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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

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STATISTIK IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN MALAYSIA SUKU TAHUN KEDUA 2025

Perjalanan menyokong lebih berterusan dalam Imbangan Akaun Semasa pada ST2 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 15 OGOS 2025 – Terimaan Perjalanan yang lebih kukuh dalam perdagangan perkhidmatan serta defisit Pendapatan Primer yang lebih rendah, Malaysia masih mengekalkan lebihan dalam **Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB)** bagi suku kedua 2025. Pada masa yang sama, Akaun kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan lain. Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) dan Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) merekodkan aliran masuk bersih pada suku ini. Statistik ini dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini, sebahagian daripada Statistik **Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa bagi Suku Kedua 2025** yang memperincikan urus niaga ekonomi Malaysia dengan rakan dagang antarabangsa.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Eksport **barangan** berjumlah RM281.6 bilion manakala import bernilai RM264.6 bilion, menyebabkan eksport bersih mengecil kepada RM17.0 bilion." Keadaan ini membawa kepada lebihan Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) sebanyak RM264.9 juta pada suku tahun ini. Penyumbang utama eksport barangan adalah produk Elektrik dan elektronik (E&E), Produk petroleum serta Minyak sawit & produk berasaskan sawit, khususnya ke Singapura, Amerika Syarikat (USA) dan China. Sementara itu, peningkatan import barangan didorong oleh kemasukan lebih tinggi produk E&E, merangkumi peralatan pusat data, terutamanya dari China, Amerika Syarikat (AS) dan Singapura.

Akaun **perkhidmatan** mencatatkan defisit sebanyak RM3.3 bilion, menunjukkan sedikit penurunan berbanding RM3.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Prestasi yang lebih baik ini didorong oleh penerimaan lebih tinggi dalam Perjalanan serta pembayaran yang lebih rendah bagi Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Perkhidmatan pembuatan. Eksport perkhidmatan merekodkan RM63.7 bilion, manakala import mencatatkan RM67.0 bilion pada suku ini. Perjalanan kekal sebagai komponen utama eksport dengan nilai RM25.9 bilion atau 40.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan perkhidmatan. Perjalanan mencatatkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM11.5 bilion, disokong oleh peningkatan perbelanjaan daripada pelawat antarabangsa. Komponen seterusnya ialah Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan masing-masing merekodkan eksport sebanyak RM12.2 bilion dan RM8.7 bilion. Pada masa yang sama, Pengangkutan menjadi penyumbang utama kepada import perkhidmatan dengan nilai RM16.7 bilion, terutamanya pembayaran untuk aktiviti muatan, diikuti oleh Perjalanan pada RM14.4 bilion dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain sebanyak RM14.2 bilion.

Mengulas berkaitan akaun pendapatan, **akaun Pendapatan Primer** mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM8.9 bilion berbanding RM17.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh pendapatan lebih tinggi yang dijana di luar negeri, dengan jumlah penerimaan mencecah RM24.4 bilion, terutamanya daripada Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Langsung. Pada masa yang sama, bayaran menurun kepada RM33.3 bilion dalam tempoh yang sama berikutan pelabur asing di Malaysia memperoleh pendapatan yang lebih rendah. **Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder** pula merekodkan defisit sebanyak RM4.6 bilion berbanding RM1.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, dipengaruhi oleh penerimaan yang lebih rendah ke dalam negara.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, "**Akaun Kewangan** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM2.2 bilion, lebih rendah berbanding RM20.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Aliran keluar ini sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh Pelaburan Lain berjumlah RM22.1 bilion yang disumbangkan oleh aktiviti antara bank dengan institusi kewangan dari luar negeri. Sementara itu, aliran masuk bersih direkodkan dalam Pelaburan Langsung sebanyak RM2.2 bilion, Pelaburan Portfolio RM16.4 bilion dan Derivatif Kewangan RM1.3 bilion."

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih daripada RM15.6 bilion kepada RM1.6 bilion pada suku kedua 2025. Ini disokong oleh suntikan ekuiti yang berterusan dan aliran masuk dalam instrumen hutang, sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh penghantaran pulang pendapatan yang lebih tinggi kepada syarikat induk di luar negeri. Kebanyakan aliran

masuk FDI disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya dalam subsektor Aktiviti Kewangan serta Maklumat & Komunikasi, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan aktiviti pusat data. Pelabur utama FDI adalah dari Singapura, Jepun dan United Kingdom. Sementara itu, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM0.6 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM3.5 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aliran masuk ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh pencairan ekuiti dan instrumen hutang, terutamanya dalam sektor Pembuatan dan Perkhidmatan, dengan sebahagian besarnya tertumpu kepada subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi. Indonesia, Arab Saudi dan Singapura merupakan penyumbang utama kepada aliran masuk DIA pada suku ini.

Sehingga akhir suku kedua 2025, **Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (IIP)** Malaysia mencatatkan aset bersih yang lebih tinggi berjumlah RM63.1 bilion. Jumlah kedudukan aset kewangan bernilai RM2.56 trilion, mengatasi jumlah liabiliti sebanyak RM2.50 trilion. Jumlah keseluruhan pelaburan bagi **FDI** dan **DIA** masing-masing adalah RM1,002.0 bilion dan RM622.5 bilion. Asia merupakan rantau utama bagi kedua-dua pelaburan, dengan FDI kebanyakan dari Singapura dan Hong Kong, manakala DIA banyak dilaburkan di Singapura dan Indonesia. Selain itu, **Rizab Antarabangsa Malaysia** berjumlah RM510.0 bilion pada akhir Jun 2025.

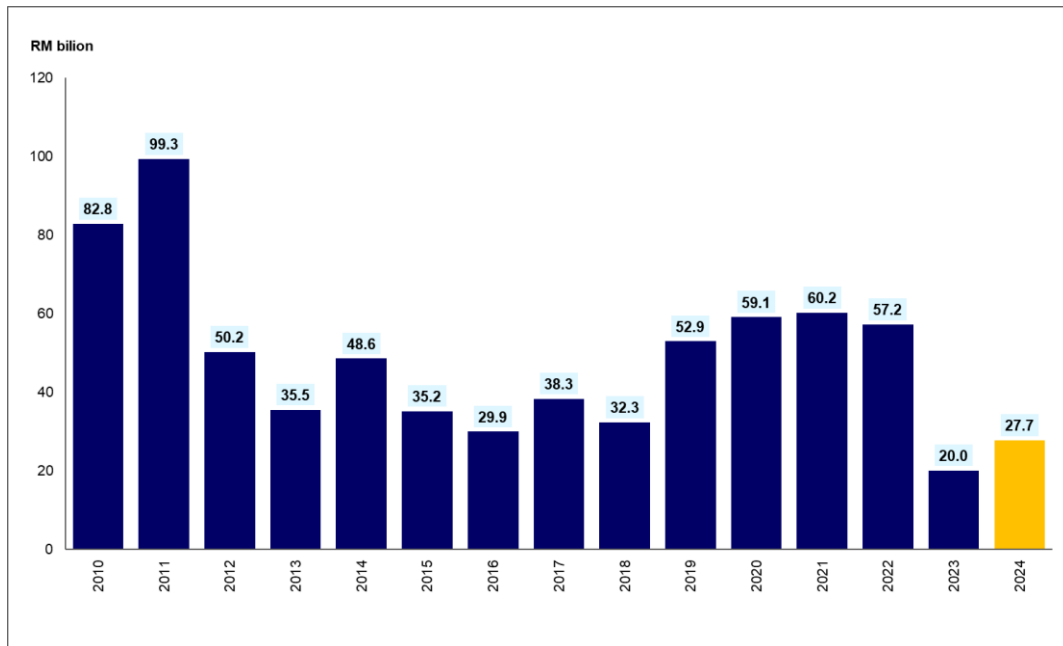
Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

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

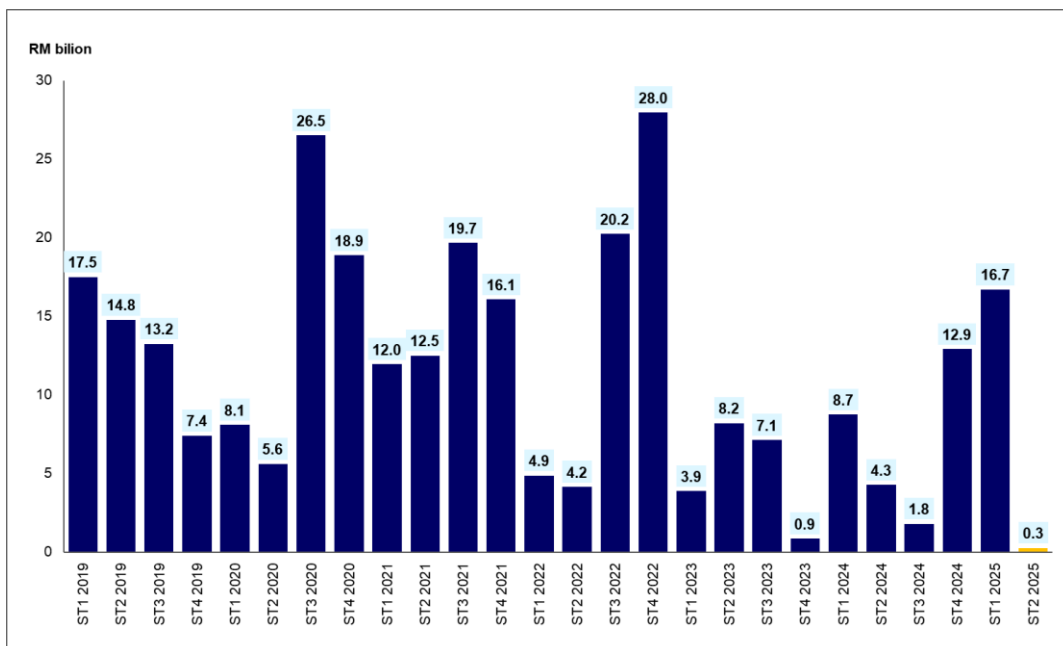
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

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

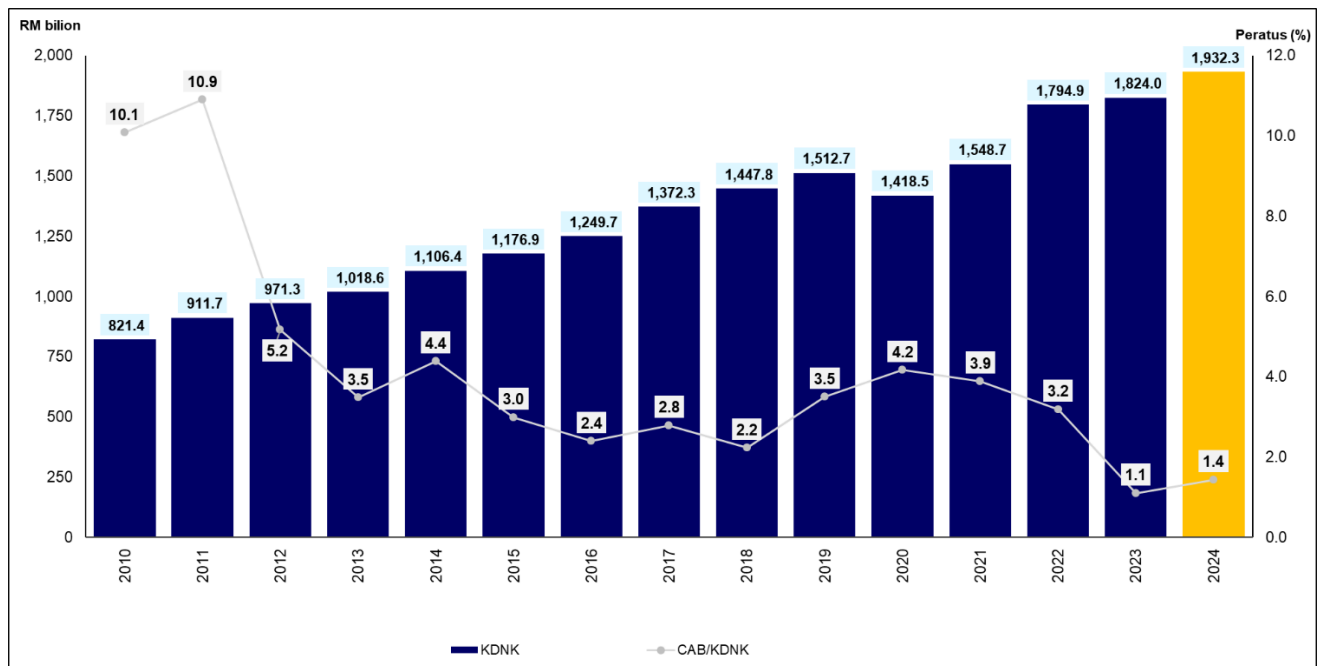
Carta 1 (a) : Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB), 2010 – 2024



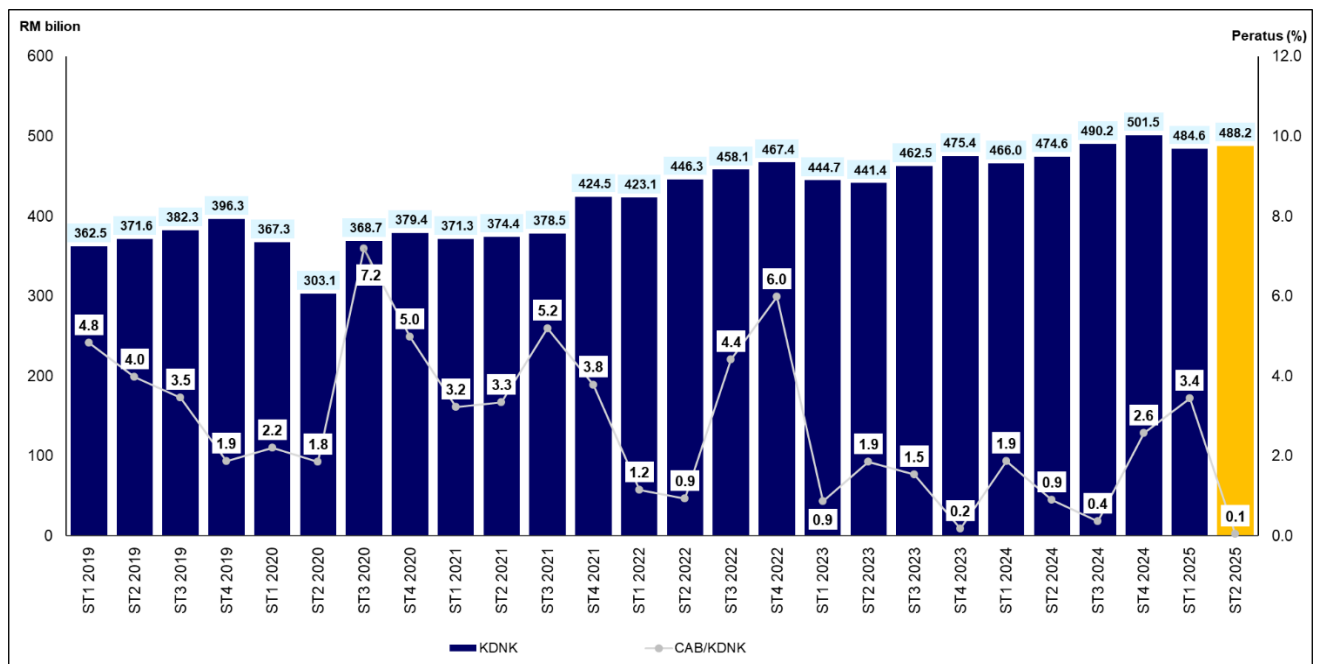
Carta 1 (b) : Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB), ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



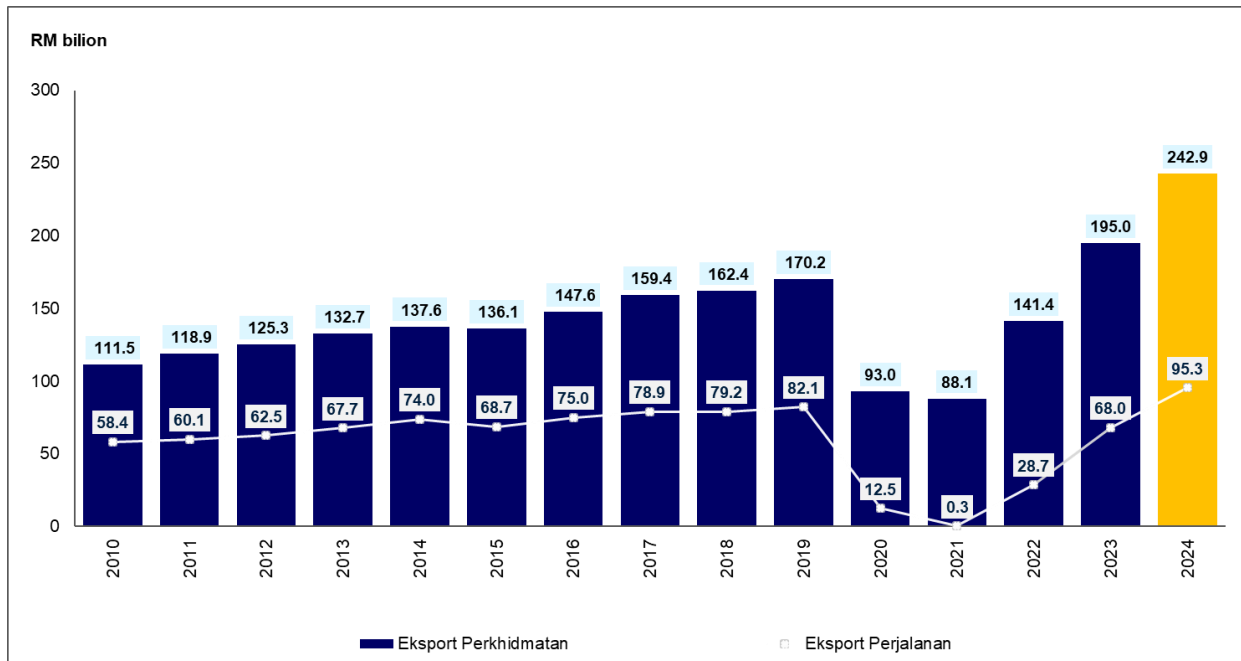
Carta 2 (a): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, 2010 – 2024



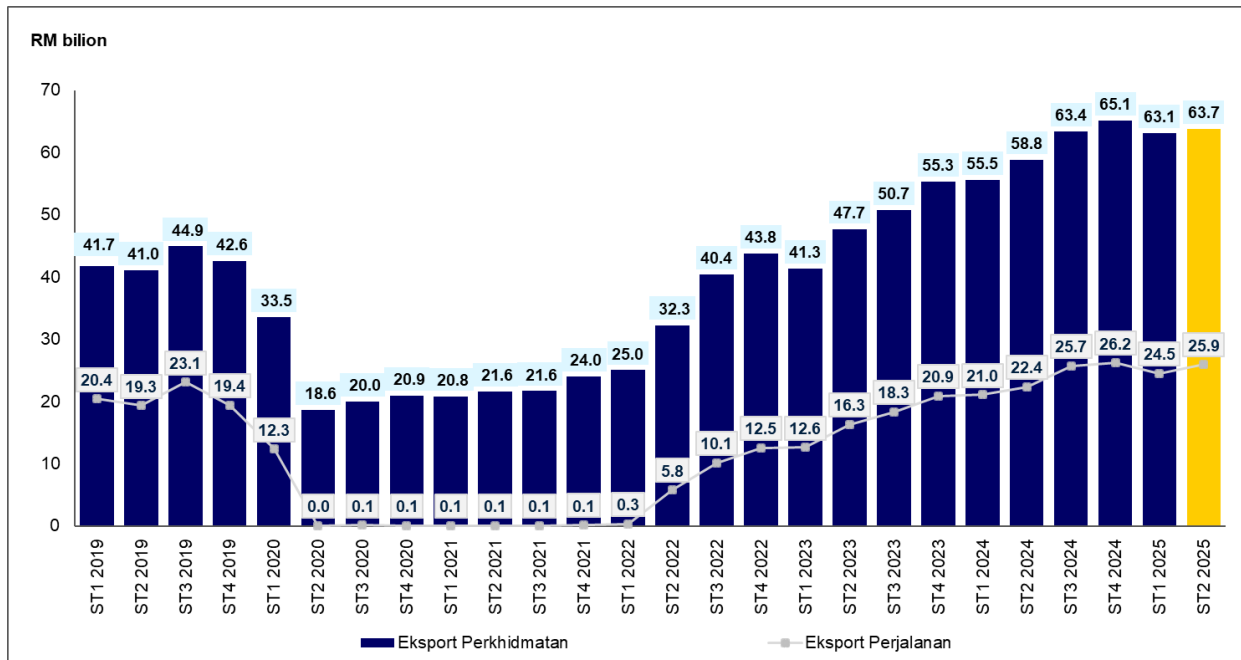
Carta 2 (b): KDNK dan Peratus CAB kepada KDNK, ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



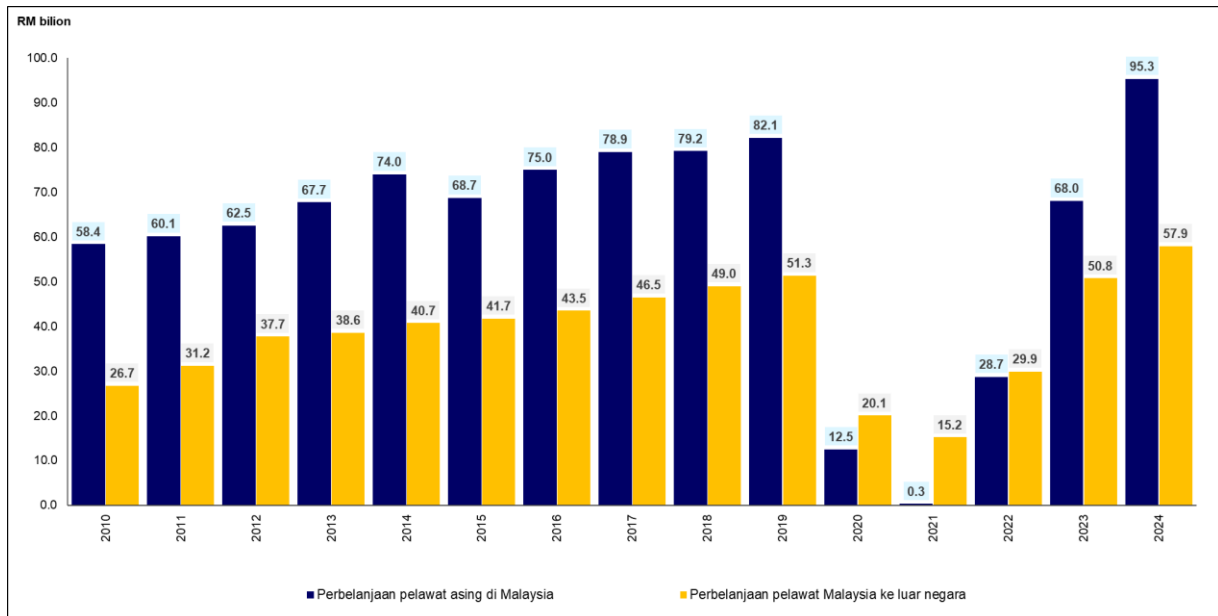
Carta 3 (a): Eksport Perkhidmatan, 2010 – 2024



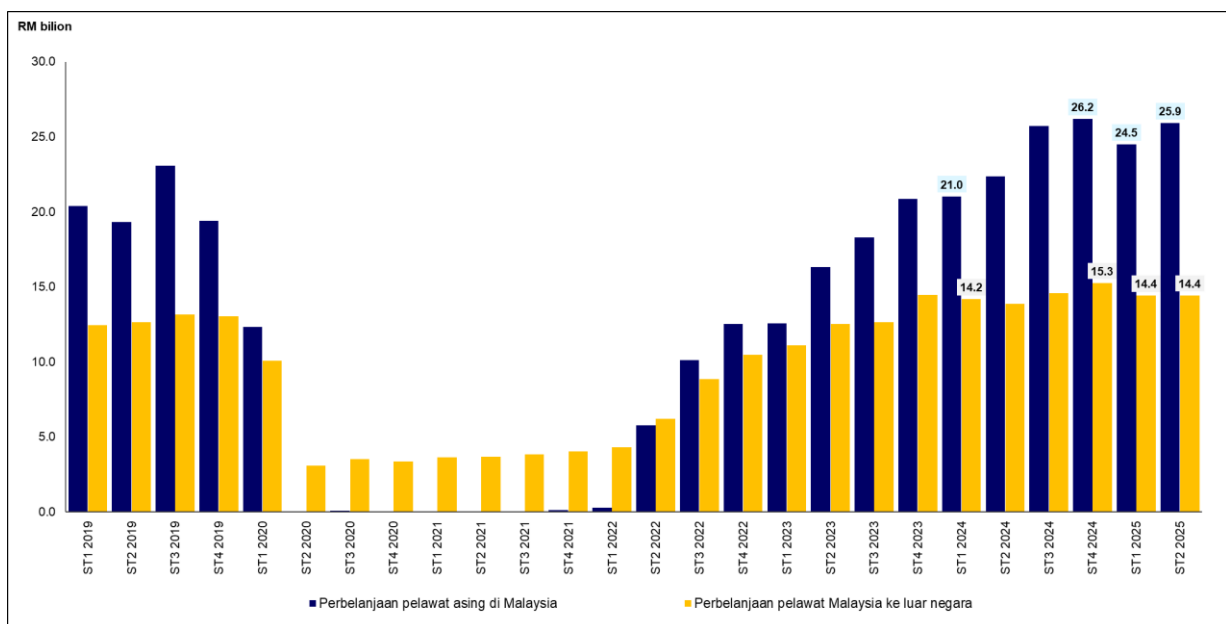
Carta 3 (b): Eksport Perkhidmatan, ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



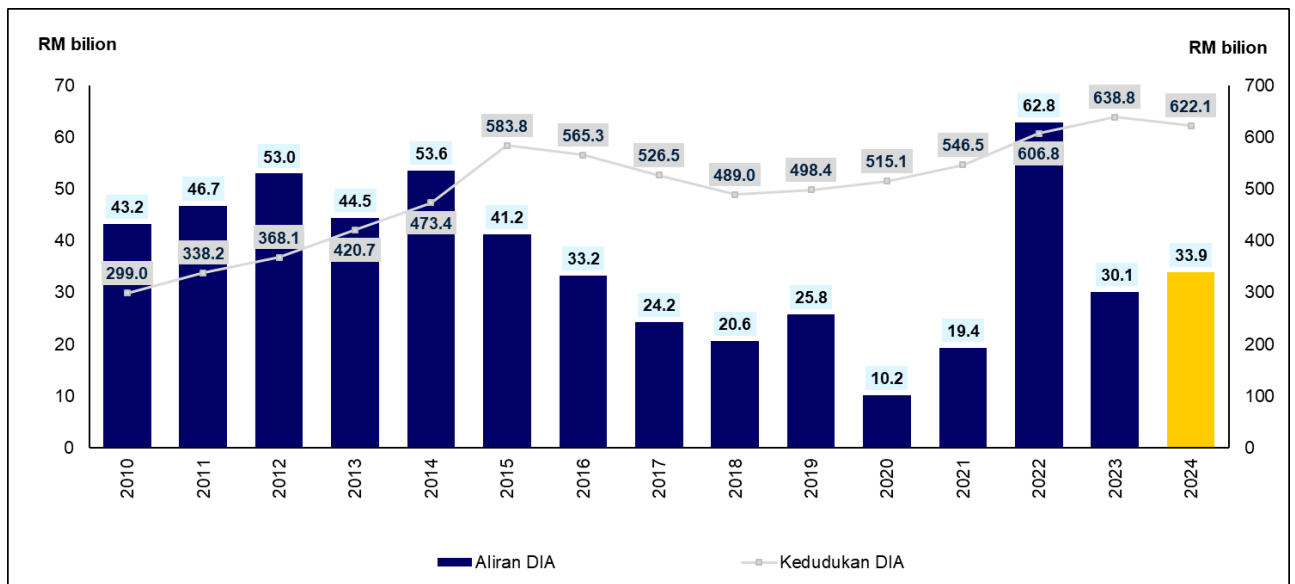
Carta 4 (a): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia ke Luar Negara, 2010 – 2024



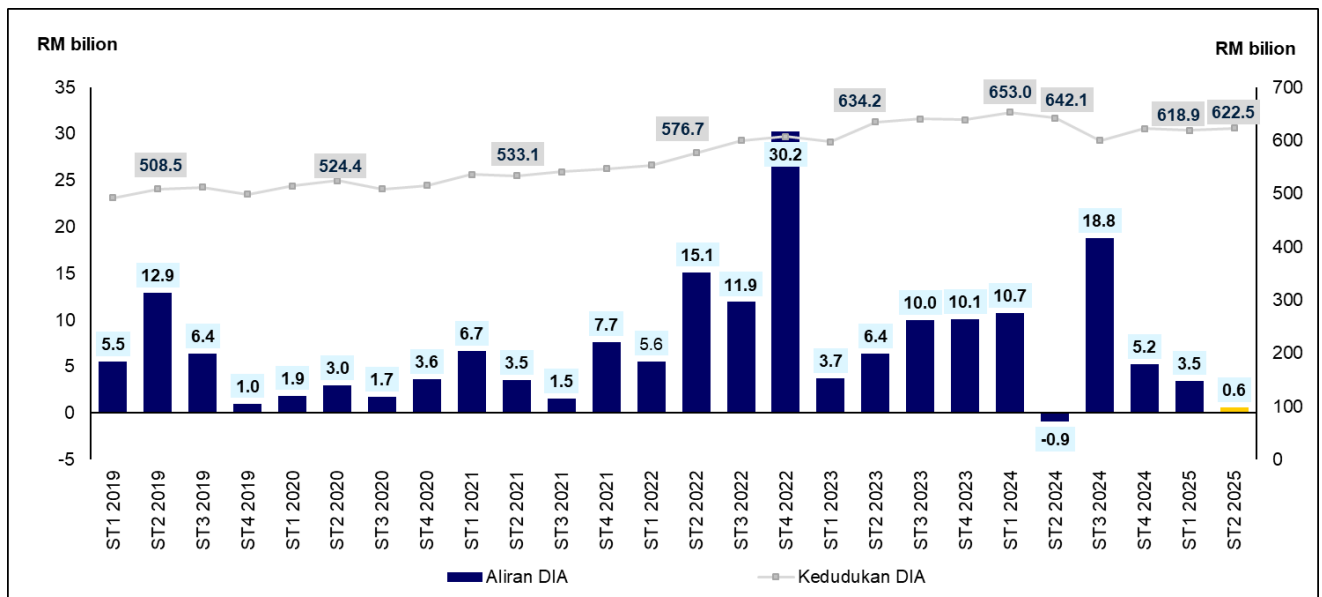
Carta 4 (b): Perbelanjaan Pelawat Asing di Malaysia dan Pelawat Malaysia ke Luar Negara, ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



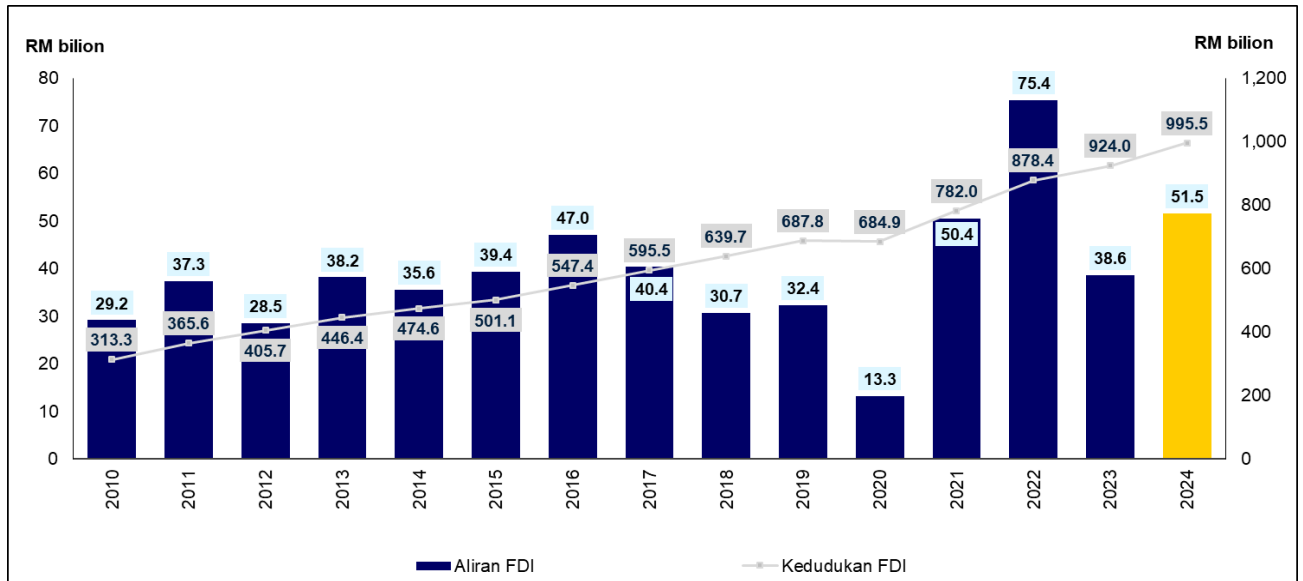
Carta 5 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA),
2010 – 2024



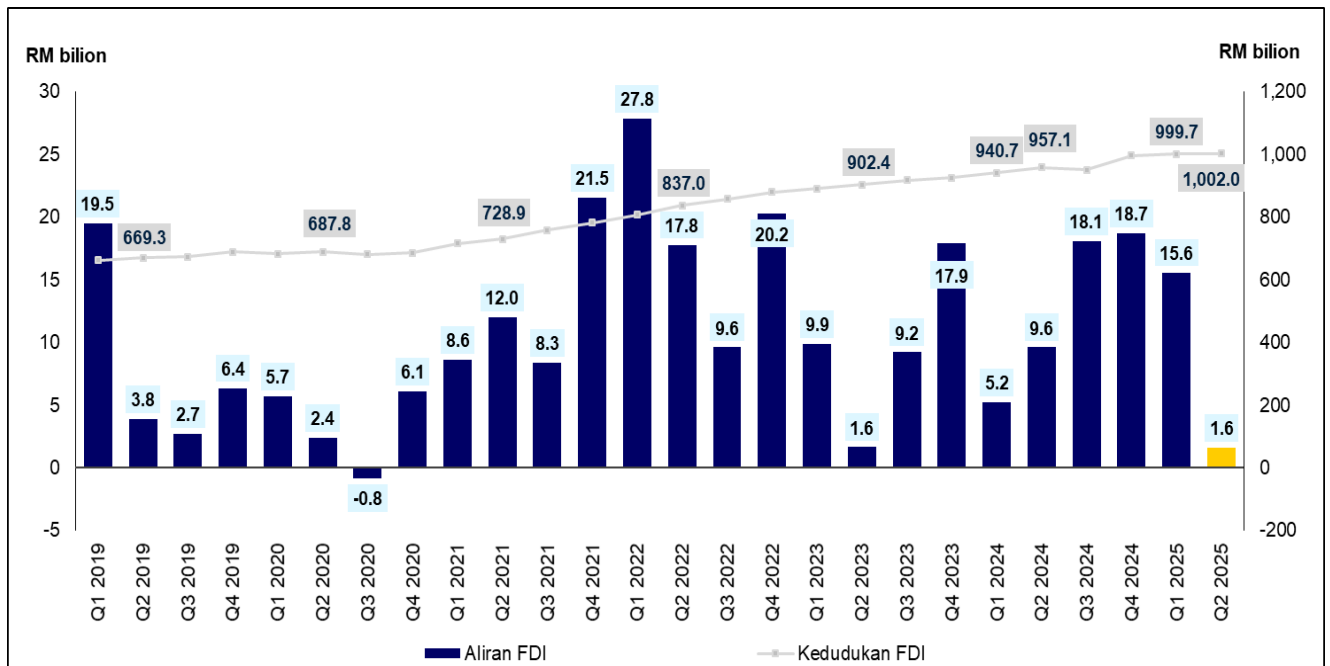
Carta 5 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA),
ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



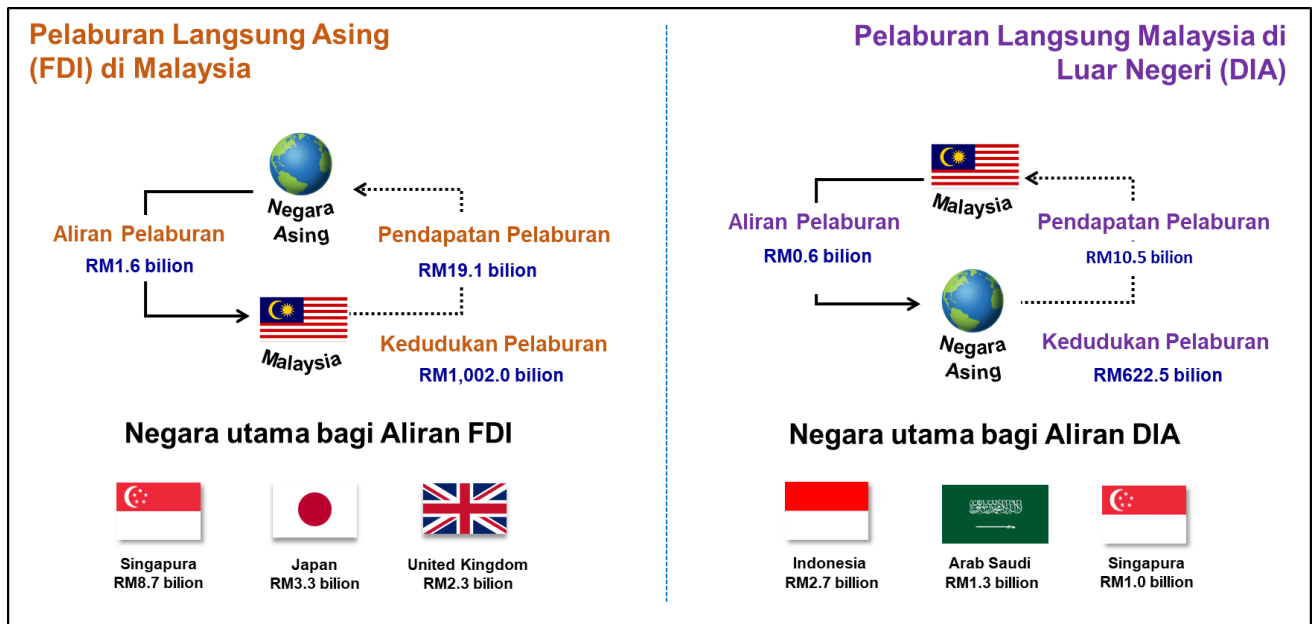
Carta 6 (a): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, 2010 – 2024



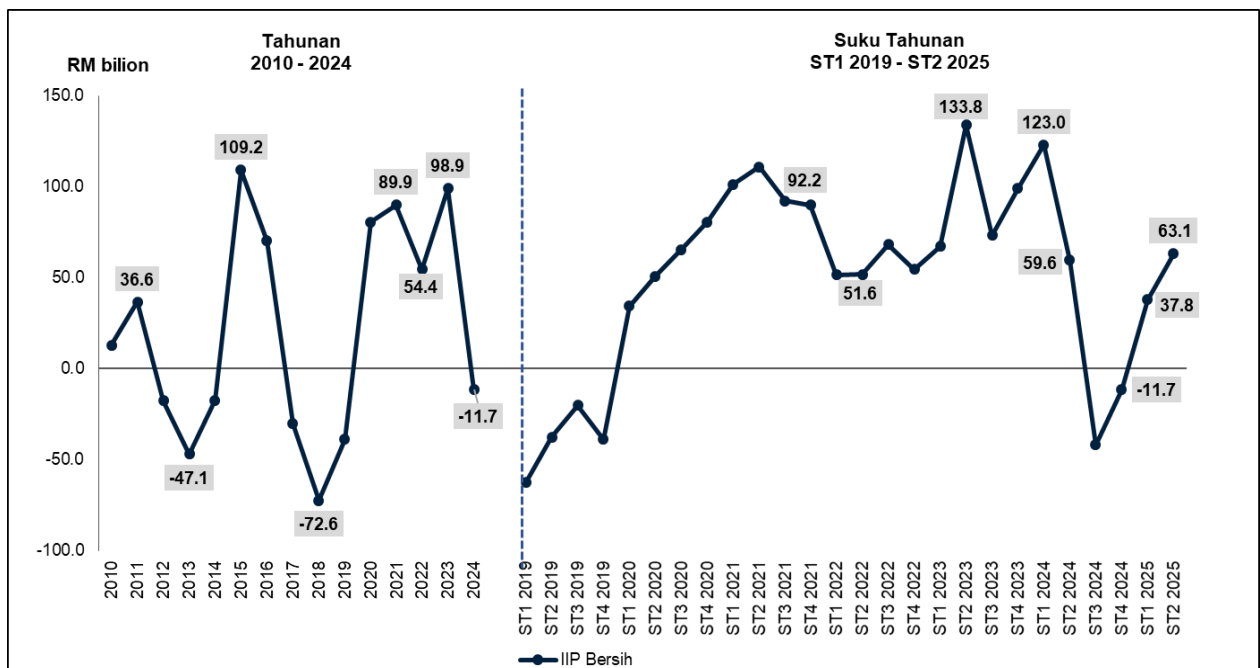
Carta 6 (b): Aliran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



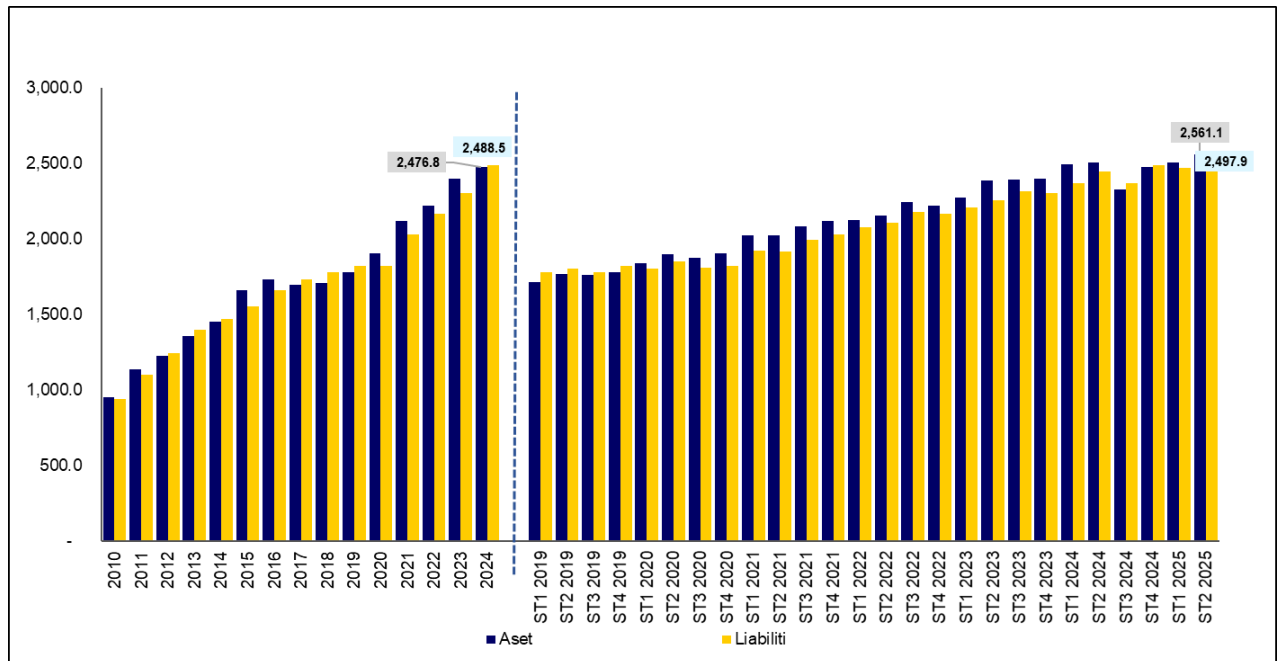
Paparan 1: Pelaburan Langsung, ST2 2025



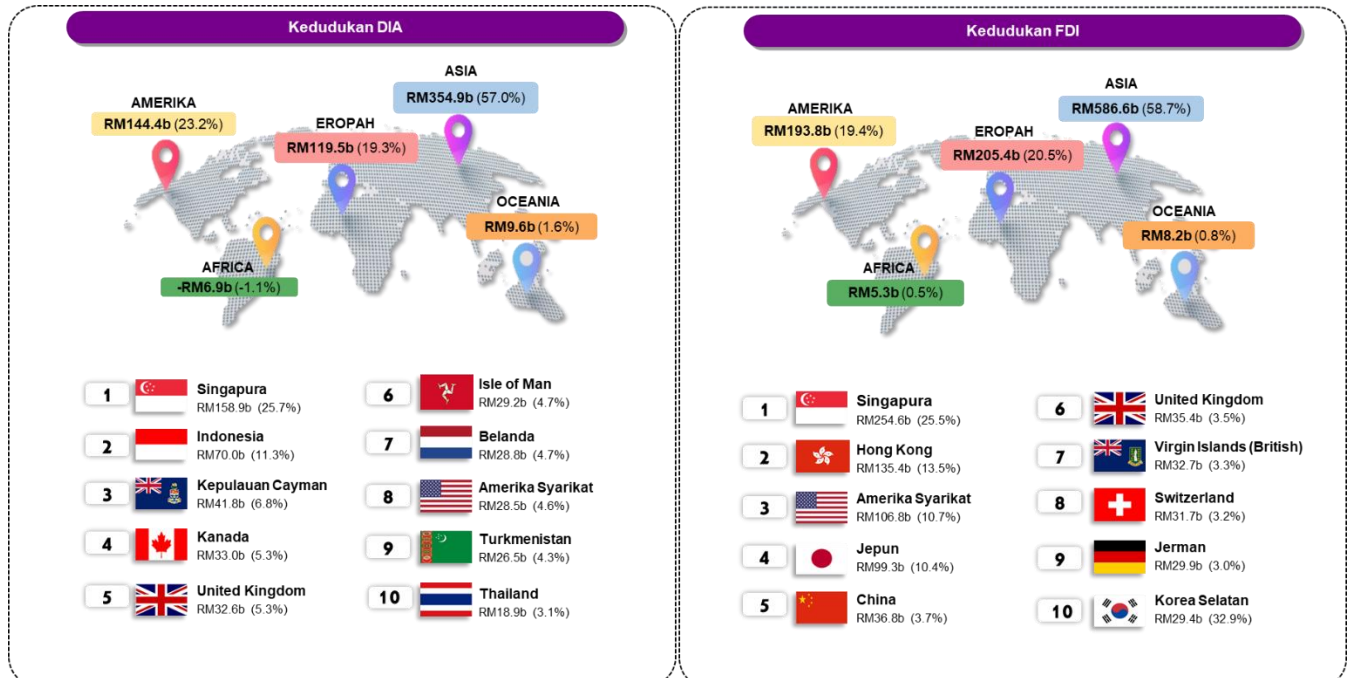
Carta 7: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



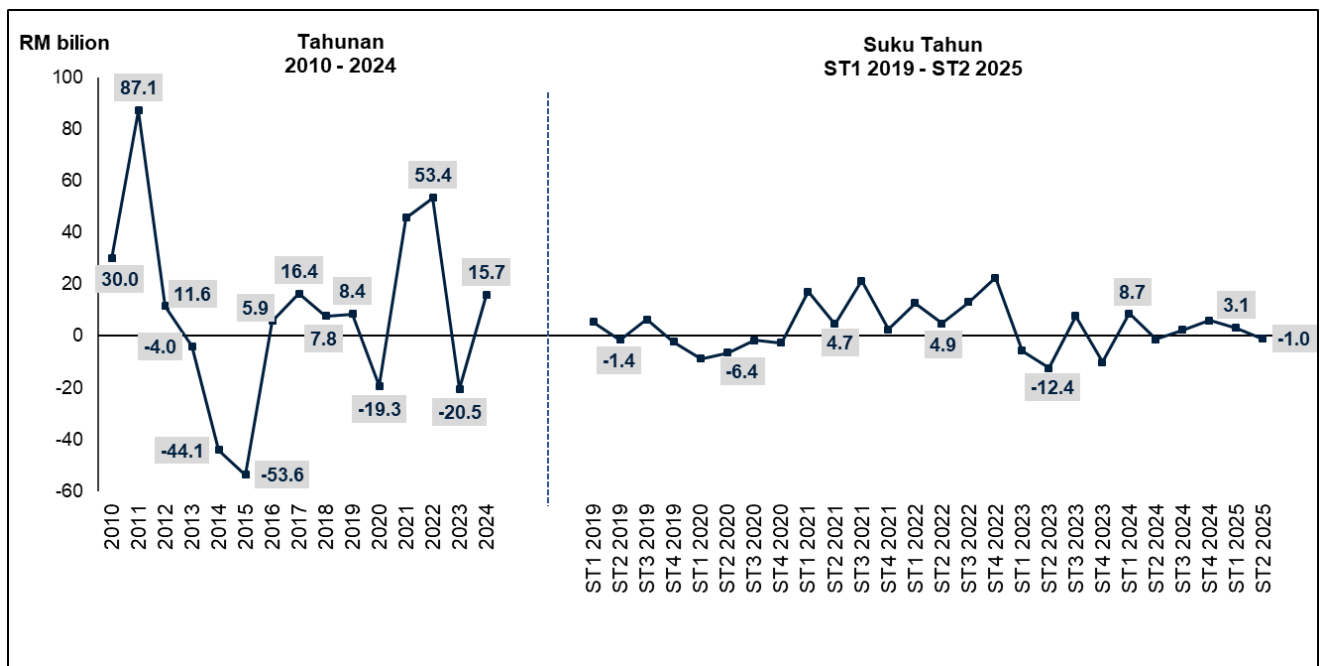
Carta 8: Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa (Jumlah Aset dan Jumlah Liabiliti), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



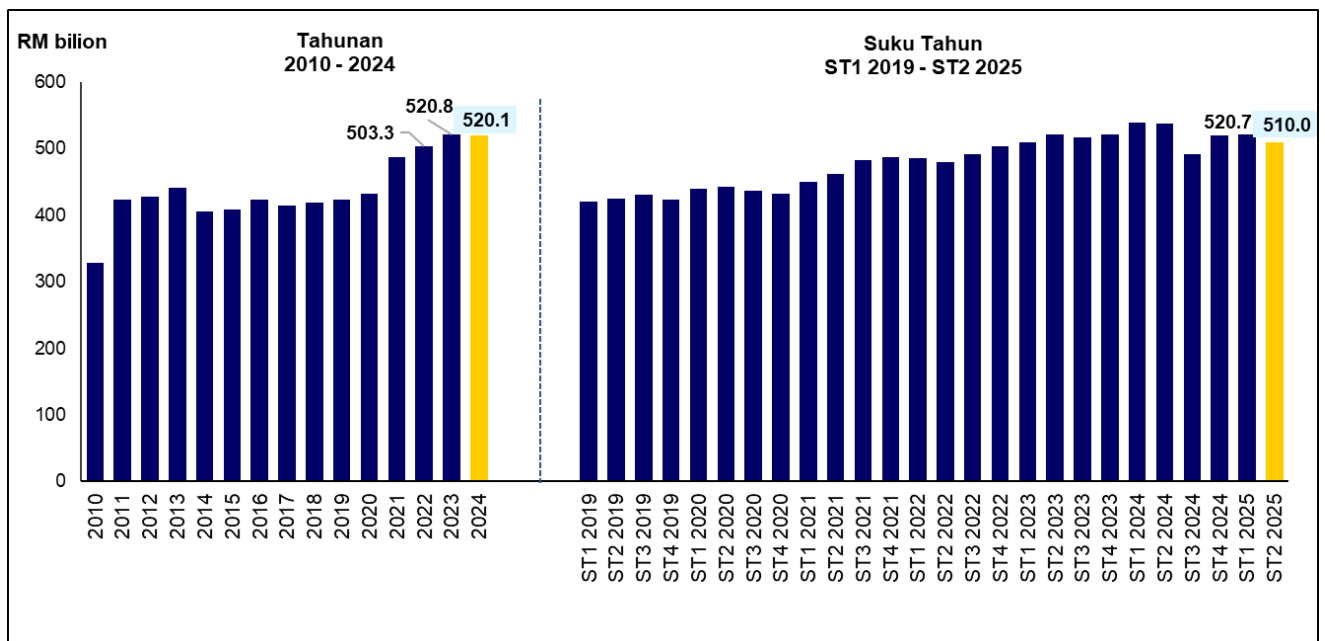
Paparan 2: Kedudukan FDI dan DIA Position mengikut Rantau dan Negara Utama, pada akhir ST2 2025



Carta 9: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (Bersih), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



Carta 10: Aset Rizab Antarabangsa (pada akhir), 2010 – 2024 dan ST1 2019 – ST2 2025



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	114.4	129.3	443.4	-1,012.1	-53.1
2023	20.0	222.2	120.0	263.4	-905.4	-95.1
2024	27.7	293.7	128.3	423.9	-1,133.6	-75.7
ST1 22	4.9	48.9	32.2	96.2	-291.8	-45.7
ST2 22	4.2	23.0	36.4	84.0	-263.1	-23.8
ST3 22	20.2	22.3	34.3	151.5	-230.5	-11.9
ST4 22	28.0	20.2	26.4	111.7	-226.7	4.1
ST1 23	3.9	25.4	33.0	73.9	-230.3	-25.1
ST2 23	8.2	57.1	31.0	62.5	-232.6	-35.8
ST3 23	7.1	82.2	30.2	68.5	-220.7	-15.1
ST4 23	0.9	57.6	25.9	58.5	-221.8	-19.2
ST1 24	8.7	64.9	33.5	47.2	-242.7	-15.9
ST2 24	4.3	69.0	32.1	55.5	-276.7	-26.3
ST3 24	1.8	89.0	33.9	157.4	-310.3	-12.5
ST4 24	12.9	70.9	28.8	163.8	-303.9	-21.0
ST1 25	16.7	75.6	34.6	165.6	-450.2	-21.0
ST2 25	0.3	70.4	*	135.1	*	*

Nota:

*** Kalendar Keluaran Awal**

Singapura : 25 Ogos 2025
 Jepun : 08 Ogos 2025
 Amerika Syarikat : 23 September 2025
 United Kingdom : 30 September 2025

Sumber: Portal rasmi Jabatan Statistik Negara Terpilih

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
 JABATAN PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA**

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MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS SECOND QUARTER OF 2025

Travel supported the continuous surplus in Current Account Balance in Q2 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 15 AUGUST 2025 – Stronger Travel receipts within the services trade and a lower Primary income deficit, Malaysia sustained a surplus in the **Current Account Balance (CAB)** during the second quarter of 2025. Concurrently, the Financial account registered a net outflow, mainly attributed to outflows in Other investment. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a net inflow for this quarter. These statistics were released by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) today as part of **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Statistics for the Second Quarter of 2025**, detailing Malaysia's economic transactions with international counterparts.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Exports of **goods** amounted to RM281.6 billion while imports of goods stood at RM264.6 billion, resulted in net exports narrowing to RM17.0 billion." This led to the Current Account Balance (CAB) recording a surplus of RM264.9 million for the quarter. The main drivers of goods exports were Electrical and electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, especially to Singapore, the United States of America (USA)

and China. Meanwhile, the rise in goods imports was fuelled by the higher imports of E&E products, comprising data centres equipment particularly from China, the United States of America (USA) and Singapore.

The **Services account** recorded a deficit of RM3.3 billion, representing a modest increment from RM3.4 billion in the previous quarter. The better performance was propelled by higher receipts in Travel and lower payments for Other business services and Manufacturing services. Exports of services logged RM63.7 billion, while imports stood at RM67.0 billion in the current quarter. Travel remained the dominant export component, totalling RM25.9 billion or 40.7 per-cent of total services. Travel posted a higher surplus of RM11.5 billion, buoyed by increasing expenditure from international visitors. This was followed by component of Other business services and Transport with exports of RM12.2 billion and RM8.7 billion, respectively. On the other hand, Transport lead the Services imports at RM16.7 billion, mainly payments for freight activities, followed by Travel at RM14.4 billion and Other business services at RM14.2 billion.

Addressing the income accounts, the **Primary income account** showed a lower deficit of RM8.9 billion as against RM17.1 billion in the previous quarter. The improvement was supported by higher income generated abroad, with total receipts amounting to RM24.4 billion, primarily from Portfolio and Direct investments. Simultaneously, payments decreased to RM33.3 billion during the same period as foreign investors in Malaysia earned less income. The **Secondary income account** posted a deficit of RM4.6 billion compared to RM1.2 billion in the preceding quarter, largely due to lower receipts into the country.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, "The **Financial account** registered a net outflow of RM2.2 billion lower than RM20.3 billion in the last quarter. The outflows was mostly owing to Other investment valued at RM22.1 billion, arising from interbank activities with financial institutions abroad. Meanwhile, net inflows were recorded in

Direct investment RM2.2 billion, Portfolio investment RM16.4 billion and Financial derivatives RM1.3 billion.”

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into Malaysia posted a net inflow from RM15.6 billion to RM1.6 billion in the second quarter 2025. This was underpinned by sustained equity injections and inflows in debt instruments, partially offset by higher income repatriation to parent companies abroad. Most of the FDI inflows were channelled into the Services sector, particularly within the Financial activities and Information & communication subsectors, notably related to data centre activities. The major investors of FDI were from Singapore, Japan and United Kingdom. Meanwhile, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** registered a net inflow of RM0.6 billion from a net outflow of RM3.5 billion in the previous quarter. The inflows were driven by equity liquidations and debt instruments, mainly in the Manufacturing and Services sectors, with the majority concentrated in Information & communication subsectors. Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Singapore were the main contributors to DIA inflows during the quarter.

As at the end of second quarter 2025, **Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** posted a higher net asset of RM63.1 billion. The total financial assets position valued at RM2.56 trillion, surpassing total liabilities of RM2.50 trillion. The cumulative investments for **FDI** and **DIA** were RM1,002.0 billion and RM622.5 billion, respectively. Asia was the top region for both investments, with FDI largely from Singapore and Hong Kong while DIA significantly invested in Singapore and Indonesia. In addition, **Malaysia's International Reserves** stood at RM510.0 billion as at end-June 2025.

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

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197

other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

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

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

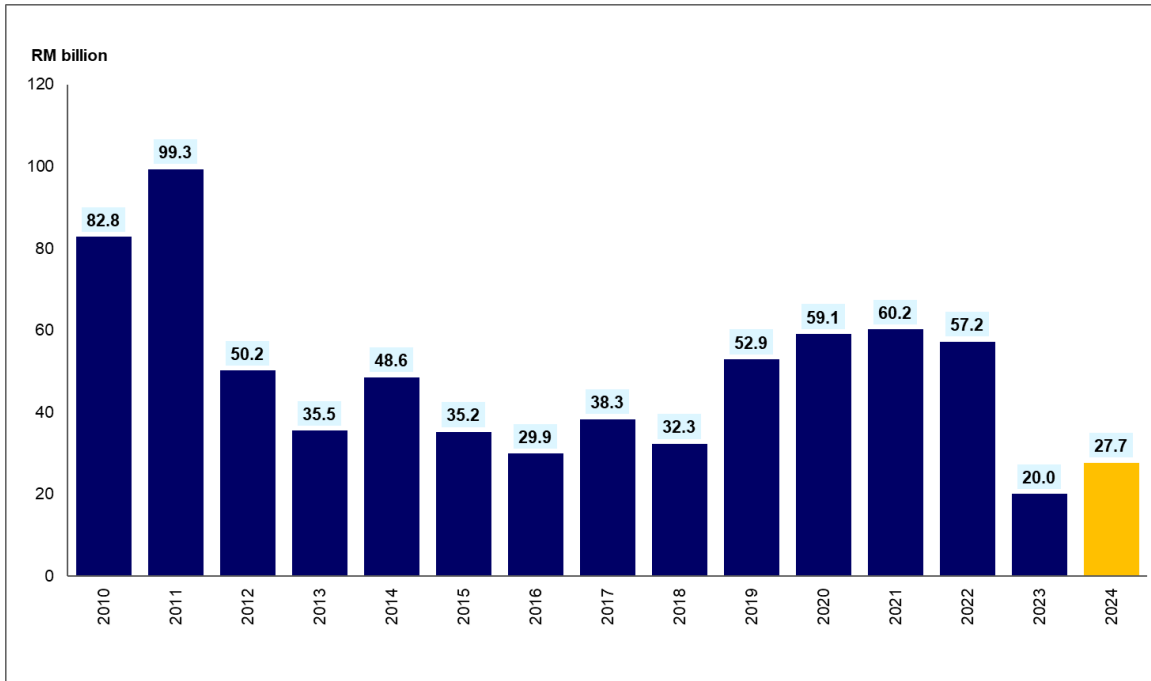


Chart 1 (b): Current Account Balance (CAB), Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

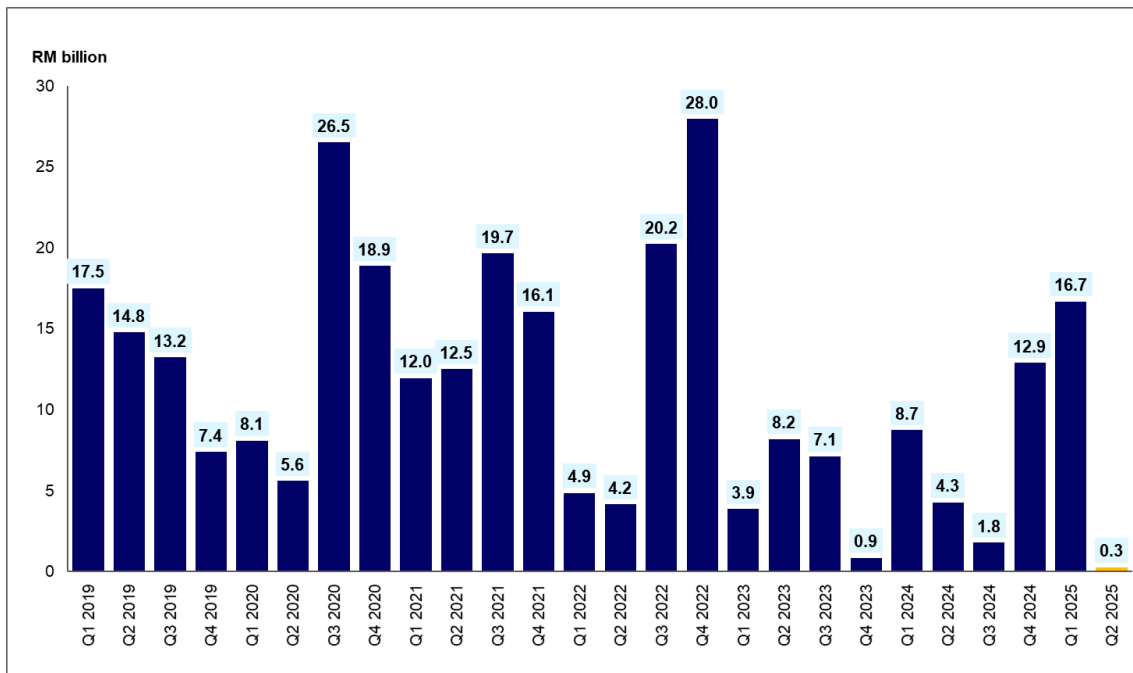


Chart 2 (a): Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010 – 2024

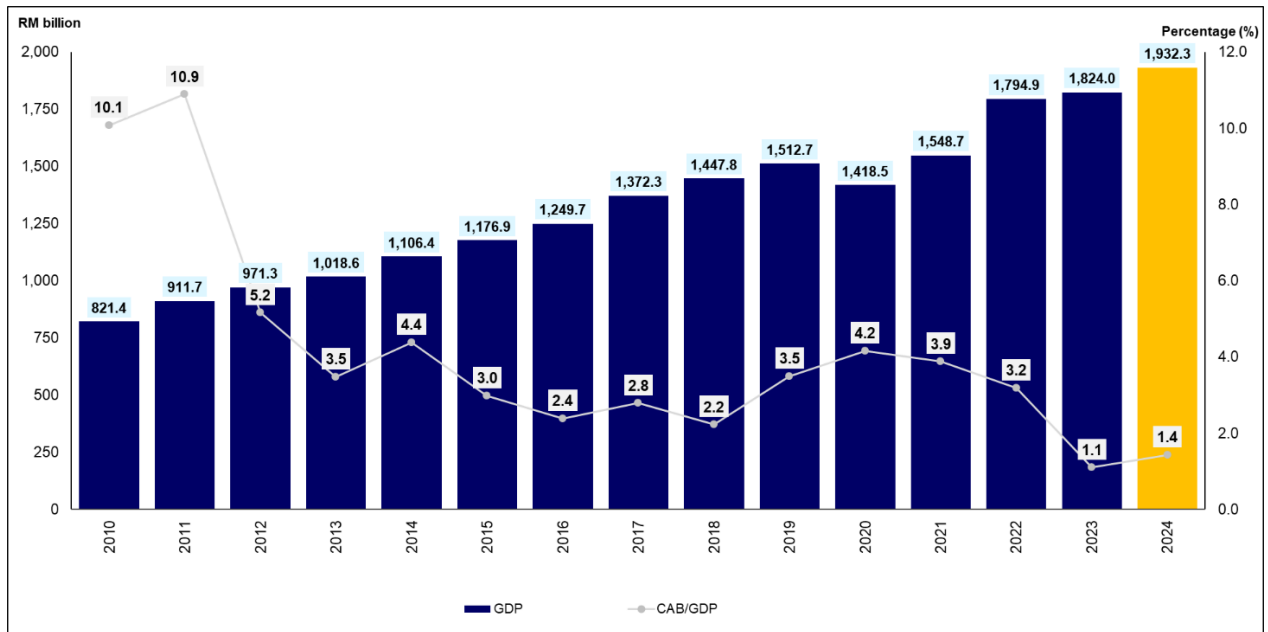


Chart 2 (b): Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

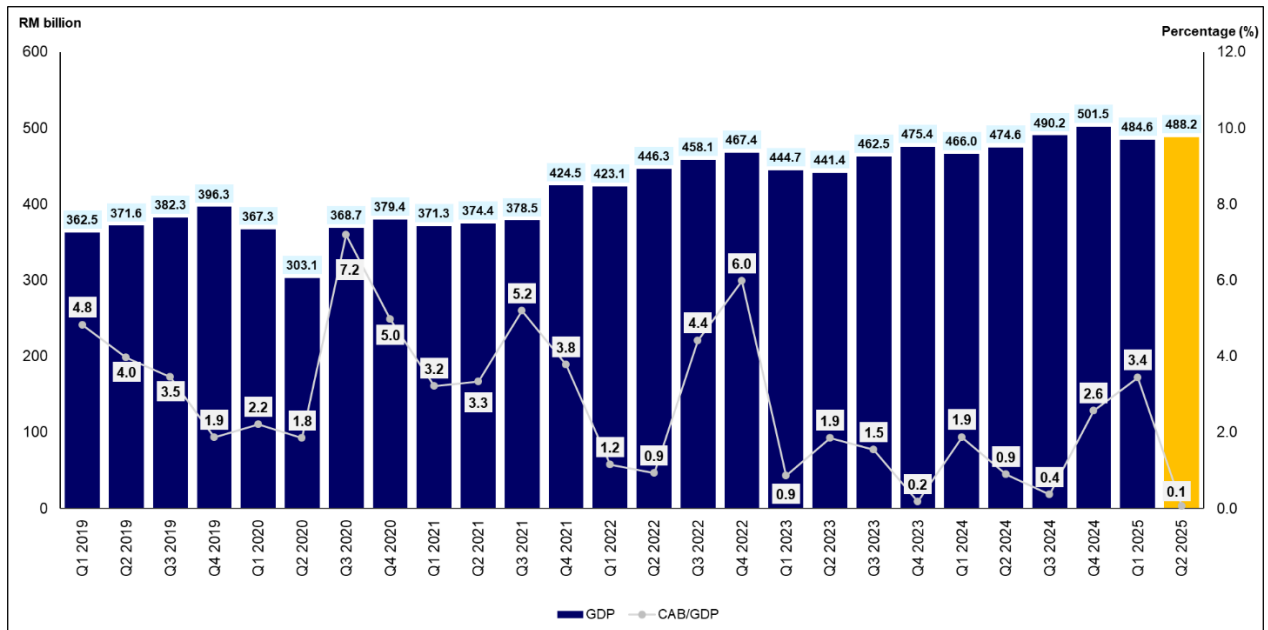


Chart 3 (a): Exports of Services, 2010 – 2024

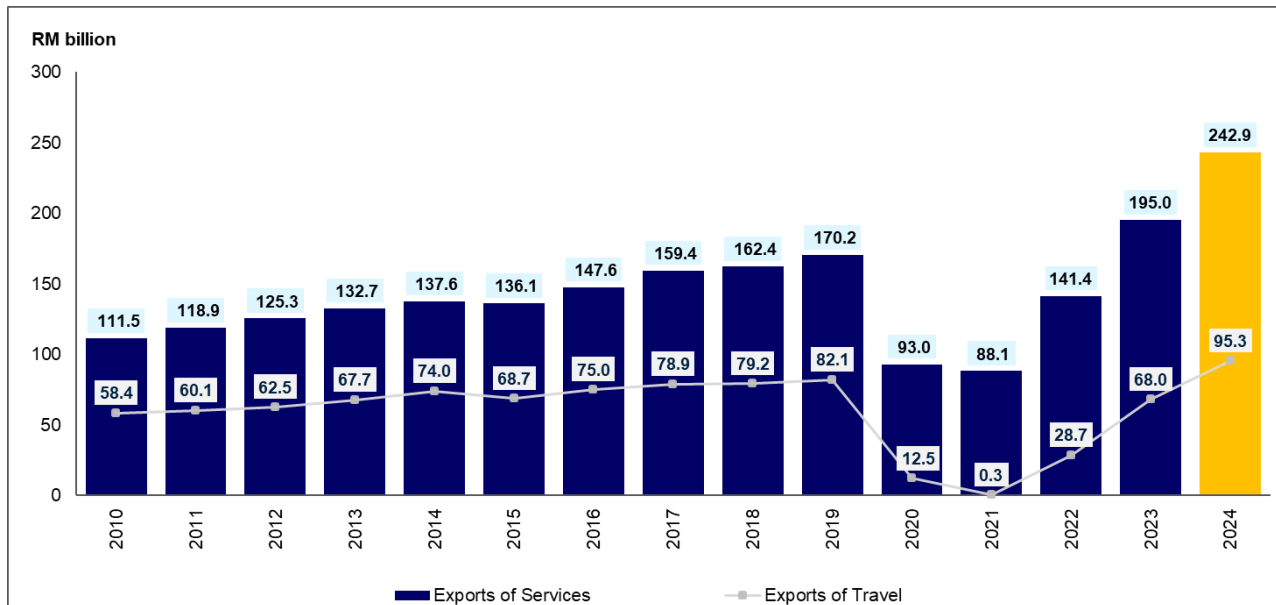


Chart 3 (b): Exports of Services, Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

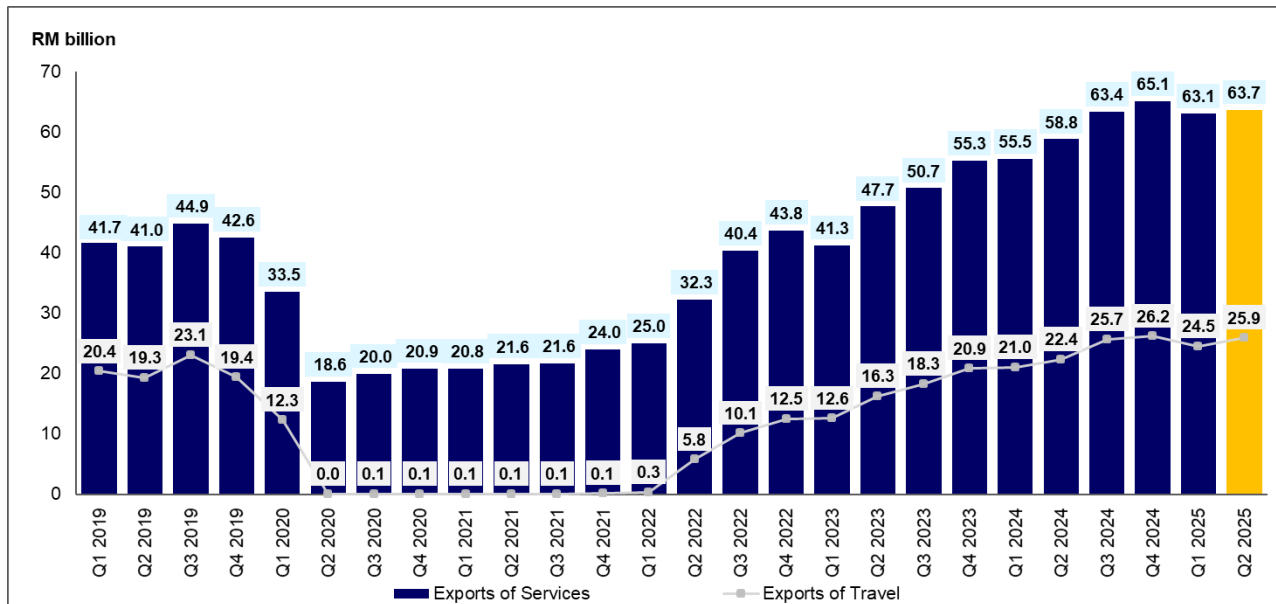


Chart 4 (a): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, 2010 – 2024

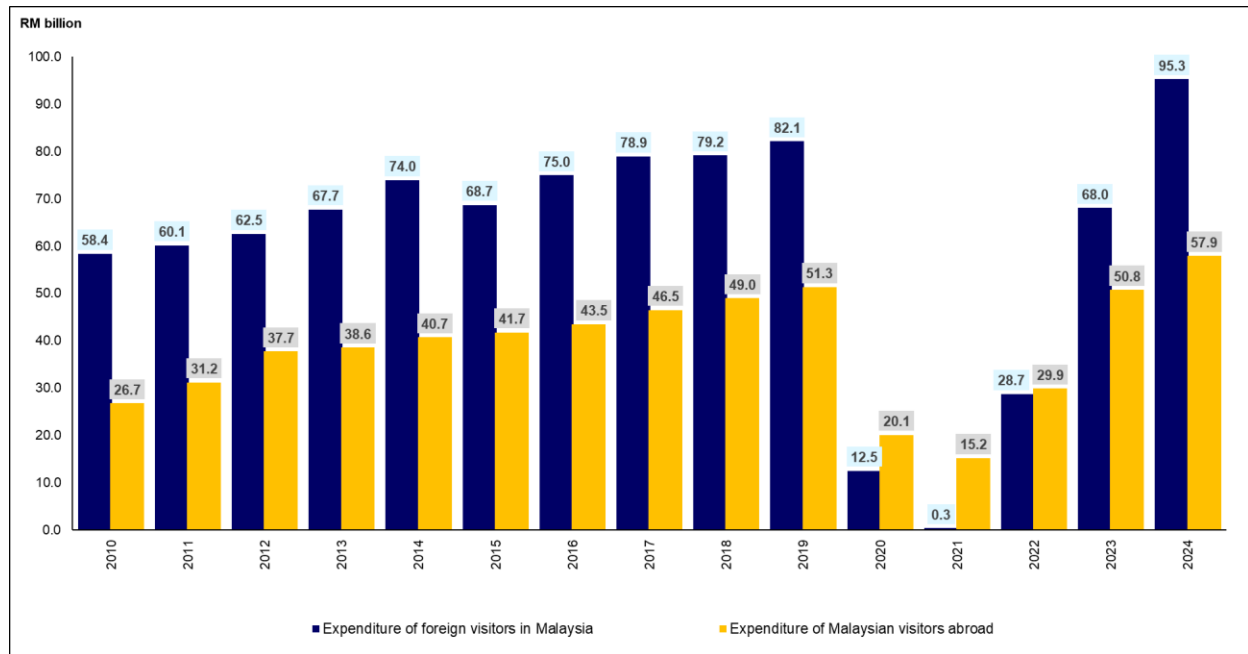


Chart 4 (b): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

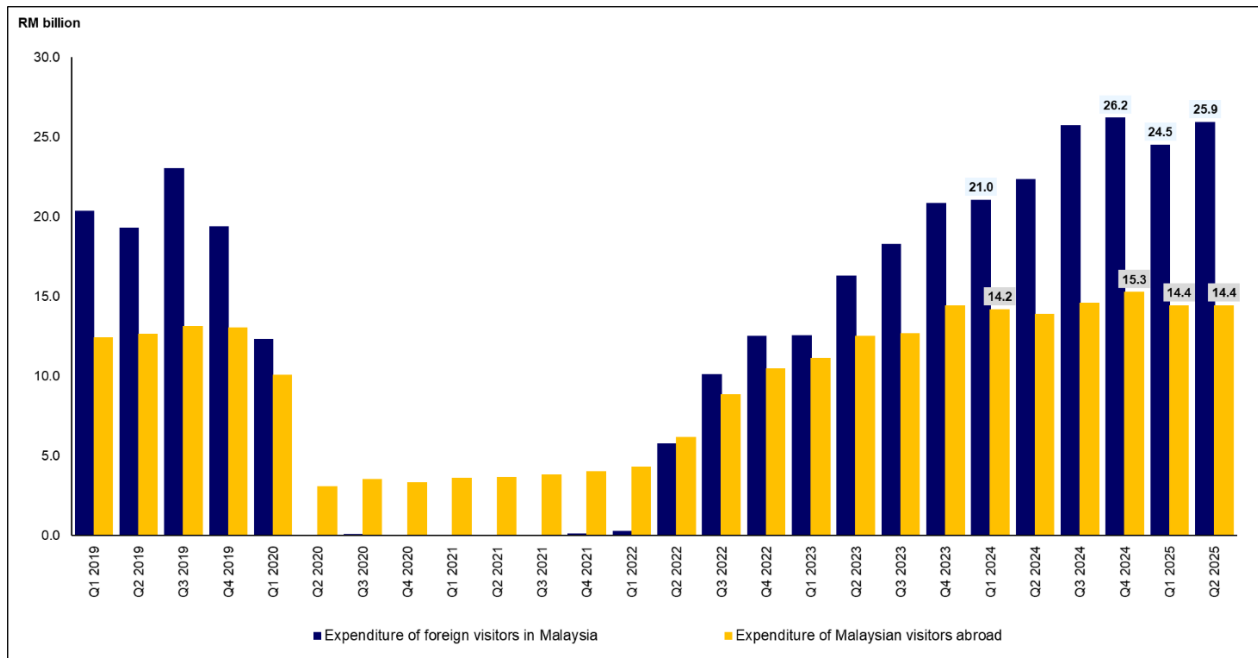


Chart 5 (a): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2024

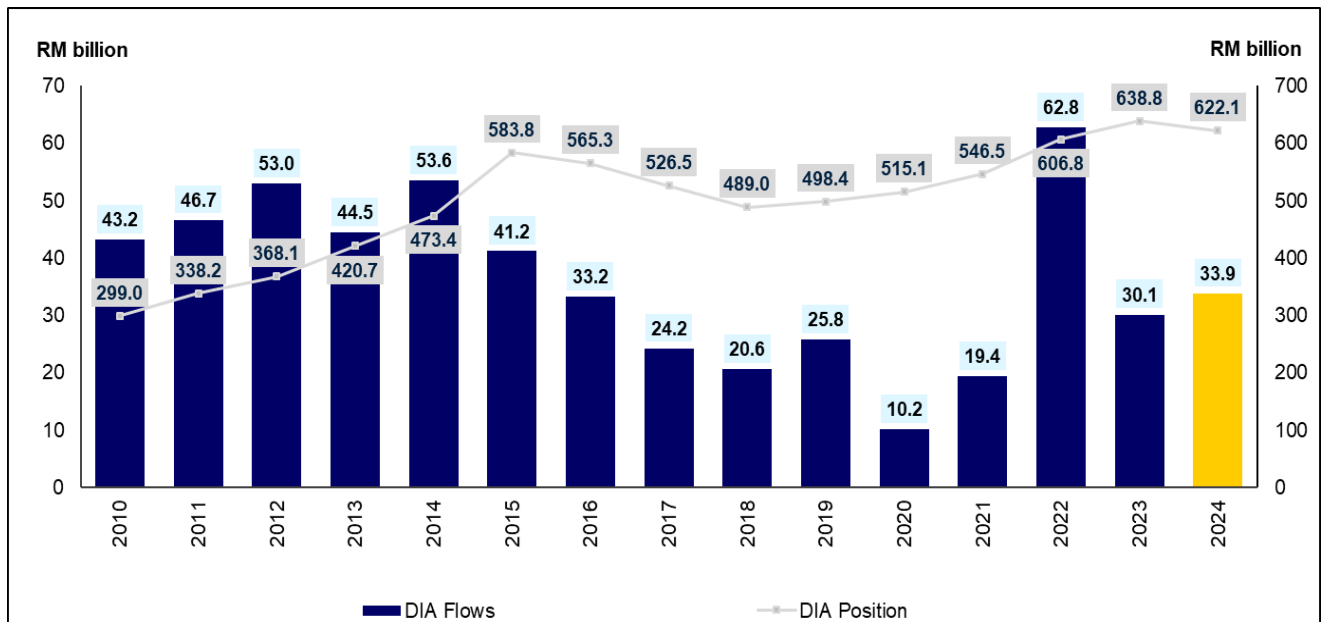


Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

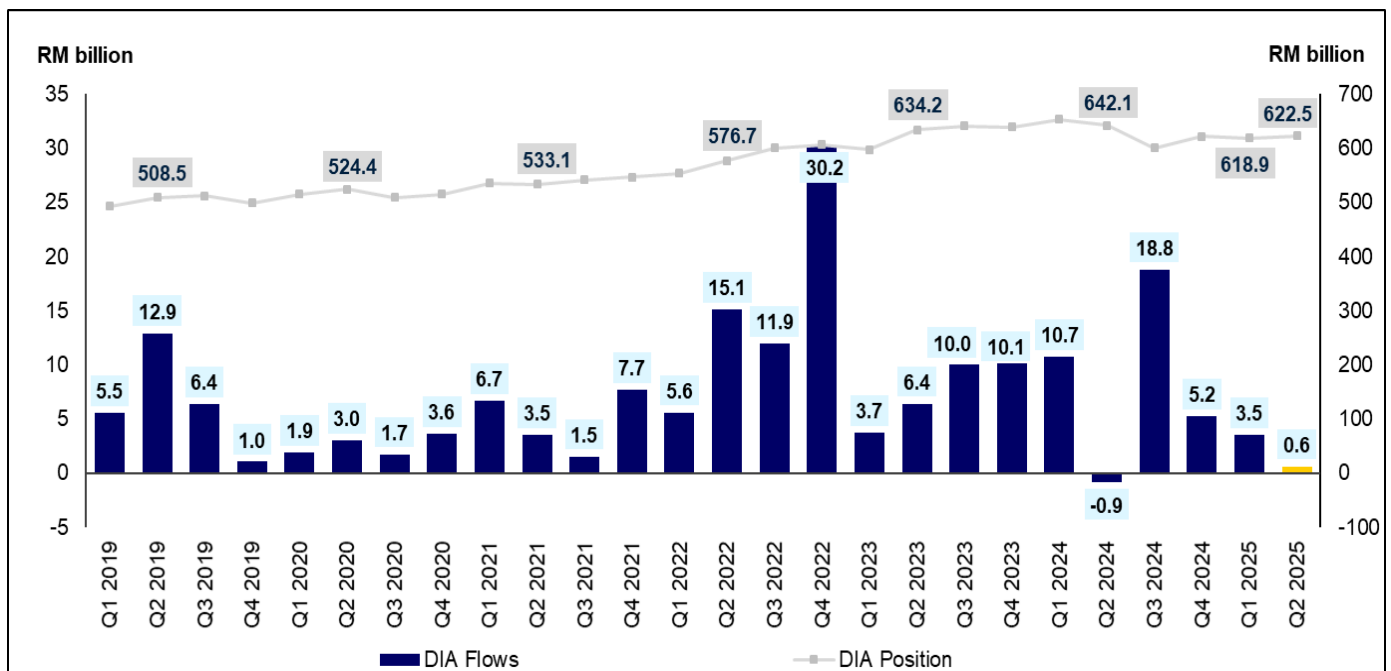


Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2024

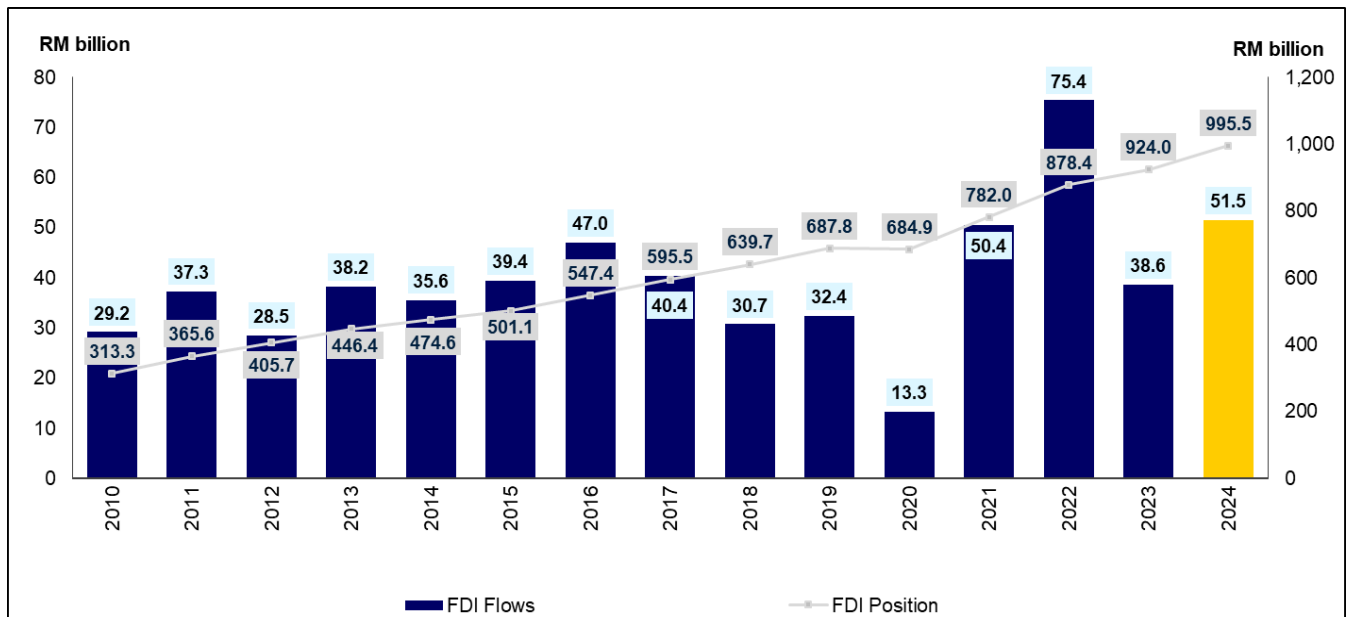


Chart 6 (b): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

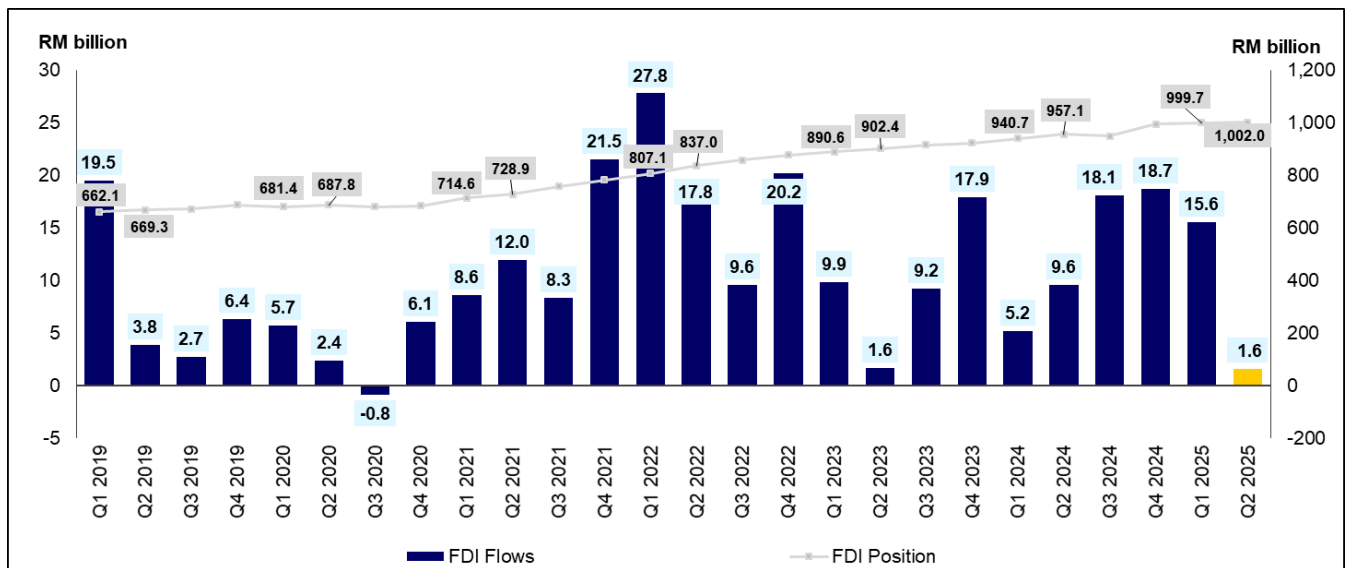


Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q2 2025

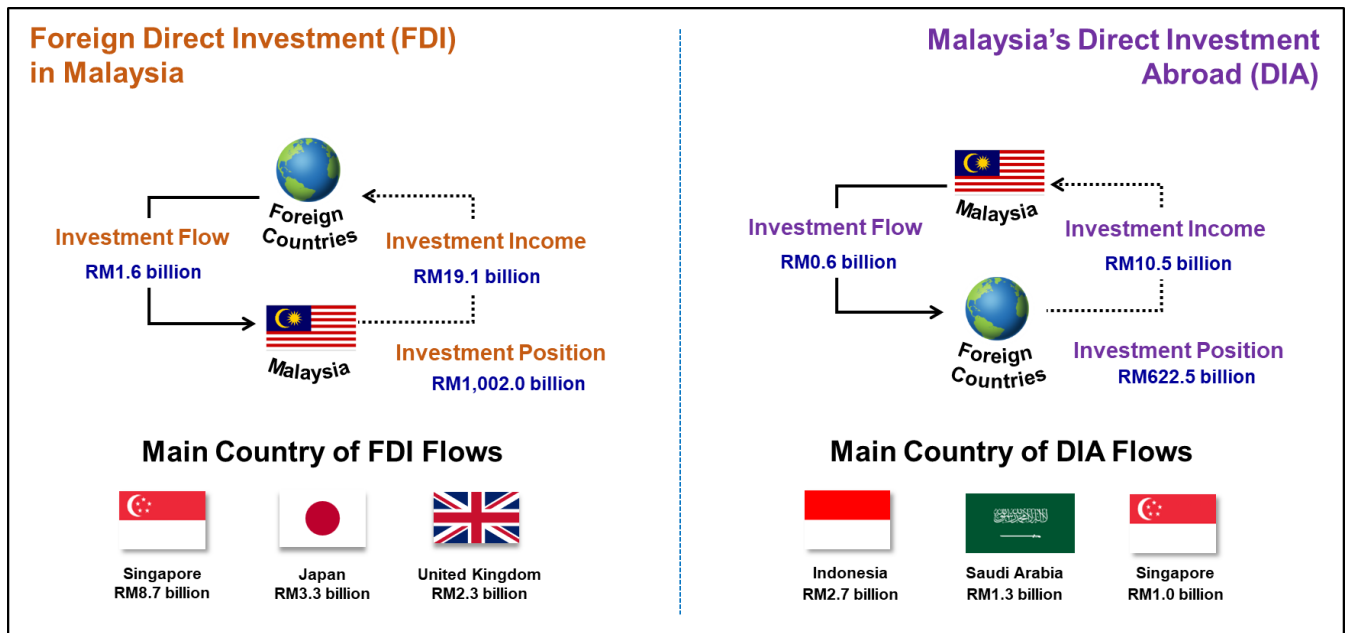


Chart 7: International Investment Position (Net), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

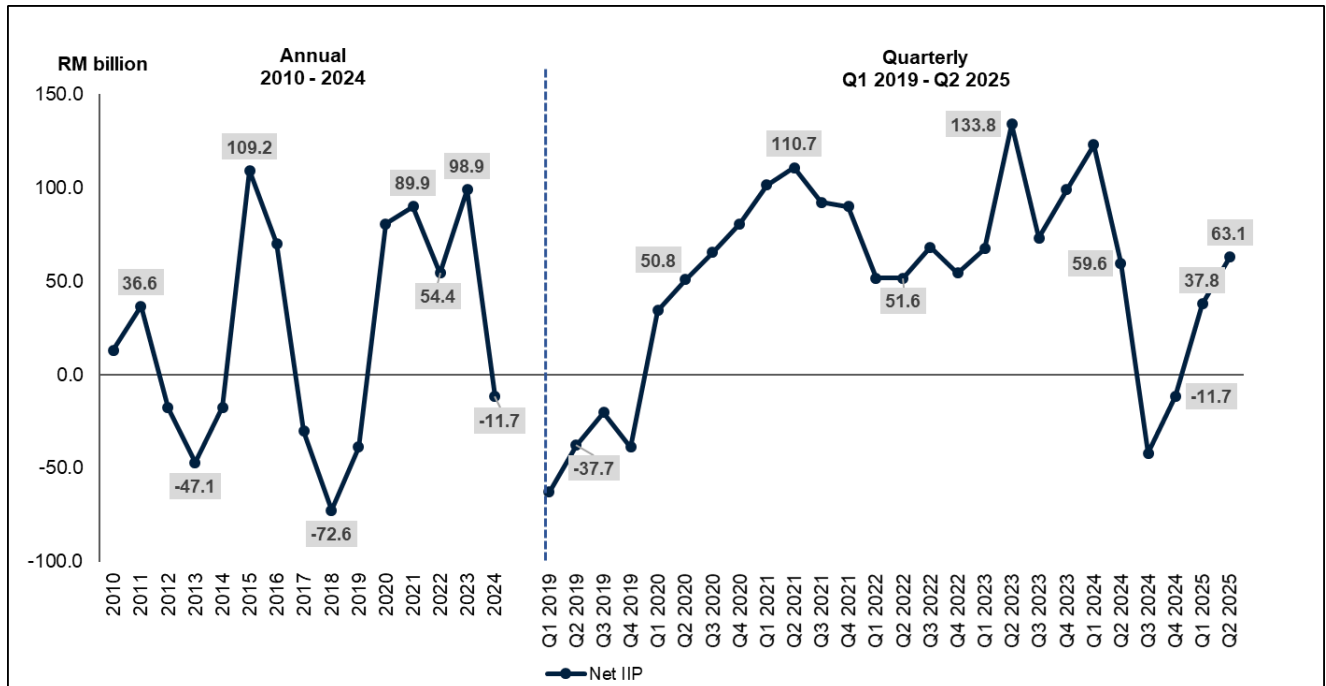


Chart 8: International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

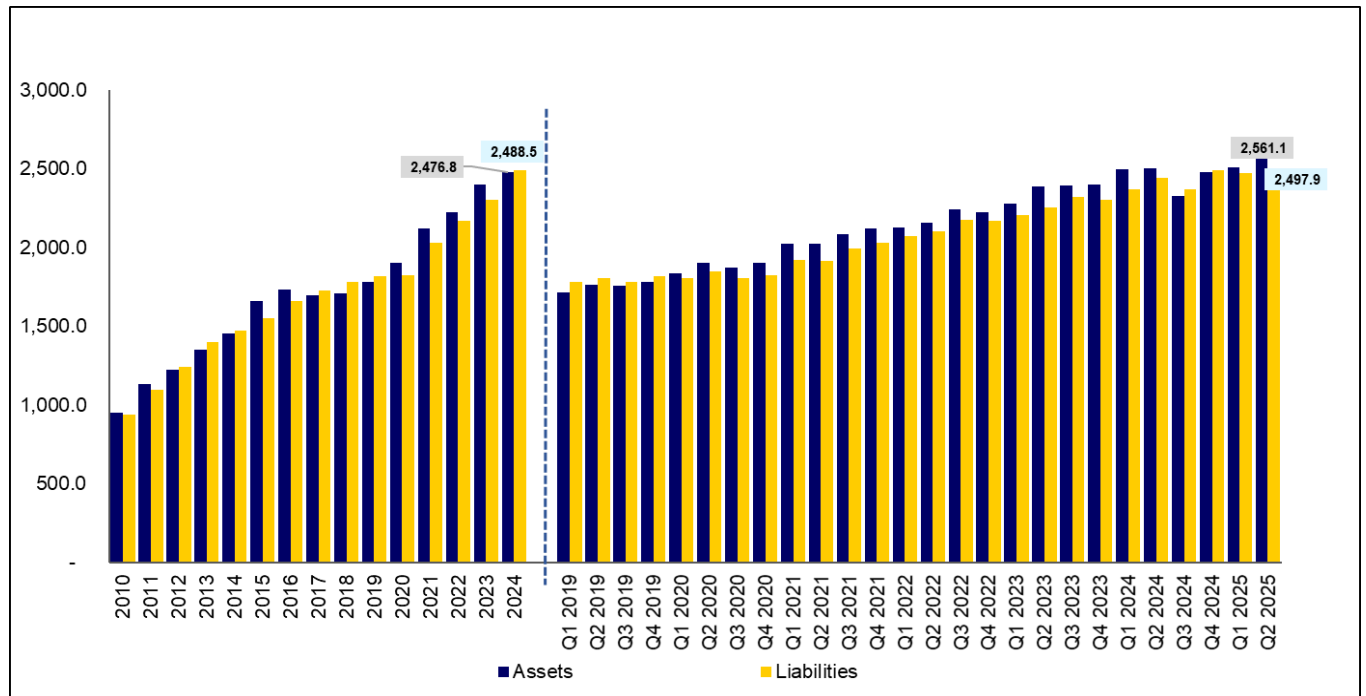


Exhibit 2: FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end Q2 2025

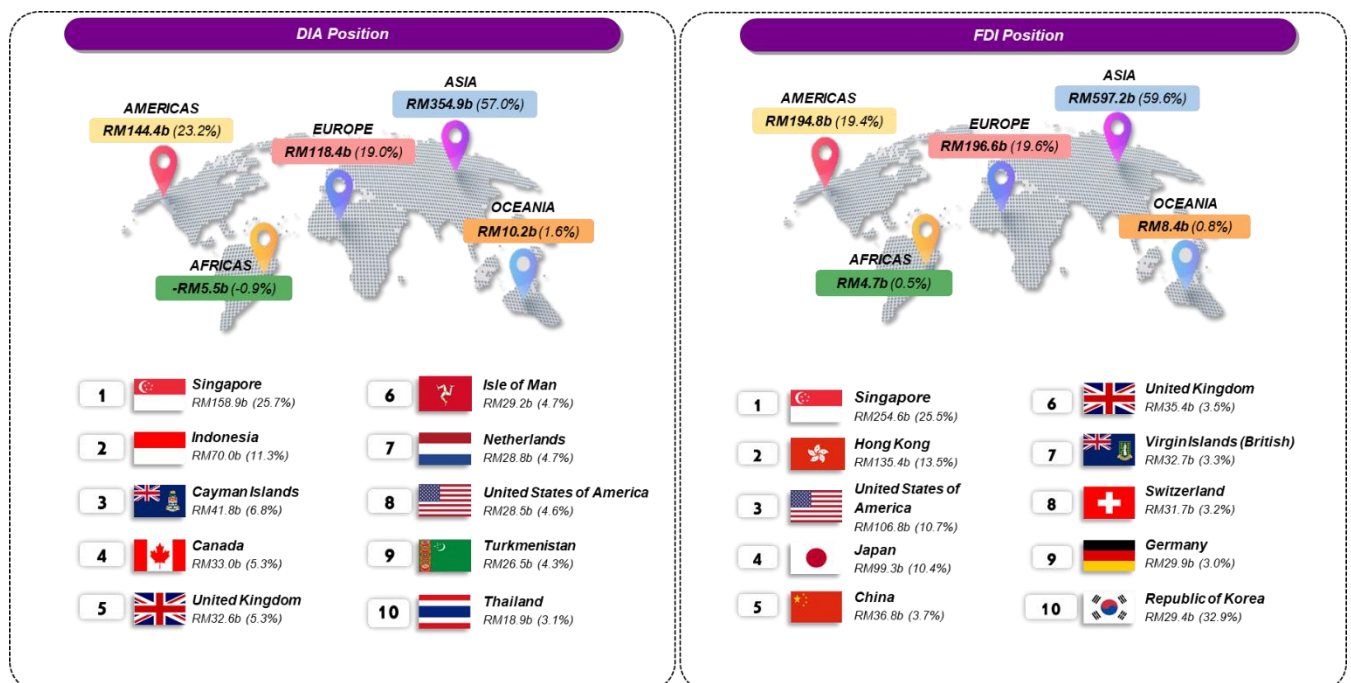


Chart 9: International Reserve Assets (Net), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

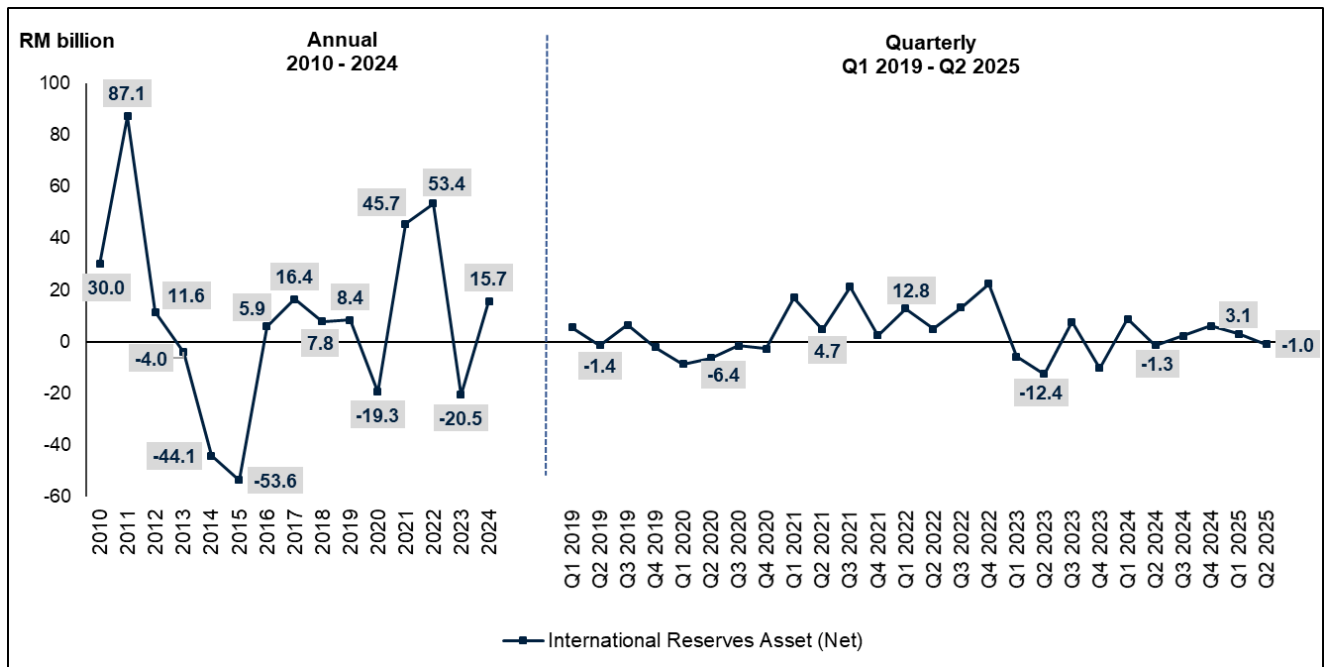


Chart 10: International Reserve Assets (as at end), 2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q2 2025

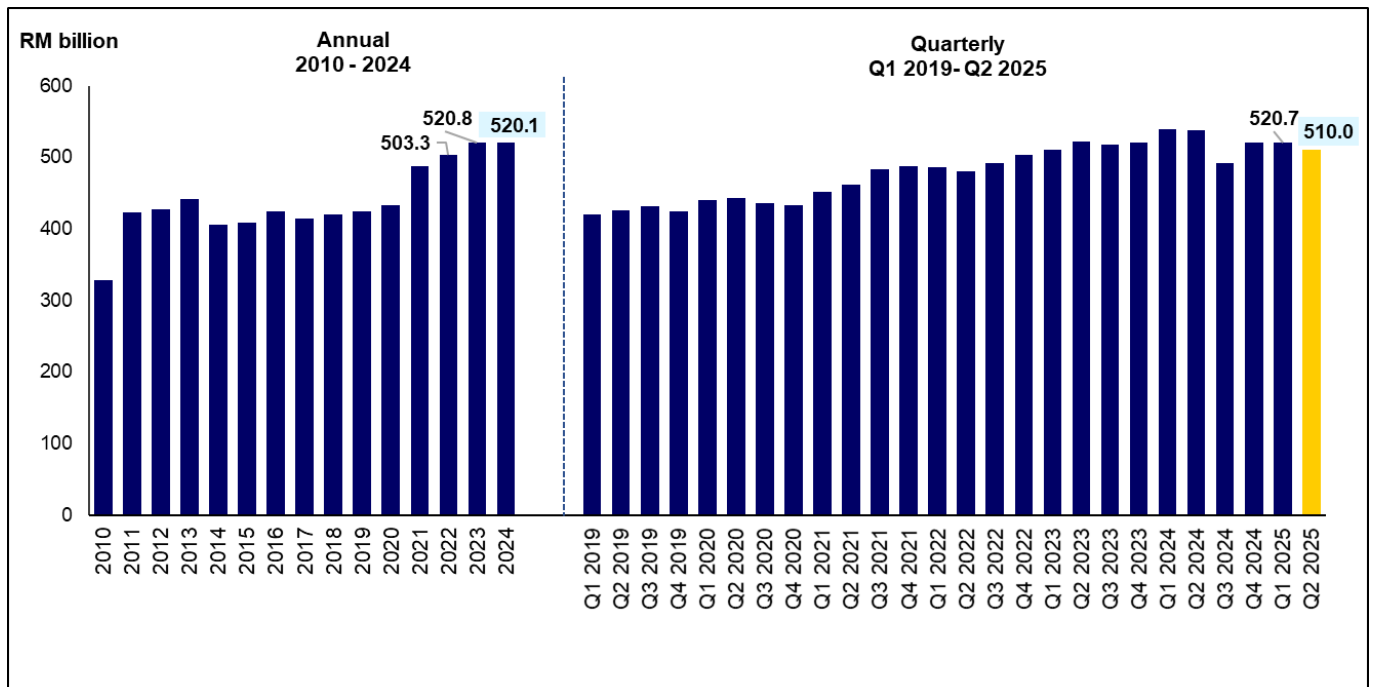


Exhibit 3: Current Account Balance for Selected Countries

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	129.3	443.4	-1,012.1	-53.1
2023	20.0	222.2	120.0	263.4	-905.4	-95.1
2024	27.7	293.7	128.3	423.9	-1,133.6	-75.7
Q1 22	4.9	48.9	32.2	96.2	-291.8	-45.7
Q2 22	4.2	23.0	36.4	84.0	-263.1	-23.8
Q3 22	20.2	22.3	34.3	151.5	-230.5	-11.9
Q4 22	28.0	20.2	26.4	111.7	-226.7	4.1
Q1 23	3.9	25.4	33.0	73.9	-230.3	-25.1
Q2 23	8.2	57.1	31.0	62.5	-232.6	-35.8
Q3 23	7.1	82.2	30.2	68.5	-220.7	-15.1
Q4 23	0.9	57.6	25.9	58.5	-221.8	-19.2
Q1 24	8.7	64.9	33.5	47.2	-242.7	-15.9
Q2 24	4.3	69.0	32.1	55.5	-276.7	-26.3
Q3 24	1.8	89.0	33.9	157.4	-310.3	-12.5
Q4 24	12.9	70.9	28.8	163.8	-303.9	-21.0
Q1 25	16.7	75.6	34.6	165.6	-450.2	-21.0
Q2 25	0.3	70.4	*	135.1	*	*

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices

Note:

*** Advance Release Calendar**

Singapore : 25 August 2025
Japan : 08 August 2025
United States of America : 23 September 2025
United Kingdom : 30 September 2025

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