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STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA SUKU TAHUN KEEMPAT 2024

Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia terus merekodkan lebih RM32.8 bilion pada tahun 2024, didorong oleh eksport bersih dan perdagangan perkhidmatan yang lebih kukuh

PUTRAJAYA, 14 FEBRUARI 2025 – Malaysia merekodkan lebih **Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) RM11.4 bilion** pada suku tahun keempat 2024 (ST4 2024), menghasilkan lebih RM32.8 bilion bagi keseluruhan tahun 2024. Sementara itu, **Akaun kewangan** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih **RM5.8 bilion** pada suku ini, menyumbang kepada jumlah aliran keluar bersih RM14.8 bilion bagi tahun 2024. Aliran masuk **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** melonjak kepada **RM18.4 bilion** pada ST4 2024, menjadikan nilai tahunan berjumlah RM47.4 bilion, manakala aliran keluar **Pelaburan Langsung Luar Negara (DIA)** merekodkan RM0.7 bilion bagi suku ini, berjumlah RM36.4 bilion pada tahun 2024. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini melaporkan dalam **Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa bagi Suku Tahun Keempat 2024** yang meliputi transaksi antara Malaysia dengan negara-negara di dunia.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, lebih yang berterusan dalam Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia pada ST4 2024 didorong oleh eksport bersih barangan yang kukuh serta prestasi perdagangan perkhidmatan yang menggalakkan. **Akaun Barangan** mencatatkan eksport bersih sebanyak RM37.4 bilion pada ST4 2024, meningkat dengan signifikan daripada RM23.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Jumlah eksport barangan mencapai RM294.5 bilion, pertumbuhan sebanyak 1.7 peratus secara suku tahunan. Komoditi eksport utama Malaysia seperti Elektrik dan elektronik, Produk petroleum dan Minyak sawit & produk berasaskan minyak sawit menunjukkan permintaan tinggi daripada rakan dagang utama, terutamanya Singapura, Amerika Syarikat (USA) dan China.

Sebaliknya, import barangan berjumlah RM257.1 bilion menurun sebanyak 3.5 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh pengurangan import dalam Barangan perantaraan, Barangan modal dan Barangan penggunaan. China, Singapura dan USA kekal sebagai rakan import utama Malaysia.

Selain eksport bersih barangan yang stabil, CAB Malaysia terus mengukuh disokong oleh **Akaun Perkhidmatan** yang mencatatkan penurunan yang signifikan dalam defisit kepada RM149.4 juta pada ST4 2024. Prestasi yang lebih baik dalam akaun ini didorong oleh lebih dalam Perjalanan serta peningkatan terimaan pada Perkhidmatan Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain. Eksport perkhidmatan berkembang sebanyak 2.2 peratus bagi suku tahunan kepada RM65.2 bilion, manakala import mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.1 peratus kepada RM65.4 bilion.

Perjalanan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada eksport perkhidmatan, meningkat sebanyak 1.9 peratus dari ST3 2024 kepada RM26.2 bilion, didorong oleh peningkatan dalam ketibaan pelancong. Dengan jumlah import sebanyak RM15.0 bilion, Perjalanan mencatatkan lebih sebanyak RM11.2 bilion, melepasi RM11.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya dan merupakan rekod tertinggi bagi dua suku tahun berturut-turut. Selain itu, eksport Perkhidmatan pembuatan meningkat daripada RM5.7 bilion kepada RM6.0 bilion manakala import berjumlah RM1.6 bilion, menghasilkan lebih sebanyak RM4.4 bilion. Peningkatan eksport perkhidmatan pada suku tahun ini juga didorong oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, dengan eksport bernilai RM11.6 bilion, terutamanya dalam Perkhidmatan teknikal, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan & perniagaan lain serta Perkhidmatan profesional & pengurusan perundingan.

Mengulas berkaitan akaun pendapatan, **akaun Pendapatan Primer** mencatatkan defisit yang lebih besar RM20.2 bilion ST4 2024, sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh eksport bersih barangan dan seterusnya mengekalkan lebih pada akaun semasa. Defisit yang melebar adalah disebabkan oleh pendapatan yang lebih tinggi dijana oleh syarikat asing sebanyak RM37.0 bilion, dengan peningkatan pembayaran dividen kepada negara induk pada suku tahun keempat 2024. Pada masa yang sama, syarikat Malaysia di luar negara memperoleh RM19.3 bilion, terutamanya melalui penghantaran balik dividen ke dalam negara. Begitu juga, akaun **Pendapatan Sekunder** mencatatkan defisit RM5.7 bilion berbanding RM2.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Ini didorong oleh bayaran yang lebih tinggi ke luar negara dan terimaan yang rendah oleh negara.

Dalam kenyataannya hari ini, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan, "**Akaun Kewangan** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM5.8 bilion daripada RM7.5 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan portfolio berikutan langganan sekuriti ekuiti asing di luar negara yang lebih tinggi. Pada masa yang sama, Pelaburan Langsung dan Pelaburan Lain berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih dengan masing-masing berjumlah RM17.6 bilion dan RM16.2 bilion. Pelanjutan Instrumen hutang dan suntikan ekuiti yang lebih tinggi dari luar negara menyumbang kepada peningkatan dalam Pelaburan langsung. Begitu juga, aliran masuk dalam Pelaburan lain disumbangkan oleh peletakan dalam deposit dan antara bank dengan institusi kewangan dari luar negara.

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM18.4 bilion pada suku keempat 2024, meningkat daripada RM14.5 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, didorong oleh Instrumen hutang serta Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham. Kebanyakan FDI disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, sebahagian besarnya dalam Maklumat & komunikasi berikutan aktiviti berkaitan dengan pusat data dan subsektor Kewangan. Sumber utama FDI ialah USA, Singapura dan Hong Kong. Dalam pada itu, **Pelaburan Langsung Luar Negara (DIA)** merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM0.7 bilion berbanding RM18.9 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penyelesaian yang diterima dari luar negara dalam bentuk Instrumen hutang. Aliran keluar terutamanya daripada sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan. Destinasi utama aliran keluar DIA khususnya ke Singapura dan Indonesia.

Merumuskan prestasi keseluruhan bagi tahun 2024, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia meneruskan momentum positif dengan mengekalkan lebihan selama lebih dari dua dekad, mencatatkan RM32.8 bilion pada 2024. Lebihan CAB menyumbang sebanyak 1.7 peratus (2023: 1.5%) kepada Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh eksport bersih barangan pada RM117.1 bilion. Perdagangan perkhidmatan menunjukkan prestasi yang menggalakkan dengan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM13.9 bilion pada 2024 berbanding defisit RM43.2 bilion pada 2023. Perjalanan merupakan pemacu penting eksport perkhidmatan yang menunjukkan peningkatan ketara kepada RM37.1 bilion, menggambarkan pertumbuhan dalam pelancongan global dan perjalanan antarabangsa.

Sementara itu, **Akaun kewangan** merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM14.8 bilion berbanding dengan RM15.5 bilion pada 2023, disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan portfolio. FDI kekal kukuh dengan aliran masuk bersih RM47.4 bilion menggambarkan

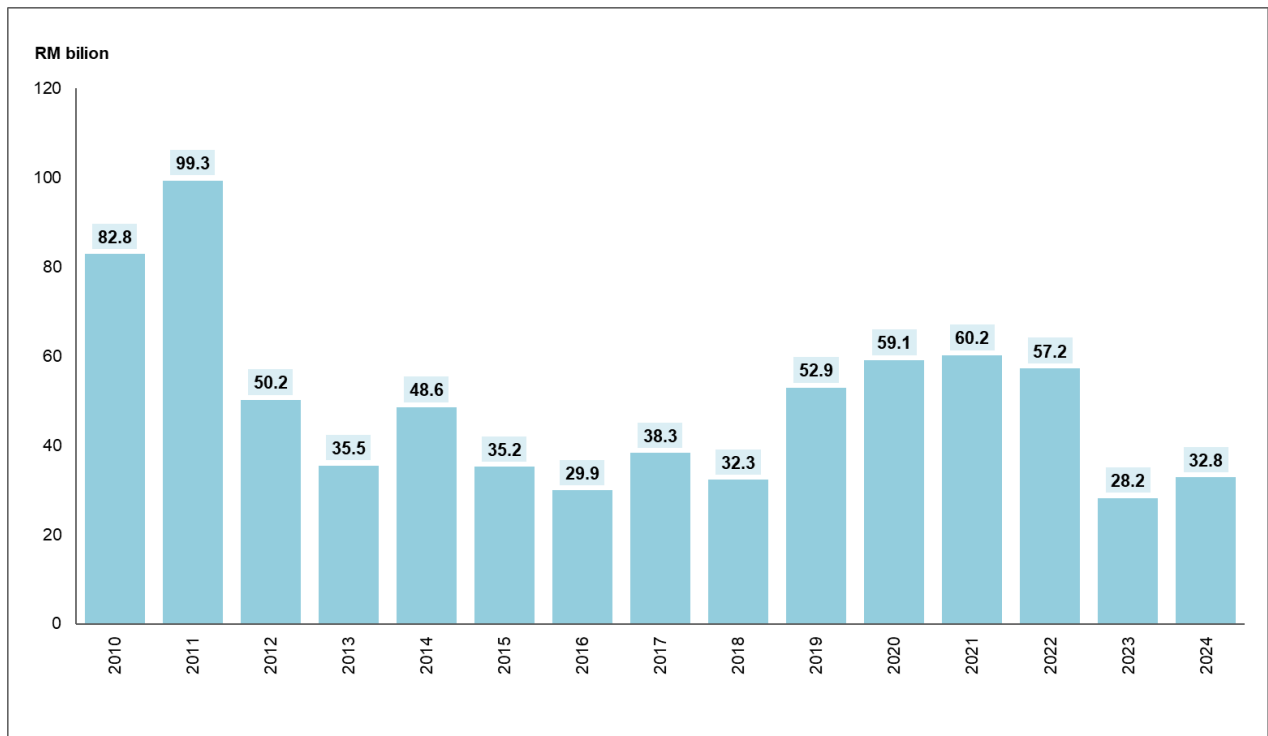
keyakinan pelabur terhadap industri utama Malaysia khususnya Teknologi maklumat & komunikasi dan Pembuatan semikonduktor. Pada masa yang sama, DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM36.4 bilion, di mana syarikat Malaysia berkembang secara global dalam menerokai pasaran baharu dan mempelbagaikan operasi terutamanya sektor Perkhidmatan dalam aktiviti Kewangan and Elektrik, serta sektor Perlombongan.”

Menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai pelaburan terkumpul, beliau berkata, “Pada akhir tempoh 2024, **kedudukan FDI** merekodkan RM985.1 bilion manakala **kedudukan DIA** RM618.1 bilion. Jumlah kedudukan aset kewangan negara bernilai RM2.47 trilion, diimbangi dengan jumlah liabiliti sebanyak RM2.48 trilion. Sehubungan itu, **Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Malaysia (IIP)** menyumbang liabiliti bersih sebanyak RM6.7 bilion, manakala **Rizab antarabangsa** Malaysia berjumlah RM520.1 bilion.”

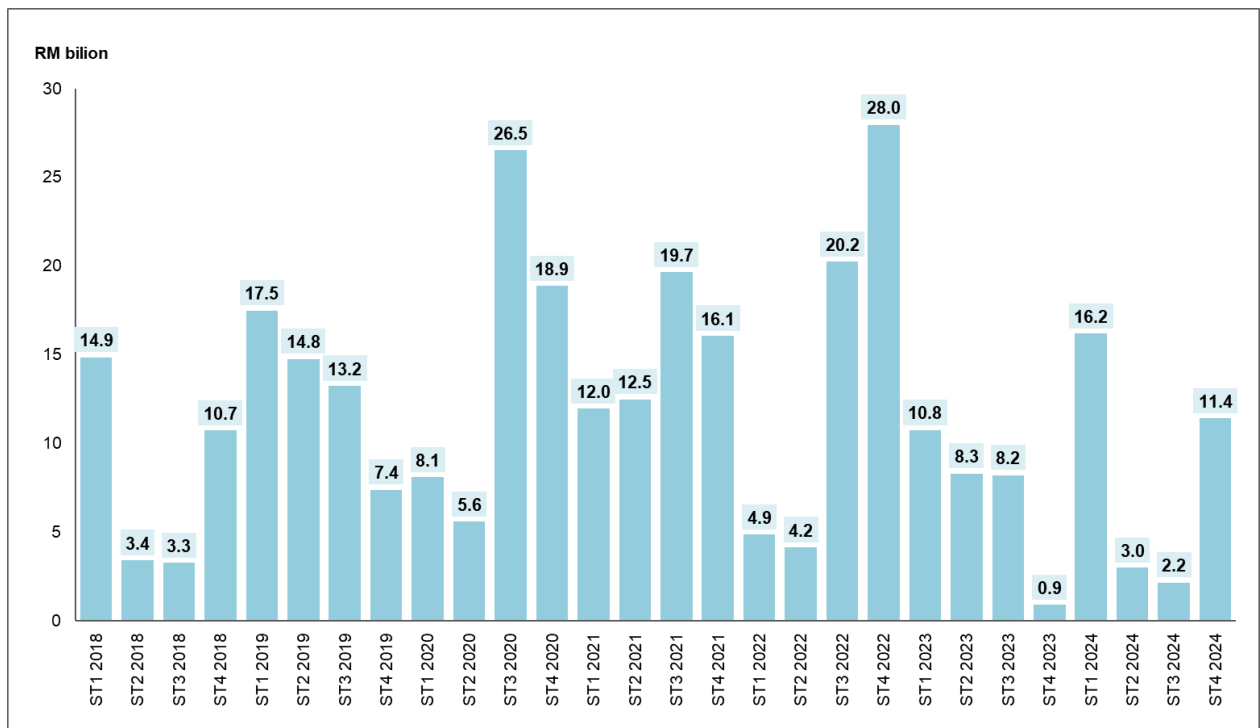
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (*MyStats Day*) pada 20 Oktober. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

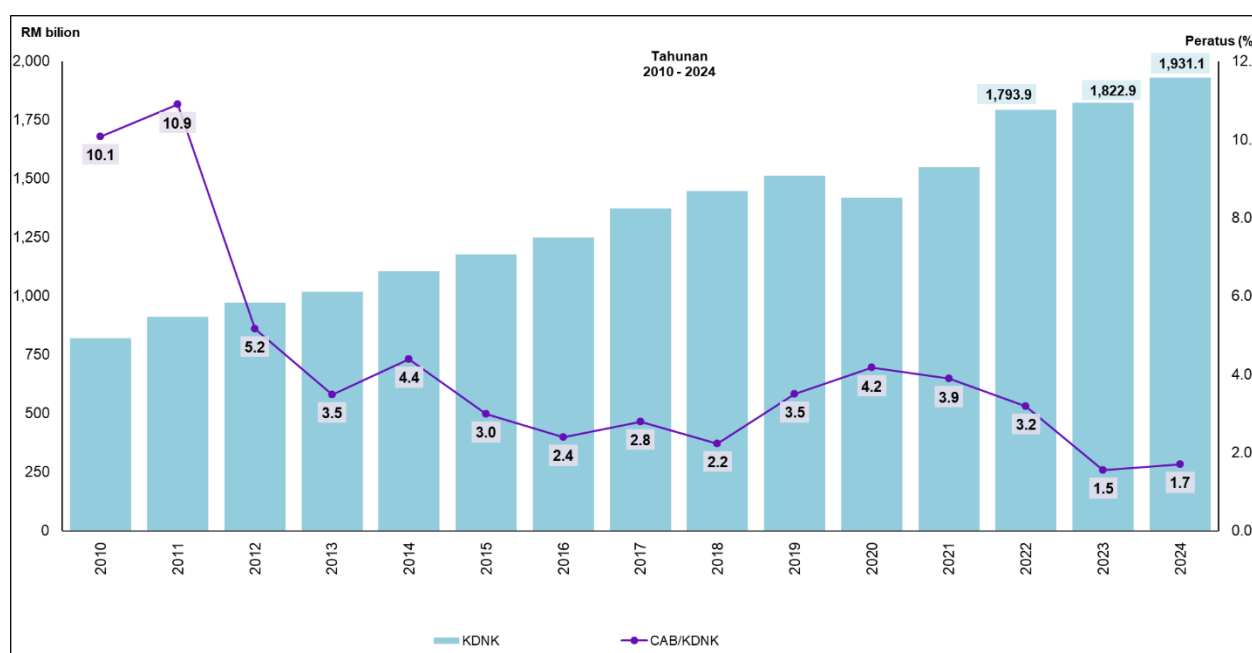
Carta 1 (a) : Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB), 2010-2024



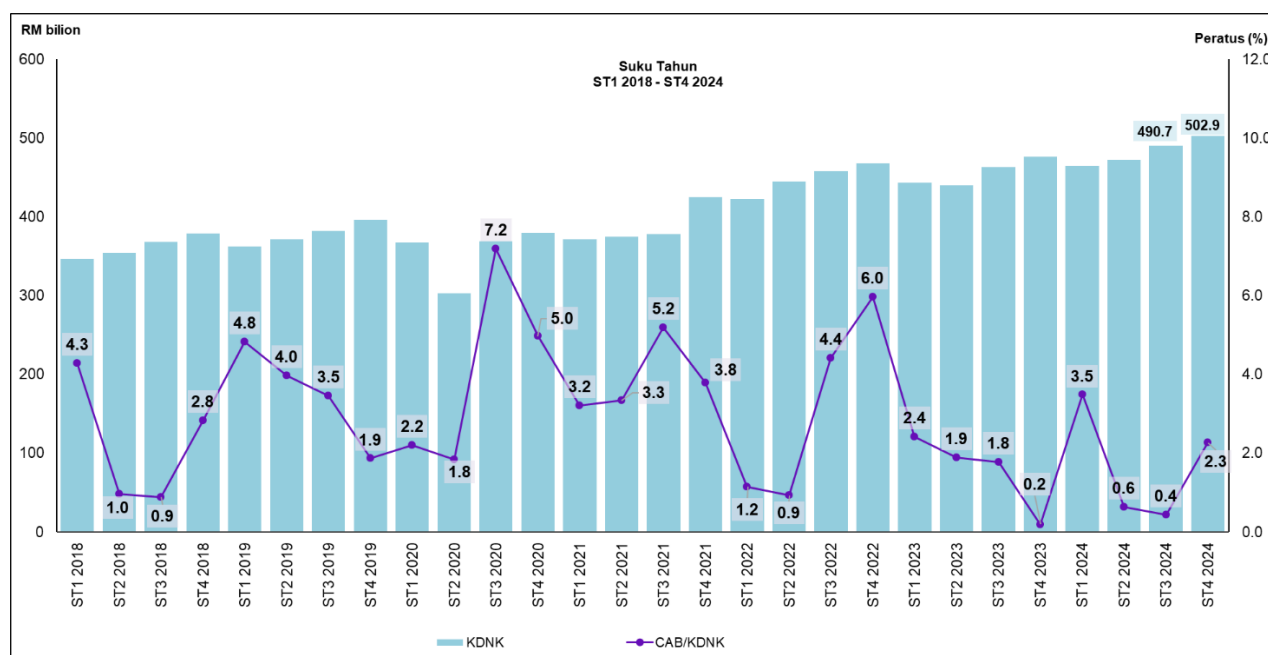
Carta 1 (b) : Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB), ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



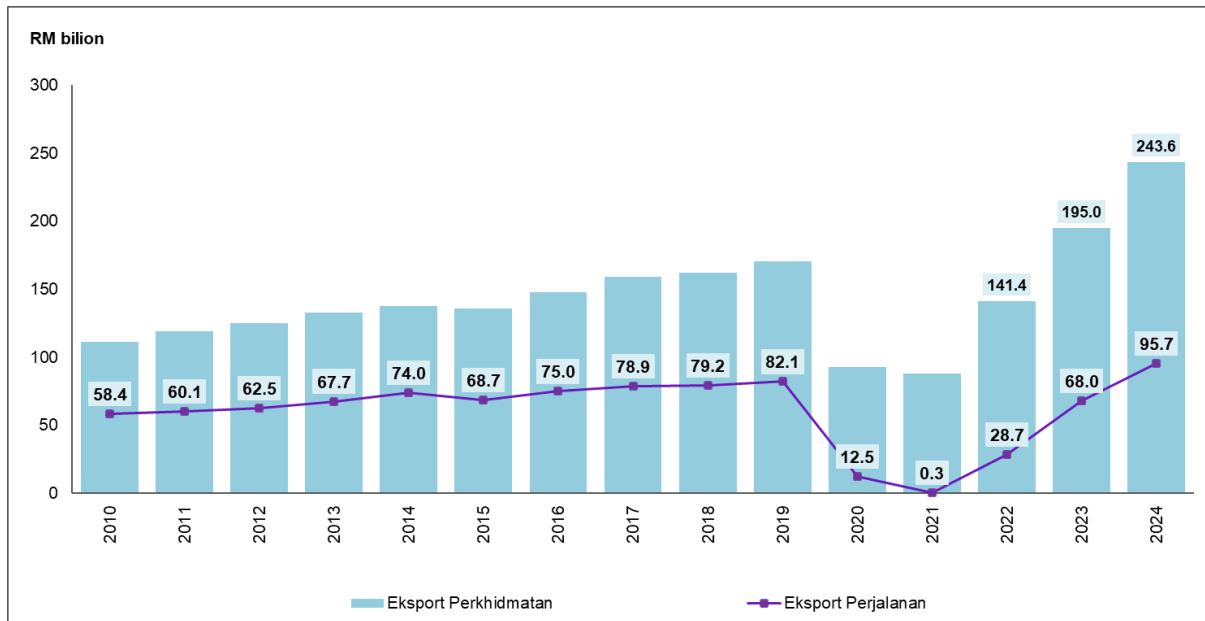
Carta 2 (a): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, 2010-2024



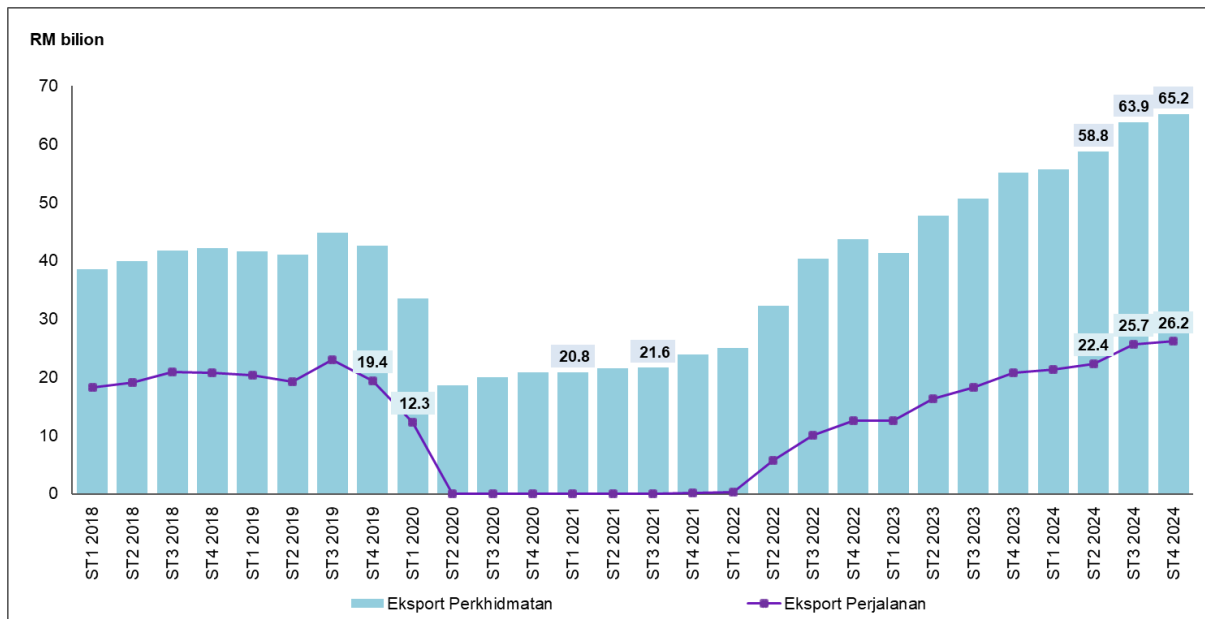
Carta 2 (b): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



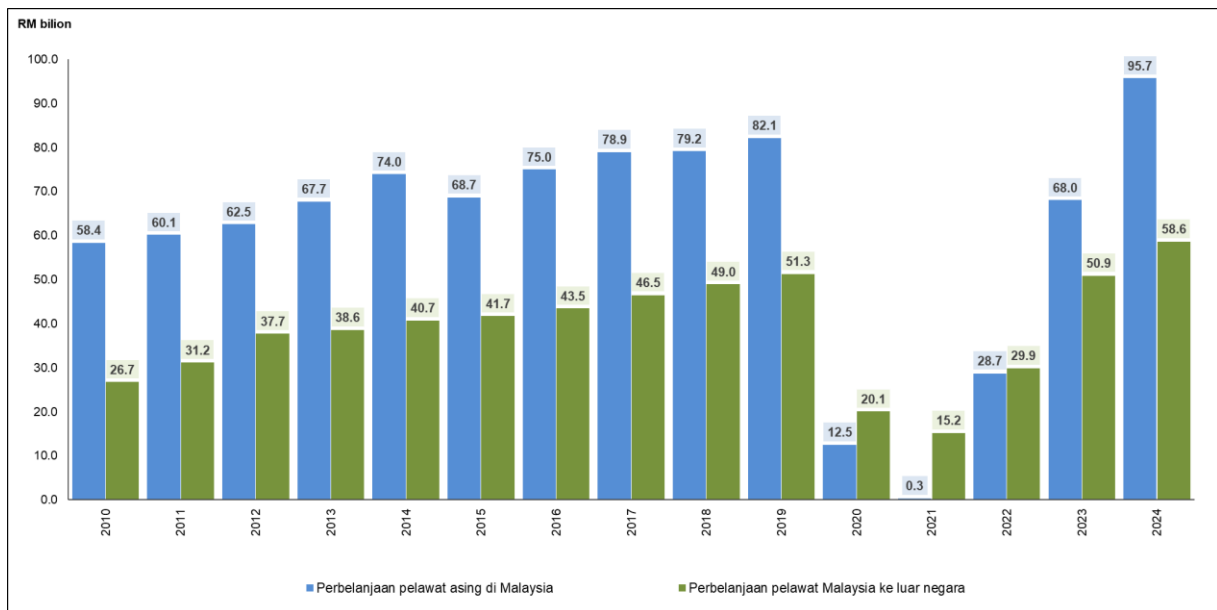
Carta 3 (a): Eksport Perkhidmatan, 2010-2024



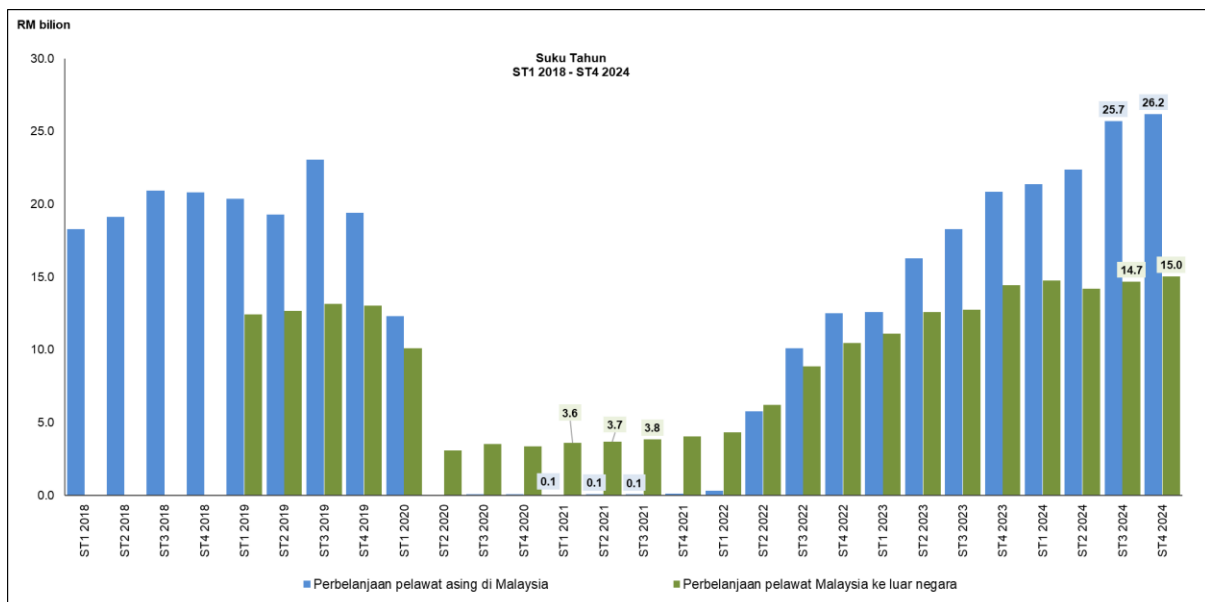
Carta 3 (b): Eksport Perkhidmatan, ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



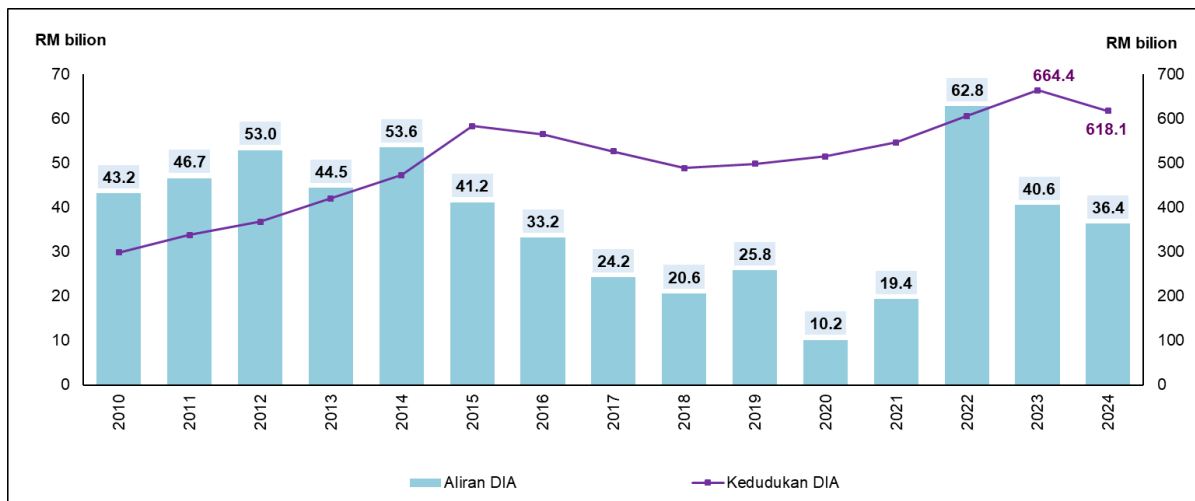
Carta 4 (a): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia ke Luar Negara, 2010 - 2024



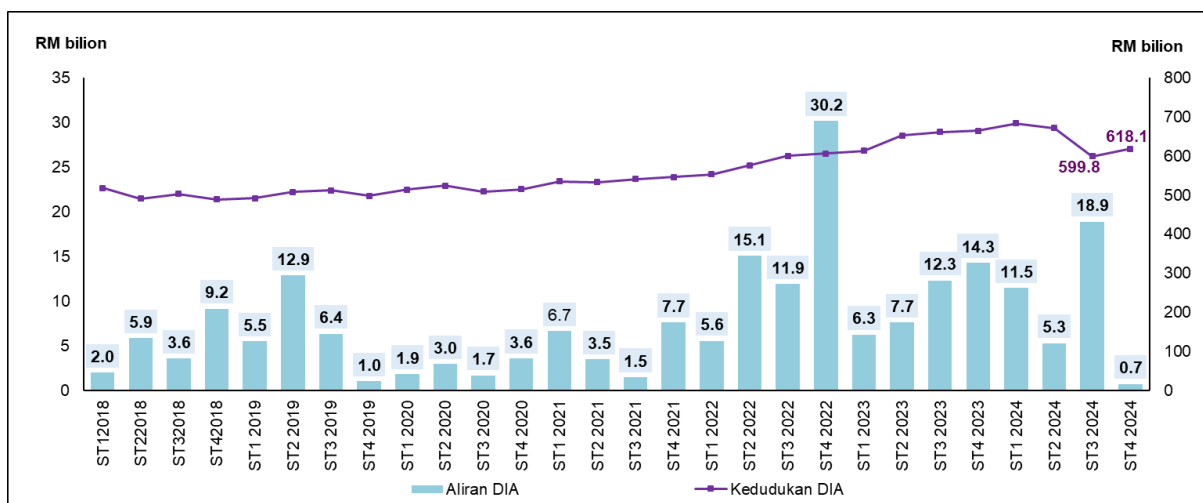
Carta 4 (b): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia ke Luar Negara, ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



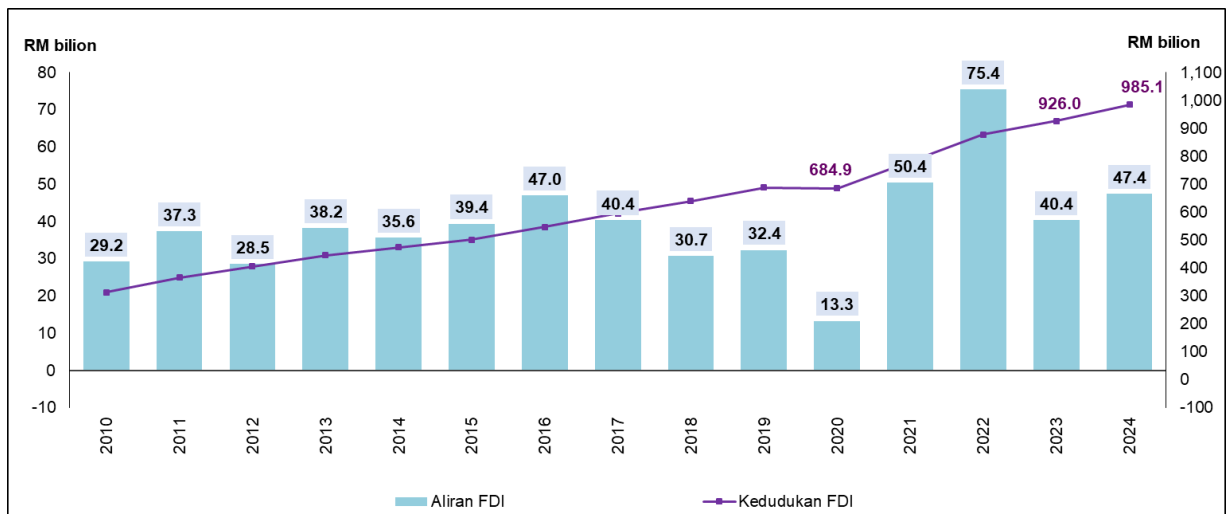
Carta 5 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA), 2010 – 2024



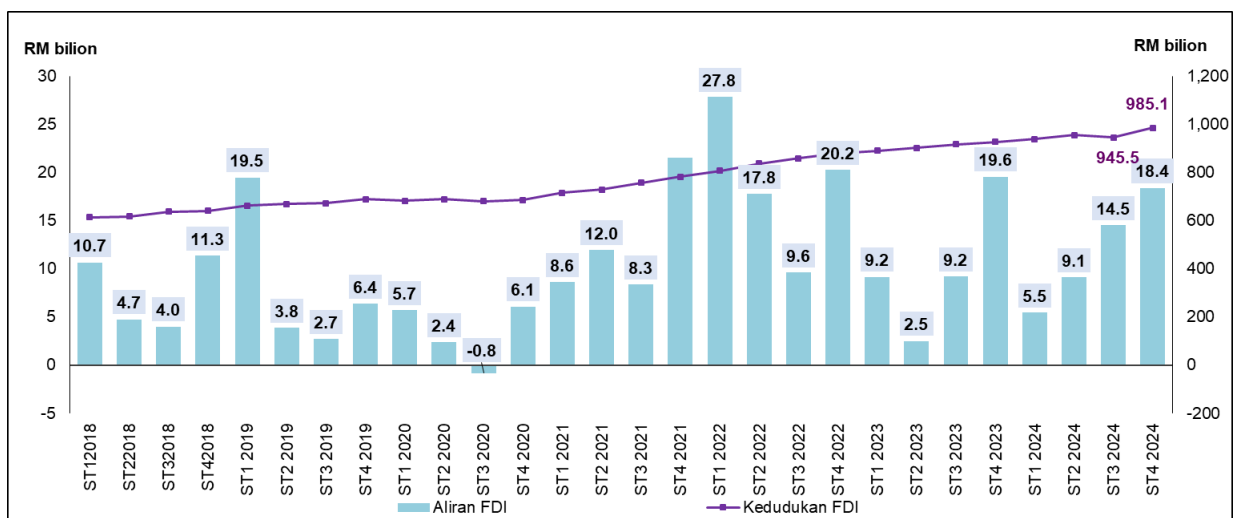
Carta 5 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA), ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



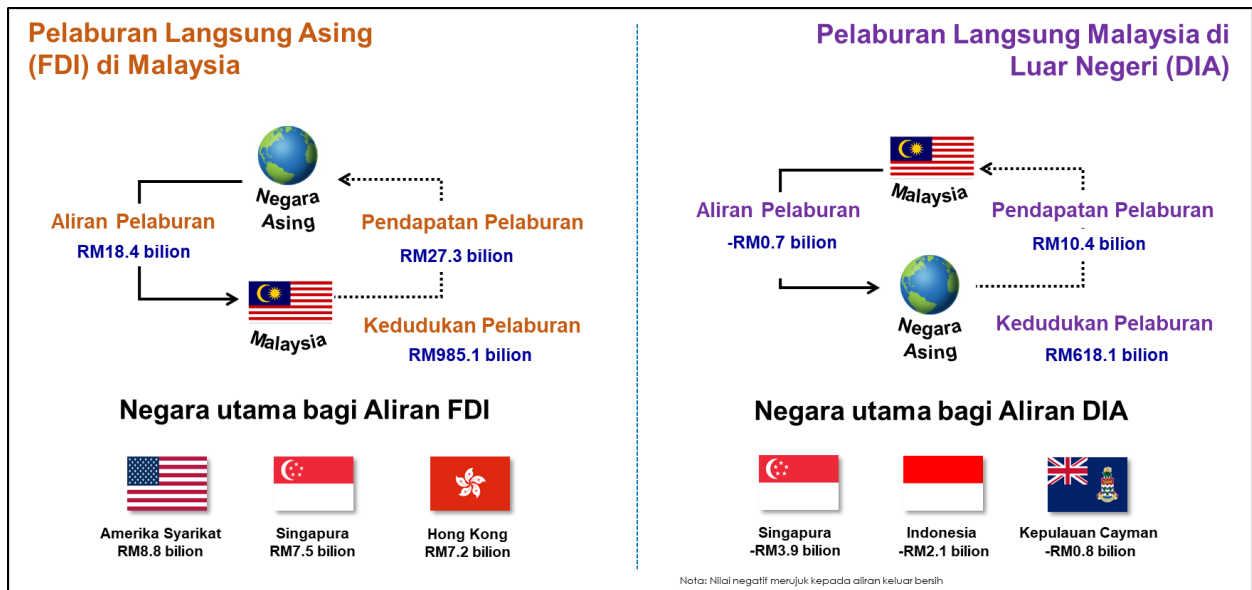
Carta 6 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, 2010 – 2024



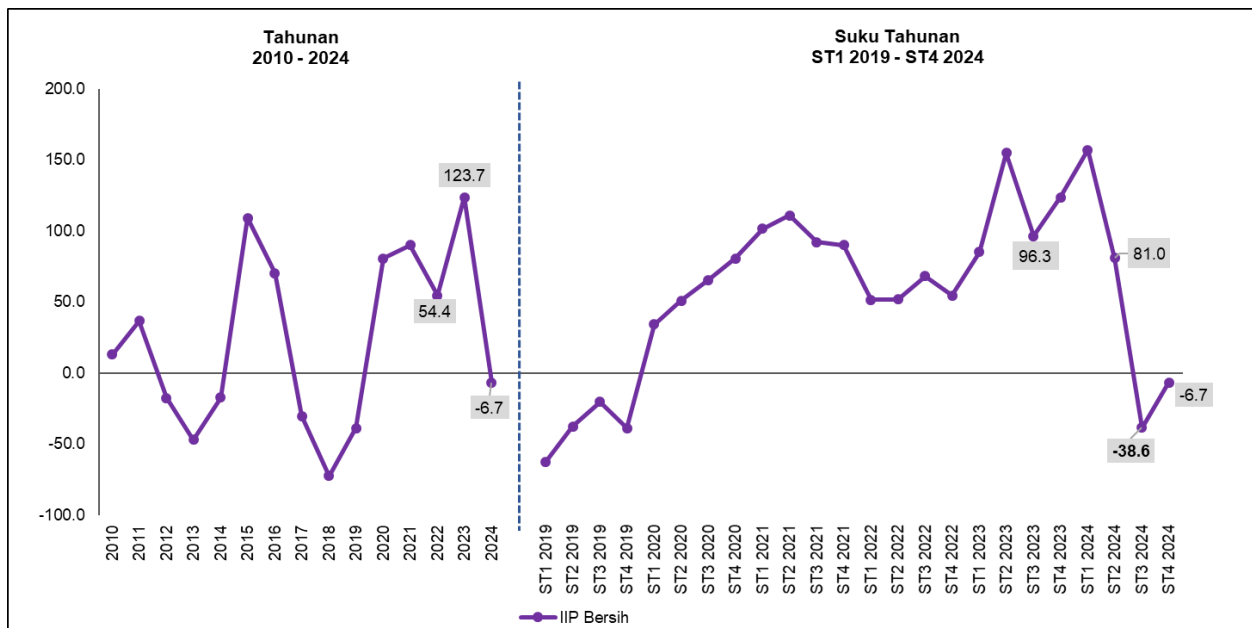
Carta 6 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2018 – ST4 2024



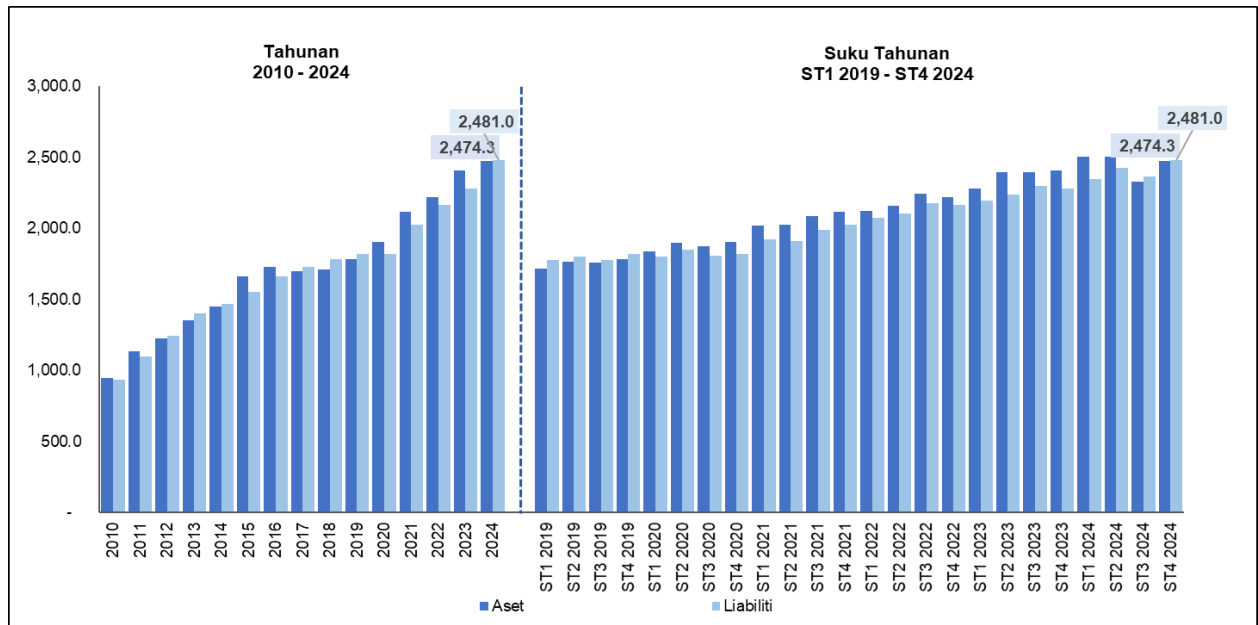
Paparan 1: Pelaburan Langsung, ST4 2024



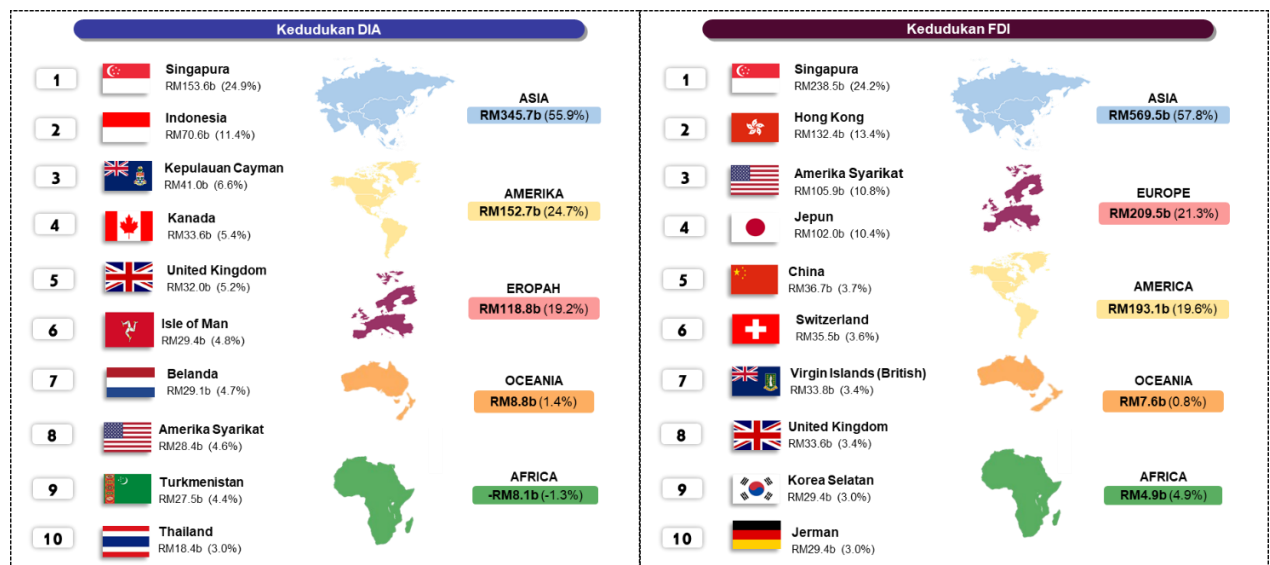
Carta 7: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2024



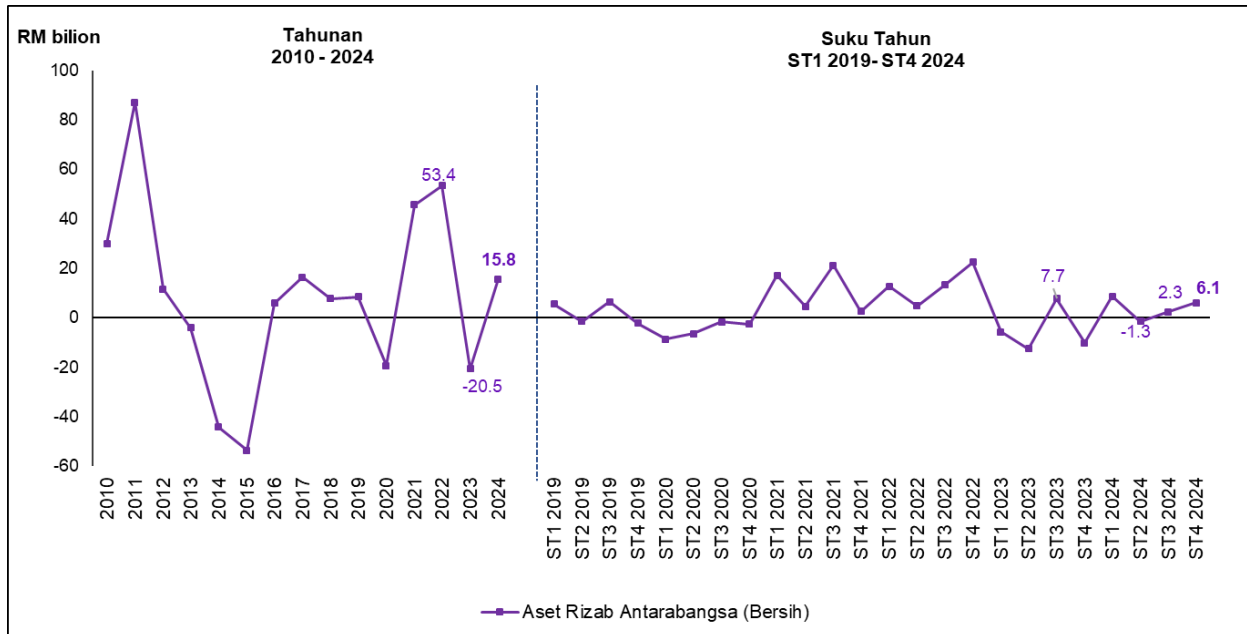
Carta 8: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Jumlah Aset dan Jumlah Liabiliti), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2024



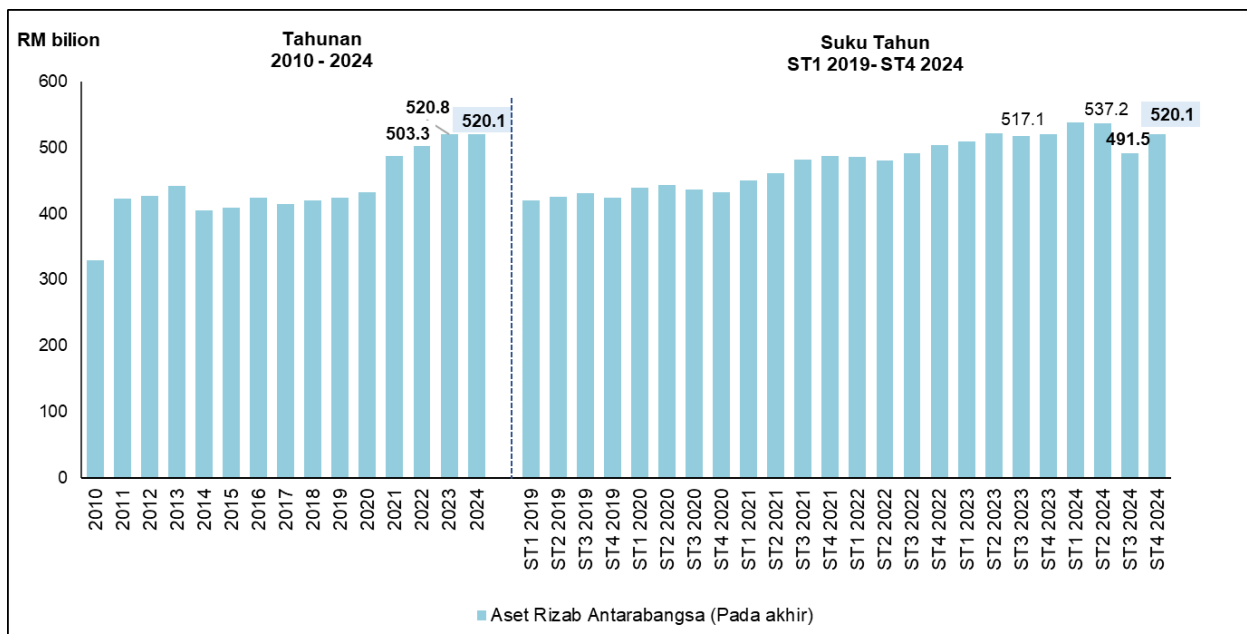
Paparan 2: Kedudukan FDI dan DIA Position mengikut Rantau dan Negara Utama, pada akhir ST4 2024



Carta 9: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2024



Carta 10: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (pada akhir), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST4 2024



Paparan 3: Imbangan Akaun Semasa mengikut 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	114.3	123.7	401.9	-1,012.1	-53.1
2023	28.2	225.9	133.1	253.0	-905.4	-60.1
2024	32.8	292.6	*	*	*	*
ST1 22	4.9	49.1	31.4	96.2	-291.8	-45.7
ST2 22	4.1	22.9	34.6	84.0	-263.1	-23.8
ST3 22	20.2	22.2	32.6	151.5	-230.5	-11.9
ST4 22	30.0	20.1	25.0	111.7	-226.7	4.1
ST1 23	10.8	25.9	32.0	76.7	-230.3	-21.0
ST2 23	8.3	58.1	32.8	59.3	-232.6	-27.9
ST3 23	8.2	82.8	34.0	60.8	-220.4	-18.5
ST4 23	0.9	59.1	34.4	56.2	-221.8	-21.2
ST1 24	16.2	66.4	37.7	39.2	-241.0	-21.0
ST2 24	3.0	68.5	34.8	54.5	-275.0	-28.4
ST3 24	2.2	88.9	34.1	147.6	-310.9	-20.0
ST4 24	11.4	68.9	*	*	*	*

Sumber: Portal rasmi Jabatan Statistik Negara Terpilih

Nota:

*** Kalendar Keluaran Awalan**

Singapura : 14 Februari 2025
China : 18 Februari 2025
Amerika Syarikat : 20 Mac 2025
United Kingdom : 28 Mac 2025

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**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
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MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS FOURTH QUARTER OF 2024

Malaysia's Current Account Balance continued a surplus by recording RM32.8 billion in 2024, fuelled by net exports and stronger trade in services

PUTRAJAYA, 14 FEBRUARY 2025 – Malaysia achieved a **Current Account Balance (CAB)** of RM11.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Q4 2024), contributing to a surplus of RM32.8 billion for the overall year of 2024. Meanwhile, the **Financial account** registered a net outflow of RM5.8 billion during the quarter, bringing the total net outflows for year 2024 to RM14.8 billion. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** inflows climbed to RM18.4 billion in Q4 2024, summing up the annual total to RM47.4 billion, while **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** outflows recorded RM0.7 billion for the quarter, accumulating to RM36.4 billion in 2024. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) reported today in its **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics for the Fourth Quarter of 2024**, which covers transactions between Malaysia and countries around the world.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, Malaysia's continued current account surplus in Q4 2024 was underpinned by robust net exports of goods and a more favourable performance in services trade. Net exports in the **Goods account** surged to RM37.4 billion in Q4 2024, reflecting a significant increase from RM23.1 billion in the preceding quarter. Total goods exports reached RM294.5 billion, representing a 1.7 per cent quarter-on-quarter growth. Malaysia's primary export commodities including Electrical and

electronics, Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, showed high demand from major trading partners particularly Singapore, the United States of America (USA) and China. On the other hand, total imports of goods stood at RM257.1 billion, a 3.5 per cent decline compared to the previous quarter. The decrease was primarily owing to lower imports of Intermediate goods, Capital goods and Consumption goods. China, Singapore and the USA remained Malaysia's major import partners.

Besides strong net exports of goods, Malaysia's CAB was further strengthened by the **Services account**, which recorded a significant decline in the deficit to RM149.4 million in Q4 2024. The better performance in this account was driven by a surplus in Travel, alongside increased receipts in Manufacturing services and Other business services. Services exports expanded by 2.2 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM65.2 billion, while imports encountered a marginal drop of 0.1 per cent to RM65.4 billion.

Travel remained the primary contributor to services exports, rising by 1.9 per cent from the Q3 2024 to RM26.2 billion, lifted by a growth in tourist arrivals. With imports amounting to RM15.0 billion, Travel posted a net surplus of RM11.2 billion, surpassing the previous quarter's RM11.0 billion and marking a record high for two consecutive quarters. In addition, the Manufacturing services exports grew from RM5.7 billion to RM6.0 billion, while imports totalled RM1.6 billion, resulting in a surplus of RM4.4 billion. The higher services exports this quarter also propelled by Other business services with exports valued at RM11.6 billion, particularly in Technical, trade-related & other business services and Professional & management consulting services.

Addressing the income accounts, the **Primary Income account** showed a larger deficit of RM20.2 billion in Q4 2024, partially cushioned by robust net exports of goods, which sustained the CAB surplus. The widened deficit was attributed to higher income generated by foreign companies at RM37.0 billion, with an increase in dividends paid to parent countries during the fourth quarter of 2024. Concurrently, Malaysian companies abroad earned RM19.3 billion, primarily through dividend repatriations to the country. Similarly, the **Secondary Income account** registered a deficit of RM5.7 billion against RM2.4 billion in the preceding quarter. This was led by higher settlements abroad and lower receipts into the country.

*In his statement today, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated, "The **Financial account** registered a lower outflow of RM5.8 billion from RM7.5 billion in the previous quarter, mainly due to outflows in Portfolio investment following higher subscription of non-residents equity securities abroad. At the same time, the Direct investment and Other investment turned around to record net inflows of RM17.6 billion and RM16.2 billion, respectively. Higher extension of Debt instruments and equity injection from abroad contributed to the increase in Direct investment. Likewise, the inflows in Other investment was arose from deposits and interbank placements from non-residents' financial institutions.*

***Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** registered a net inflow of RM18.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2024, an increase from RM14.5 billion in the preceding quarter, fuelled by Debt instruments and Equity & investment fund shares. Most of the FDI flowed into the Services sector, largely in Information & communication following activities related to data centres and Financial sub-sector. The main sources of FDI were the USA, Singapore and Hong Kong. In the meantime, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** recorded a lower net outflow of RM0.7 billion compared to RM18.9 billion in the previous quarter. The decrease was due to settlement received from abroad in the form of Debt instruments. The outflows were mostly from the Services and Construction sectors. Notably, DIA outflows were primarily directed towards Singapore and Indonesia.*

Concluding the overall performance for the year 2024, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's CAB continued its positive momentum with a surplus for over two decades by recording RM32.8 billion in 2024. The CAB made up to 1.7 per cent (2023: 1.5%) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was predominantly spurred by net exports of goods at RM117.1 billion. The services trade demonstrated a constructive performance, with a lower deficit of RM13.9 billion in 2024, compared to RM43.2 billion deficits in 2023. Travel which was the vital driver of services exports showed a substantial increase to RM37.1 billion, reflecting a surge in global tourism and international travel.

*Meanwhile, **Financial account** recorded a net outflow of RM14.8 billion as compared to RM15.5 billion in 2023, due to outflows in Portfolio investment. The FDI remained strong with a net inflow of RM47.4 billion, showing investor confidence in Malaysia's key industries especially Information & communication technologies and Manufacturing of semiconductor. Simultaneously, DIA posted a net outflow of RM36.4 billion, as Malaysian companies expanded globally to tap into*

new markets and diversify operations particularly Services sector in Financial activities and Electricity, as well as Mining sector.”

*Explaining further on the accumulated investment, he said, “As at the end of 2024, **FDI position** recorded RM985.1 billion while **DIA position** was RM618.1 billion. The country’s total financial assets position valued at RM2.47 trillion, slightly offset by total liabilities of RM2.48 trillion. Accordingly, **Malaysia’s International Investment Position (IIP)** accounted for a net liability of RM6.7 billion, while **Malaysia’s international reserves** stood at RM520.1 billion.”*

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”.

Chart 1 (a): Current Account Balance (CAB), 2010-2024

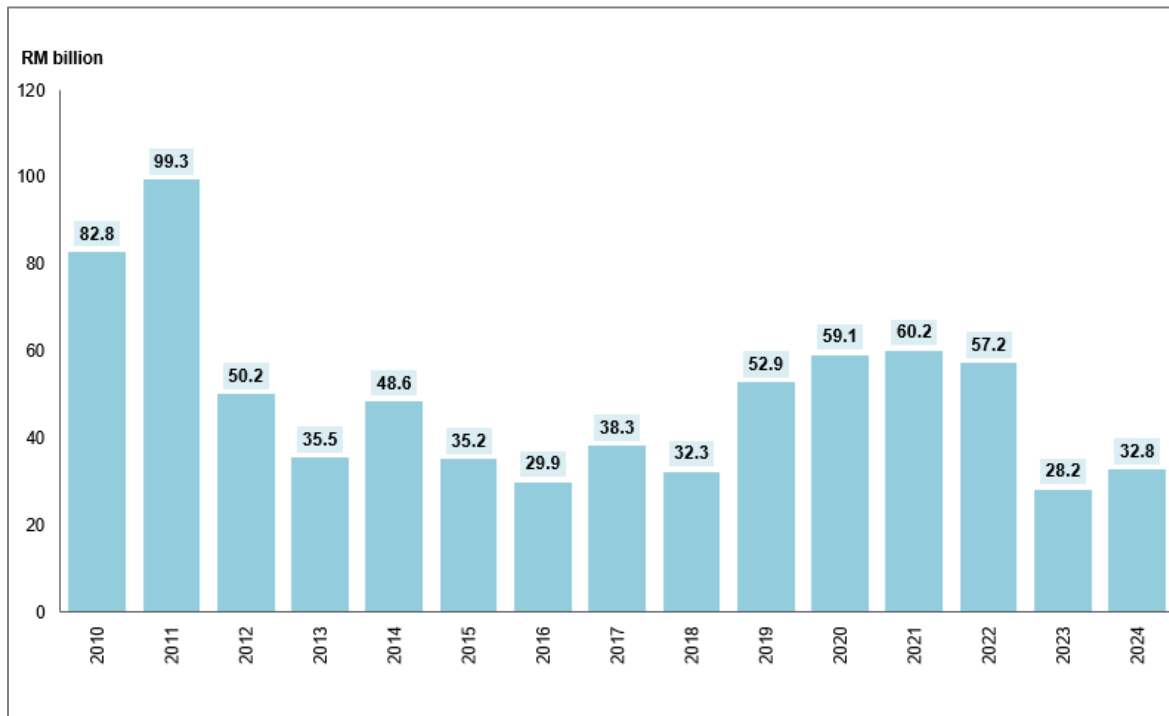


Chart 1 (b): Current Account Balance (CAB), Q1 2018 – Q4 2024

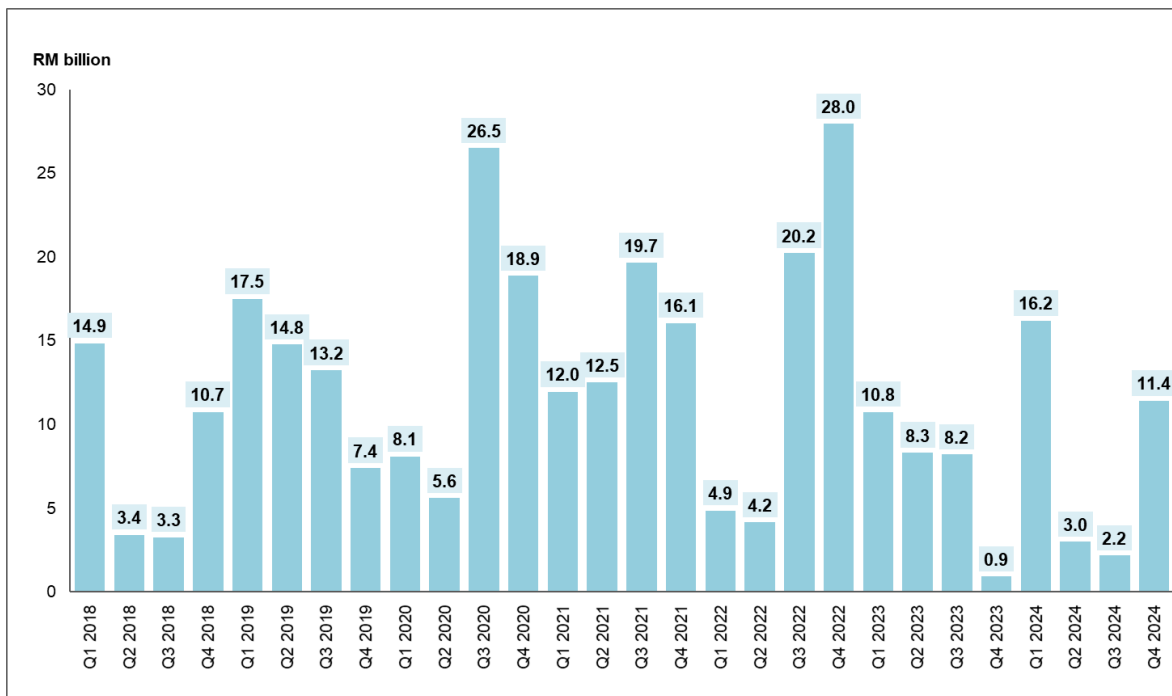


Chart 2 (a): Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010-2024

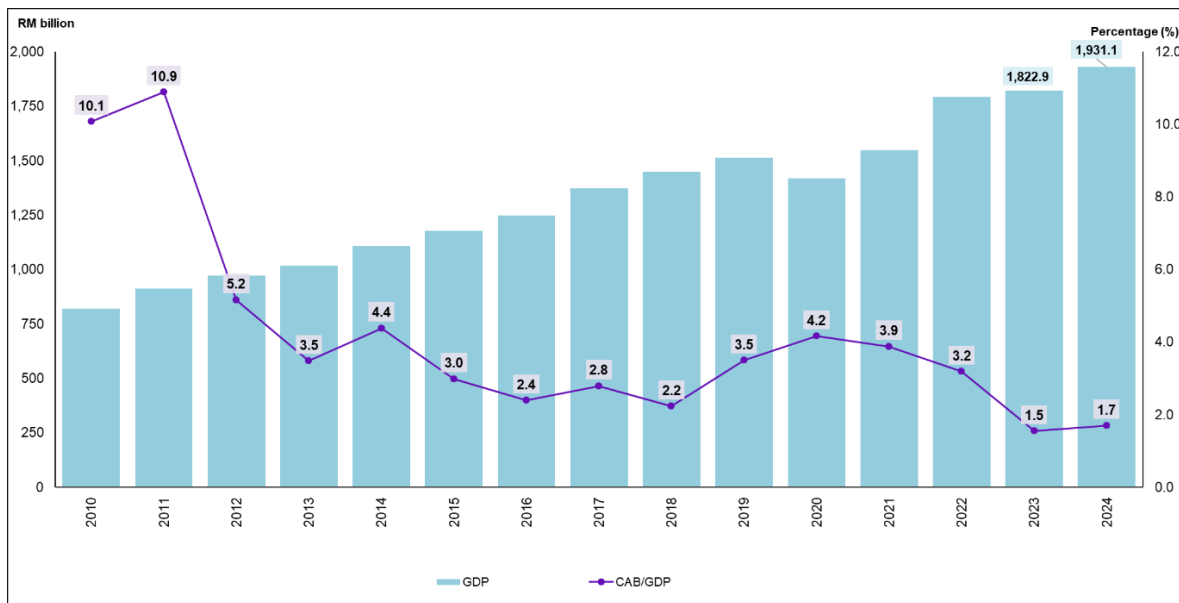


Chart 2 (b): Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1 2018 – Q4 2024

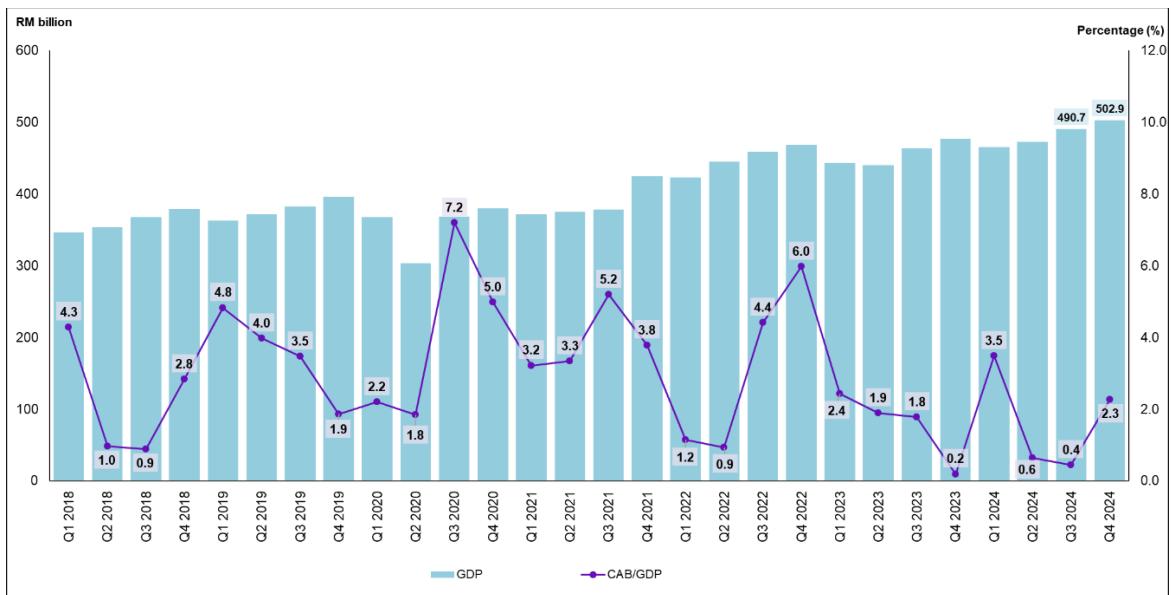


Chart 3 (a): Exports of Services, 2010-2024

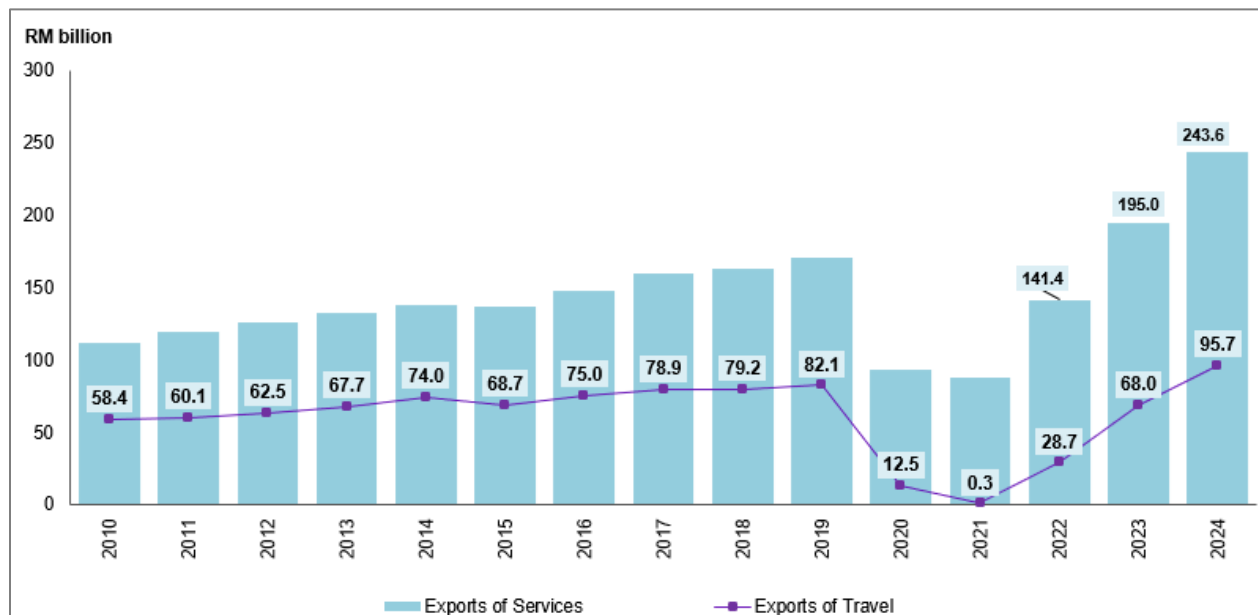


Chart 3 (b): Exports of Services, Q1 2018 – Q4 2024

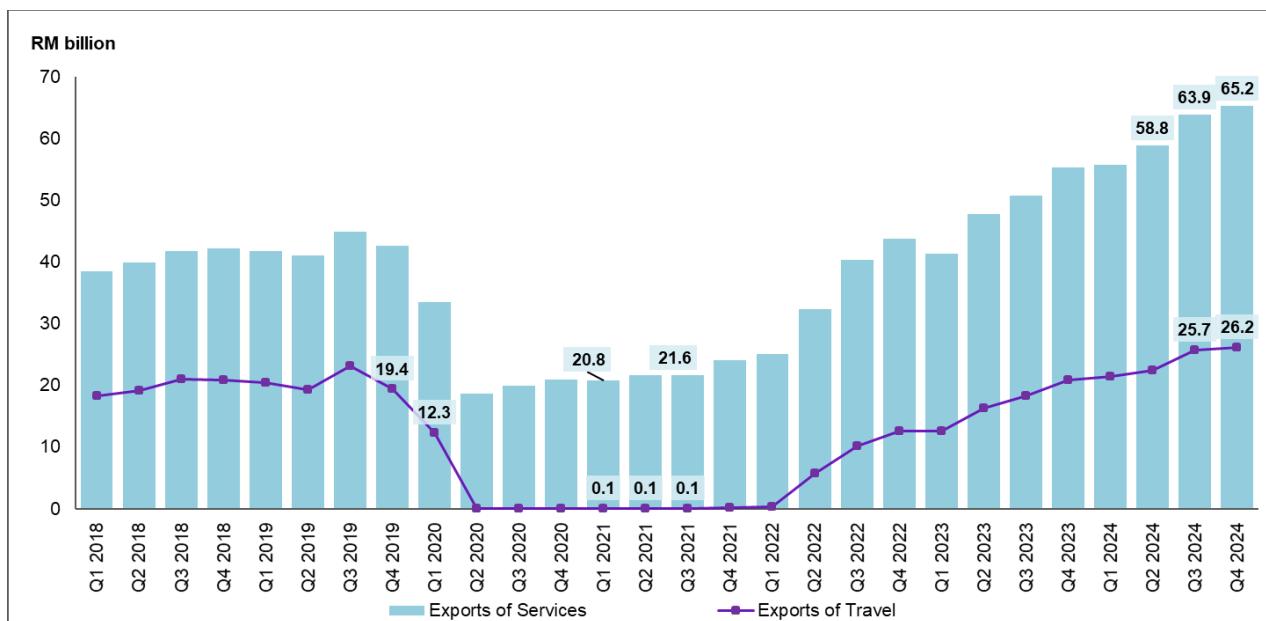


Chart 4 (a): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, 2010 -2024

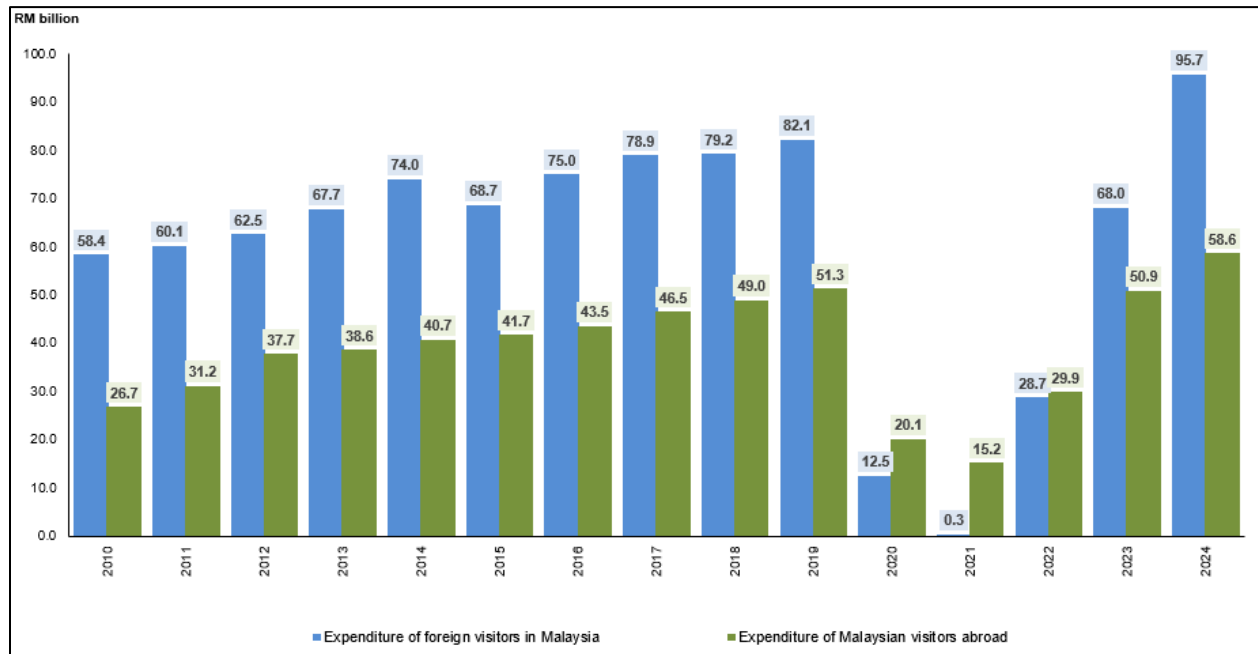


Chart 4 (b): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2018 – Q4 2024

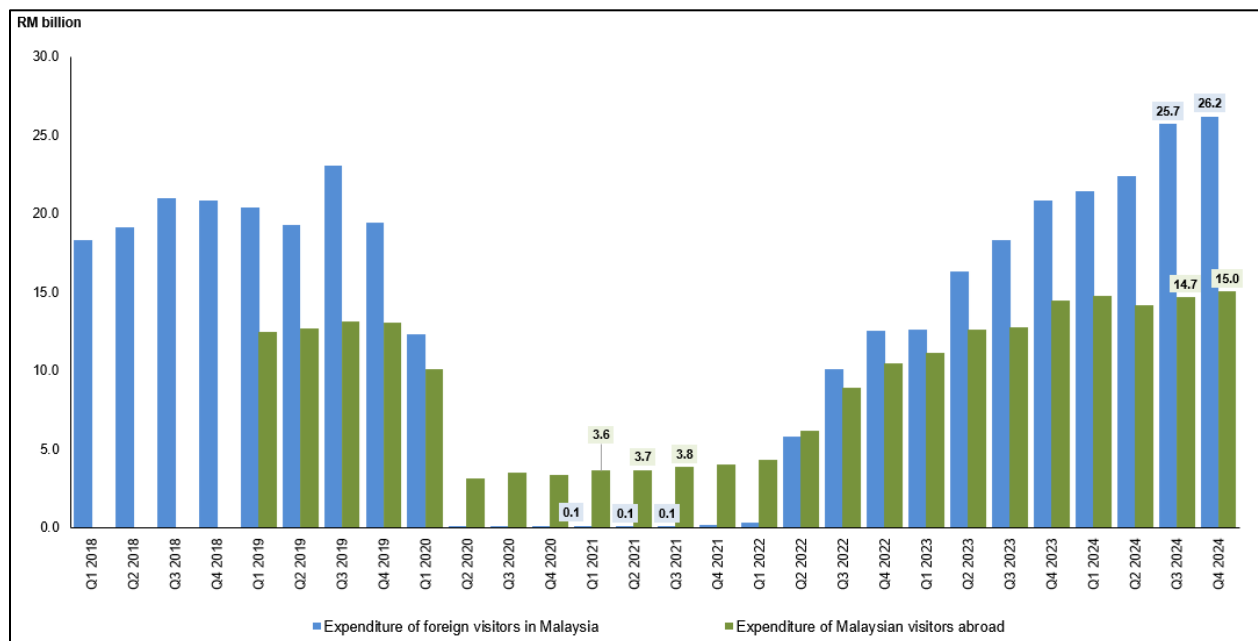


Chart 5 (a): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2024

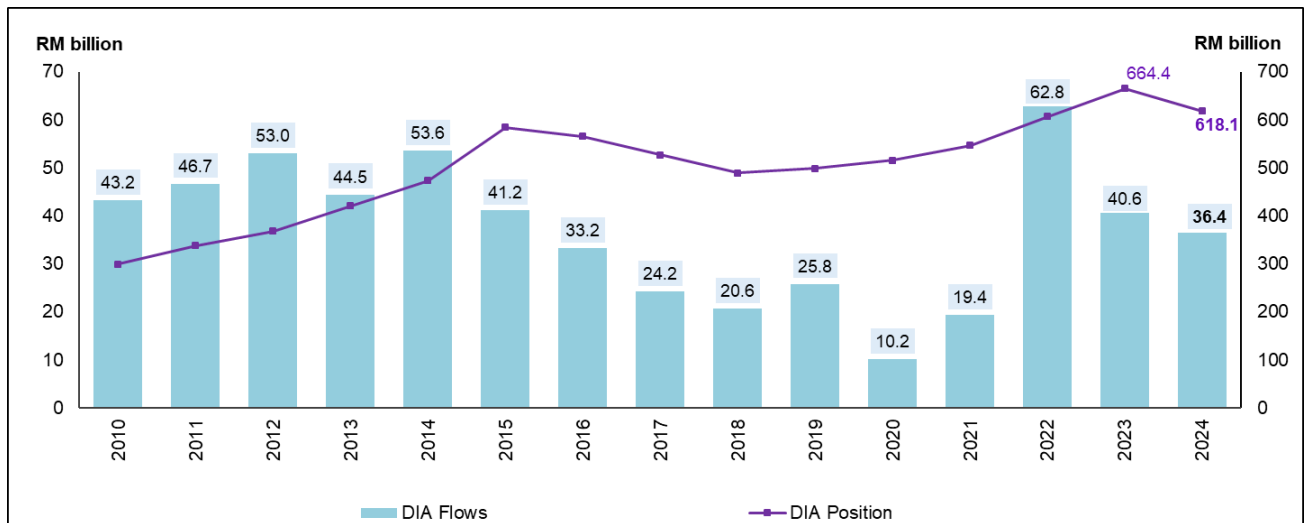


Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2018 – Q4 2024

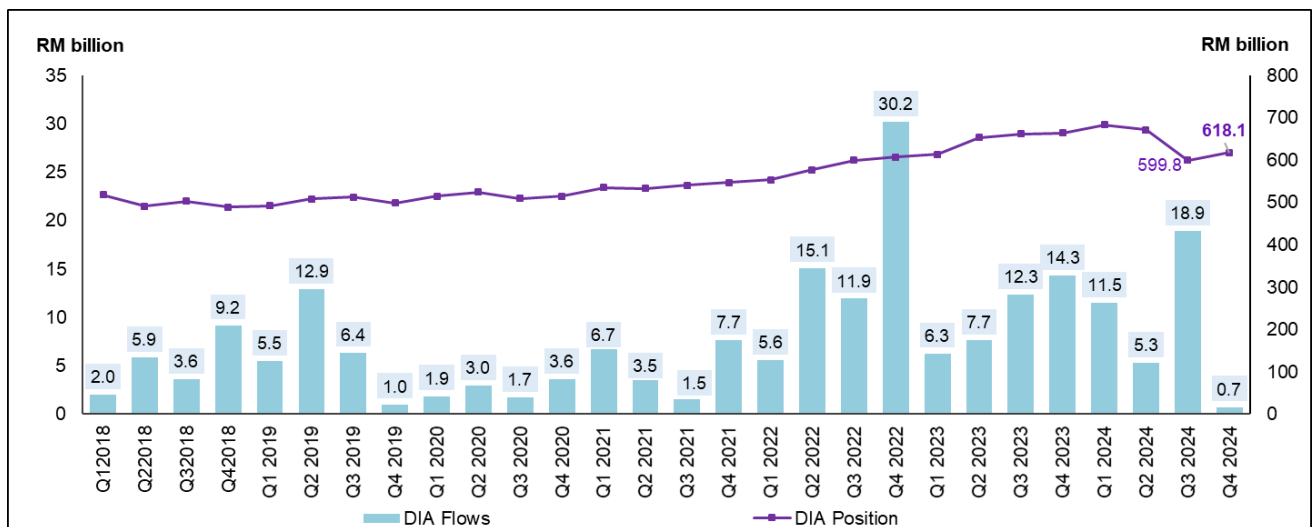


Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2024

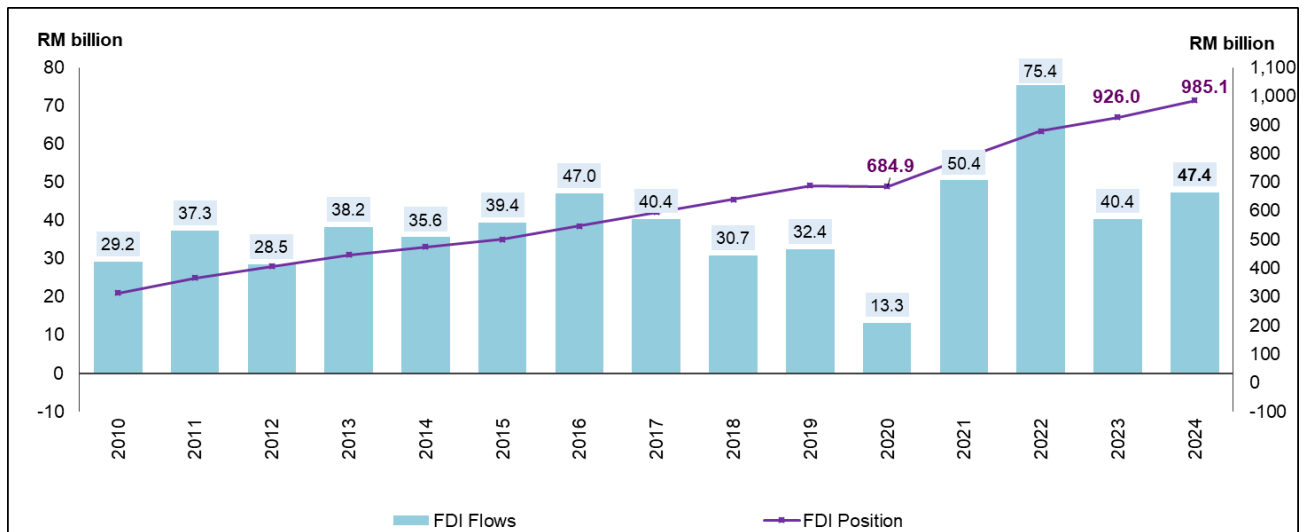


Chart 6 (b): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2018 - Q4 2024

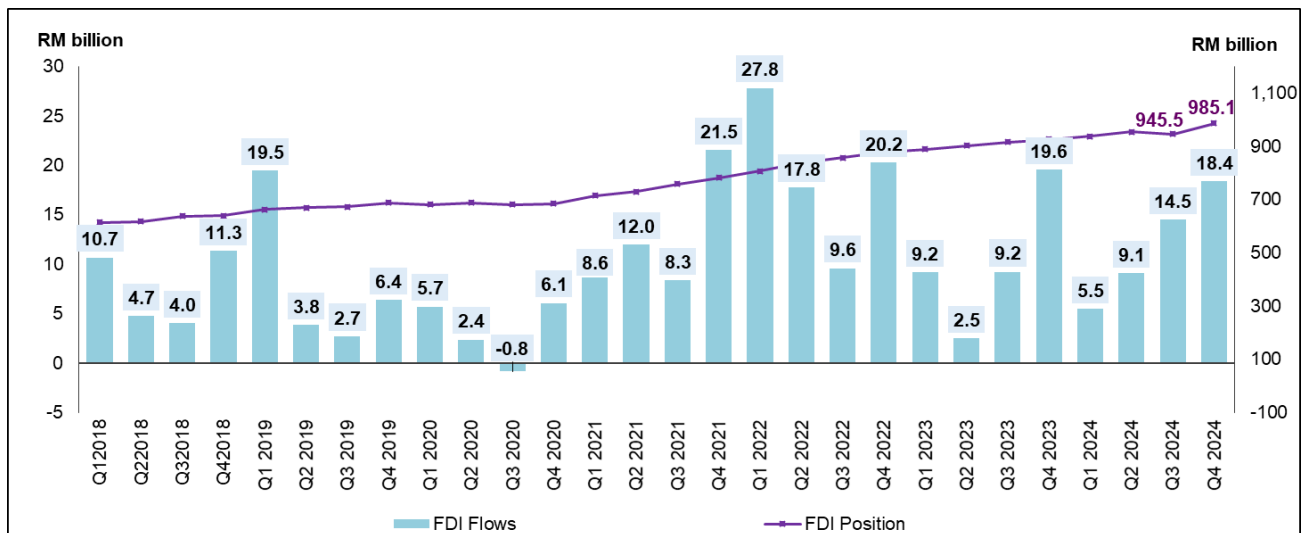


Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q4 2024

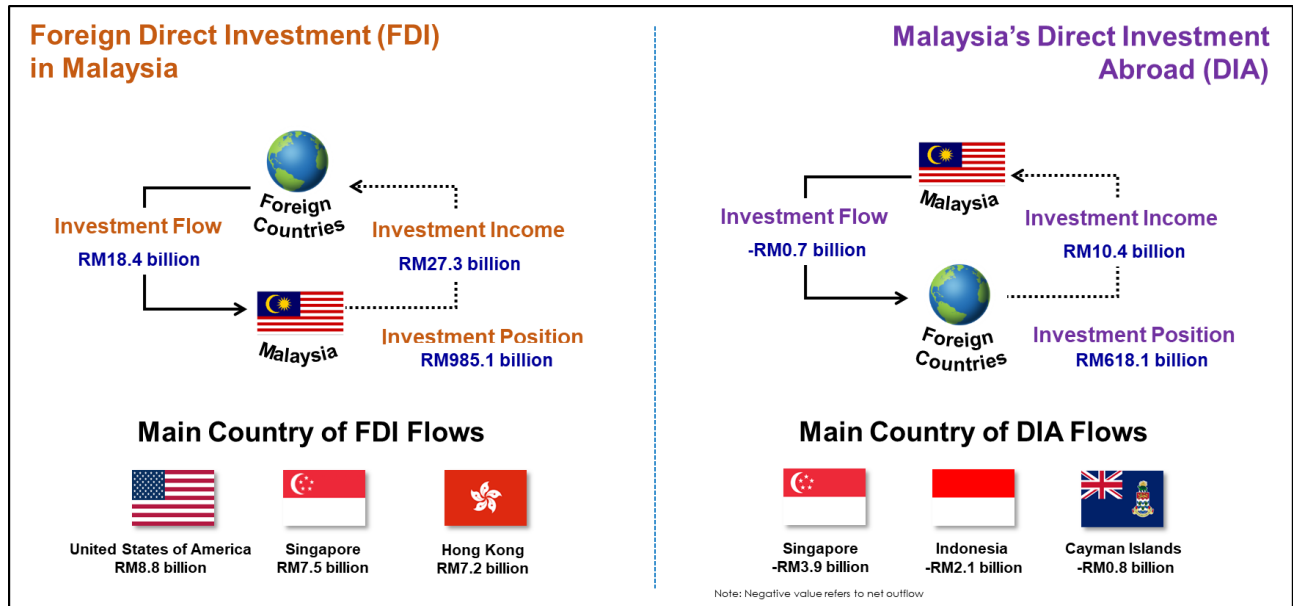


Chart 7: International Investment Position (Net), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2024

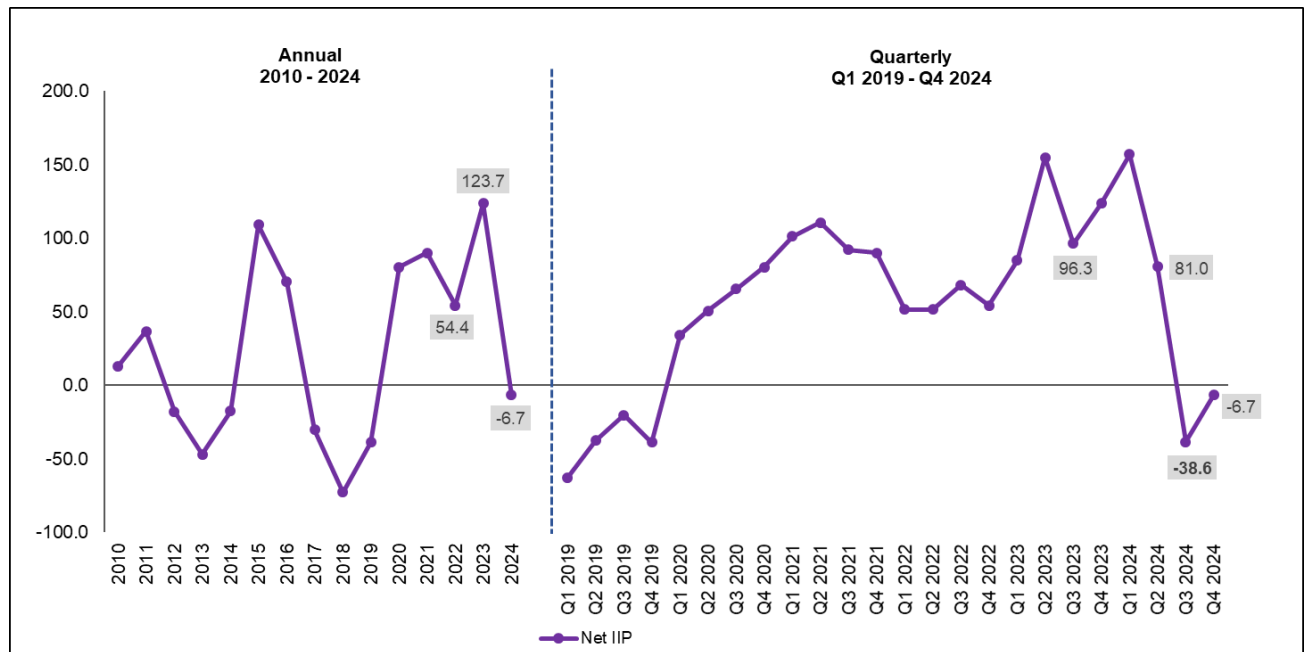


Chart 8: International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2024

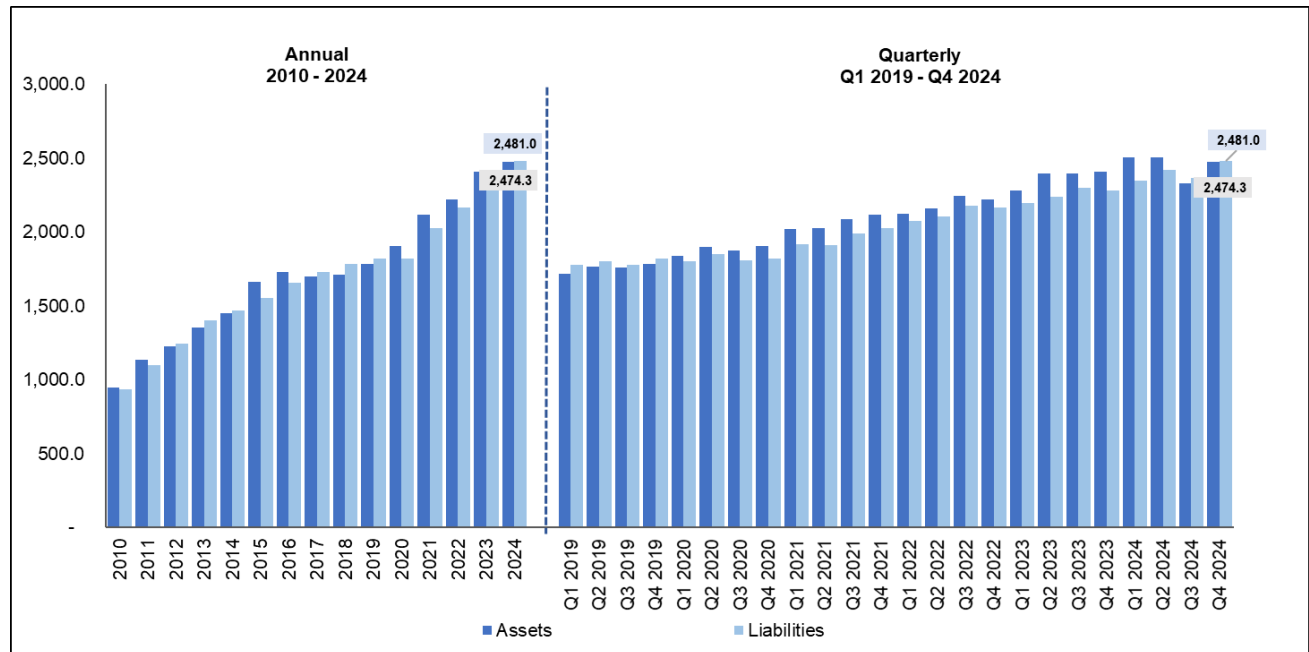


Exhibit 2: FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end Q4 2024

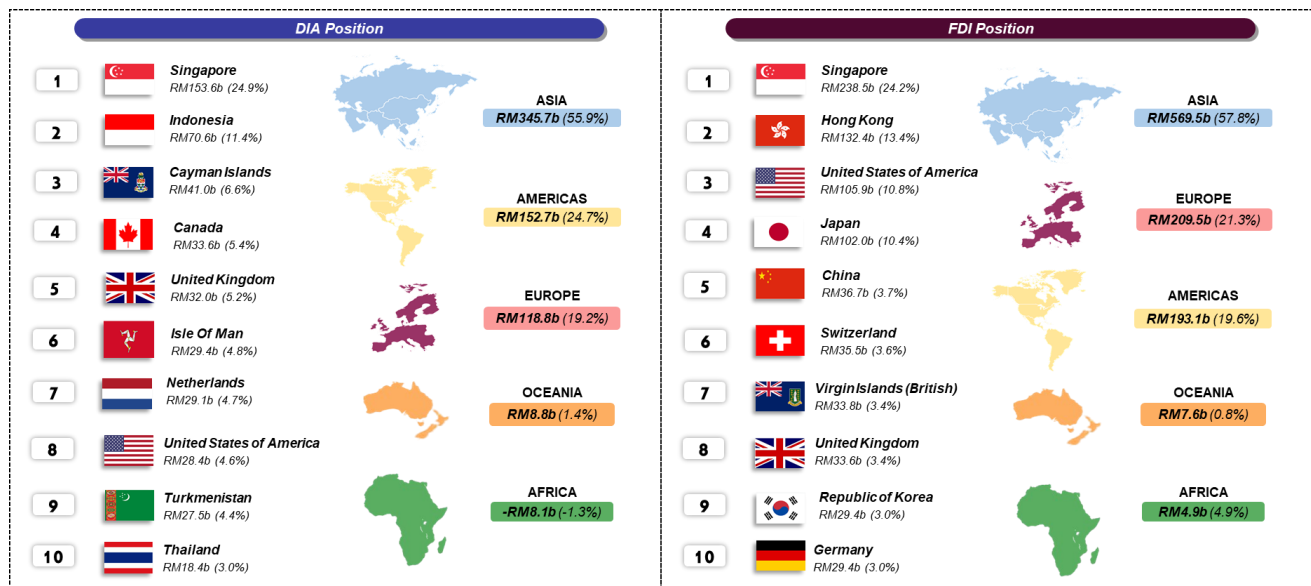


Chart 9: International Reserve Assets (Net), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2024

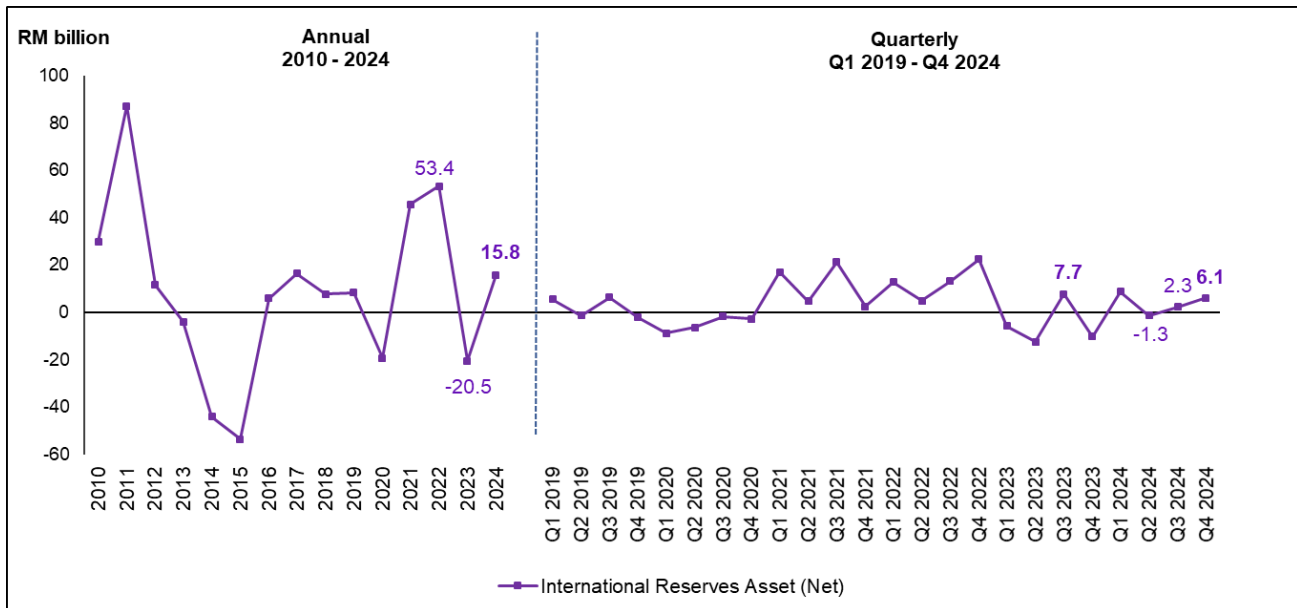


Chart 10: International Reserve Assets (as at end), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2024

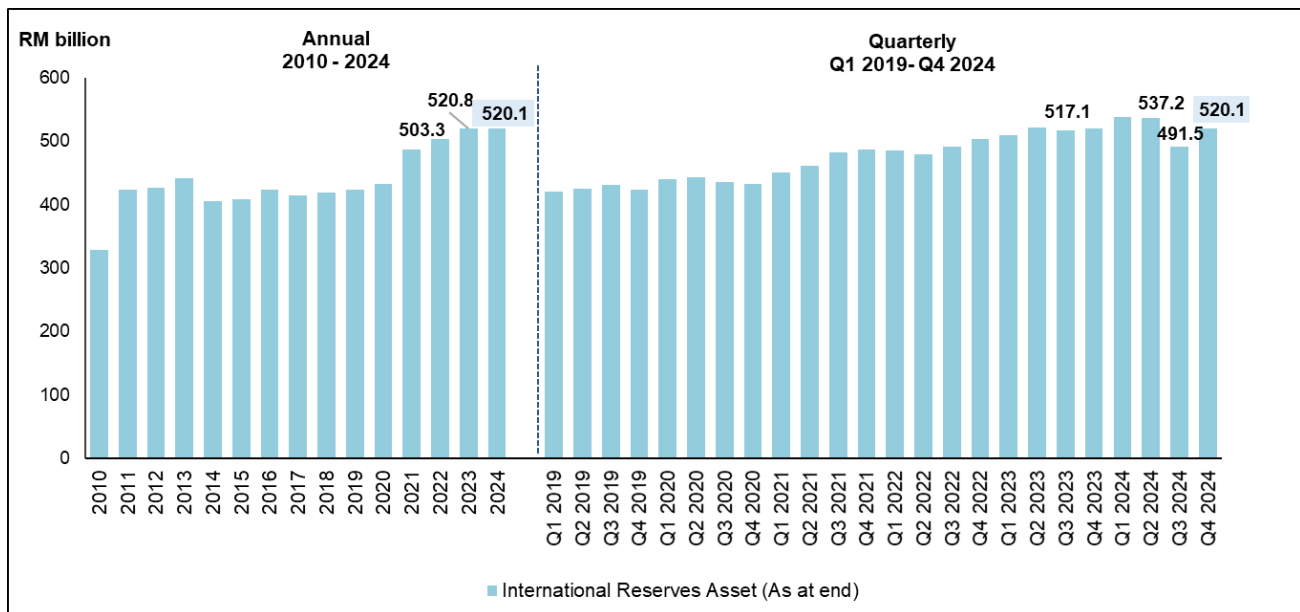


Exhibit 3: Current Account Balance for Selected Countries

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	114.3	123.7	401.9	-1,012.1	-53.1
2023	28.2	225.9	133.1	253.0	-905.4	-60.1
2024	32.8	292.6	*	*	*	*
Q1 22	4.9	49.1	31.4	96.2	-291.8	-45.7
Q2 22	4.1	22.9	34.6	84.0	-263.1	-23.8
Q3 22	20.2	22.2	32.6	151.5	-230.5	-11.9
Q4 22	30.0	20.1	25.0	111.7	-226.7	4.1
Q1 23	10.8	25.9	32.0	76.7	-230.3	-21.0
Q2 23	8.3	58.1	32.8	59.3	-232.6	-27.9
Q3 23	8.2	82.8	34.0	60.8	-220.4	-18.5
Q4 23	0.9	59.1	34.4	56.2	-221.8	-21.2
Q1 24	16.2	66.4	37.7	39.2	-241.0	-21.0
Q2 24	3.0	68.5	34.8	54.5	-275.0	-28.4
Q3 24	2.2	88.9	34.1	147.6	-310.9	-20.0
Q4 24	11.4	68.9	*	*	*	*

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices

Note:

*** Advance Release Calendar**

Singapore : 14 February 2025
China : 18 February 2025
United States of America : 20 March 2025
United Kingdom : 28 March 2025

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14th FEBRUARY 2025