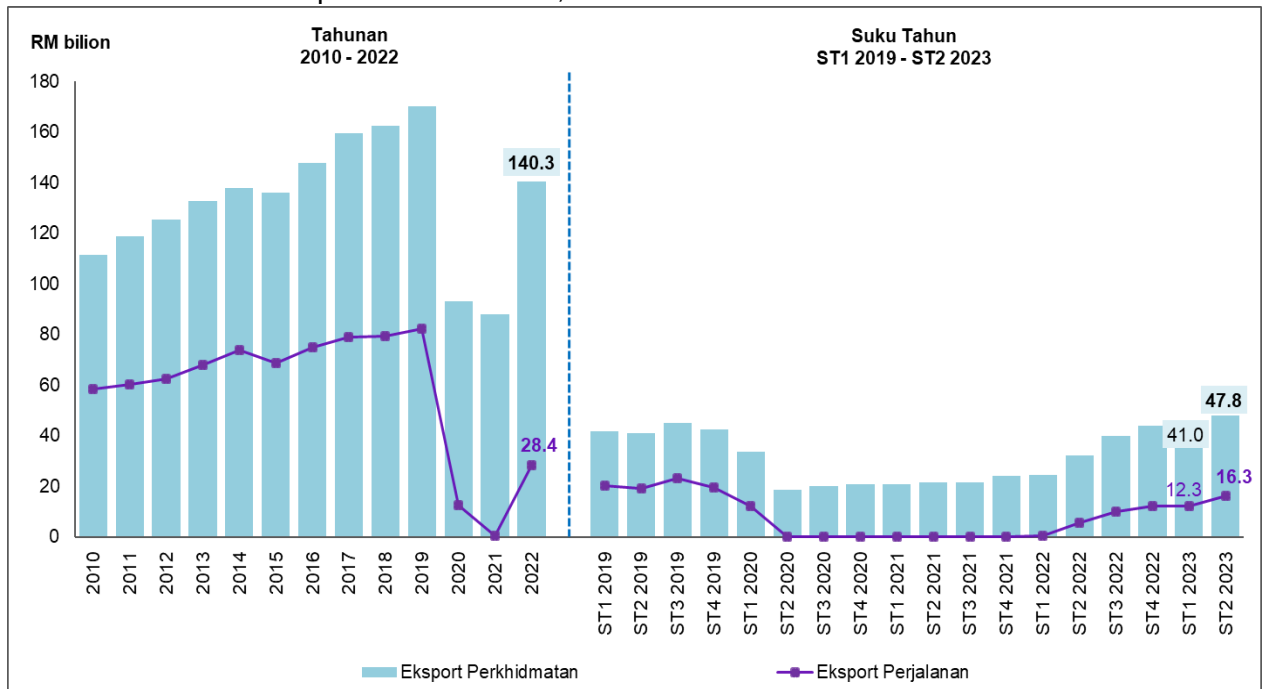
Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa, 2010-2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



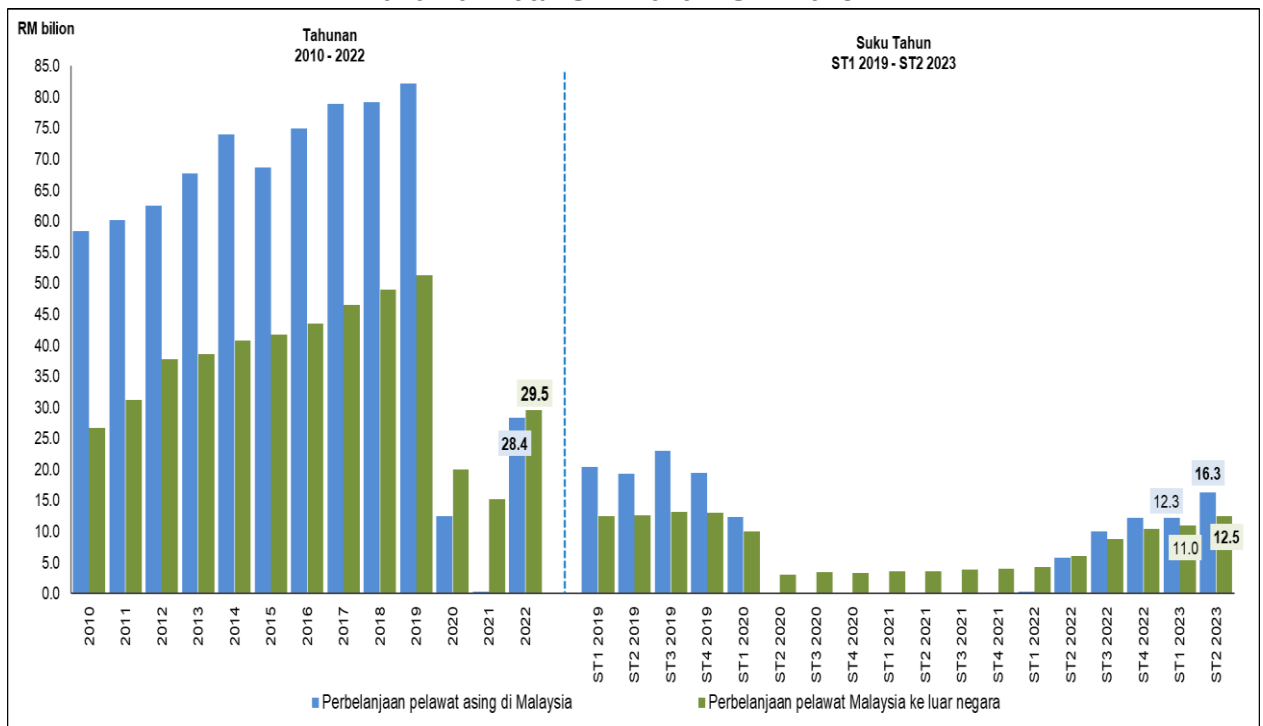
Carta 2: Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, 2010-2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



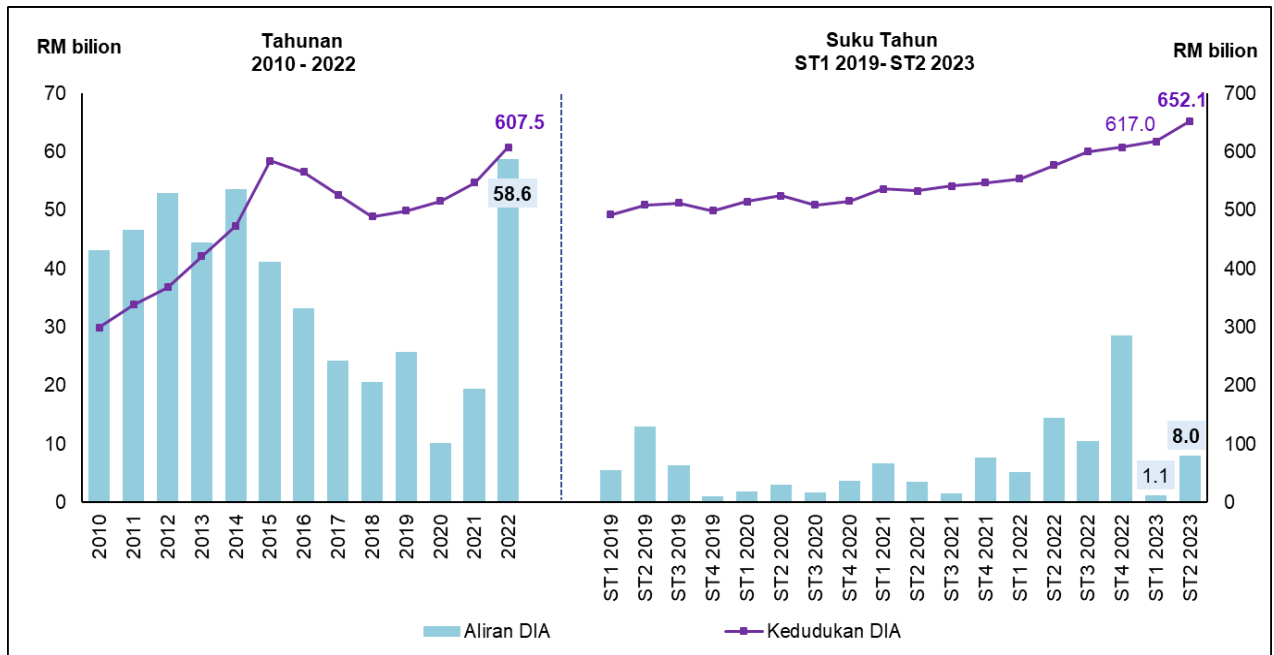
Carta 3: Eksport Perkhidmatan, 2010-2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



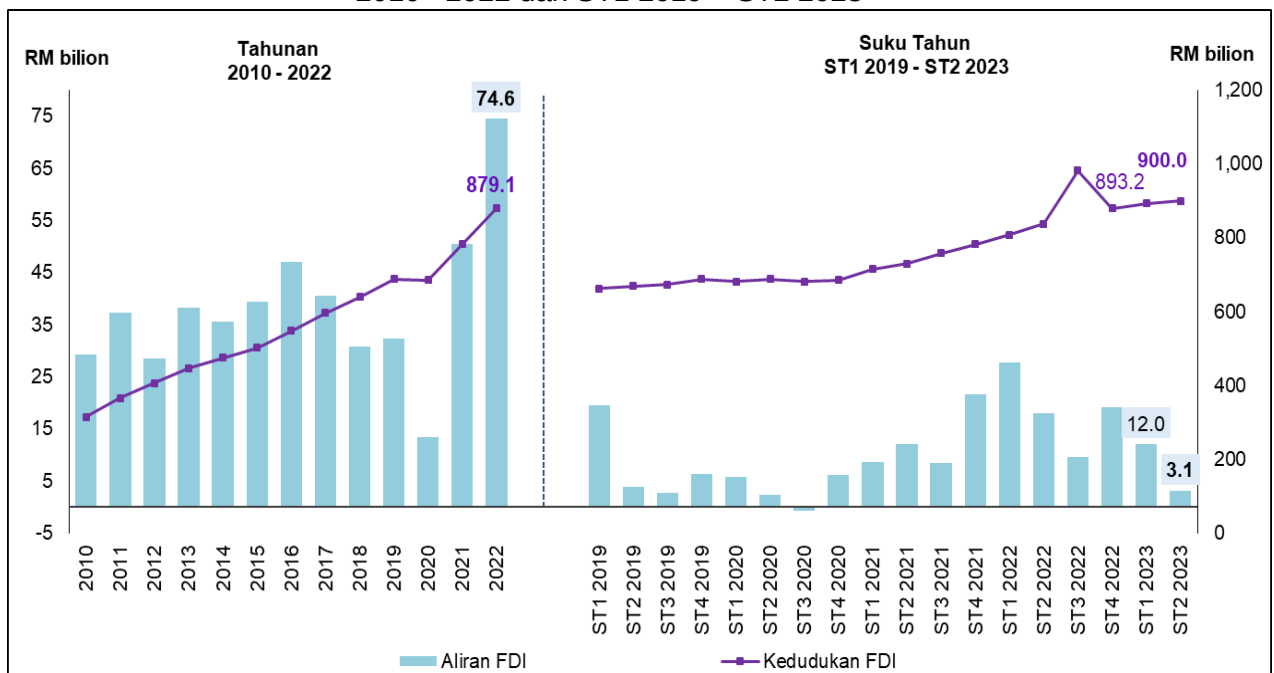
Carta 4: Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia ke Luar Negara, 2010-2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



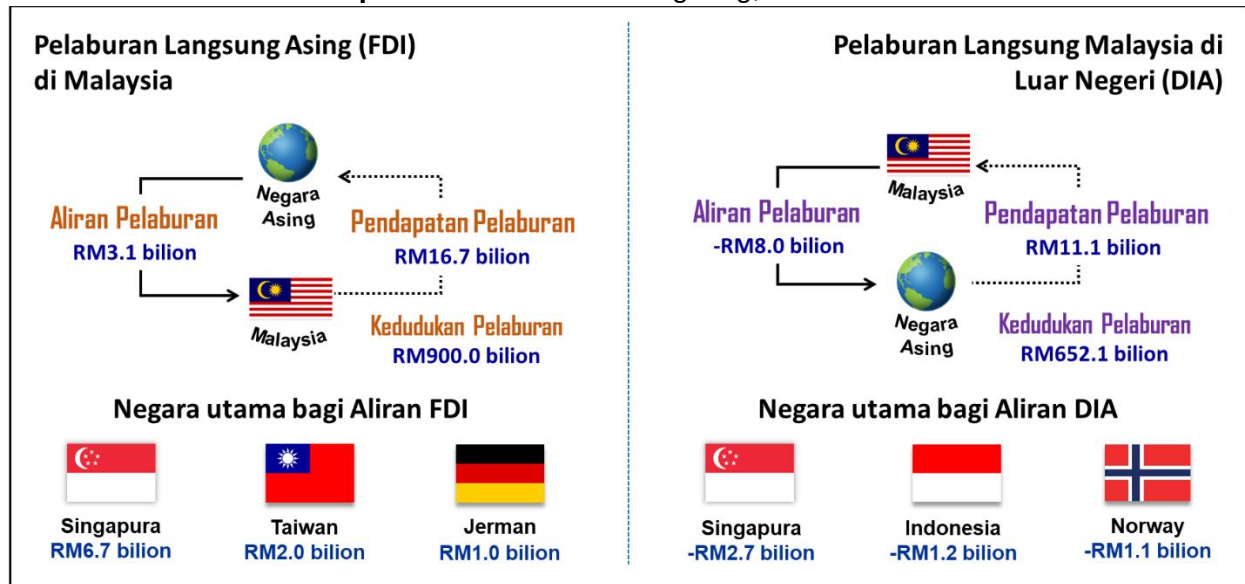
Carta 5: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) Aliran dan Kedudukan, 2010 –2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



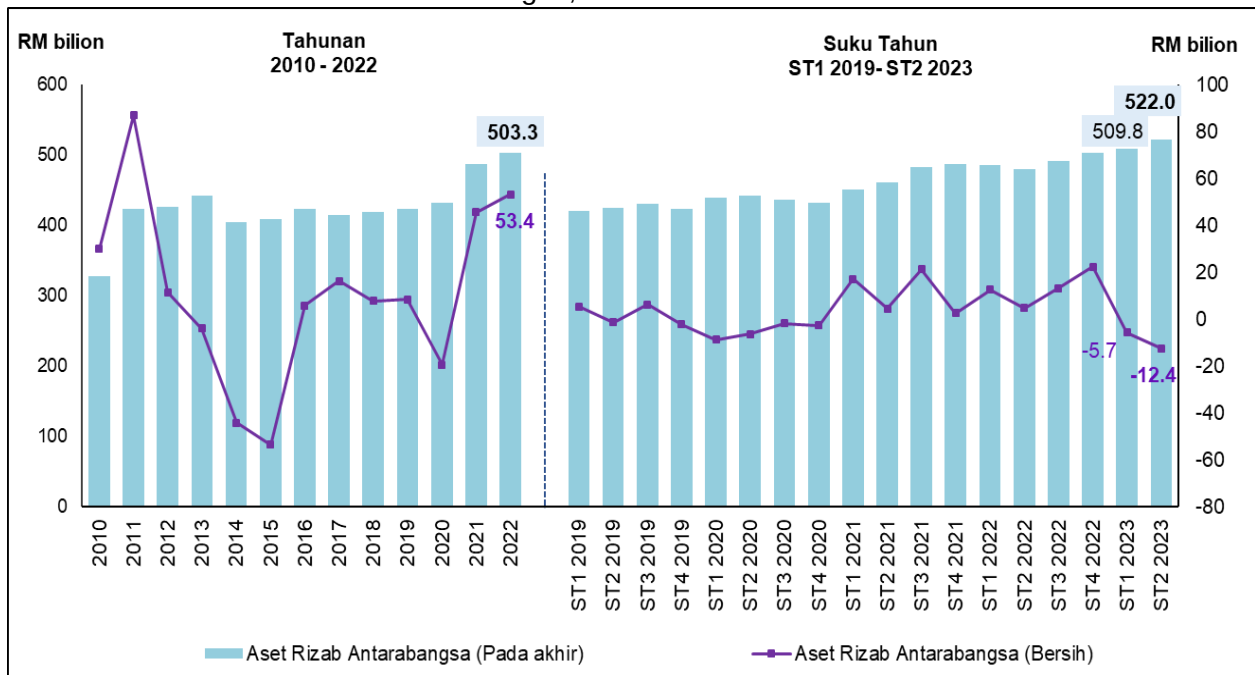
Carta 6: Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, Aliran dan Kedudukan, 2010 –2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



Paparan 1: Pelaburan Langsung, ST2 2023



Carta 7: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa, 2010 – 2022 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2023



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

18 OGOS 2023



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS
SECOND QUARTER OF 2023

***Malaysia's Current Account Surplus reached RM9.1 billion or 2.1% of GDP,
fueled by net exports of Goods***

PUTRAJAYA, 18 August 2023 - Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a higher surplus of RM9.1 billion or 2.1 per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 2023, as compared to RM4.3 billion (1.0% of GDP) in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, **Financial account** posted a higher net outflow of RM11.6 billion as against RM2.4 billion in the preceding quarter. In the first half of 2023, the CAB reached a surplus of RM13.4 billion, while Financial account recorded a net outflow of RM13.9 billion. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in its **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics for the Second Quarter of 2023** which presents Malaysia's cross-border transactions with the rest of the world.

The continues surplus in CAB was mainly supported by net exports of Goods. **Goods account** recorded a net export of RM29.5 billion this quarter, a decrease of 26.1 per cent quarter-on-quarter. Comparison quarter-on-quarter shows that the exports of goods declined by 2.5 per cent from RM261.5 billion to RM254.9 billion in the second quarter. The main exports were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum and Chemicals products, especially to Singapore, China and the United States of America (USA). On the contrary, imports of goods increased by 1.7 per cent quarter-on-quarter from RM221.6 billion to RM225.4 billion, mainly contributed by Capital and Consumption goods. China, Singapore and Taiwan were the top sources of import.

Looking at the statistics, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, the Chief Statistician Malaysia, stated, "The income accounts had contributed to the higher CAB surplus in the second quarter of 2023. The **Primary income account** depicted a smaller deficit of RM6.3 billion as

compared to RM16.9 billion in the previous quarter. This reduction was owing to higher receipts amounting to RM24.8 billion, particularly driven by higher investment income generated by Malaysian companies abroad in Direct investment. During the same period, payments decreased to RM31.1 billion, mainly from Direct investment. Simultaneously, the **Secondary income account** deficit contracted from RM5.9 billion in the preceding quarter to RM2.8 billion, due to lower workers' remittances paid abroad."

Commenting further on a positive note, "The **Services account** deficit narrowed by 12.0 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM11.3 billion in the second quarter of 2023, propelled by a higher surplus in Travel. Services exports rose by 16.5 per cent or RM6.8 billion against the previous quarter to record RM47.8 billion. Travel, which comprises foreign visitors' expenditure in Malaysia recorded a higher export value of RM16.3 billion, reaching nearly 84.0 per cent in the second quarter of pre-pandemic level (2019). The positive trend was also seen in exports of other components, such as Transport RM7.8 billion, Construction RM2.4 billion, Telecommunication, computer and information RM4.6 billion and Other business services RM8.8 billion. Concurrently, imports of services amounted to RM59.1 billion, a surge from RM53.8 billion in the previous quarter. Similar to services exports, the increase in imports was predominately led by Travel expenditures of Malaysian abroad, grew by RM1.4 billion to RM12.5 billion. The imports of Other business services and Transport were also shown an upward trend."

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia also added, "The **Financial account** recorded a net outflow from RM2.4 billion to RM11.6 billion in the second quarter. This was mainly contributed by outflows in Other investment at RM15.1 billion attributable to higher interbank repayments by the domestic financial sector, and outflows of RM4.9 billion in Direct Investment pertaining to profit retained and equity injection by resident companies abroad. Meanwhile, Portfolio investment turned around to a net inflow of RM8.1 billion as compared to a net outflow of RM33.3 billion in the previous quarter, owing to bond issuance by residents."

The net outflow in **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** expanded to RM8.0 billion as compared to RM1.1 billion in the previous quarter. The major sectors contributed to the DIA were Services particularly in Financial and Information & telecommunication sub-sector, followed by Agriculture and Construction. The top three DIA destinations were Singapore, Indonesia and Norway. In the meantime, a lower net inflow of RM3.1 billion was recorded in **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** as compared to RM12.0 billion in the preceding quarter. The largest recipient of FDI was Services sector, predominantly in Professional, scientific & technical and Financial sub-sectors. The main FDI sources were from Singapore, Taiwan and Germany.

*In terms of the accumulated investment at the end of second quarter of 2023, **FDI** and **DIA position** posted RM900.0 billion and RM652.1 billion, respectively. **Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** registered a net asset of RM160.9 billion, while Malaysia's international reserves stood at RM522.0 billion.*

DOSM is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Chart 1: Current Account Balance (CAB), 2010-2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

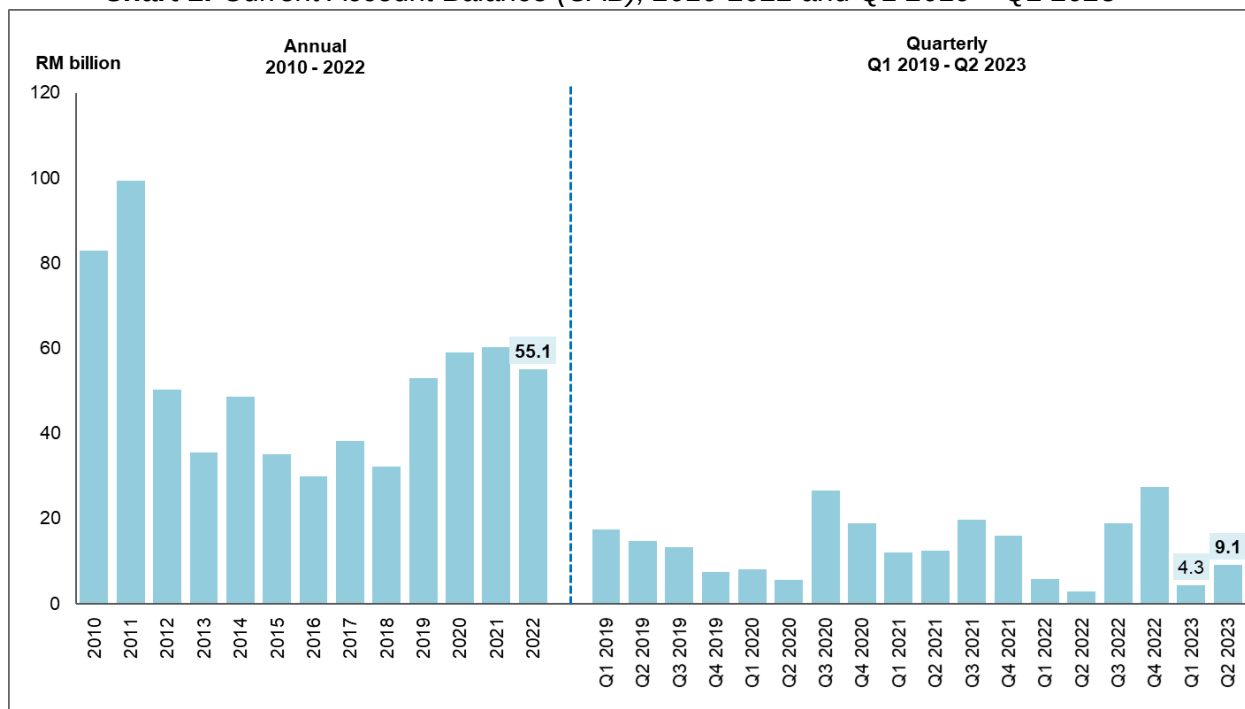


Chart 2: Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010-2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

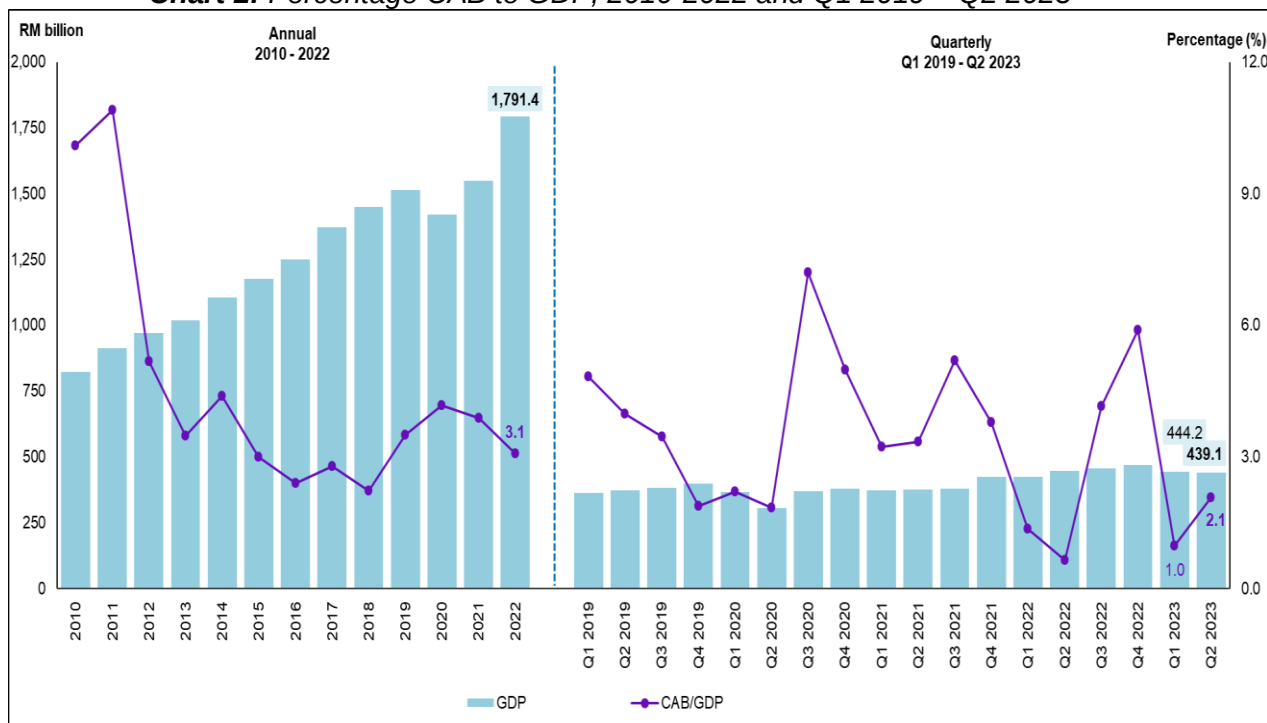


Chart 3: Exports of Services, 2010-2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

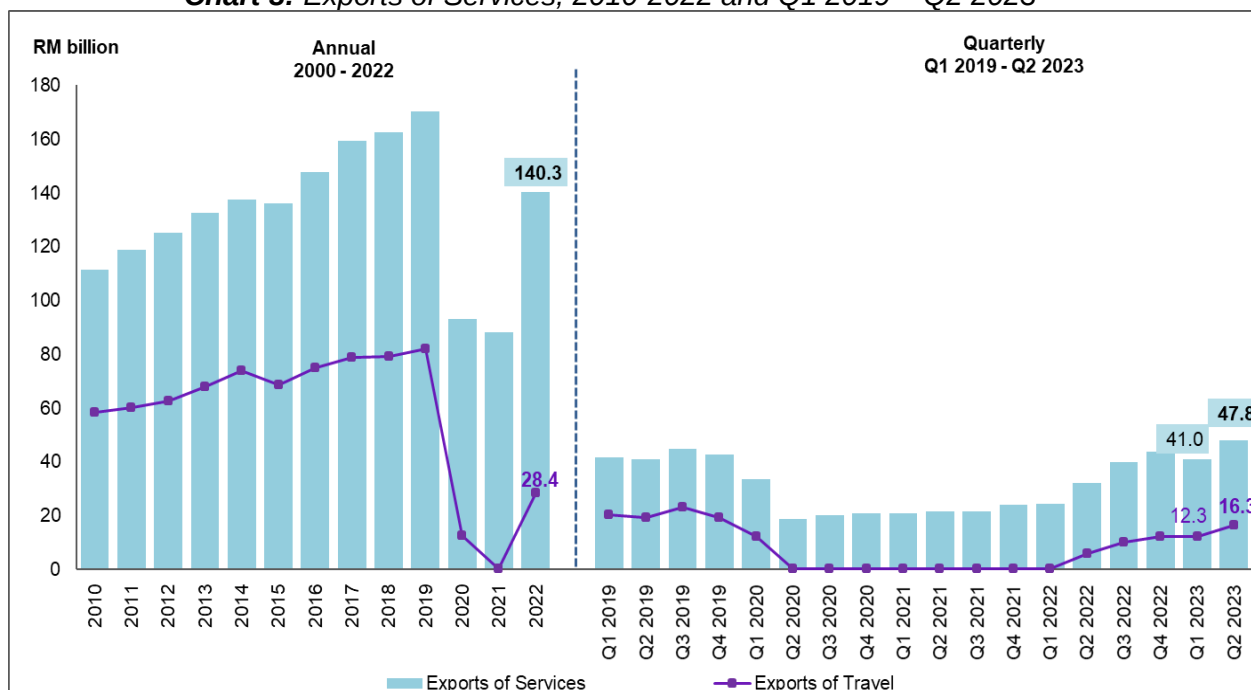


Chart 4: Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, 2010 - 2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

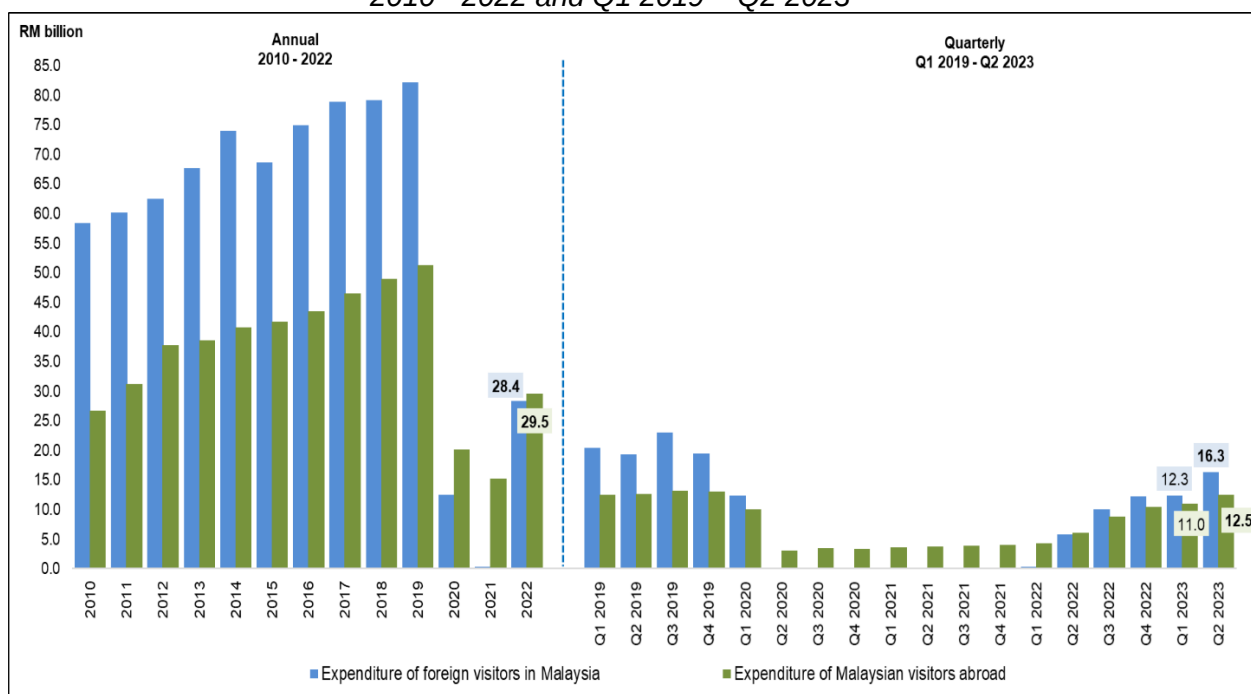


Chart 5: Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

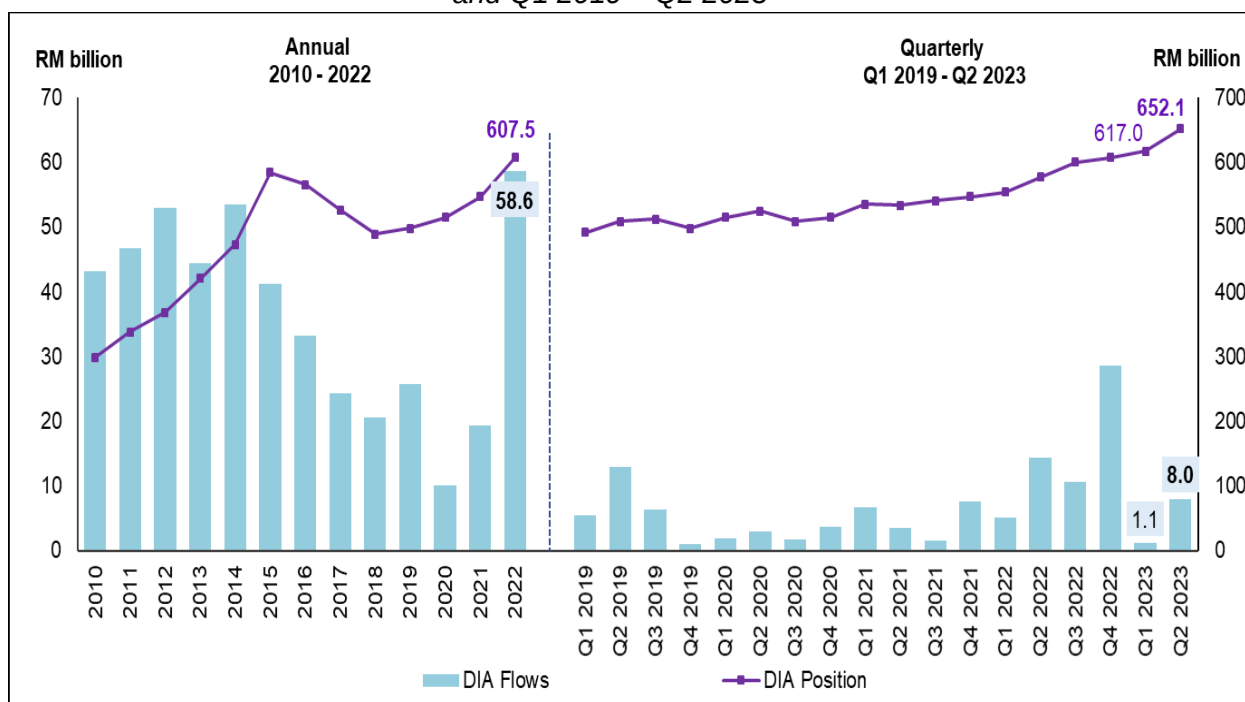


Chart 6: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023

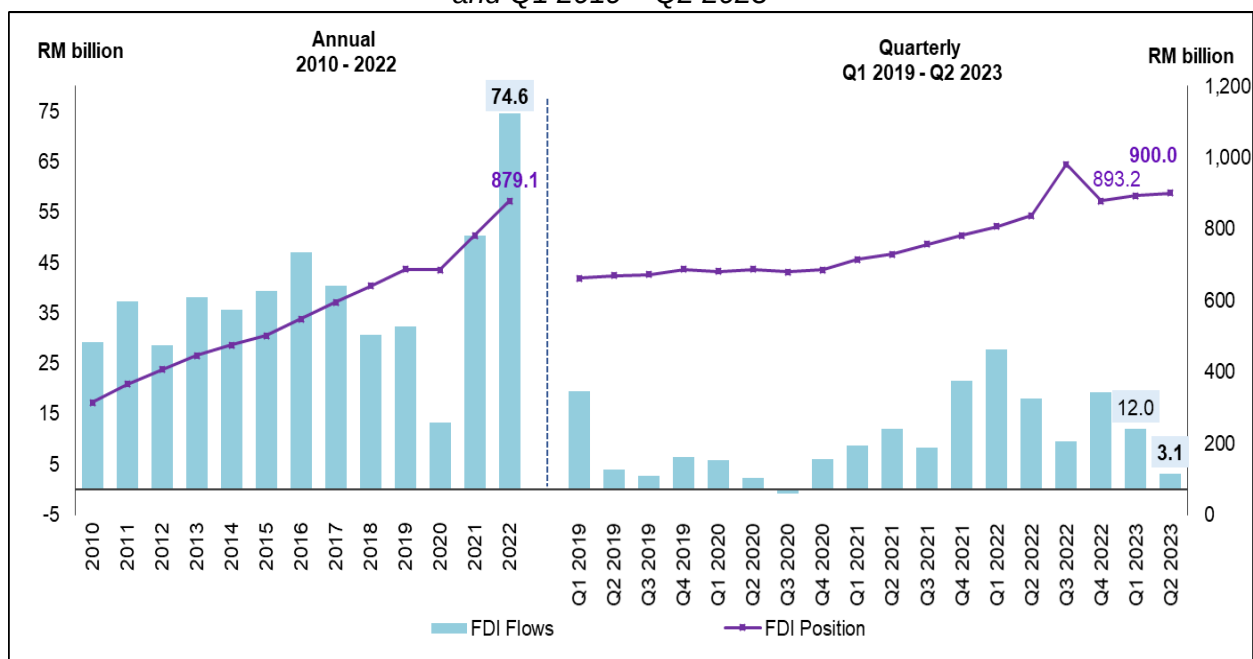


Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q2 2023

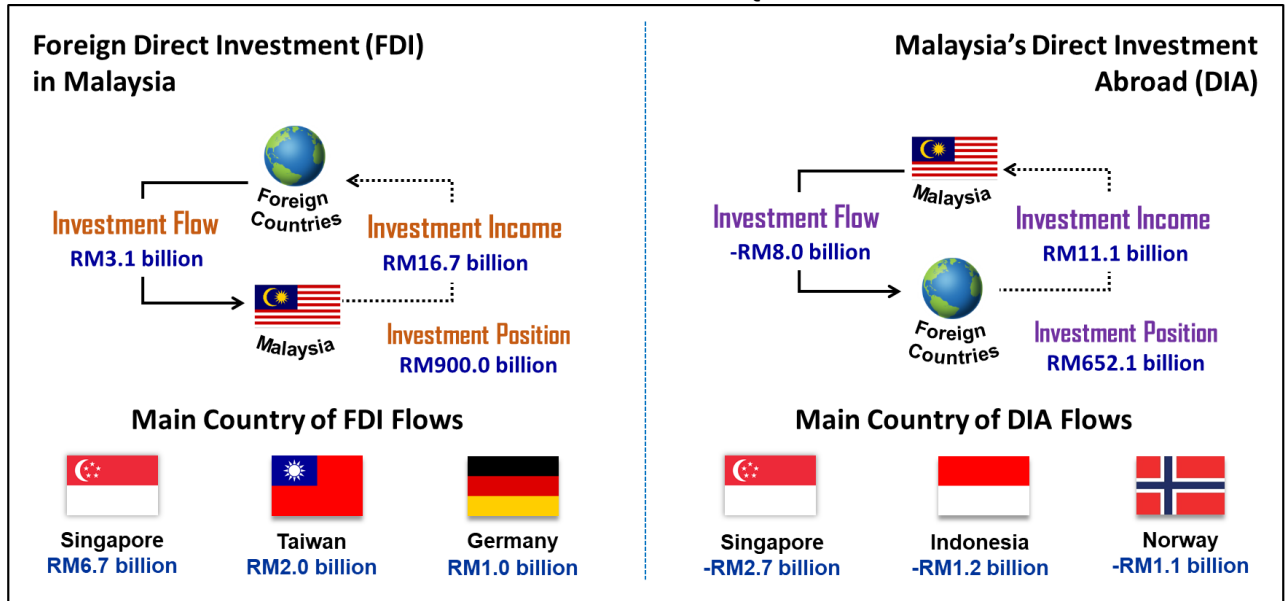
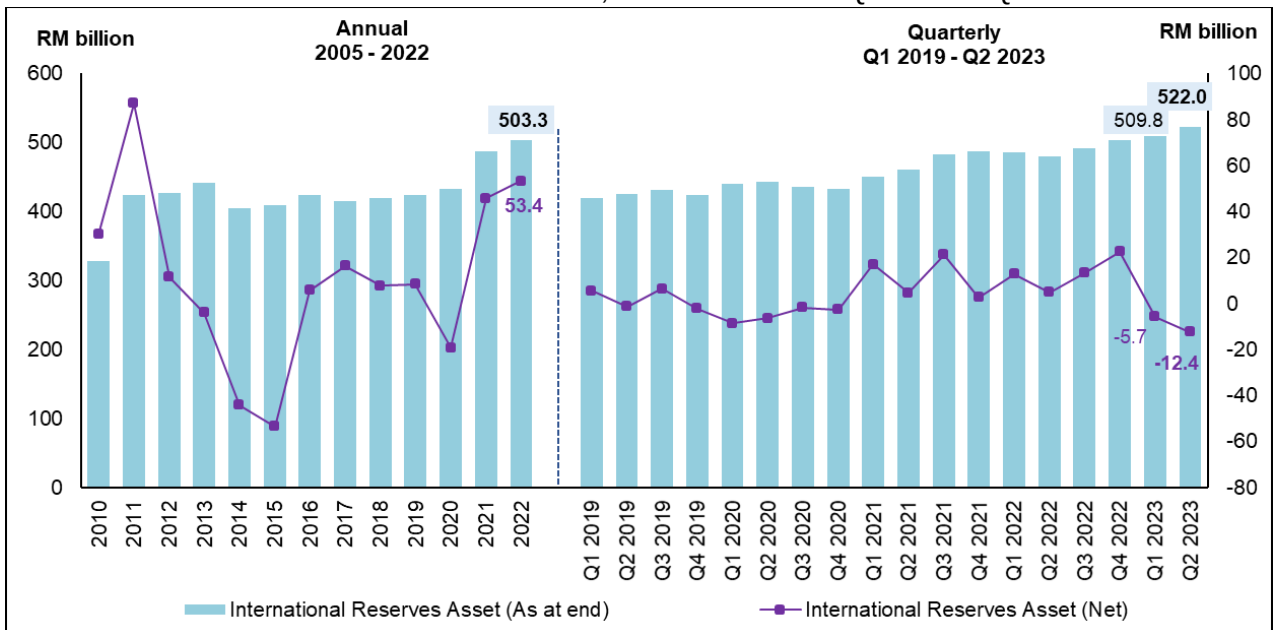


Chart 7: International Reserve Assets, 2010 – 2022 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2023



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
18 AUGUST 2023