



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

*Services recorded a surplus for the second time in 2025,
supported by travel and data centre-related services*

PUTRAJAYA, 13th FEBRUARY 2026 – Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** remained in surplus in the fourth quarter of 2025, amounting to RM2.0 billion. Hence, the CAB recorded a surplus of RM31.8 billion for the overall year of 2025. Meanwhile, the **Financial account** registered a net inflow of RM12.3 billion during the quarter, leading to cumulative net outflows of RM21.4 billion for year 2025. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** rose to RM27.8 billion during the quarter, summing up the annual total to RM53.5 billion, while **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** recorded RM2.8 billion for the quarter, resulting in total outflows of RM7.4 billion in 2025.

These statistics were released today by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) as part of the **Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (IIP) Statistics, Fourth Quarter 2025**, which provides a comprehensive overview of Malaysia's cross-border economic transactions and financial position with the rest of the world. The third quarter of 2025 statistics have been revised based on the latest available information and are reflected in this release.

In commenting on Malaysia's external sector performance, Chief Statistician Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlighted that the Current Account Balance (CAB) surplus in the fourth quarter of 2025 was mainly supported by two key contributors, namely sustained net exports of goods and a stronger surplus in the services account.

*In the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia continued its trend as a net exporter, recording a **Goods account** surplus of RM23.6 billion. This demonstrating steady external demand for core export industries such as Electrical and electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products. The exports of goods expanded by 4.3 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM305.8 billion, primarily to the United States of America (USA), Singapore and China. Meanwhile, imports of goods rose by 8.0 per cent to record RM282.1 billion. The main category of imports comprised Intermediate goods, followed by Capital and Consumption goods, primarily sourced from China, Singapore and Taiwan.*

*Malaysia's CAB was further strengthened by a higher surplus in the **Services account**, which surged to RM5.0 billion in Q4 2025. Services exports expanded by 5.6 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM74.6 billion, exceeding the imports which rose by 2.5 per cent to RM69.6 billion. The favourable performance in exports was mainly driven by higher receipts in Travel, reflecting increased spending by foreign visitors in Malaysia.*

Travel which remained the backbone of services exports, rose by 7.6 per cent from Q3 2025 to RM31.2 billion. With imports amounting to RM16.7 billion, Travel posted a net surplus of RM14.5 billion. In addition, the Telecommunications, computer and information services registered a net surplus of RM1.2 billion compared to RM0.9 billion in the last quarter. Exports of this component expanded by 4.0 per cent to RM8.2 billion, up from RM7.9 billion in the previous quarter. This growth was underpinned by stronger performance in computer services, driven by the rapid expansion of data centres in Malaysia.

The relentless expansion of data centre services has significantly bolstered Malaysia's Telecommunications, Computer and Information (TCI) services exports, underscoring the nation's rising stature as a digital infrastructure hub and accelerating the momentum of the broader digital economy. Apart from that, net improvement was also recorded in Charges for the use of intellectual properties, Transports, Others business services and Manufacturing services.

*"From the income standpoint, the **Primary income account** posted a higher deficit of RM23.5 billion as against RM19.9 billion in the previous quarter. This was mainly driven by higher income generated by foreign investors in Malaysia, which increased*

to RM46.3 billion, led by stronger returns from Direct investment. Meanwhile, income from Malaysia's investments abroad rose to RM22.8 billion largely from Direct investment. The **Secondary income account** registered a wider deficit, from RM1.8 billion in the previous quarter to RM3.1 billion," he said.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added, "The **Financial account** shifted to a net inflow of RM12.3 billion in this quarter, as compared to net outflow of RM11.2 billion previously. The inflows were primarily driven by Direct investment, amounting to RM25.0 billion. In contrast, Other investment and Portfolio investment posted net outflow of RM12.3 billion and RM1.8 billion, respectively."

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia registered a higher net inflow of RM27.8 billion, up from RM8.5 billion in the previous quarter, contributed by inflows of Equity capital and Debt instruments from foreign investors. The flows were largely concentrated in the Services sector, notably in the Information & communication as well as Financial subsectors, with major FDI originating from Singapore, Hong Kong and China.

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) increased from RM1.7 billion to RM2.8 billion in Q4 2025, driven mainly by equity injections and the reinvestment of earnings abroad. These investments were directed largely towards the Services sector, particularly Financial activities and Transportation sub-sectors, while Mauritius, Singapore and the Philippines emerged as the key destinations for DIA flows.

Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) recorded a net liability of RM9.6 billion as at the end of Q4 2025, from a net asset of RM77.3 billion in last quarter. Total financial liabilities position stood at RM2.57 trillion, exceeding total assets of RM2.56 trillion. The cumulative **investments for FDI and DIA** were RM1,069.0 billion and RM587.4 billion, respectively. Asia remained the leading region for both investments, with FDI largely sourced from Singapore and Hong Kong while, DIA was mainly directed to Singapore and Indonesia. **Malaysia's International Reserves** stood at RM509.7 billion as at the end-December 2025.

MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE, 2025

Concluding the overall performance for the year 2025, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "Malaysia's CAB continued its positive momentum with a surplus for over two decades by recording RM31.8 billion in 2025. The CAB made up to 1.6 per cent (2024: 1.4%) to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) largely driven by net exports of goods amounting to RM110.9 billion. Meanwhile, the services account shifted to a surplus of RM1.2 billion in 2025 from a deficit of RM11.7 billion in 2024, reflecting improving external services. Travel which was the vital driver of services exports showed a substantial increase to RM49.1 billion, reflecting a surge in global tourism and international travel.

Financial account recorded a net outflow of RM21.4 billion in 2025, from RM4.9 billion in 2024, largely driven by outflows in Portfolio investment. The FDI registered a net inflow of RM53.5 billion. At the same time, DIA posted a net outflow of RM7.4 billion, especially in the Services sector in Financial activities.

Elaborating on the accumulated investment, he said, "As at the end of 2025, Malaysia's **FDI position** was RM1,069.0 billion, while **DIA position** amounted to RM587.4 billion.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS & INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT POSITION, Q4 2025 AND FULL YEAR 2025

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) remained in surplus at RM2.0 billion in Q4 2025, bringing the full-year surplus to RM31.8 billion (1.6% of GDP), marking over two decades of continuous surplus. The performance was underpinned by sustained net exports of goods and a stronger services surplus.

The Goods account recorded a surplus of RM23.6 billion, supported by steady demand for E&E, petroleum and palm oil exports, particularly from the US, Singapore and China. Meanwhile, the Services account surplus widened to RM5.0 billion, driven mainly by higher travel receipts and stronger Telecommunications, computer and information (TCI) services exports, reflecting the rapid expansion of data centres and Malaysia's growing digital infrastructure role.

However, the Primary Income account posted a wider deficit of RM23.5 billion, mainly due to higher investment income accrued to foreign investors in Malaysia.

On the financial side, the Financial account shifted to a net inflow of RM12.3 billion in Q4, although it recorded a cumulative net outflow of RM21.4 billion for 2025, largely due to portfolio investment outflows.

FDI rose significantly to RM27.8 billion in Q4, accounted for annual total to RM53.5 billion, mainly channelled into the Services sector, particularly Information & Communication and Financial activities. Meanwhile, DIA recorded RM2.8 billion in Q4, resulting in total annual outflows of RM7.4 billion.

Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) registered a net liability of RM9.6 billion at end-2025, with total liabilities slightly exceeding assets. International reserves stood at RM509.7 billion.

Overall, Malaysia's external sector remained resilient in 2025, supported by robust goods exports, recovery in services, and sustained direct investment inflows despite portfolio volatility.

*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.*

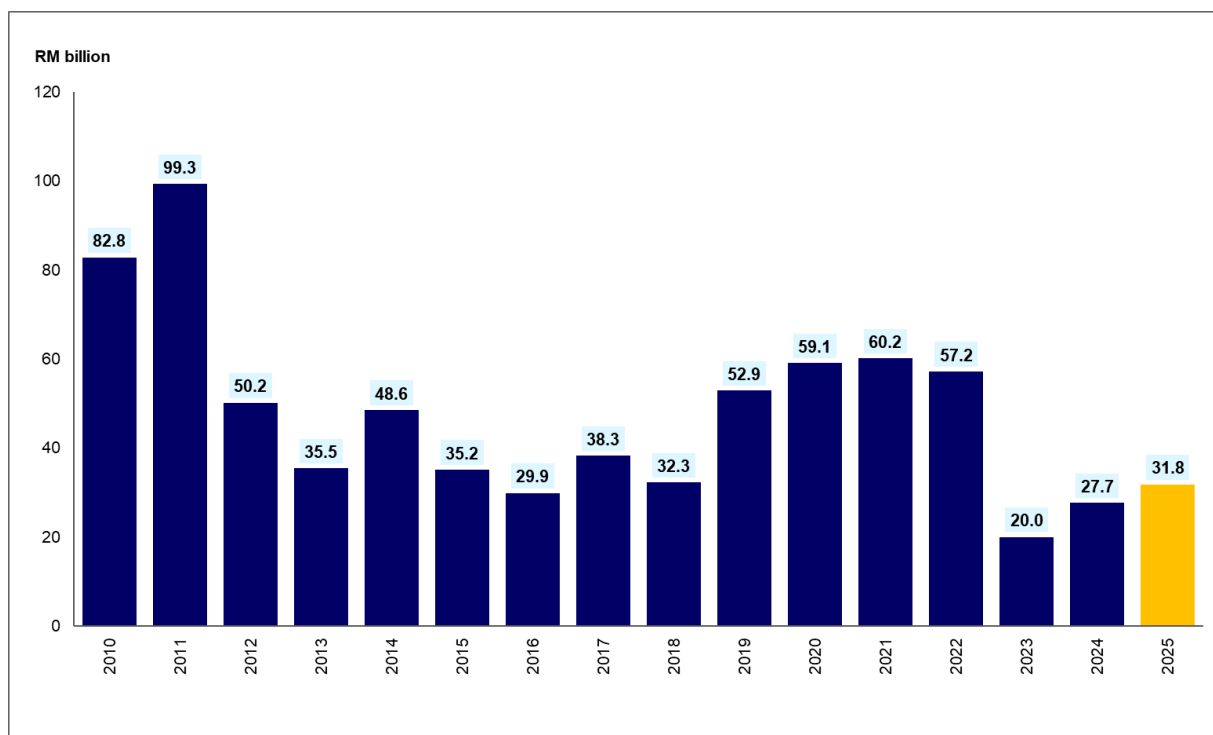
***Malaysia** has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23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

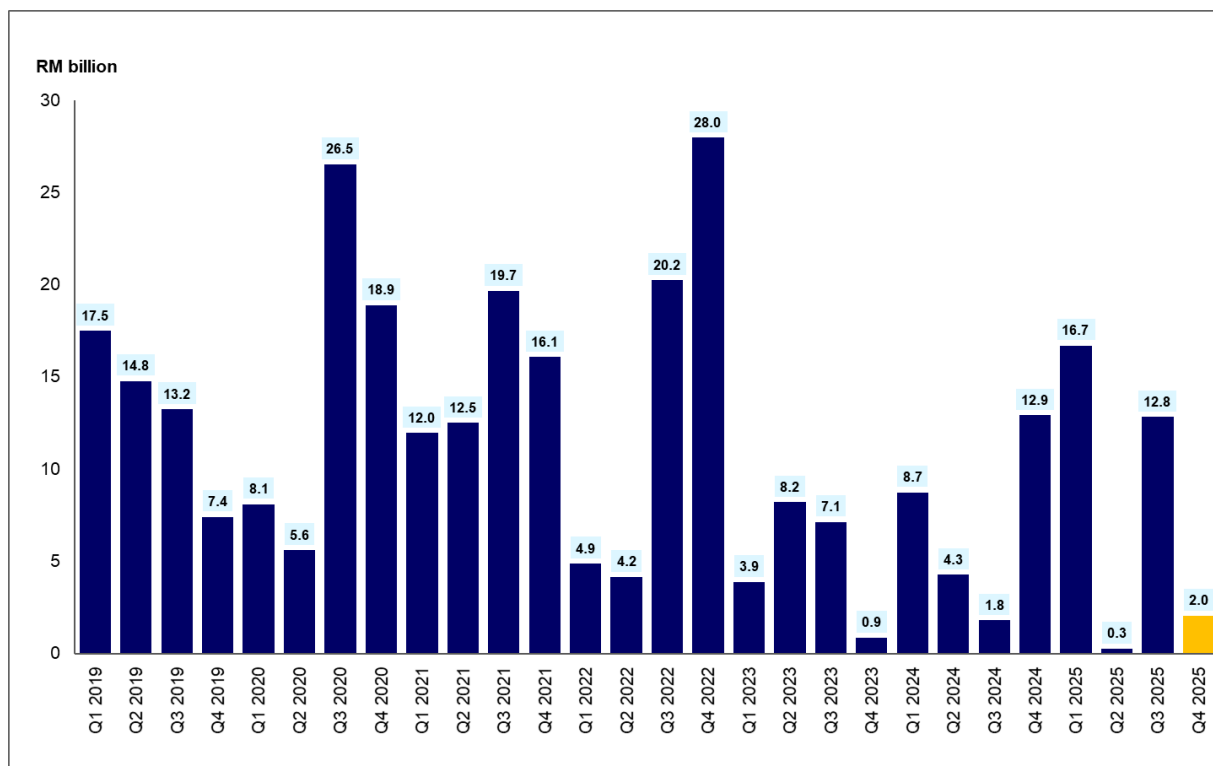
Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
13th FEBRUARY 2026**

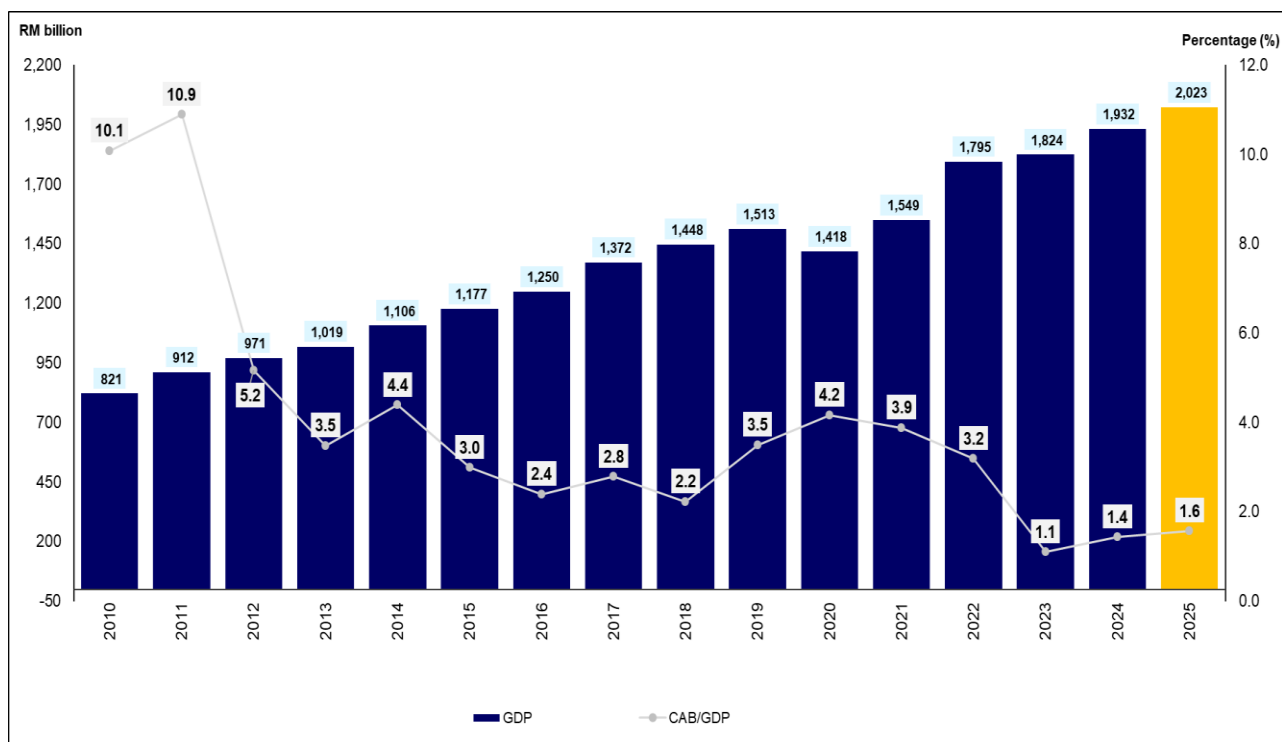
**Chart 1 (a): Current Account Balance (CAB),
2010 - 2025**



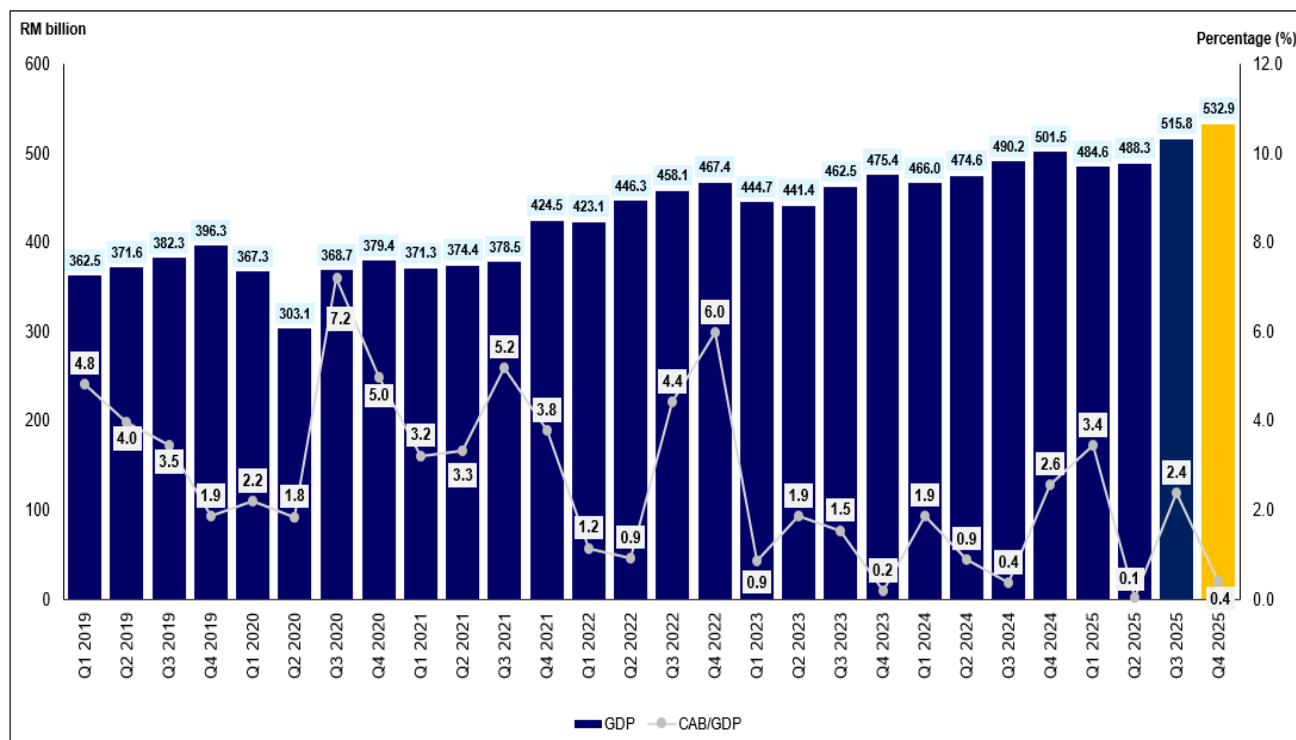
**Chart 1 (b): Current Account Balance (CAB),
Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



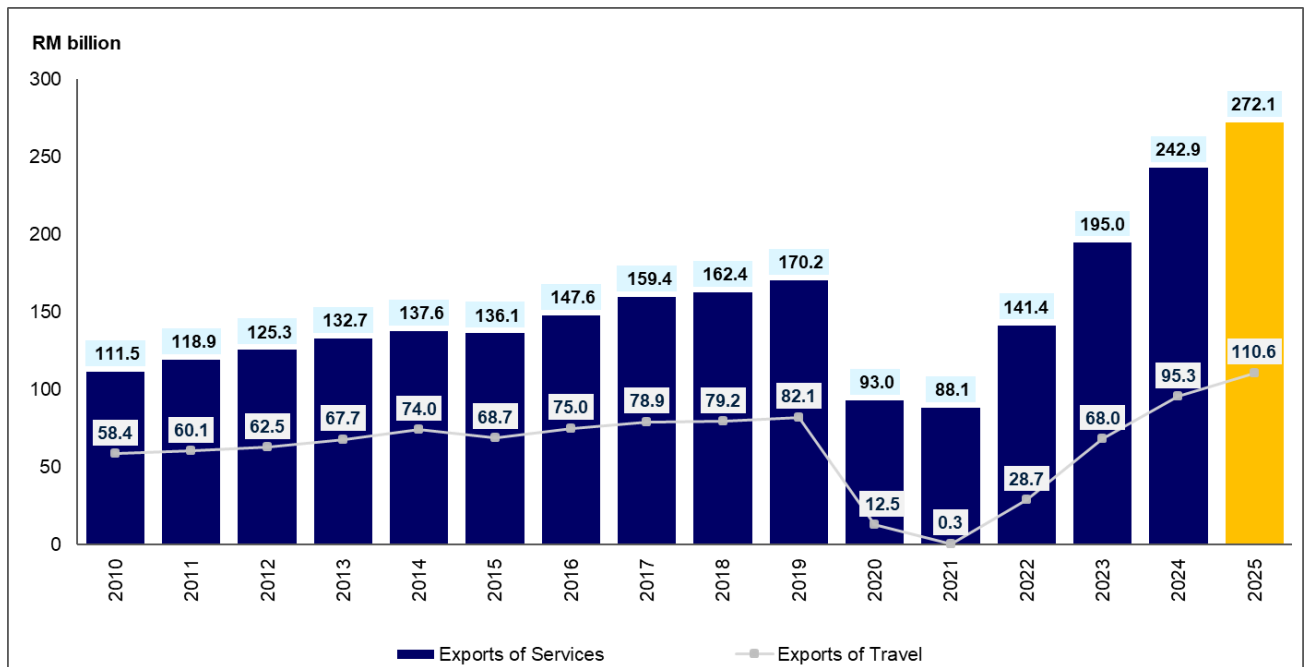
**Chart 2 (a): GDP and Percentage CAB to GDP,
2010 – 2025**



**Chart 2 (b): Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1
2019 – Q4 2025**



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



**Chart 3 (b): Exports of Services,
Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**

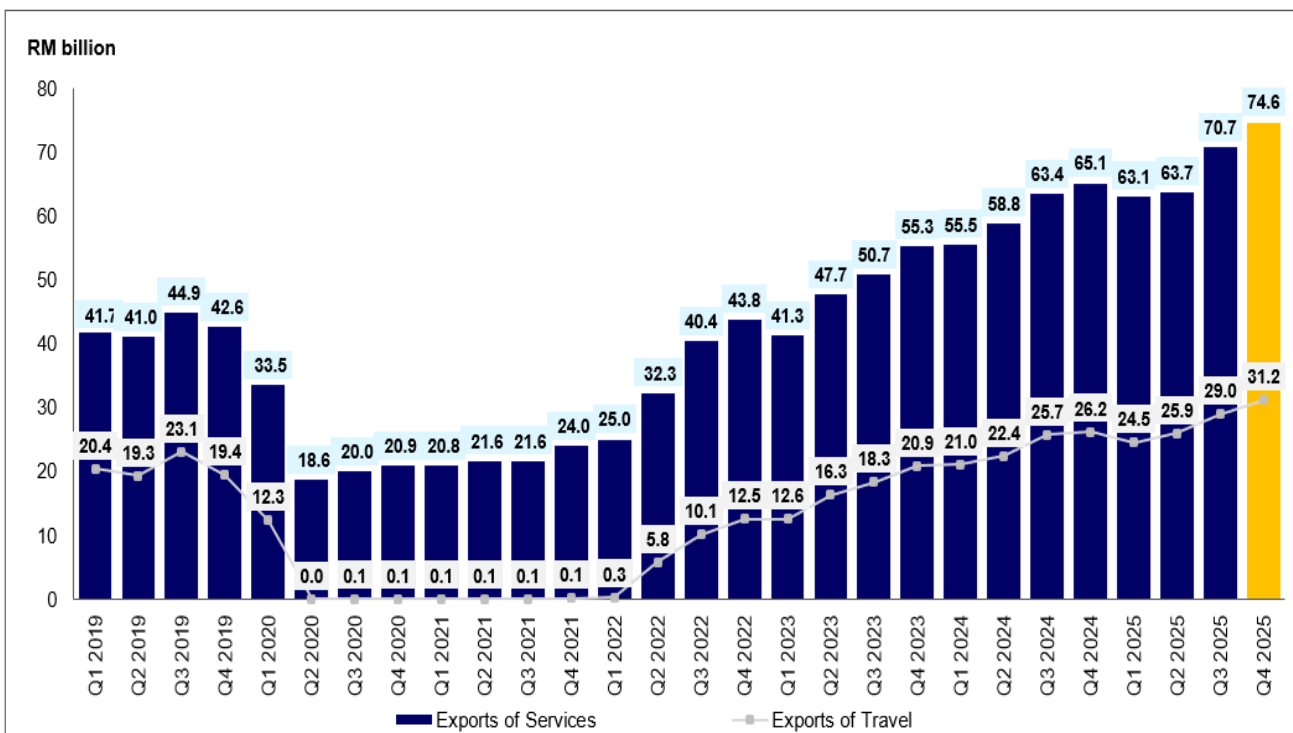


Chart 3 (c): Exports and Imports of Services, Q1 2021 – Q4 2025

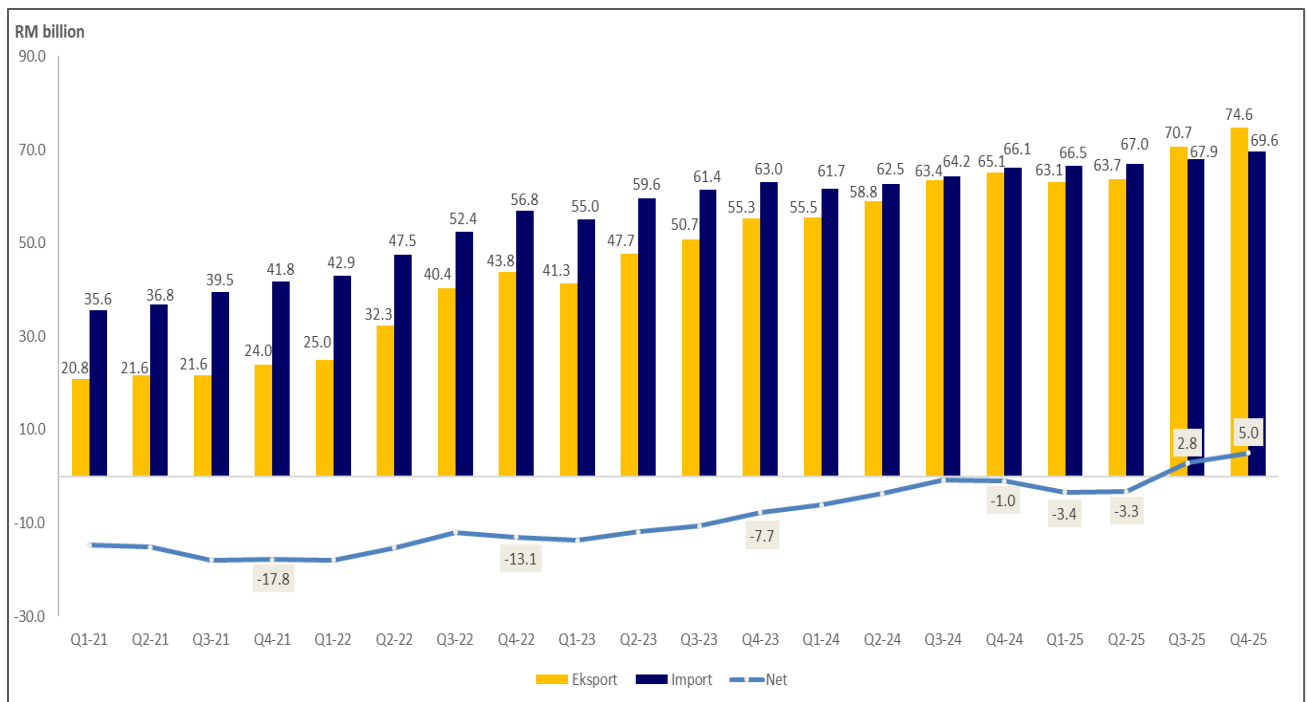


Chart 4 (a): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, 2010 – 2025

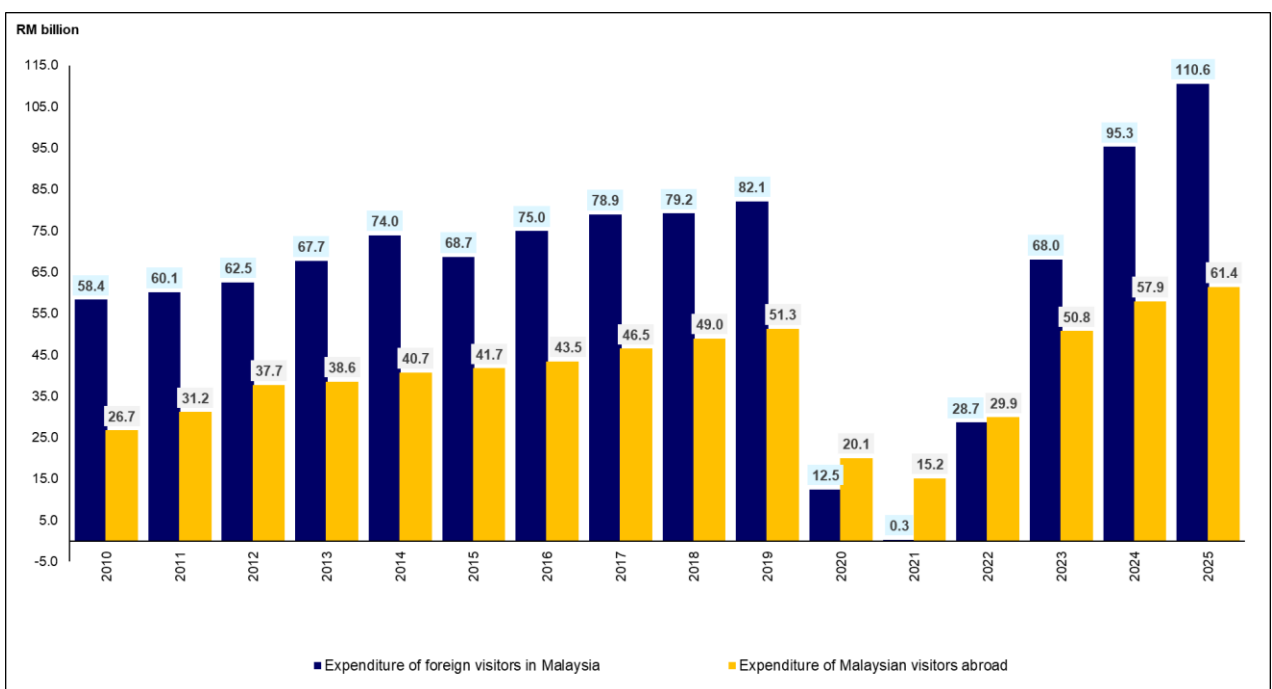


Chart 4 (b): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025

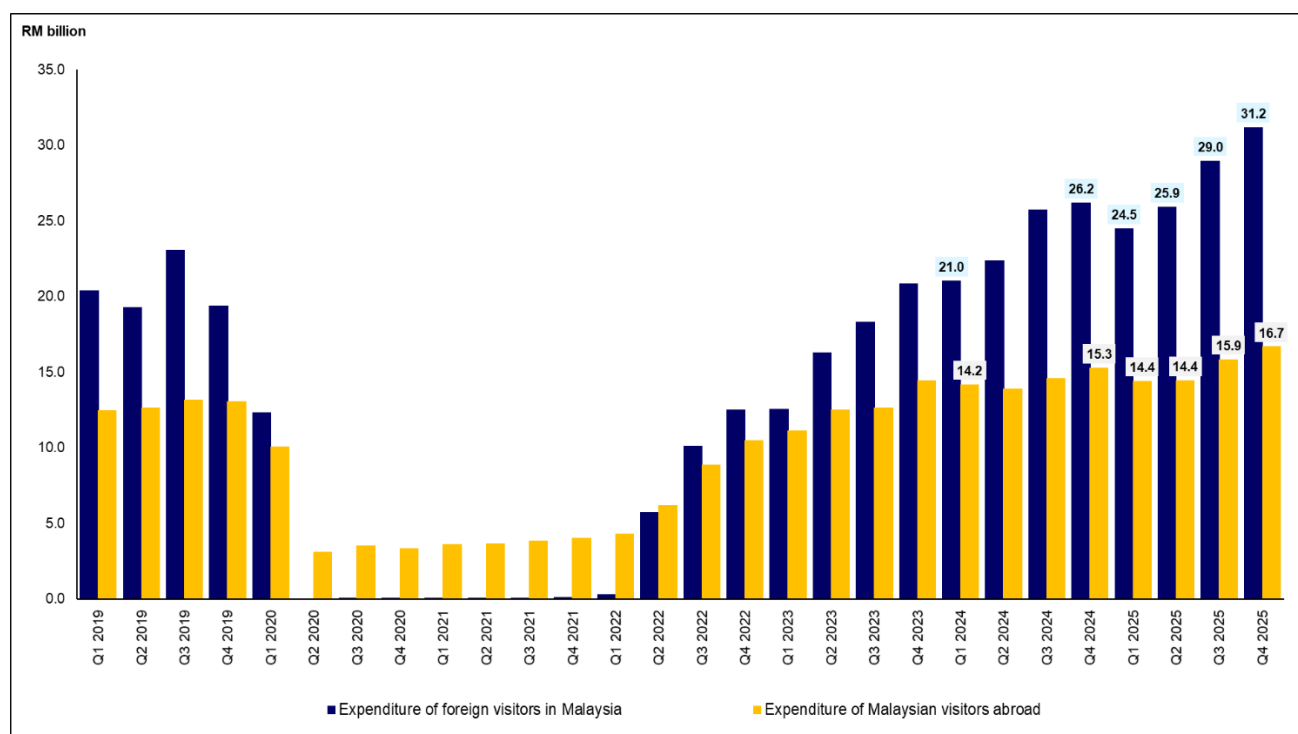


Chart 5 (a): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025

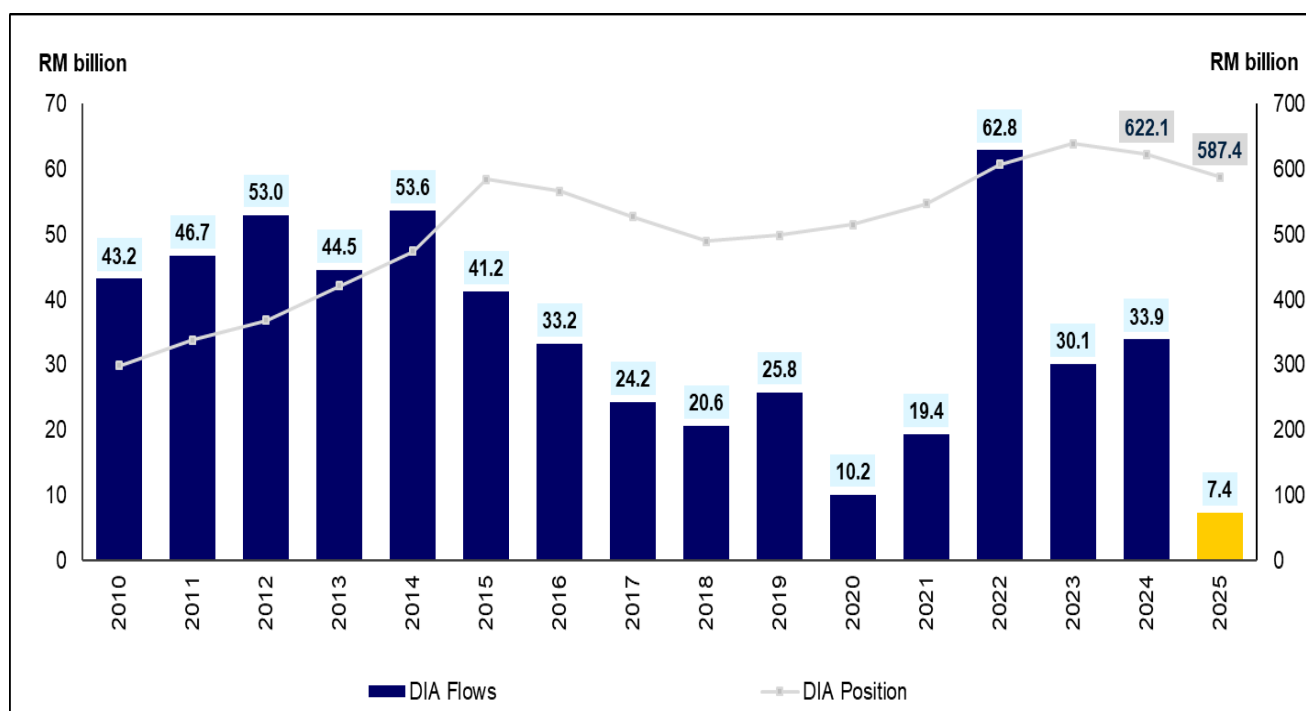


Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025

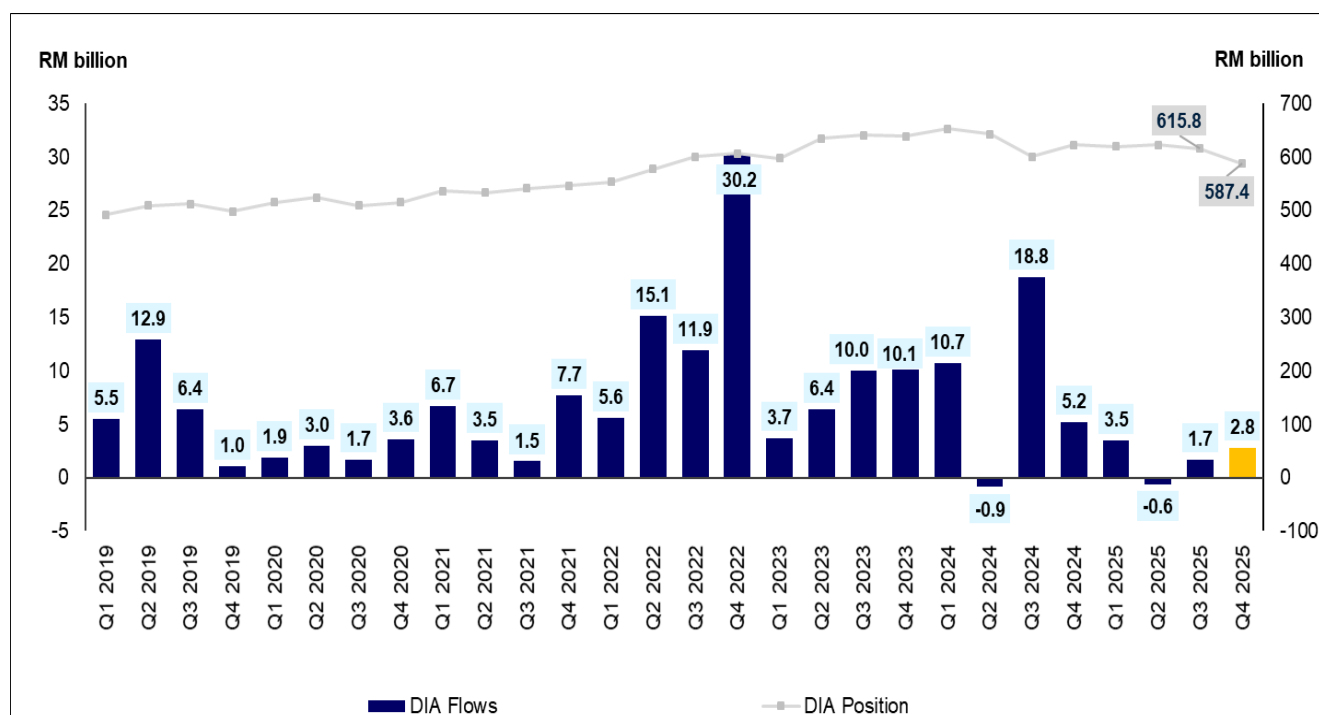


Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025

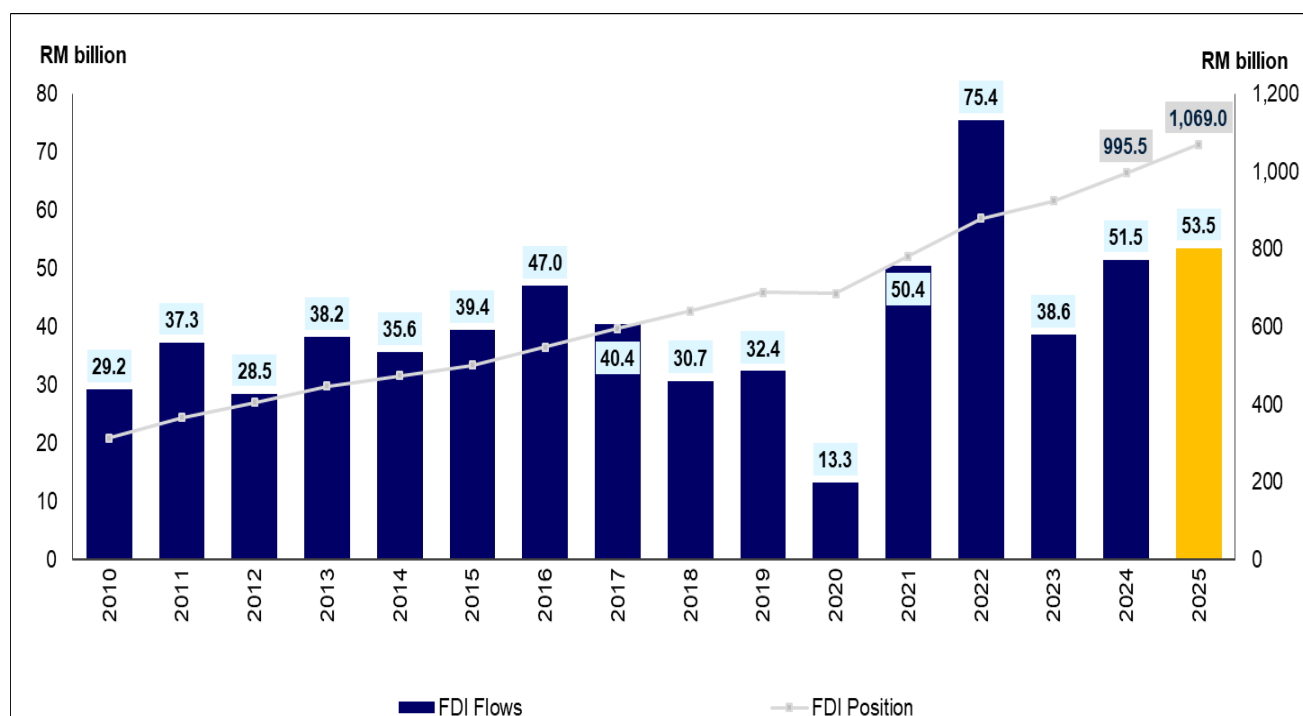


Chart 6 (b): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2019 – Q4 2025

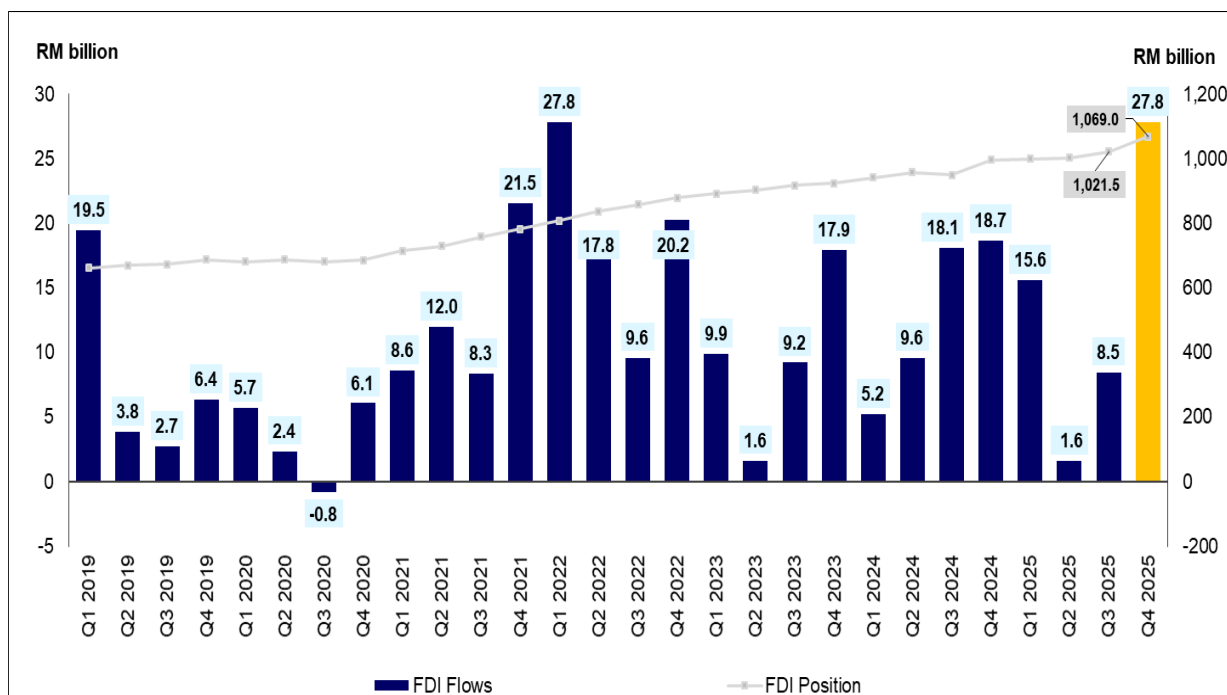
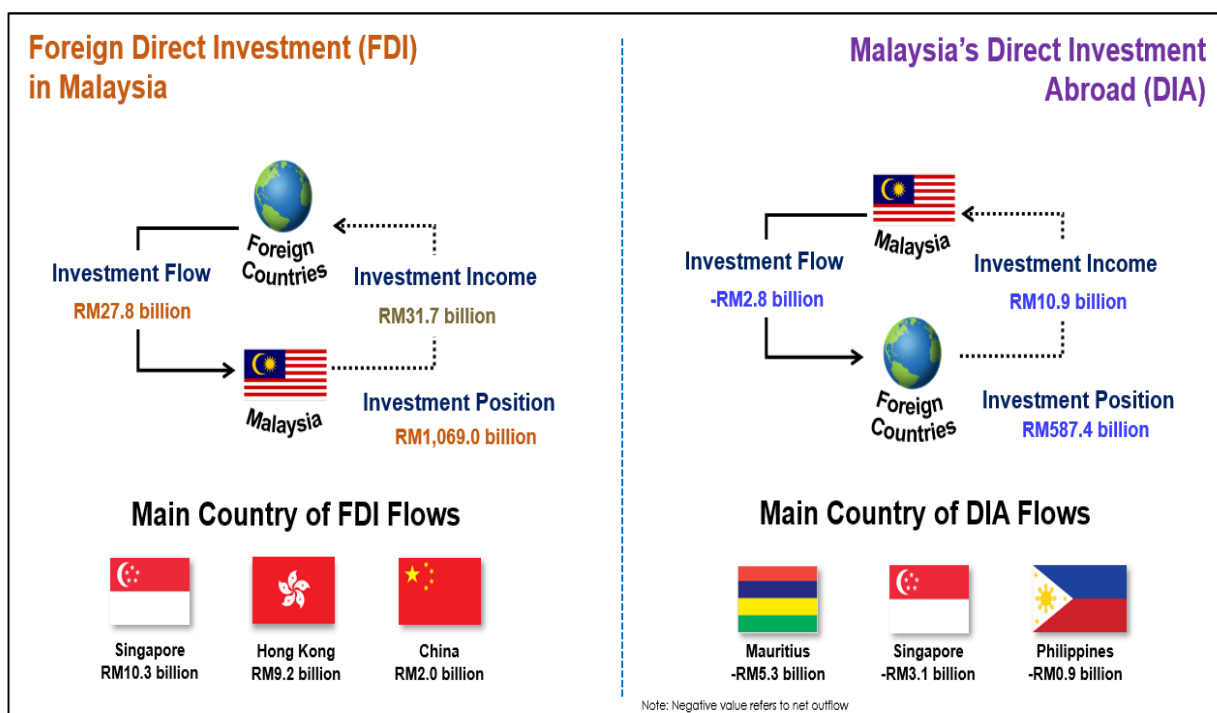
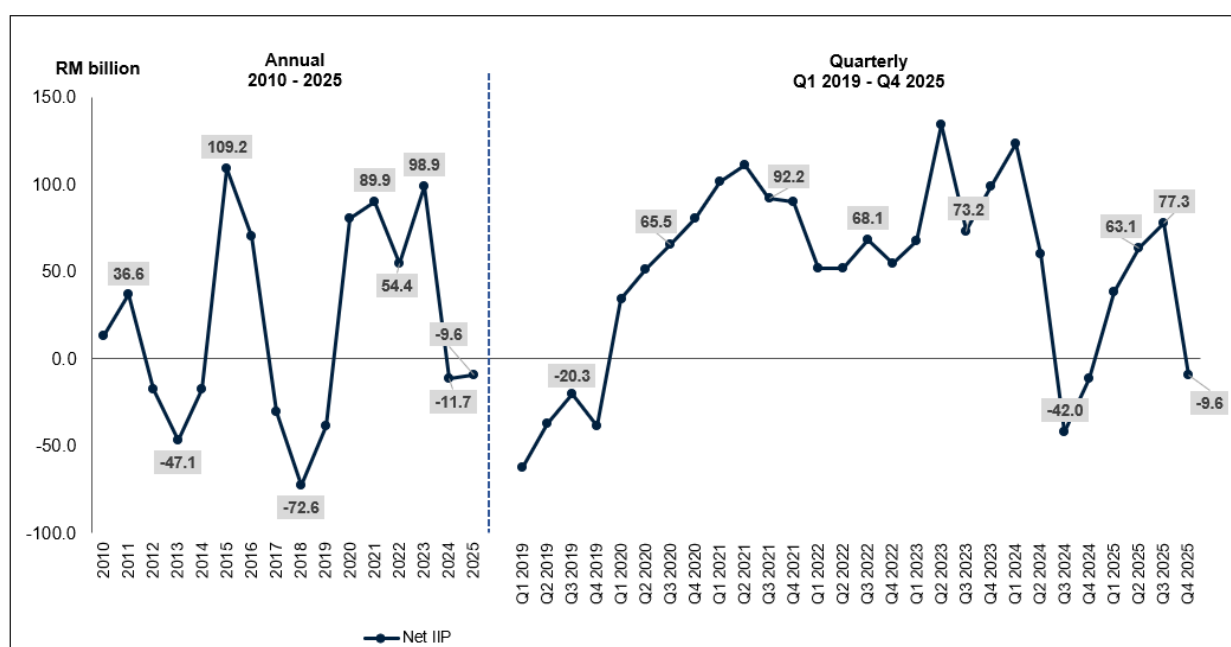


Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q4 2025



**Chart 7: International Investment Position (Net),
2010 – 2024 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



**Chart 8: International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities),
2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**

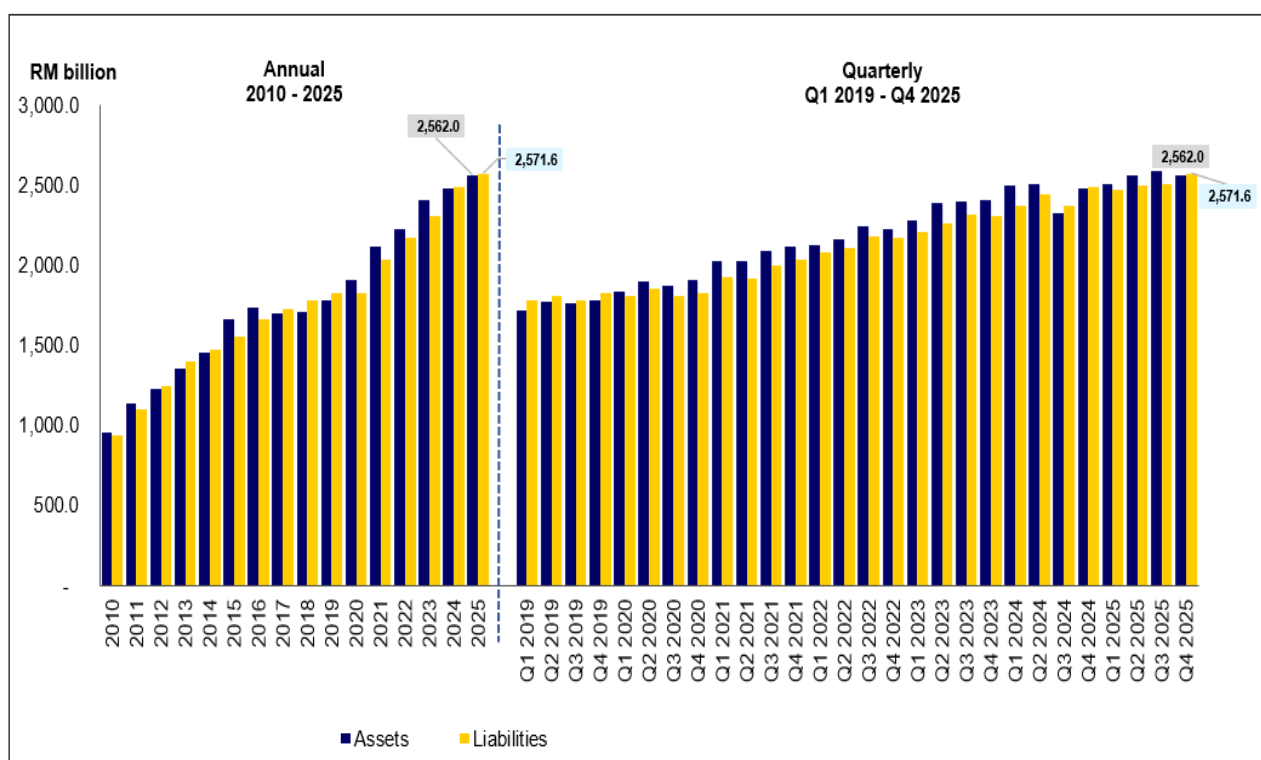


Exhibit 2: FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end Q4 2025

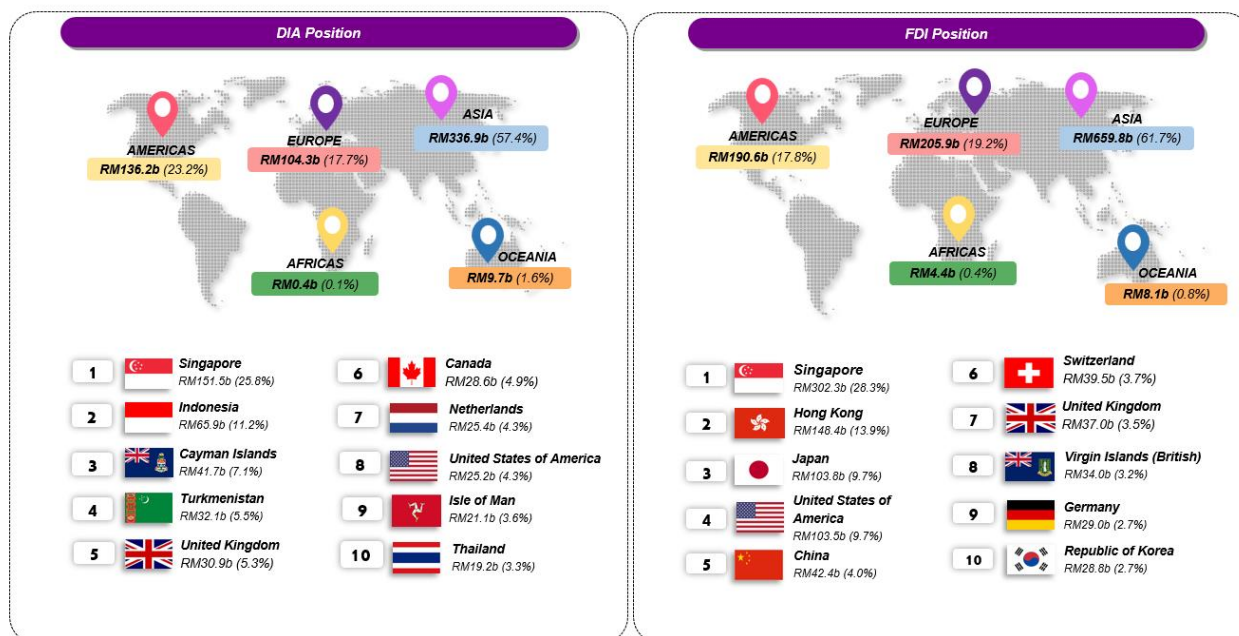
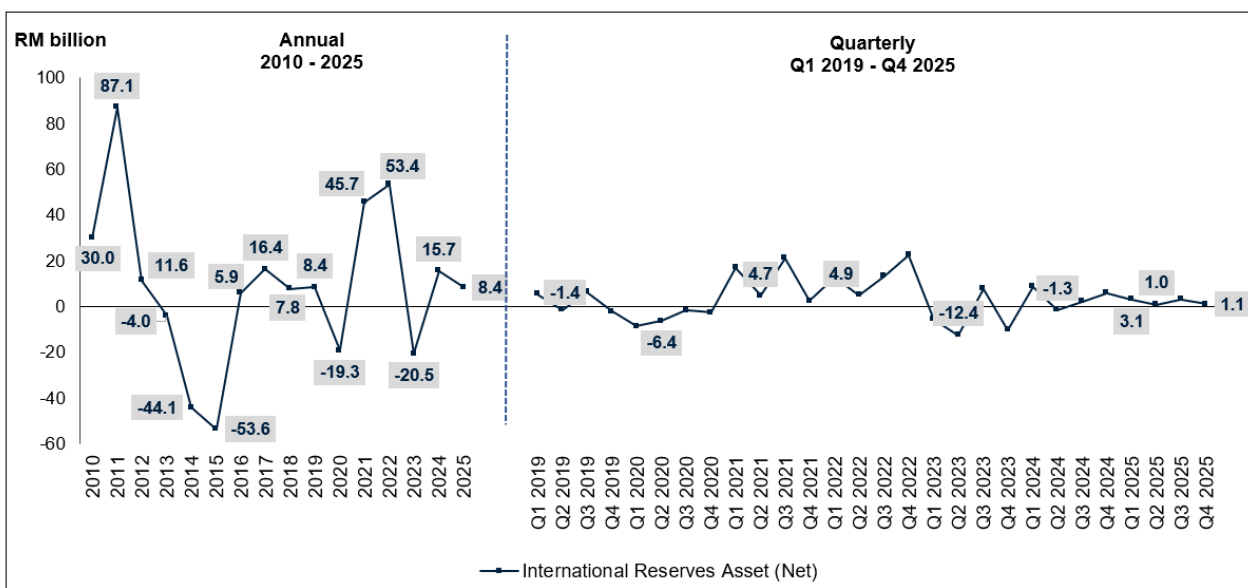


Chart 9: International Reserve Assets (Net), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025



**Chart 10: International Reserve Assets (as at end),
2010 – 2025 and Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**

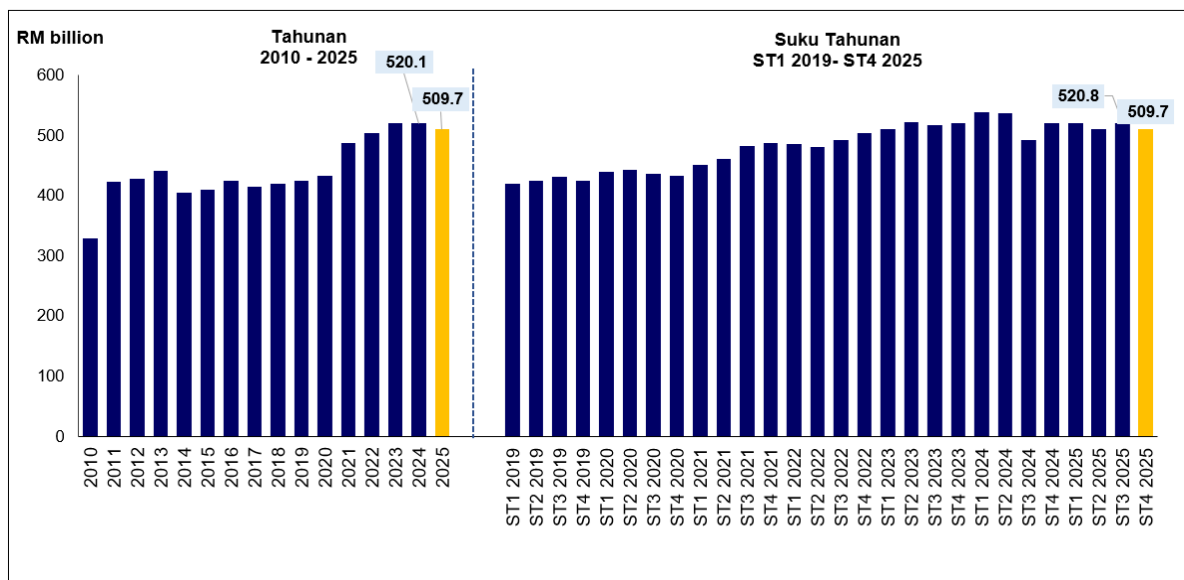


Exhibit 3: Current Account Balance for Selected Countries

Selected Countries	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Japan (100 bil. Yen)	Singapore (\$ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	United States of America (\$ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
2022	57.3	114.4	129.3	443.4	-1012.1	-49.4
2023	20.1	222.3	120.1	263.4	-905.4	-98.3
2024	27.7	293.8	128.3	423.9	-1133.6	-86.1
2025	31.2	318.8	*	*	*	*
Q1 22	4.9	48.9	32.2	96.2	-291.8	-38.0
Q2 22	4.2	23.0	36.4	84	-263.1	-16.2
Q3 22	20.2	22.3	34.3	151.5	-230.5	-4.2
Q4 22	28.0	20.2	26.4	111.7	-226.7	9.0
Q1 23	3.9	25.4	33	73.9	-230.3	-19.9
Q2 23	8.2	57.1	31	62.5	-232.6	-37.0
Q3 23	7.1	82.2	30.2	68.5	-220.7	-22.2
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	-16.9
Q2 24	4.3	69.0	32.1	55.5	-276.7	-29.6
Q3 24	1.8	89.0	33.9	157.4	-310.3	-19.2
Q4 24	12.9	70.9	28.8	163.8	-303.9	-20.5
Q1 25	16.7	73.33	34.6	165.4	-450.2	-18.5
Q2 25	0.3	67.2	35.1	128.7	-249.2	-28.1
Q3 25	12.2	105.9	33.4	198.7	-226.4	-14.0
Q4 25	2.0	72.4	*	*	*	*

Note:

* Advance Release Calendar

Singapore : 26 February 2026

China : 14 February 2026

United States of America : 18 November 2025

United Kingdom : 31 March 2026

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices