



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

BOP 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA
FIRST QUARTER

JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
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2026

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung **dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

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.

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>.

Announcement

*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>.*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Faks	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / X / Instagram / Youtube	: StatsMalaysia
E-mel / E-mail	: info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / <i>general enquiries</i>) data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / <i>data request & enquiries</i>)

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia bagi **suku tahun pertama 2026** memaparkan transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dengan negara lain di dunia. Ia disusun berdasarkan garis panduan *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)*. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Ringkasan penemuan dan jadual statistik terperinci dipaparkan pada bahagian pertama dan kedua penerbitan ini. Sementara itu, bagi memudahkan lagi kefahaman, aspek teknikal seperti konsep, metodologi dan definisi dimuatkan pada bahagian terakhir.

Jabatan merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Mei 2026

PREFACE

The Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the **first quarter of 2026** presents the international economic transaction between Malaysia with the rest of the world. It is compiled based on the guidelines of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for planning and formulations policies, economic analysis, projections and to assist in business development planning.

Summary of findings and detailed statistical tables are highlighted in the first and second parts of this publication. Meanwhile, to facilitate better understanding, the technical aspects on concepts, methodology and definitions are provided in the final part.

The Department acknowledges the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

May 2026

KALENDAR AWALAN KELUARAN 2026 PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR YEAR 2026
QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION



*Akan dikemaskini/ *To be updated*

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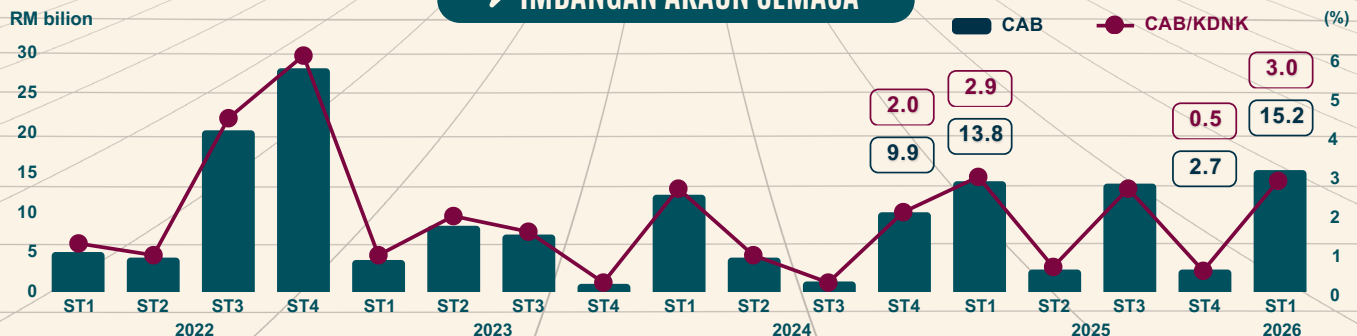



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

IMBANGAN AKAUN SEMASA



Nota: CAB - Current Account Balance | KDNK - Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar

AKAUN SEMASA

Imbangan Akaun Semasa merekodkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM15.2 bilion pada ST1 2026



Barangan

Lebihan RM33.6b

Lebihan RM24.3b



Perkhidmatan

Lebihan RM6.4b

Lebihan RM5.3b



Pendapatan Primer

Defisit RM20.9b

Defisit RM23.1b



Pendapatan Sekunder

Defisit RM4.0b

Defisit RM3.7b

Nota: b merujuk kepada bilion

ST1 2026

ST4 2025

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih berjumlah RM27.4 bilion pada ST1 2026



Pelaburan Langsung

Aliran masuk bersih RM14.7b

Aliran masuk bersih RM22.5b



Pelaburan Portfolio

Aliran masuk bersih RM9.1b

Aliran keluar bersih RM1.9b



Derivatif Kewangan

Aliran masuk bersih RM0.8b

Aliran masuk bersih RM1.5b



Pelaburan Lain

Aliran masuk bersih RM2.7b

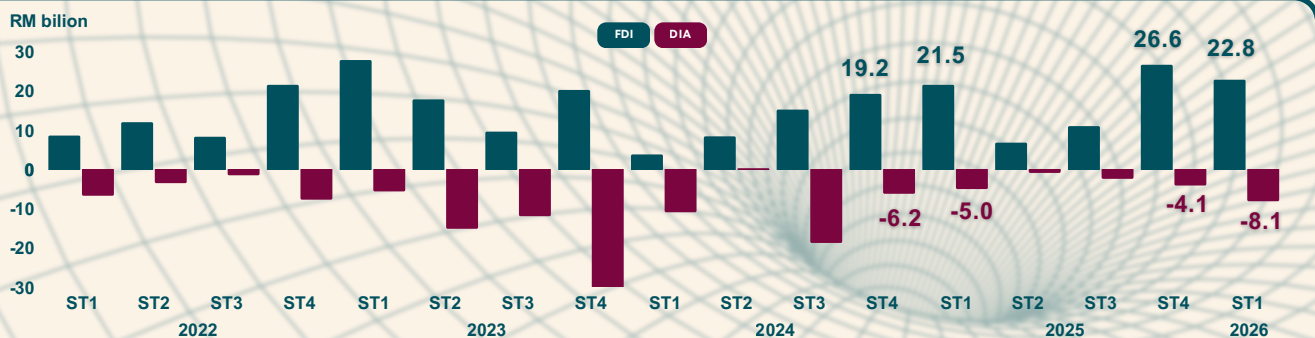
Aliran keluar bersih RM12.8b

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI)

FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM22.8 bilion

PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA)

DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM8.1 bilion



Nota: Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



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BANI 26
BANCI EKONOMI 2026
DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA MADANI
kesejahteraan

ODIN
OPEN DATA INVENTORY
MALAYSIA
TEMPAT PERTAMUAN
DI DUNIA

20 Oktober

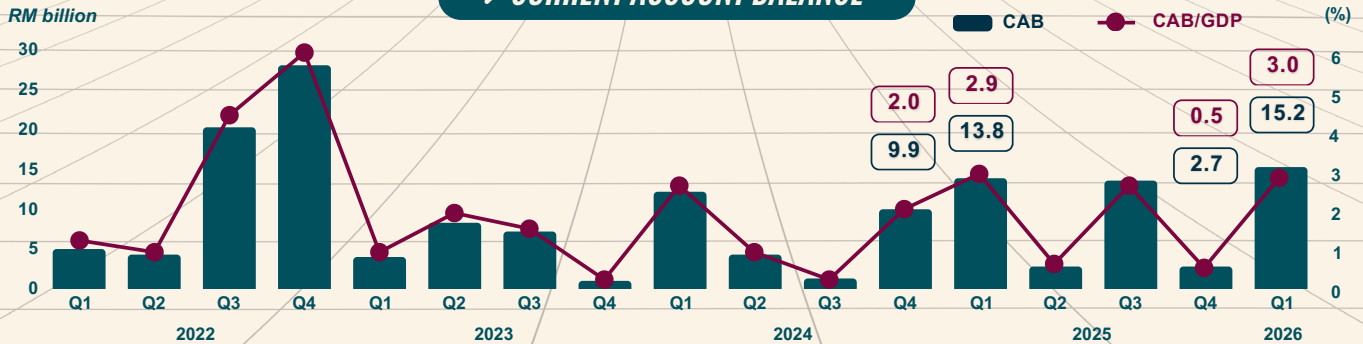
2016 - 2030



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

FIRST QUARTER 2026 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

► CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE



Notes: CAB - Current Account Balance | GDP - Gross Domestic Product

► CURRENT ACCOUNT

► Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a higher surplus of RM15.2 billion in Q1 2026



* Goods

Surplus RM33.6b

Surplus RM24.3b



* Services

Surplus RM6.4b

Surplus RM5.3b



* Primary Income

Deficit RM20.9b

Deficit RM23.1b



* Secondary Income

Deficit RM4.0b

Deficit RM3.7b

Notes: b refers to billion

Q1 2026

Q4 2025

► FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

► Financial Account registered a net inflow of RM27.4 billion in Q1 2026



* Direct Investment

Net Inflow RM14.7b

Net Inflow RM22.5b



* Portfolio Investment

Net Inflow RM9.1b

Net Outflow RM1.9b



* Financial Derivatives

Net Inflow RM0.8b

Net Inflow RM1.5b



* Other Investment

Net Inflow RM2.7b

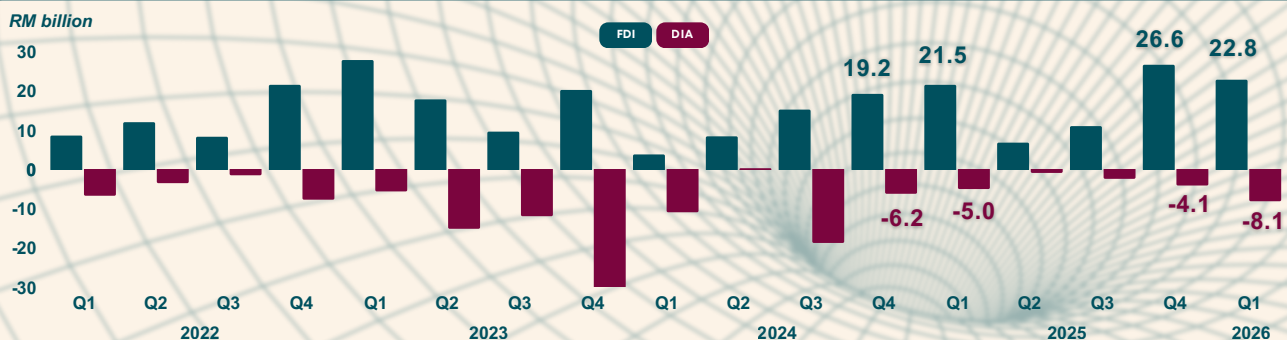
Net Outflow RM12.8b

►► FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

FDI recorded a net inflow of RM22.8 billion

►► DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)

DIA recorded a net outflow of RM8.1 billion



Notes: Negative value refers to outflow

Source: Balance of Payments, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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B/26
BANCI EKONOMI 2026
DATA NADI EKONOMI RAKYAT

MALAYSIA MADANI
kesejahteraan

ODIN
OPEN DATA INVENTORY
MALAYSIA
NUMBER ONE
IN THE WORLD

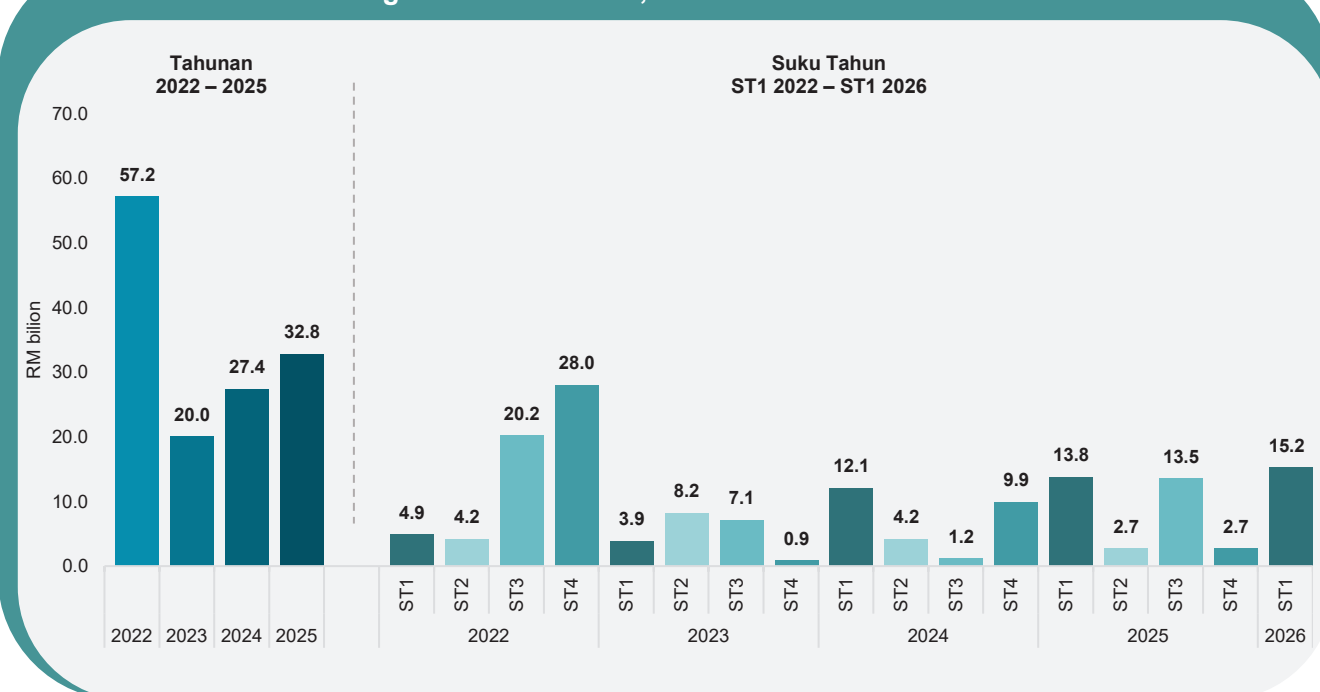
20 October

2016 - 2030

PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia mencatatkan lebihan yang ketara sebanyak RM15.2 bilion pada suku pertama 2026 berbanding RM2.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Carta 1**). Peningkatan lebihan pada suku ini didorong oleh prestasi yang kukuh dalam akaun Barangan serta peningkatan berterusan dalam akaun Perkhidmatan. Sementara itu, akaun Kewangan merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM27.4 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran masuk bersih RM9.4 bilion), didorong terutamanya oleh aliran masuk dalam Pelaburan langsung dan Pelaburan portfolio. Rizab antarabangsa berjumlah RM511.3 bilion sehingga akhir Mac 2026 (akhir ST4 2025: RM509.7 bilion).

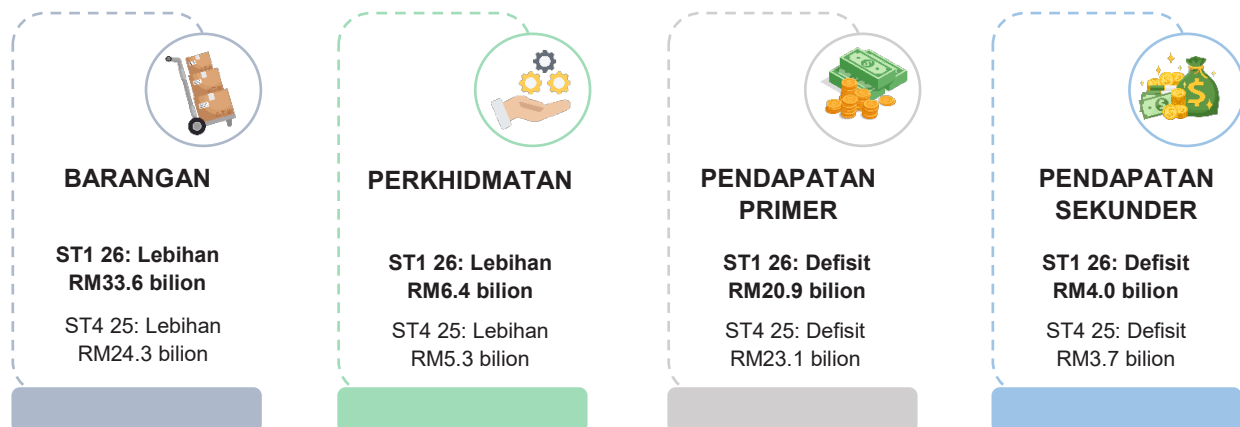
Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa, 2022 – 2025 dan ST1 2022 – ST1 2026



Akaun Barangan

Akaun Barangan mencatatkan eksport bersih sebanyak RM33.6 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2026 berbanding RM24.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Keseluruhan eksport barangan adalah berjumlah RM295.4 bilion, penurunan sebanyak 5.3 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Eksport utama barangan dari Malaysia adalah Elektrik dan elektronik (E&E), Produk keluaran petroleum dan Jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan terutamanya ke Amerika Syarikat, Singapura dan China. Pada masa yang sama, jumlah import barangan menurun sebanyak 9.0 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM261.8 bilion. Kategori import utama terdiri daripada Barangan perantaraan dan Barangan modal yang kebanyakannya diperoleh dari China, Singapura dan Taiwan.

Paparan 1: Akaun Barangan, Perkhidmatan dan Pendapatan



Akaun Perkhidmatan

Akaun Perkhidmatan mencatatkan lebihan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM6.4 bilion pada suku pertama 2026 berbanding RM5.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Peningkatan ini didorong terutamanya oleh pembayaran yang lebih rendah dalam import Perkhidmatan, yang menyusut sebanyak 1.9 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM70.7 bilion, mengatasi penurunan marginal eksport Perkhidmatan sebanyak 0.3 peratus suku ke suku (RM77.1 bilion). Komponen yang menyumbang kepada prestasi positif ini adalah Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, Pengangkutan serta Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan.

Perjalanan kekal sebagai komponen eksport terbesar berjumlah RM31.5 bilion atau 40.8 peratus daripada jumlah eksport Perkhidmatan, diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain (RM12.9 bilion) dan Pengangkutan (RM10.2 bilion). Sementara itu, bagi import Perkhidmatan, Perjalanan dan Pengangkutan mencatatkan nilai tertinggi dengan masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak RM17.4 bilion.

Akaun Pendapatan

Akaun Pendapatan primer mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM20.9 bilion berbanding RM23.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Ini disumbangkan oleh pembayaran pendapatan yang lebih rendah RM38.6 bilion (ST4 2025: RM46.6 bilion), khususnya dalam Pelaburan langsung manakala penerimaan sebanyak RM17.8 bilion (ST4 2025: RM23.4 bilion).

Akaun Pendapatan sekunder merekodkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM4.0 bilion pada ST1 2026, berbanding RM3.7 bilion pada ST4 2025 (**Paparan 1**). Defisit ini disebabkan oleh terimaan yang lebih rendah berjumlah RM10.2 bilion (ST4 2025: RM11.1 bilion) dan bayaran yang sedikit rendah, RM14.2 bilion (ST4 2025: RM14.7 bilion).

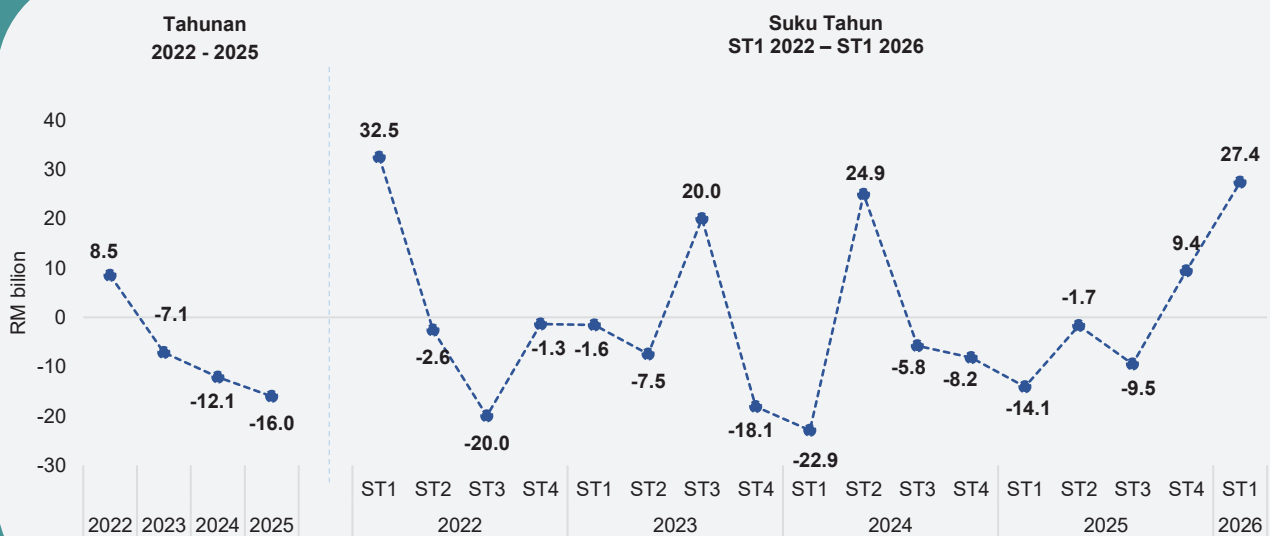
AKAUN MODAL

Akaun Modal merekodkan lebih yang lebih rendah RM42.9 juta pada ST1 2026 daripada RM44.4 juta pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Lebihan ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh terimaan dalam Pindahan modal yang berjumlah RM68.7 juta.

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM27.4 bilion, berbanding RM9.4 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran masuk bersih dalam kesemua pelaburan, terutamanya dalam Pelaburan langsung yang merekodkan RM14.7 bilion (**Carta 2**). Ini diikuti Pelaburan portfolio, Pelaburan lain dan Derivatif kewangan yang masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM9.1 bilion, RM2.7 bilion dan RM0.8 bilion.

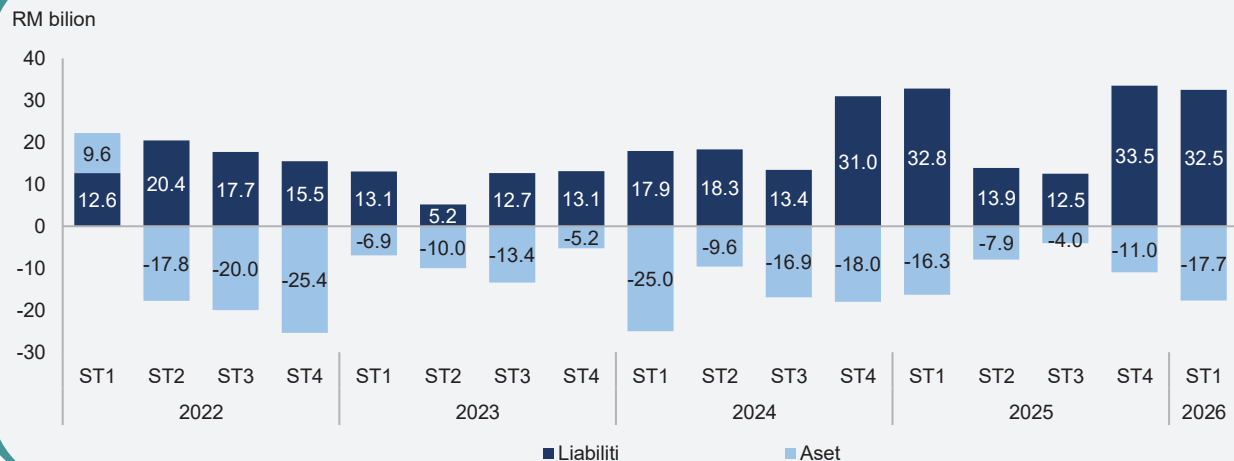
Carta 2: Akaun Kewangan, 2022 – 2025 dan ST1 2022 – ST1 2026



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung

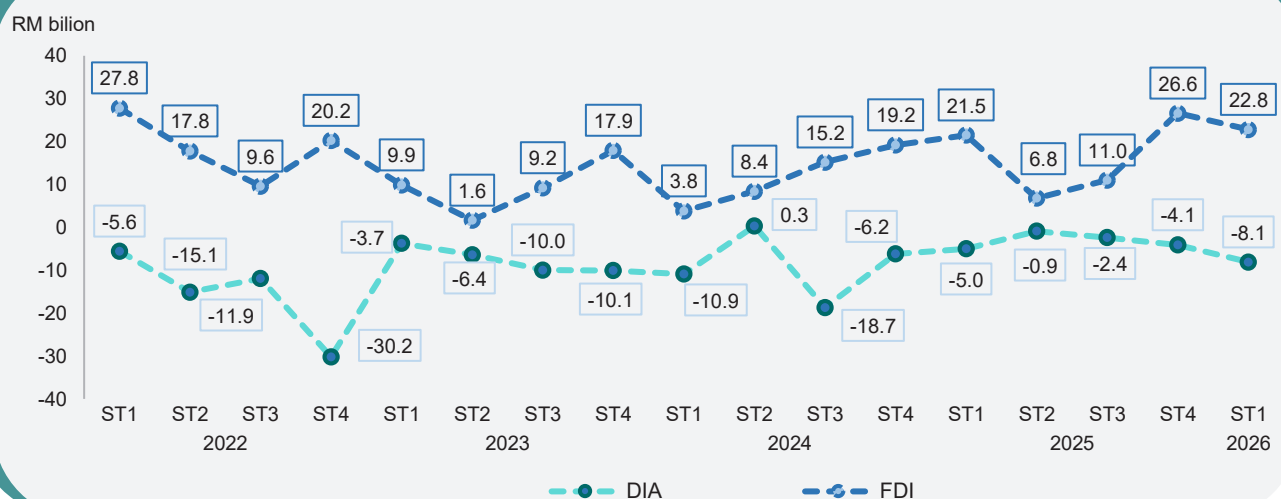
Pelaburan langsung pada suku tahun pertama 2026 mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM14.7 bilion, lebih rendah berbanding RM22.5 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aset Pelaburan langsung merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM17.7 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM11.0 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM32.5 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran masuk bersih RM33.5 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 3**.

Carta 3: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Aset dan Liabiliti, ST1 2022 – ST1 2026


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM8.1 bilion pada ST1 2026, berbanding RM4.1 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 4**). Aliran keluar ini terutamanya dalam bentuk Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham serta Instrumen hutang. Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar DIA, diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembuatan. Singapura, Thailand dan Indonesia adalah penyumbang kepada aliran masuk DIA pada suku tahun ini.

Carta 4: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Prinsip Arah Aliran, ST1 2022 – ST1 2026


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung Asing

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM22.8 bilion pada suku pertama 2026 berbanding RM26.6 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Aliran masuk ini terutamanya disokong oleh Instrumen hutang, khususnya pinjaman yang diterima dari luar negara dan diikuti oleh Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham. Dari segi sektor, aliran masuk FDI tertumpu terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya sub-sektor Maklumat & komunikasi, manakala sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembinaan merupakan penyumbang terbesar seterusnya. Aliran masuk ini terutamanya disumbangkan oleh pelaburan dari Singapura, China dan Hong Kong.

Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan portfolio berubah arah aliran kepada aliran masuk bersih RM9.1 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2026, berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM1.9 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 2**). Aset Pelaburan portfolio merekodkan aliran masuk bersih berjumlah RM1.3 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM15.9 bilion), terutamanya didorong oleh aliran masuk dalam Sekuriti ekuiti. Sementara itu, liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM7.8 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM14.0 bilion), disokong oleh aliran masuk dalam Sekuriti ekuriti dan Hutang.

Paparan 2: Akaun Kewangan mengikut Kategori Fungsi (Bersih)

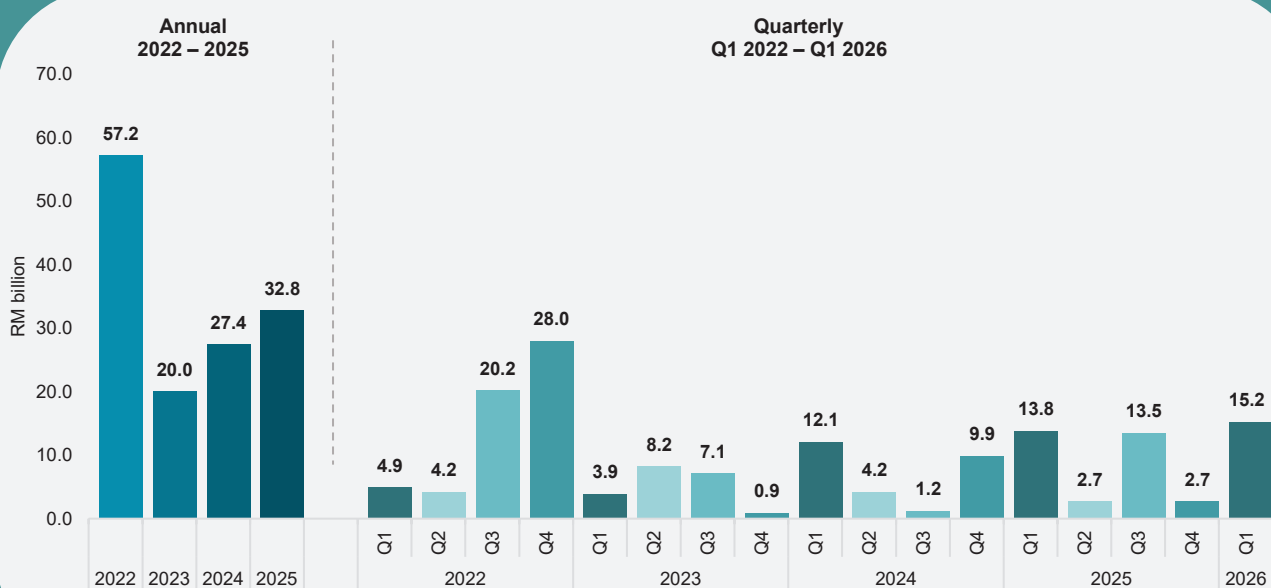


Pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM2.7 bilion, beralih daripada aliran keluar bersih RM12.8 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Paparan 2**). Aset merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang berjumlah RM13.3 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran keluar bersih RM31.2 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM16.0 bilion (ST4 2025: aliran masuk bersih RM18.5 bilion).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a significant surplus of RM15.2 billion in the first quarter of 2026, compared to RM2.7 billion in the preceding quarter (**Chart 1**). The widening of the surplus during this quarter was driven by a sturdy performance in the Goods account and sustained improvement in Services account. Meanwhile, the Financial account recorded a higher net inflow of RM27.4 billion (Q4 2025: net inflow of RM9.4 billion), mainly supported by inflows in Direct investment and Portfolio investment. International Reserves stood at RM511.3 billion as at the end of March 2026 (as at the end of Q4 2025: RM509.7 billion).

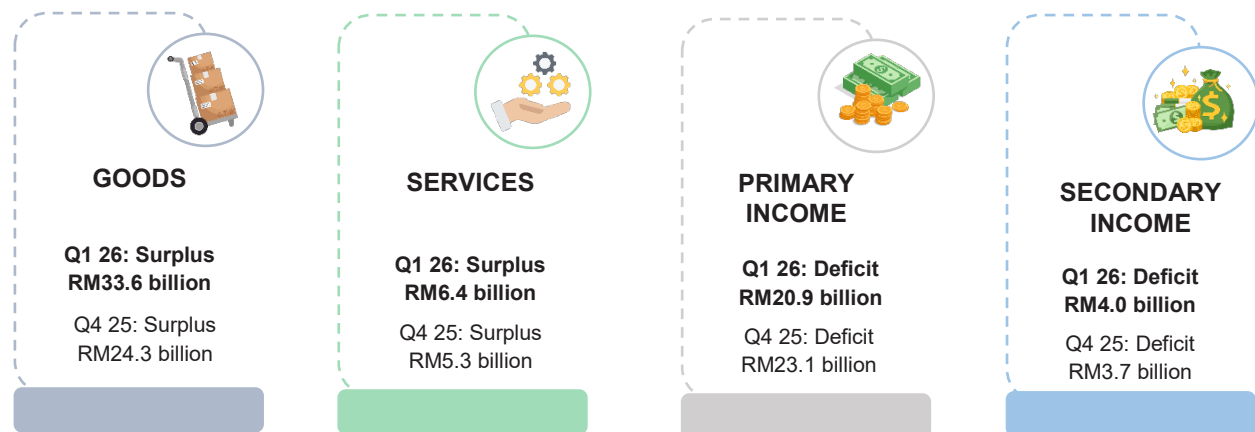
Chart 1: Current Account Balance, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q1 2026



Goods Account

The Goods account recorded net exports of RM33.6 billion in the first quarter of 2026 compared to RM24.3 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 1**). Exports of goods reached to RM295.4 billion, a decline of 5.3 per cent compared to the previous quarter. Malaysia's main exports items including Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Petroleum products and Machinery, equipment & parts, primarily destined for the United States of America (USA), Singapore and China. Similarly, imports of goods decreased by 9.0 per cent quarter on quarter to RM261.8 billion. The major contributors of imports consisted of Intermediate goods and Capital goods mainly sourced from China, Singapore and Taiwan.

Exhibit 1: Goods, Services and Income Accounts



Services Account

Services account registered a higher surplus of RM6.4 billion in the first quarter of 2026, compared with RM5.3 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 1**). This improvement was primarily driven by lower payments in Services imports, which decreased by 1.9 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM70.7 billion, surpassing the marginal 0.3 per cent quarter-on-quarter decline in Services exports (RM77.1 billion). The positive performance was supported by Other business services, Transport, and Maintenance and repair services components.

Travel remained the largest export component, totalling to RM31.5 billion or 40.8 per cent of total Services exports, followed by Other business services (RM12.9 billion) and Transport (RM10.2 billion). Meanwhile, for services imports, Travel and Transport recorded the highest values, contributing at RM17.4 billion each.

Income Account

Primary income account recorded a lower deficit of RM20.9 billion compared to RM23.1 billion from the previous quarter (**Exhibit 1**). This was owing to the lower income payments of RM38.6 billion (Q4 2025: RM46.6 billion), principally in Direct investment while receipts amounting to RM17.8 billion (Q4 2025: RM23.4 billion).

Secondary income account recorded a higher deficit of RM4.0 billion in Q1 2026, compared with RM3.7 billion in Q4 2025 (**Exhibit 1**). The deficit was due to the lower receipts of RM10.2 billion (Q4 2025: RM11.1 billion) and slightly lower payments of RM14.2 billion (Q4 2025: RM14.7 billion).

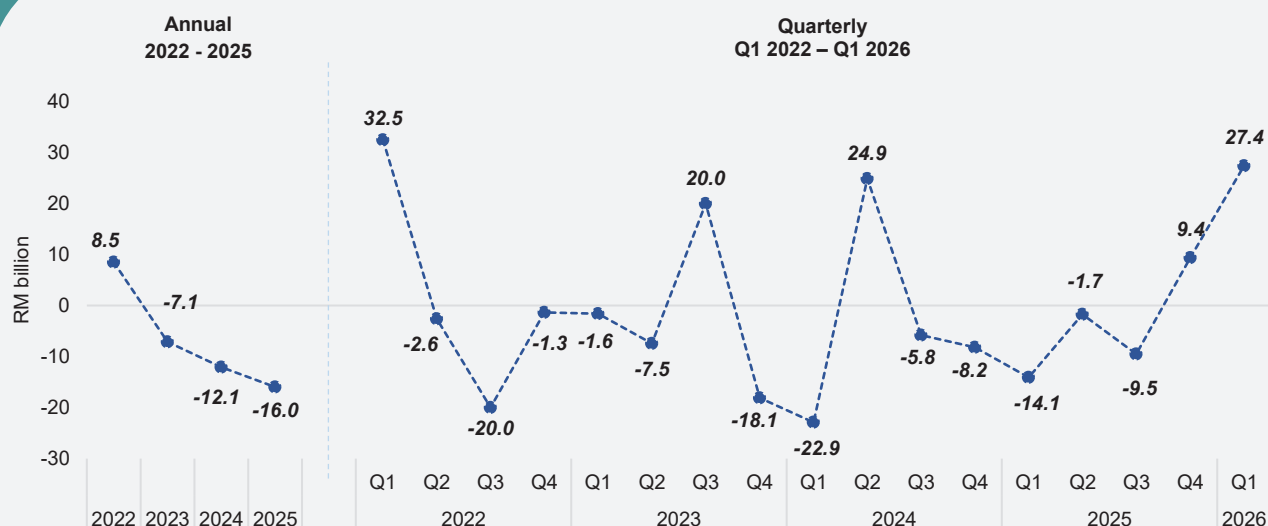
CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital account registered a lower surplus of RM42.9 million in Q1 2026 from RM44.4 million in the previous quarter. This surplus was mainly attributable to the inflow of Capital transfers to RM68.7 million.

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Financial account registered a higher net inflow of RM27.4 billion, compared to RM9.4 billion in the previous quarter, driven by net inflows in all investments, mainly in Direct investment which accounted for RM14.7 billion. (Chart 2). This was followed by Portfolio investment, Other investment and Financial derivatives which recorded net inflows of RM9.1 billion, RM2.7 billion and RM0.8 billion, respectively.

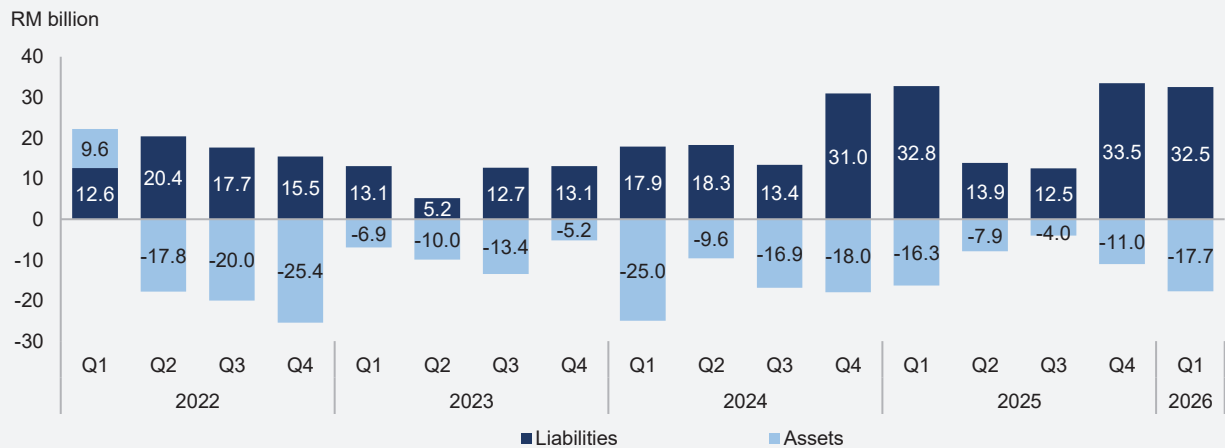
Chart 2: Financial Account, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q1 2026



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment

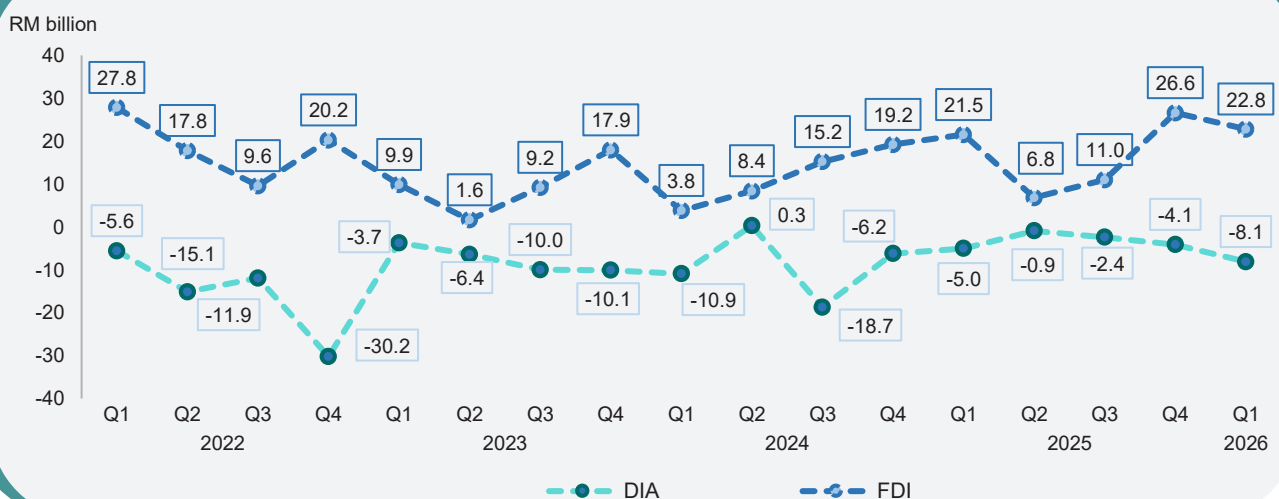
Direct investment in the first quarter of 2026 recorded a net inflow of RM14.7 billion, lower than RM22.5 billion in the previous quarter. Assets of Direct investment recorded a net outflow of RM17.7 billion (Q4 2025: net outflow RM11.0 billion), while liabilities posted a net inflow of RM32.5 billion (Q4 2025: net inflow RM33.5 billion), as shown in Chart 3.

Chart 3: Direct Investment according to Assets and Liabilities Basis, Q1 2022 – Q1 2026


Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment Abroad

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) posted a net outflow of RM8.1 billion in the Q1 2026, compared to RM4.1 billion in the preceding quarter (**Chart 4**). These outflows were primarily in the form of Equity and investment fund shares and Debt instruments. The Services sector was the main contributor to DIA outflows, followed by Mining & quarrying and Manufacturing sectors. Singapore, Thailand and Indonesia were the main destinations to DIA inflows during this quarter.

Chart 4: Direct Investment according to Directional Basis, Q1 2022 – Q1 2026


Note: negative value refers to net outflow

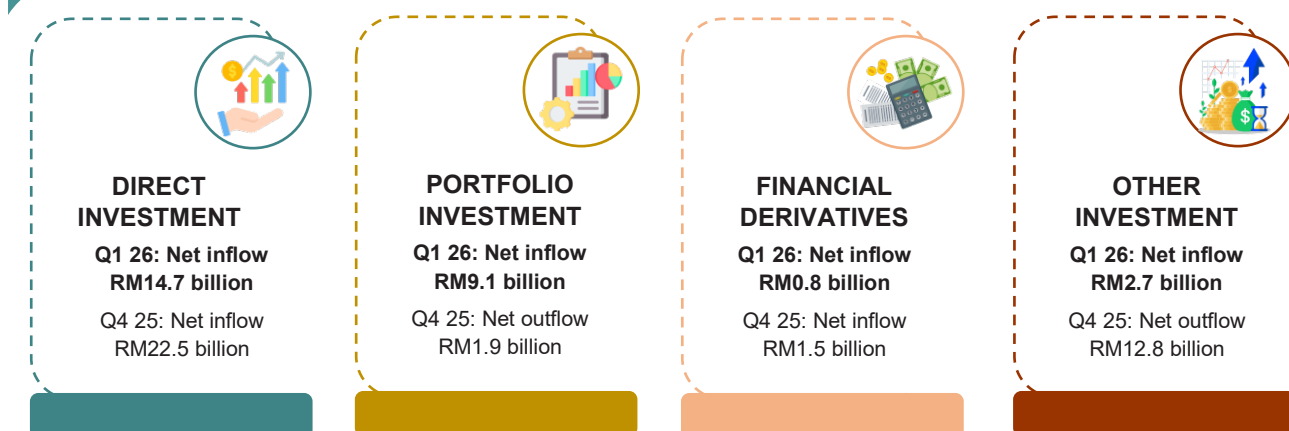
Foreign Direct Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a net inflow of RM22.8 billion in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to RM26.6 billion in the preceding quarter. The inflows were principally supported by Debt instruments, particularly loans received from abroad, followed by Equity and investment fund shares. In terms of sector, FDI inflows were primarily channelled into the Services, mostly in the Information & communication subsector, while Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors were the next largest contributors. The inflows were driven by investments from Singapore, China and Hong Kong.

Portfolio Investment and Other Investment

Portfolio investment switched to a net inflow of RM9.1 billion in the first quarter of 2026, against a net outflow of RM1.9 billion in the previous quarter (**Exhibit 2**). Portfolio investment assets recorded a net inflow of RM1.3 billion (Q4 2025: net outflow RM15.9 billion), mainly due to inflows in Equity securities. Meanwhile, liabilities posted a net inflow of RM7.8 billion (Q4 2025: net outflow RM14.0 billion), driven by inflows in Equity and Debt securities.

Exhibit 2: Financial Account by Functional Categories (Net)



Other investment posted a net inflow of RM2.7 billion, turned around from a net outflow of RM12.8 billion in the preceding quarter (**Exhibit 2**). Assets registered a net outflow of RM13.3 billion (Q4 2025: net outflow RM31.2 billion), while liabilities recorded a net inflow of RM16.0 billion (Q4 2025: net inflow RM18.5 billion).

BOP 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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- 14** **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2024 - 2026 (RM Juta)**
Balance of Payments, 2024 - 2026 (RM Million)
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Current Account, 2024 - 2026 (RM Million)
- 20** **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2024 - 2026 (RM Juta)**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2024 - 2026 (RM Million)



JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2024 - 2026 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2024 ^f	2025 ^r	Q124 ^f	Q224 ^f	Q324 ^f	Q424 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	27,354	32,805	12,071	4,153	1,203	9,927
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	99,897	110,705	28,409	19,619	19,523	32,346
1. Barangan	112,508	105,424	33,700	23,598	20,005	35,204
2. Perkhidmatan	-12,611	5,281	-5,291	-3,980	-482	-2,858
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	16,441	16,056	3,547	4,263	4,200	4,430
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-223	548	-559	-117	257	196
2.3 Pengangkutan	-29,868	-29,175	-7,469	-7,379	-7,275	-7,745
2.4 Perjalanan	38,119	48,448	6,966	9,075	11,668	10,409
2.5 Pembinaan	-2,034	-2,192	111	-976	-851	-318
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-10,045	-9,361	-2,259	-2,540	-2,455	-2,791
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	118	136	35	43	110	-70
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-8,507	-10,404	-1,843	-2,320	-2,295	-2,049
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-3,378	2,270	376	-198	-792	-2,764
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-12,260	-9,972	-3,807	-3,571	-2,753	-2,128
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-329	-351	-176	-121	-129	97
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-644	-723	-211	-140	-167	-126
3. Pendapatan primer	-64,756	-67,320	-16,606	-14,107	-16,787	-17,255
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-9,974	-9,994	-2,902	-2,373	-2,303	-2,396
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-54,781	-57,326	-13,704	-11,734	-14,484	-14,859
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-55,149	-58,282	-14,535	-11,837	-14,759	-14,018
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-6,340	-5,992	-1,251	-1,639	-1,238	-2,213
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	6,708	6,948	2,082	1,741	1,514	1,372
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-7,787	-10,579	268	-1,358	-1,533	-5,164
AKAUN MODAL	71	-87	1	22	22	26
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-55	-191	-17	-11	-14	-13
2. Pindahan modal	125	104	17	33	36	39
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-12,114	-16,003	-22,948	24,895	-5,817	-8,244
1. Pelaburan langsung	11,204	53,505	-7,120	8,743	-3,454	13,035
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-82,457	-59,435	-23,790	-21,665	3,374	-40,375
3. Derivatif kewangan	2,814	229	1,131	-570	-426	2,679
4. Pelaburan lain	56,324	-10,303	6,831	38,387	-5,312	16,417
ASET RIZAB	-15,742	-8,400	-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	431	-8,314	19,590	-30,417	6,941	4,317

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2024 - 2026 (RM MILLION)

Q125 ^r	Q225 ^r	Q325 ^r	Q425 ^r	Q126 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
13,845	2,705	13,506	2,748	15,157	CURRENT ACCOUNT
30,676	15,435	35,046	29,548	40,047	Goods and Services
32,863	15,962	32,333	24,267	33,597	1. Goods
-2,187	-526	2,713	5,281	6,449	2. Services
3,179	3,526	4,147	5,203	5,443	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-15	404	314	-155	503	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,028	-7,480	-7,149	-7,518	-7,210	2.3 Transport
9,908	11,578	12,638	14,324	14,079	2.4 Travel
-632	-630	-318	-612	-185	2.5 Construction
-2,202	-2,423	-2,259	-2,477	-2,713	2.6 Insurance and pension services
40	24	-18	90	46	2.7 Financial services
-2,482	-2,959	-2,841	-2,123	-2,596	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
127	-265	1,076	1,333	1,487	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-2,886	-2,140	-2,523	-2,422	-1,861	2.10 Other business services
9	-21	-108	-231	-323	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-204	-141	-245	-132	-222	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-15,380	-9,489	-19,306	-23,146	-20,868	3. Primary income
-2,614	-2,266	-2,467	-2,646	-2,826	3.1 Compensation of employees
-12,766	-7,222	-16,838	-20,500	-18,042	3.2 Investment income
-11,927	-9,268	-16,769	-20,318	-17,009	3.2.1 Direct investment
-2,248	347	-1,774	-2,317	-2,733	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,409	1,699	1,705	2,135	1,700	3.2.3 Other investment
-1,451	-3,241	-2,234	-3,654	-4,023	4. Secondary income
118	-5	-245	44	43	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
73	-23	-240	-1	-17	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
45	18	-4	45	60	2. Capital transfers
-14,133	-1,724	-9,516	9,369	27,352	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
16,490	5,930	8,557	22,529	14,748	1. Direct investment
-45,092	15,632	-28,113	-1,864	9,066	2. Portfolio investment
-1,717	1,294	-802	1,454	843	3. Financial derivatives
16,187	-24,580	10,841	-12,750	2,696	4. Other investment
-3,115	-988	-3,142	-1,155	-16,368	RESERVE ASSETS
3,284	11	-603	-11,006	-26,184	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2024 - 2026 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2024 ^f	2025 ^r	Q124 ^f	Q224 ^f	Q324 ^f	Q424 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	27,354	32,805	12,071	4,153	1,203	9,927
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	99,897	110,705	28,409	19,619	19,523	32,346
Kredit	1,381,455	1,462,781	332,226	336,743	352,004	360,483
Debit	1,281,558	1,352,076	303,817	317,124	332,481	328,137
1. Barangan	112,508	105,424	33,700	23,598	20,005	35,204
1.1 Kredit	1,140,957	1,184,868	276,839	279,163	288,974	295,980
Barang dagangan	1,121,358	1,163,155	271,101	274,121	285,004	291,132
Merchanting	15,632	14,657	4,828	3,995	3,148	3,661
Emas bukan monetari	3,967	7,057	910	1,048	823	1,187
1.2 Debit	1,028,449	1,079,445	243,139	255,565	268,969	260,776
Barang dagangan	1,011,058	1,061,285	239,009	250,115	264,925	257,008
Emas bukan monetari	17,392	18,160	4,130	5,450	4,044	3,767
2. Perkhidmatan	-12,611	5,281	-5,291	-3,980	-482	-2,858
2.1 Kredit	240,498	277,912	55,386	57,580	63,029	64,503
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	21,498	22,644	4,501	5,244	5,719	6,034
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	7,796	9,823	1,501	1,779	2,062	2,454
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	34,766	37,693	8,235	8,696	9,160	8,674
2.1.4 Perjalanan	95,380	110,650	21,054	22,378	25,733	26,215
2.1.5 Pembinaan	4,806	4,504	1,618	1,201	753	1,234
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,791	3,329	806	749	840	396
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,844	2,736	717	754	680	693
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,246	1,013	288	275	306	377
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	22,202	30,970	5,575	5,591	5,759	5,277
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	42,508	49,625	9,963	9,898	10,945	11,702
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	4,315	4,571	1,050	933	992	1,341
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	348	356	78	82	81	106
2.2 Debit	253,109	272,631	60,677	61,559	63,511	67,361
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	5,057	6,588	955	981	1,518	1,603
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	8,020	9,275	2,060	1,896	1,805	2,258
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	64,634	66,867	15,704	16,075	16,436	16,419
2.2.4 Perjalanan	57,261	62,202	14,088	13,303	14,065	15,806
2.2.5 Pembinaan	6,840	6,696	1,507	2,176	1,604	1,552
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	12,835	12,689	3,065	3,289	3,294	3,187
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,726	2,600	682	711	570	763
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	9,753	11,417	2,131	2,595	2,601	2,426
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	25,580	28,700	5,199	5,789	6,551	8,041
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	54,768	59,597	13,770	13,469	13,699	13,830
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	4,644	4,921	1,226	1,054	1,121	1,244
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	992	1,079	290	222	248	232

TABLE 2 : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2024 - 2026 (RM MILLION)

Q125 ₹	Q225 ₹	Q325 ₹	Q425 ₹	Q126 ₹	Components/ Year & Quarter
13,845	2,705	13,506	2,748	15,157	CURRENT ACCOUNT
30,676	15,435	35,046	29,548	40,047	Goods and Services
349,888	351,244	372,507	389,141	372,488	Credits
319,213	335,809	337,461	359,593	332,441	Debits
32,863	15,962	32,333	24,267	33,597	1. Goods
285,931	285,219	301,925	311,793	295,351	1.1 Credits
279,813	280,813	296,523	306,005	288,339	Merchandise
4,624	2,999	3,425	3,609	4,406	Merchanting
1,494	1,407	1,976	2,179	2,605	Non-monetary gold
253,069	269,258	269,592	287,526	261,753	1.2 Debits
248,819	263,885	266,402	282,179	255,368	Merchandise
4,250	5,373	3,190	5,347	6,385	Non-monetary gold
-2,187	-526	2,713	5,281	6,449	2. Services
63,957	66,025	70,582	77,348	77,137	2.1 Credits
5,189	5,150	5,487	6,817	6,818	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
2,051	2,308	2,727	2,737	2,733	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
8,850	8,757	9,546	10,540	10,168	2.1.3 Transport
24,515	25,949	28,997	31,189	31,486	2.1.4 Travel
1,320	860	1,302	1,023	1,390	2.1.5 Construction
776	1,164	639	750	572	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
685	622	683	745	755	2.1.7 Financial services
286	166	221	339	301	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
6,869	7,473	7,689	8,939	8,949	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
11,941	12,459	12,093	13,133	12,895	2.1.10 Other business services
1,395	1,035	1,104	1,037	985	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
79	84	93	99	87	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
66,144	66,551	67,869	72,067	70,688	2.2 Debits
2,010	1,624	1,340	1,614	1,375	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
2,066	1,903	2,414	2,892	2,230	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
15,878	16,237	16,695	18,058	17,378	2.2.3 Transport
14,607	14,371	16,359	16,865	17,406	2.2.4 Travel
1,952	1,490	1,620	1,634	1,575	2.2.5 Construction
2,978	3,587	2,898	3,227	3,284	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
645	598	702	655	709	2.2.7 Financial services
2,768	3,125	3,062	2,462	2,896	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
6,743	7,738	6,613	7,606	7,462	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
14,827	14,599	14,616	15,555	14,756	2.2.10 Other business services
1,386	1,055	1,212	1,268	1,308	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
283	225	339	232	308	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 2 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2024 - 2026 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2024 ^f	2025 ^r	Q124 ^f	Q224 ^f	Q324 ^f	Q424 ^f
3. Pendapatan primer		-64,756	-67,320	-16,606	-14,107	-16,787	-17,255
3.1	Kredit	93,926	88,465	21,037	25,717	22,259	24,913
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	7,322	7,268	1,937	1,846	1,728	1,811
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	86,604	81,197	19,100	23,871	20,531	23,102
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	45,421	39,947	9,473	12,570	9,200	14,177
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	18,303	18,997	3,559	5,460	5,657	3,627
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	22,880	22,252	6,068	5,841	5,673	5,299
3.2	Debit	158,682	155,785	37,644	39,824	39,046	42,168
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	17,297	17,262	4,839	4,219	4,031	4,207
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	141,385	138,523	32,804	35,605	35,015	37,961
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	100,569	98,229	24,008	24,407	23,960	28,195
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	24,644	24,989	4,810	7,098	6,896	5,839
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	16,173	15,305	3,986	4,100	4,159	3,927
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-7,787	-10,579	268	-1,358	-1,533	-5,164
4.1	Kredit	41,110	43,938	11,973	9,928	10,744	8,465
4.2	Debit	48,897	54,517	11,704	11,287	12,277	13,629

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2024 - 2026 (RM MILLION)

Q125 ^r	Q225 ^r	Q325 ^r	Q425 ^r	Q126 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-15,380	-9,489	-19,306	-23,146	-20,868	3. Primary income
19,483	25,697	19,856	23,429	17,774	3.1 Credits
1,873	1,792	1,812	1,791	1,857	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
17,610	23,905	18,044	21,638	15,917	3.1.2 Investment income
8,968	11,744	7,664	11,571	7,102	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
3,478	6,627	4,828	4,064	3,703	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,164	5,533	5,552	6,003	5,112	3.1.2.3 Other investment
34,863	35,185	39,162	46,575	38,641	3.2 Debits
4,488	4,058	4,280	4,437	4,682	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
30,376	31,127	34,882	42,138	33,959	3.2.2 Investment income
20,895	21,013	24,432	31,889	24,111	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,726	6,280	6,602	6,381	6,437	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,755	3,834	3,847	3,868	3,411	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-1,451	-3,241	-2,234	-3,654	-4,023	4. Secondary income
11,094	9,964	11,814	11,066	10,191	4.1 Credits
12,545	13,205	14,048	14,719	14,213	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2024 - 2026 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2024 ^f	2025 ^r	Q124 ^f	Q224 ^f	Q324 ^f	Q424 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	71	-87	1	22	22	26
1. Kredit	271	350	39	39	46	146
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	101	135	0	1	1	98
1.2 Pindahan modal	170	215	39	38	45	48
2. Debit	200	436	39	17	24	120
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	156	325	17	12	15	111
2.2 Pindahan modal	45	111	22	6	9	9
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-12,114	-16,003	-22,948	24,895	-5,817	-8,244
1. Pelaburan langsung	11,204	53,505	-7,120	8,743	-3,454	13,035
1.1 Aset	-69,438	-39,195	-25,025	-9,601	-16,860	-17,953
1.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-28,210	-29,004	-8,231	-4,417	-7,024	-8,538
1.1.2 Instrumen hutang	-41,228	-10,192	-16,794	-5,184	-9,836	-9,415
1.2 Liabiliti	80,642	92,701	17,905	18,344	13,405	30,988
1.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	26,788	49,573	4,793	948	11,556	9,491
1.2.2 Instrumen hutang	53,854	43,128	13,112	17,395	1,850	21,497
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-82,457	-59,435	-23,790	-21,665	3,374	-40,375
2.1 Aset	-105,640	-86,469	-21,303	-28,941	-31,334	-24,061
2.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-61,300	-78,639	-11,889	-9,381	-19,916	-20,115
2.1.2 Sekuriti hutang	-44,340	-7,830	-9,415	-19,561	-11,418	-3,947
2.2 Liabiliti	23,183	27,034	-2,487	7,276	34,708	-16,314
2.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	22,683	-11,864	5,256	3,410	16,006	-1,989
2.2.2 Sekuriti hutang	500	38,898	-7,743	3,866	18,702	-14,325
3. Derivatif kewangan	2,814	229	1,131	-570	-426	2,679
4. Pelaburan lain	56,324	-10,303	6,831	38,387	-5,312	16,417
4.1 Aset	9,573	-54,532	9,176	10,196	-11,798	1,999
4.2 Liabiliti	46,751	44,229	-2,345	28,191	6,486	14,418
ASET RIZAB	-15,742	-8,400	-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-15,742	-8,400	-8,715	1,347	-2,348	-6,026
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	1,295	1,151	-454	195	2,440	-886
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	789	176	-101	308	881	-300
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-17,825	-9,727	-8,160	844	-5,670	-4,840
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	11,204	53,505	-7,120	8,743	-3,454	13,035
Di luar negeri	-35,485	-12,430	-10,906	295	-18,684	-6,190
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-28,210	-29,004	-8,231	-4,417	-7,024	-8,538
Instrumen hutang	-7,275	16,573	-2,674	4,712	-11,661	2,348
Di Malaysia	46,689	65,936	3,786	8,448	15,230	19,225
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	26,788	49,573	4,793	948	11,556	9,491
Instrumen hutang	19,901	16,363	-1,007	7,500	3,674	9,734

TABLE 3 : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2024 - 2026 (RM MILLION)

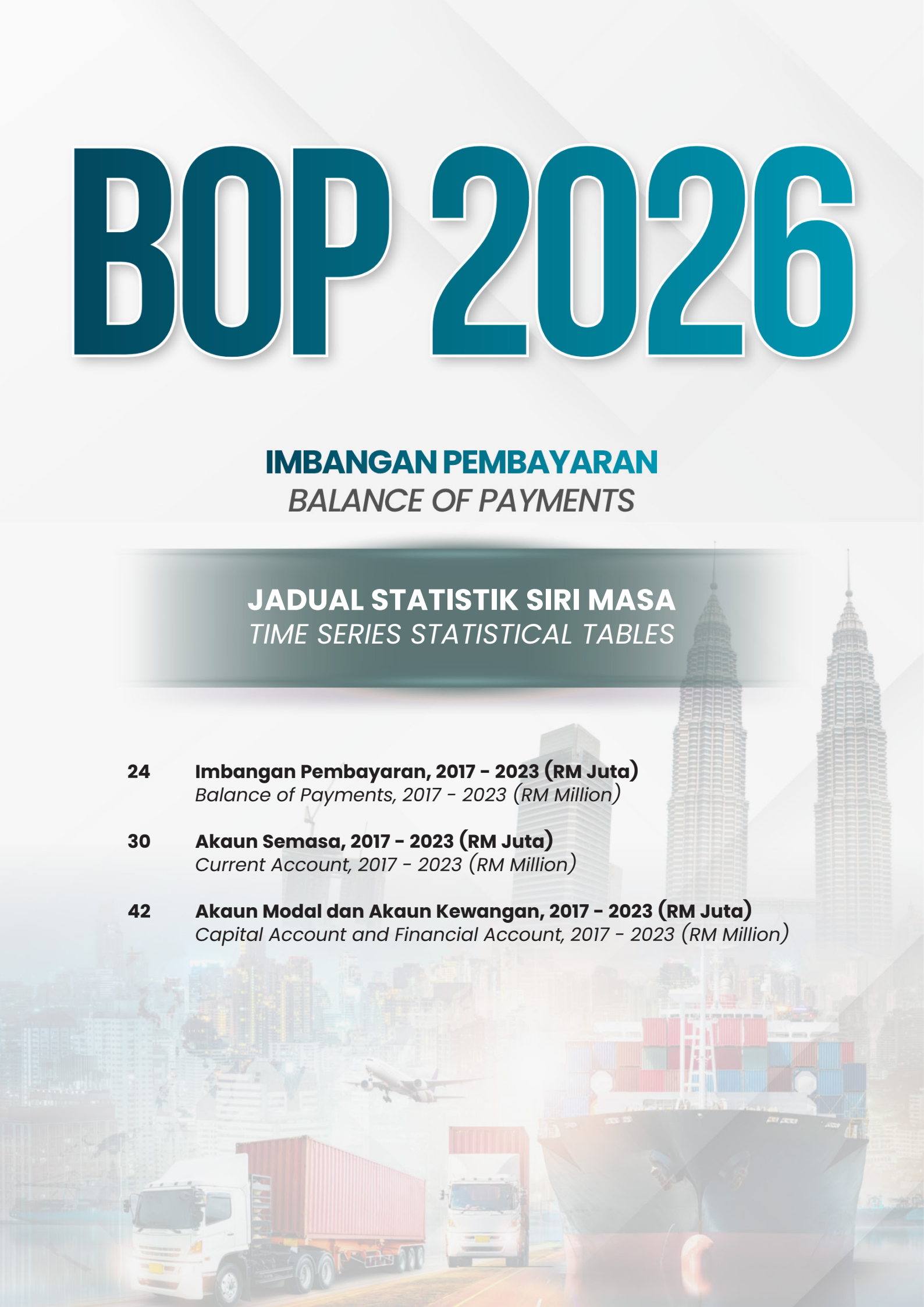
Q125 ^r	Q225 ^r	Q325 ^r	Q425 ^r	Q126 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
118	-5	-245	44	43	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
141	56	76	77	86	1. Credits
89	1	25	19	17	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
51	55	51	58	69	1.2 Capital transfers
23	60	320	33	43	2. Debits
16	24	265	20	35	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
7	36	55	13	9	2.2 Capital transfers
-14,133	-1,724	-9,516	9,369	27,352	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
16,490	5,930	8,557	22,529	14,748	1. Direct investment
-16,331	-7,934	-3,960	-10,970	-17,716	1.1 Assets
-7,616	-2,728	-3,362	-15,298	-5,857	1.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-8,715	-5,206	-598	4,328	-11,859	1.1.2 Debt instruments
32,821	13,864	12,517	33,500	32,464	1.2 Liabilities
16,250	-630	14,676	19,277	10,587	1.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
16,571	14,494	-2,159	14,222	21,877	1.2.2 Debt instruments
-45,092	15,632	-28,113	-1,864	9,066	2. Portfolio investment
-34,400	-22,606	-13,558	-15,905	1,263	2.1 Assets
-25,978	-28,407	-12,297	-11,956	5,402	2.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-8,422	5,801	-1,260	-3,949	-4,139	2.1.2 Debt securities
-10,691	38,239	-14,555	14,041	7,802	2.2 Liabilities
-7,877	-1,089	-1,838	-1,060	3,152	2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-2,814	39,327	-12,717	15,102	4,650	2.2.2 Debt securities
-1,717	1,294	-802	1,454	843	3. Financial derivatives
16,187	-24,580	10,841	-12,750	2,696	4. Other investment
-2,802	-31,989	11,503	-31,245	-13,294	4.1 Assets
18,988	7,409	-662	18,495	15,990	4.2 Liabilities
-3,115	-988	-3,142	-1,155	-16,368	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-3,115	-988	-3,142	-1,155	-16,368	2. BNM external reserves
-198	528	-106	927	394	2.1 Special drawing rights
51	-8	-74	208	116	2.2 IMF reserve position
-2,967	-1,508	-2,962	-2,290	-16,878	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle					
16,490	5,930	8,557	22,529	14,748	Direct investment
-4,998	-883	-2,437	-4,112	-8,062	Abroad
-7,616	-2,728	-3,362	-15,298	-5,857	Equity and investment fund shares
2,617	1,845	925	11,186	-2,205	Debt instruments
21,488	6,813	10,994	26,641	22,809	In Malaysia
16,250	-630	14,676	19,277	10,587	Equity and investment fund shares
5,238	7,442	-3,682	7,364	12,222	Debt instruments

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BOP 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

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- 24 Imbangan Pembayaran, 2017 - 2023 (RM Juta)**
Balance of Payments, 2017 - 2023 (RM Million)
- 30 Akaun Semasa, 2017 - 2023 (RM Juta)**
Current Account, 2017 - 2023 (RM Million)
- 42 Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2017 - 2023 (RM Juta)**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2017 - 2023 (RM Million)

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AKAUN SEMASA	38,296	32,295	52,918	59,091	60,178	57,223
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	94,255	97,106	113,863	90,325	111,973	129,071
1. Barangan	117,113	114,621	124,738	137,486	177,634	187,275
2. Perkhidmatan	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661	-58,204
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	10,389	11,135	11,325	11,922	13,426	15,867
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-109	198	-42	30	-514	-762
2.3 Pengangkutan	-29,622	-27,688	-25,925	-27,427	-31,863	-34,194
2.4 Perjalanan	32,470	30,218	30,833	-7,569	-14,857	-1,188
2.5 Pembinaan	-12,698	-8,153	-2,927	-582	-500	1,289
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-8,559	-8,619	-8,218	-7,628	-8,383	-9,421
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-68	-143	-149	121	-88	-72
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-6,616	-7,032	-8,280	-9,055	-9,488	-10,540
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-1,547	-1,733	-2,231	-3,391	-3,795	-2,221
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-3,665	-3,655	-3,576	-2,496	-8,185	-15,875
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-1,437	-1,285	-973	-471	-511	-411
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-1,398	-758	-711	-614	-904	-675
3. Pendapatan primer	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496	-28,520	-42,153	-56,943
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-4,848	-7,657	-9,229	-8,061	-6,659	-7,339
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-33,811	-37,425	-30,267	-20,459	-35,494	-49,603
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-33,159	-33,263	-30,823	-25,961	-41,534	-52,847
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-13,606	-15,186	-10,946	-9,033	-9,829	-8,106
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	12,954	11,023	11,502	14,535	15,869	11,350
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450	-2,714	-9,642	-14,905
AKAUN MODAL	-26	-89	371	-419	-469	-454
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-3	8	365	-178	-264	-227
2. Pindahan modal	-22	-97	6	-242	-204	-226
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-4,730	11,430	-38,024	-77,396	16,242	8,533
1. Pelaburan langsung	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065	12,593
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403	-49,584	18,802	-50,114
3. Derivatif kewangan	-197	981	-478	407	-2,250	-2,212
4. Pelaburan lain	-5,346	49,742	-11,697	-31,330	-31,375	48,267
ASET RIZAB	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686	-53,359
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-17,132	-35,878	-6,849	-572	-30,266	-11,943

TABLE 4 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

2023	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
20,048	5,058	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	CURRENT ACCOUNT
86,904	19,312	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	Goods and Services
130,897	25,315	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	1. Goods
-43,993	-6,003	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	2. Services
13,296	2,438	2,515	2,617	2,818	2,689	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-1,209	-89	-40	-17	38	31	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-32,005	-7,289	-7,468	-7,439	-7,425	-6,656	2.3 Transport
17,279	7,565	8,357	9,039	7,508	6,637	2.4 Travel
1,191	-2,660	-2,506	-3,279	-4,253	-2,820	2.5 Construction
-9,393	-2,205	-1,984	-2,102	-2,267	-2,037	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-107	-12	-8	-27	-20	-15	2.7 Financial services
-10,630	-1,507	-1,737	-1,715	-1,656	-1,547	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-4,483	-345	-463	-362	-377	-531	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-16,908	-1,282	-769	-840	-774	-872	2.10 Other business services
-289	-406	-331	-481	-219	-308	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-736	-210	-292	-389	-508	-329	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-55,661	-10,147	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	3. Primary income
-8,140	-1,235	-1,191	-1,152	-1,270	-1,581	3.1 Compensation of employees
-47,521	-8,912	-6,976	-8,980	-8,942	-6,721	3.2 Investment income
-47,520	-10,781	-6,620	-8,946	-6,812	-7,037	3.2.1 Direct investment
-8,729	-2,483	-3,923	-2,704	-4,496	-2,853	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
8,729	4,352	3,566	2,670	2,366	3,169	3.2.3 Other investment
-11,195	-4,106	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	4. Secondary income
-259	17	8	-25	-25	-41	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-141	-1	4	-3	-3	2	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-118	18	4	-22	-22	-43	2. Capital transfers
-7,150	-8,313	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
8,473	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	1. Direct investment
-36,528	-32,374	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	2. Portfolio investment
-3,879	646	-286	570	-1,127	879	3. Financial derivatives
24,784	14,206	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	4. Other investment
20,500	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	RESERVE ASSETS
-33,140	1,061	-8,895	309	-9,606	-5,538	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q218	Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319
AKAUN SEMASA	3,421	3,271	10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	19,116	22,020	28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349
1. Barangan	24,573	24,777	31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673
2. Perkhidmatan	-5,456	-2,757	-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,594	2,936	2,916	2,608	2,880	2,891
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	48	115	3	5	-9	-110
2.3 Pengangkutan	-6,812	-7,100	-7,120	-5,960	-6,621	-6,579
2.4 Perjalanan	7,352	8,497	7,732	7,924	6,644	9,910
2.5 Pembinaan	-3,152	-1,262	-920	-789	-832	-892
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-2,171	-2,212	-2,199	-1,974	-2,184	-2,035
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-18	-23	-87	11	-111	-36
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-1,707	-1,786	-1,993	-1,705	-1,925	-2,319
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-295	-502	-405	-458	-524	-627
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-845	-861	-1,077	-859	-790	-1,086
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-302	-410	-266	-337	-234	-246
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-151	-151	-127	-150	-145	-194
3. Pendapatan primer	-10,692	-14,049	-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,697	-2,013	-2,366	-2,435	-2,135	-2,248
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-8,995	-12,036	-9,673	-6,561	-3,117	-7,315
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-8,918	-10,702	-6,605	-7,204	-4,345	-7,899
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-3,388	-3,207	-5,737	-2,338	-1,917	-3,156
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,311	1,874	2,669	2,981	3,145	3,741
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-5,002	-4,700	-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541
AKAUN MODAL	-21	-12	-15	5	-9	-10
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-0	7	-0	12	-5	-3
2. Pindahan modal	-20	-19	-15	-7	-4	-7
AKAUN KEWANGAN	9,770	-1,951	-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153
1. Pelaburan langsung	-1,122	415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-40,231	864	-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841
3. Derivatif kewangan	781	39	-718	-237	-453	830
4. Pelaburan lain	50,341	-3,269	-247	-33,407	342	24,525
ASET RIZAB	888	3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-14,058	-4,735	-11,547	920	2,875	-2,641

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Components/ Year & Quarter
7,403	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884	11,956	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,640	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982	22,222	Goods and Services
32,653	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815	37,001	1. Goods
-4,013	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	-14,779	2. Services
2,946	2,758	2,671	3,193	3,300	3,499	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
72	-89	30	10	79	37	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,765	-6,600	-6,325	-7,050	-7,453	-7,533	2.3 Transport
6,356	2,230	-3,066	-3,441	-3,292	-3,569	2.4 Travel
-414	-265	-44	86	-359	-726	2.5 Construction
-2,024	-1,817	-1,490	-2,203	-2,119	-2,076	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-13	36	34	61	-11	20	2.7 Financial services
-2,330	-2,221	-2,229	-2,246	-2,360	-2,354	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-621	-592	-928	-997	-875	-934	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-841	-790	-826	-443	-437	-731	2.10 Other business services
-155	-100	-56	-195	-121	-221	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-223	-157	-143	-131	-184	-191	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-15,685	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	-6,641	3. Primary income
-2,410	-2,319	-1,924	-1,836	-1,982	-1,980	3.1 Compensation of employees
-13,275	-4,792	-1,870	-8,439	-5,358	-4,661	3.2 Investment income
-11,375	-6,516	-3,004	-10,051	-6,390	-6,326	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,535	-3,103	-2,842	-1,191	-1,897	-3,571	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,635	4,827	3,975	2,803	2,929	5,237	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,551	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759	-3,625	4. Secondary income
385	-89	-52	-177	-102	-73	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
360	-57	-1	-121	2	-13	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
25	-32	-50	-56	-104	-60	2. Capital transfers
-1,949	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	17,095	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	1. Direct investment
-3,499	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	-118	2. Portfolio investment
-618	2,501	-616	-533	-945	272	3. Financial derivatives
-3,158	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	15,004	4. Other investment
2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	RESERVE ASSETS
-8,002	-3,091	9,982	3,913	-11,377	-11,846	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q221	Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222
AKAUN SEMASA	12,499	19,655	16,068	4,868	4,151
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	25,311	27,027	37,413	24,984	22,783
1. Barangan	40,479	44,918	55,237	42,877	38,045
2. Perkhidmatan	-15,169	-17,890	-17,823	-17,892	-15,262
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	3,440	2,997	3,490	3,834	4,062
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-217	-143	-192	-71	-83
2.3 Pengangkutan	-7,880	-7,901	-8,550	-8,703	-9,632
2.4 Perjalanan	-3,610	-3,781	-3,897	-4,027	-438
2.5 Pembinaan	-245	-1	473	-173	169
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,860	-2,098	-2,349	-1,931	-2,629
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-24	-21	-63	43	-110
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-2,432	-2,500	-2,202	-2,460	-2,919
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-849	-867	-1,145	-800	-291
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-1,145	-3,237	-3,073	-3,320	-3,155
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-58	-139	-92	-117	-80
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-290	-200	-223	-167	-157
3. Pendapatan primer	-11,345	-4,173	-19,994	-17,198	-15,717
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,697	-1,448	-1,534	-1,923	-1,717
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-9,648	-2,724	-18,460	-15,274	-14,000
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-12,760	-4,221	-18,226	-15,478	-16,004
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-1,865	-1,369	-3,023	-2,596	-1,173
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	4,977	2,866	2,789	2,800	3,178
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-1,466	-3,200	-1,351	-2,918	-2,916
AKAUN MODAL	-65	-61	-269	-96	-77
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-11	-6	-234	-22	-19
2. Pindahan modal	-54	-55	-35	-74	-58
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-3,683	869	1,962	32,463	-2,620
1. Pelaburan langsung	8,439	6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656
2. Pelaburan portfolio	20,198	-3,872	2,594	-7,559	-15,977
3. Derivatif kewangan	-1,464	748	-1,806	173	-216
4. Pelaburan lain	-30,856	-2,832	-12,690	17,616	10,917
ASET RIZAB	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-4,046	822	-15,197	-24,484	3,459

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q322	Q422	Q123	Q223	Q323	Q423	Components/ Year & Quarter
20,240	27,964	3,868	8,197	7,128	855	CURRENT ACCOUNT
35,966	45,337	24,513	18,276	22,080	22,035	Goods and Services
47,957	58,396	38,251	30,199	32,727	29,720	1. Goods
-11,991	-13,059	-13,738	-11,923	-10,647	-7,684	2. Services
4,344	3,627	3,505	3,269	3,371	3,150	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-300	-308	-117	-155	-454	-484	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,641	-8,218	-8,419	-7,396	-8,026	-8,163	2.3 Transport
1,239	2,038	1,452	3,782	5,636	6,409	2.4 Travel
193	1,101	-375	-125	453	1,238	2.5 Construction
-2,698	-2,164	-2,003	-2,423	-2,603	-2,364	2.6 Insurance and pension services
109	-115	-151	-76	69	51	2.7 Financial services
-2,492	-2,670	-2,509	-3,353	-2,741	-2,027	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-535	-595	-1,036	-761	-1,065	-1,620	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-3,876	-5,524	-3,833	-4,489	-5,002	-3,584	2.10 Other business services
-134	-80	-108	10	-102	-89	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-202	-150	-145	-206	-183	-201	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-12,957	-11,071	-15,322	-7,990	-13,139	-19,210	3. Primary income
-1,832	-1,866	-2,030	-2,084	-1,897	-2,129	3.1 Compensation of employees
-11,125	-9,205	-13,292	-5,906	-11,242	-17,081	3.2 Investment income
-13,149	-8,216	-12,906	-6,194	-12,485	-15,935	3.2.1 Direct investment
-969	-3,368	-3,005	-2,058	-864	-2,802	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,993	2,379	2,619	2,347	2,108	1,656	3.2.3 Other investment
-2,769	-6,303	-5,322	-2,090	-1,814	-1,970	4. Secondary income
-214	-66	-71	-20	-21	-146	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-162	-23	-33	7	13	-128	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-52	-43	-38	-27	-34	-18	2. Capital transfers
-19,980	-1,329	-1,586	-7,459	19,968	-18,074	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-2,340	-9,957	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858	1. Direct investment
-741	-25,838	-29,814	12,893	-13,554	-6,054	2. Portfolio investment
-440	-1,730	-914	329	492	-3,786	3. Financial derivatives
-16,460	36,195	23,002	-15,926	33,800	-16,092	4. Other investment
-13,204	-22,492	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083	RESERVE ASSETS
13,159	-4,076	-7,933	-13,109	-19,380	7,282	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AKAUN SEMASA	38,296	32,295	52,918	59,091	60,178	57,223
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	94,255	97,106	113,863	90,325	111,973	129,071
Kredit	960,778	992,511	987,481	873,477	1,093,895	1,378,618
Debit	866,524	895,405	873,618	783,152	981,922	1,249,547
1. Barangan	117,113	114,621	124,738	137,486	177,634	187,275
1.1 Kredit	801,394	830,137	817,260	780,511	1,005,841	1,237,226
1.2 Debit	684,281	715,516	692,522	643,024	828,206	1,049,951
2. Perkhidmatan	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661	-58,204
2.1 Kredit	159,384	162,375	170,221	92,967	88,054	141,392
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	10,725	11,673	11,889	12,741	15,700	19,735
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,815	2,128	2,335	1,845	1,739	2,460
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	19,256	20,524	21,707	13,786	16,474	26,569
2.1.4 Perjalanan	78,944	79,178	82,143	12,503	323	28,696
2.1.5 Pembinaan	4,097	3,463	2,655	3,241	3,919	6,063
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,250	1,264	1,517	1,746	2,025	2,679
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,302	2,445	2,616	2,662	2,417	2,520
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,233	1,074	919	977	1,213	1,243
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	11,506	11,428	12,410	13,351	13,960	16,046
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	25,838	26,865	29,310	27,268	27,042	31,618
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	2,017	2,022	2,364	2,517	2,925	3,407
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	401	310	356	331	318	356
2.2 Debit	182,243	179,889	181,096	140,128	153,716	199,596
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	336	538	564	819	2,274	3,869
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,923	1,930	2,378	1,815	2,253	3,222
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	48,878	48,212	47,632	41,213	48,337	60,763
2.2.4 Perjalanan	46,475	48,961	51,309	20,071	15,180	29,884
2.2.5 Pembinaan	16,794	11,616	5,583	3,823	4,420	4,774
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	9,809	9,883	9,736	9,374	10,407	12,101
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,370	2,588	2,765	2,541	2,505	2,592
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	7,849	8,107	9,198	10,032	10,700	11,783
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	13,053	13,161	14,641	16,742	17,755	18,267
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	29,503	30,520	32,887	29,764	35,226	47,493
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,454	3,307	3,337	2,988	3,436	3,818
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	1,799	1,067	1,067	945	1,222	1,031

TABLE 5 : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

2023	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
20,048	5,058	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	CURRENT ACCOUNT
86,904	19,312	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	Goods and Services
1,252,717	231,567	234,846	245,640	248,726	237,090	Credits
1,165,812	212,255	212,196	219,056	223,017	209,241	Debits
130,897	25,315	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	1. Goods
1,057,736	194,451	194,616	204,489	207,839	198,572	1.1 Credits
926,839	169,137	167,240	172,909	174,995	164,965	1.2 Debits
-43,993	-6,003	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	2. Services
194,980	37,116	40,230	41,151	40,887	38,518	2.1 Credits
17,937	2,511	2,593	2,706	2,914	2,832	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
3,365	377	464	481	492	507	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
30,187	4,536	4,777	4,923	5,021	4,991	2.1.3 Transport
68,037	18,140	19,828	20,952	20,025	18,287	2.1.4 Travel
9,092	1,015	1,373	858	851	1,004	2.1.5 Construction
2,498	310	332	241	367	284	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
2,715	562	579	537	624	577	2.1.7 Financial services
1,842	342	329	264	299	283	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
18,380	2,679	2,797	3,006	3,025	2,828	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
36,818	6,216	6,589	6,444	6,588	6,369	2.1.10 Other business services
3,757	347	467	621	582	477	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
352	82	102	118	98	80	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
238,973	43,119	44,956	46,146	48,022	44,276	2.2 Debits
4,641	73	77	89	96	143	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
4,574	466	504	498	455	476	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
62,192	11,825	12,245	12,362	12,446	11,648	2.2.3 Transport
50,758	10,574	11,471	11,912	12,517	11,651	2.2.4 Travel
7,901	3,674	3,879	4,137	5,104	3,824	2.2.5 Construction
11,891	2,515	2,316	2,343	2,635	2,321	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
2,822	574	588	564	644	592	2.2.7 Financial services
12,472	1,849	2,066	1,979	1,955	1,830	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
22,862	3,025	3,259	3,368	3,401	3,359	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
53,725	7,498	7,359	7,284	7,362	7,241	2.2.10 Other business services
4,046	753	798	1,102	801	784	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
1,088	292	394	507	606	408	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q218	Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319
AKAUN SEMASA	3,421	3,271	10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	19,116	22,020	28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349
Kredit	241,232	252,774	261,416	240,098	244,463	249,305
Debit	222,116	230,754	233,295	207,995	219,692	220,957
1. Barangan	24,573	24,777	31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673
1.1 Kredit	201,331	211,017	219,216	198,412	203,440	204,400
1.2 Debit	176,759	186,240	187,552	164,622	174,817	174,727
2. Perkhidmatan	-5,456	-2,757	-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324
2.1 Kredit	39,900	41,756	42,199	41,687	41,023	44,906
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,782	3,030	3,030	2,773	3,002	3,026
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	525	568	528	477	561	583
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	5,060	5,167	5,305	5,308	5,434	5,379
2.1.4 Perjalanan	19,112	20,953	20,826	20,374	19,305	23,059
2.1.5 Pembinaan	1,078	622	759	616	634	588
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	277	305	399	333	357	322
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	610	622	636	679	641	638
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	274	257	261	204	228	241
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,821	2,784	2,995	3,119	3,026	3,072
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,771	6,888	6,838	7,124	7,192	7,346
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	514	491	540	595	565	563
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	76	69	84	84	77	88
2.2 Debit	45,357	44,513	45,743	43,372	44,875	46,230
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	188	94	114	165	123	135
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	476	453	525	472	570	693
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	11,872	12,267	12,425	11,268	12,055	11,958
2.2.4 Perjalanan	11,760	12,456	13,094	12,451	12,660	13,149
2.2.5 Pembinaan	4,230	1,884	1,679	1,405	1,466	1,480
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,448	2,516	2,598	2,307	2,542	2,357
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	628	645	723	669	752	674
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,981	2,042	2,254	1,909	2,152	2,560
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,116	3,286	3,400	3,577	3,551	3,699
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	7,616	7,749	7,915	7,983	7,982	8,432
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	816	901	806	932	799	809
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	227	220	212	234	222	282

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Components/ Year & Quarter
7,403	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884	11,956	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,640	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982	22,222	Goods and Services
253,615	224,437	184,094	226,586	238,360	246,246	Credits
224,975	204,102	172,800	196,872	209,379	224,025	Debits
32,653	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815	37,001	1. Goods
211,009	190,934	165,474	206,599	217,504	225,434	1.1 Credits
178,356	162,993	141,810	163,532	174,689	188,433	1.2 Debits
-4,013	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	-14,779	2. Services
42,606	33,503	18,620	19,987	20,856	20,812	2.1 Credits
3,087	2,923	2,858	3,371	3,589	3,723	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
714	497	396	433	520	534	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
5,586	4,428	2,942	3,082	3,333	3,689	2.1.3 Transport
19,404	12,319	36	85	62	59	2.1.4 Travel
818	635	634	978	994	860	2.1.5 Construction
505	435	520	350	442	384	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
657	670	630	695	667	600	2.1.7 Financial services
246	234	244	259	239	253	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,193	3,268	3,286	3,326	3,470	3,475	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
7,648	7,412	6,427	6,604	6,824	6,539	2.1.10 Other business services
641	595	567	731	623	622	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
106	85	78	74	93	73	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
46,619	41,109	30,990	33,339	34,689	35,591	2.2 Debits
141	165	187	177	289	224	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
643	586	366	423	441	497	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
12,351	11,028	9,266	10,132	10,786	11,222	2.2.3 Transport
13,049	10,089	3,102	3,525	3,355	3,629	2.2.4 Travel
1,232	900	678	892	1,353	1,586	2.2.5 Construction
2,530	2,252	2,010	2,552	2,560	2,460	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
670	634	596	633	678	580	2.2.7 Financial services
2,576	2,455	2,473	2,505	2,599	2,607	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,814	3,860	4,214	4,323	4,345	4,409	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
8,489	8,202	7,253	7,046	7,262	7,270	2.2.10 Other business services
796	695	623	925	744	843	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
329	242	221	205	277	264	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q221	Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222
AKAUN SEMASA	12,499	19,655	16,068	4,868	4,151
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	25,311	27,027	37,413	24,984	22,783
Kredit	264,782	274,844	308,023	305,106	341,985
Debit	239,471	247,817	270,609	280,122	319,202
1. Barangan	40,479	44,918	55,237	42,877	38,045
1.1 Kredit	243,185	253,198	284,024	280,098	309,730
1.2 Debit	202,706	208,280	228,787	237,221	271,685
2. Perkhidmatan	-15,169	-17,890	-17,823	-17,892	-15,262
2.1 Kredit	21,597	21,646	23,999	25,008	32,255
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	3,828	3,823	4,325	4,772	5,092
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	438	389	378	465	606
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	4,022	3,946	4,817	4,828	5,756
2.1.4 Perjalanan	68	61	134	301	5,762
2.1.5 Pembinaan	884	915	1,261	1,054	1,282
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	598	556	486	731	620
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	628	592	598	586	582
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	301	274	385	252	334
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,480	3,434	3,571	3,779	4,052
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,590	6,786	7,126	7,396	7,298
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	689	794	820	768	784
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	73	76	97	76	89
2.2 Debit	36,766	39,537	41,822	42,900	47,517
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	388	826	836	938	1,029
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	655	532	570	536	689
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	11,901	11,847	13,366	13,532	15,388
2.2.4 Perjalanan	3,678	3,842	4,032	4,329	6,199
2.2.5 Pembinaan	1,129	916	788	1,228	1,113
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,457	2,654	2,836	2,662	3,249
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	651	612	661	543	692
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	2,732	2,774	2,587	2,712	3,253
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	4,329	4,301	4,715	4,579	4,342
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	7,735	10,023	10,199	10,715	10,453
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	747	933	913	884	864
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	363	276	319	242	246

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q322	Q422	Q123	Q223	Q323	Q423	Components/ Year & Quarter
20,240	27,964	3,868	8,197	7,128	855	CURRENT ACCOUNT
35,966	45,337	24,513	18,276	22,080	22,035	Goods and Services
369,843	361,684	306,843	302,638	312,167	331,068	Credits
333,876	316,347	282,331	284,362	290,087	309,033	Debits
47,957	58,396	38,251	30,199	32,727	29,720	1. Goods
329,476	317,922	265,555	254,945	261,444	275,792	1.1 Credits
281,519	259,525	227,304	224,746	228,717	246,072	1.2 Debits
-11,991	-13,059	-13,738	-11,923	-10,647	-7,684	2. Services
40,366	43,762	41,288	47,693	50,723	55,276	2.1 Credits
5,186	4,686	4,330	4,401	4,750	4,457	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
746	643	727	766	743	1,129	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
8,329	7,656	6,646	7,722	7,871	7,949	2.1.3 Transport
10,116	12,517	12,572	16,302	18,303	20,860	2.1.4 Travel
1,452	2,274	1,518	2,400	2,567	2,607	2.1.5 Construction
625	703	716	512	477	794	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
675	677	590	687	727	711	2.1.7 Financial services
339	318	423	521	354	544	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
4,028	4,187	4,223	4,589	5,093	4,475	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
7,857	9,068	8,532	8,828	8,793	10,664	2.1.10 Other business services
927	929	920	879	962	996	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
86	105	92	86	84	90	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
52,357	56,821	55,026	59,616	61,370	62,961	2.2 Debits
842	1,059	824	1,132	1,379	1,306	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
1,046	951	843	921	1,197	1,613	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
15,970	15,875	15,065	15,117	15,897	16,112	2.2.3 Transport
8,877	10,479	11,120	12,520	12,667	14,451	2.2.4 Travel
1,260	1,174	1,893	2,526	2,114	1,369	2.2.5 Construction
3,323	2,867	2,718	2,935	3,080	3,158	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
566	791	741	762	659	660	2.2.7 Financial services
2,830	2,988	2,932	3,874	3,094	2,572	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
4,564	4,782	5,258	5,351	6,158	6,095	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
11,733	14,592	12,365	13,318	13,795	14,248	2.2.10 Other business services
1,061	1,009	1,028	869	1,064	1,086	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
288	255	238	292	268	291	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
3.	Pendapatan primer	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496	-28,520	-42,153	-56,943
3.1	Kredit	53,706	60,414	65,344	53,124	97,698	93,156
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	7,082	6,793	6,614	5,991	6,433	7,116
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	46,625	53,621	58,730	47,133	91,265	86,040
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	25,590	26,931	29,690	17,868	58,822	53,735
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	4,646	9,465	10,090	10,379	13,640	14,733
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	16,389	17,225	18,950	18,887	18,803	17,572
3.2	Debit	92,365	105,496	104,840	81,645	139,851	150,099
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	11,929	14,450	15,843	14,052	13,092	14,455
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	80,435	91,046	88,997	67,592	126,759	135,644
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	58,749	60,194	60,513	43,829	100,356	106,582
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	18,252	24,651	21,036	19,412	23,468	22,839
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	3,435	6,201	7,449	4,352	2,934	6,222
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450	-2,714	-9,642	-14,905
4.1	Kredit	16,797	15,602	16,905	27,185	20,504	22,958
4.2	Debit	34,097	35,330	38,355	29,899	30,146	37,863

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

2023	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
-55,661	-10,147	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	3. Primary income
86,590	12,961	14,075	13,160	13,510	13,920	3.1 Credits
7,767	1,740	1,698	1,757	1,887	1,879	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
78,824	11,221	12,378	11,404	11,623	12,042	3.1.2 Investment income
40,879	5,114	7,332	6,201	6,943	5,556	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
14,519	1,120	839	1,451	1,235	2,041	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
23,426	4,987	4,206	3,752	3,445	4,445	3.1.2.3 Other investment
142,251	23,108	22,243	23,292	23,721	22,222	3.2 Debits
15,907	2,976	2,889	2,908	3,156	3,459	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
126,344	20,133	19,354	20,384	20,565	18,763	3.2.2 Investment income
88,399	15,895	13,952	15,147	13,755	12,593	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
23,248	3,603	4,762	4,155	5,732	4,894	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
14,697	635	640	1,082	1,079	1,276	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-11,195	-4,106	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	4. Secondary income
33,919	4,583	4,443	3,903	3,867	3,770	4.1 Credits
45,114	8,689	8,739	8,196	8,473	8,454	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q218	Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319
3. Pendapatan primer		-10,692	-14,049	-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563
3.1	Kredit	15,950	13,173	17,370	15,023	19,841	16,851
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	1,599	1,629	1,686	1,750	1,794	1,555
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	14,351	11,544	15,684	13,273	18,047	15,296
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	6,479	5,203	9,694	6,329	9,499	7,520
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	3,233	2,542	1,649	1,944	3,821	2,224
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	4,640	3,800	4,340	5,000	4,728	5,551
3.2	Debit	26,643	27,222	29,409	24,018	25,093	26,414
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	3,296	3,642	4,052	4,185	3,929	3,804
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	23,346	23,580	25,357	19,833	21,164	22,610
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	15,396	15,905	16,300	13,532	13,844	15,419
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	6,621	5,749	7,387	4,282	5,737	5,380
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	1,329	1,926	1,671	2,018	1,583	1,811
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-5,002	-4,700	-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541
4.1	Kredit	3,593	4,105	4,134	3,959	5,188	3,841
4.2	Debit	8,595	8,805	9,477	9,569	9,935	9,382

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Components/ Year & Quarter
-15,685	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	-6,641	3. Primary income
13,630	13,052	15,289	10,930	13,854	16,912	3.1 Credits
1,515	1,630	1,410	1,427	1,523	1,523	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
12,114	11,422	13,879	9,502	12,331	15,389	3.1.2 Investment income
6,342	3,215	5,665	2,631	6,357	7,196	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
2,101	1,810	3,031	3,113	2,425	2,054	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,672	6,397	5,183	3,759	3,549	6,139	3.1.2.3 Other investment
29,315	20,163	19,083	21,205	21,193	23,553	3.2 Debits
3,926	3,949	3,334	3,263	3,505	3,503	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
25,389	16,214	15,749	17,941	17,688	20,050	3.2.2 Investment income
17,717	9,731	8,668	12,682	12,747	13,522	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,636	4,913	5,873	4,304	4,322	5,625	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,037	1,570	1,208	955	619	903	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-5,551	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759	-3,625	4. Secondary income
3,917	3,870	4,737	14,294	4,284	4,044	4.1 Credits
9,469	9,000	6,637	7,219	7,043	7,669	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q221	Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222
3. Pendapatan primer	-11,345	-4,173	-19,994	-17,198	-15,717
3.1 Kredit	19,292	24,661	36,833	16,380	25,640
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,600	1,518	1,792	1,690	1,863
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	17,693	23,142	35,041	14,691	23,777
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	7,794	15,401	28,432	8,462	14,707
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	4,312	4,050	3,223	2,591	4,999
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,587	3,691	3,386	3,637	4,071
3.2 Debit	30,638	28,834	56,827	33,578	41,357
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	3,297	2,967	3,326	3,613	3,581
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	27,341	25,867	53,501	29,965	37,777
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	20,554	19,622	46,658	23,940	30,711
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	6,177	5,420	6,247	5,188	6,172
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	610	825	597	837	893
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-1,466	-3,200	-1,351	-2,918	-2,916
4.1 Kredit	5,826	4,212	6,423	4,904	5,545
4.2 Debit	7,292	7,411	7,774	7,822	8,461

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q322	Q422	Q123	Q223	Q323	Q423	Components/ Year & Quarter
-12,957	-11,071	-15,322	-7,990	-13,139	-19,210	3. Primary income
24,110	27,025	18,600	23,439	23,058	21,494	3.1 Credits
1,770	1,793	1,925	2,036	1,924	1,882	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
22,340	25,233	16,675	21,403	21,133	19,612	3.1.2 Investment income
13,648	16,918	8,644	10,838	11,174	10,223	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
3,984	3,158	2,299	4,583	4,159	3,478	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,708	5,157	5,732	5,982	5,801	5,911	3.1.2.3 Other investment
37,067	38,096	33,922	31,429	36,196	40,704	3.2 Debits
3,602	3,659	3,955	4,120	3,821	4,011	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
33,465	34,437	29,967	27,309	32,375	36,693	3.2.2 Investment income
26,797	25,134	21,550	17,032	23,659	26,158	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
4,953	6,526	5,304	6,641	5,023	6,280	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,714	2,777	3,113	3,636	3,694	4,255	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-2,769	-6,303	-5,322	-2,090	-1,814	-1,970	4. Secondary income
6,537	5,971	10,712	7,360	7,368	8,480	4.1 Credits
9,306	12,274	16,034	9,449	9,182	10,450	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
AKAUN MODAL	-26	-89	371	-419	-469	-454
1. Kredit	67	57	452	134	76	87
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	9	14	378	105	13	8
1.2 Pindahan modal	58	43	74	28	63	79
2. Debit	93	146	81	553	545	540
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	12	6	13	283	278	235
2.2 Pindahan modal	80	140	68	270	267	305
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-4,730	11,430	-38,024	-77,396	16,242	8,533
1. Pelaburan langsung	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065	12,593
1.1 Aset	-24,234	-23,431	-31,154	-13,808	-53,200	-53,603
1.2 Liabiliti	40,405	33,535	37,709	16,919	84,265	66,196
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403	-49,584	18,802	-50,114
2.1 Aset	-19,442	-11,984	-46,919	-60,695	-35,788	-30,454
2.2 Liabiliti	4,084	-37,411	14,517	11,110	54,590	-19,660
3. Derivatif kewangan	-197	981	-478	407	-2,250	-2,212
4. Pelaburan lain	-5,346	49,742	-11,697	-31,330	-31,375	48,267
4.1 Aset	-18,081	6,527	-20,152	-5,436	-51,600	-9,479
4.2 Liabiliti	12,735	43,215	8,454	-25,894	20,225	57,746
ASET RIZAB	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686	-53,359
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416	19,297	-45,686	-53,359
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	219	9	66	-107	-20,339	-88
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	351	-685	-782	-1,246	-121	-226
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-16,979	-7,082	-7,700	20,649	-25,225	-53,045
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	16,171	10,103	6,555	3,111	31,065	12,593
Di luar negeri	-24,248	-20,638	-25,810	-10,170	-19,373	-62,825
Di Malaysia	40,419	30,741	32,364	13,281	50,438	75,417

TABLE 6 : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

2023	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
-259	17	8	-25	-25	-41	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
175	26	17	13	11	15	1. Credits
52	0	6	1	2	5	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
123	25	11	13	9	10	1.2 Capital transfers
434	9	10	39	36	56	2. Debits
193	1	2	4	5	3	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
241	8	7	35	30	53	2.2 Capital transfers
-7,150	-8,313	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
8,473	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	1. Direct investment
-35,570	-2,058	-15,563	-6,336	-277	-3,351	1.1 Assets
44,042	11,267	8,416	15,481	5,241	11,994	1.2 Liabilities
-36,528	-32,374	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	2. Portfolio investment
-46,784	-8,983	-2,773	-8,941	1,254	-11,445	2.1 Assets
10,256	-23,391	20,286	-913	8,103	7,913	2.2 Liabilities
-3,879	646	-286	570	-1,127	879	3. Financial derivatives
24,784	14,206	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	4. Other investment
3,743	-3,447	7,757	-3,201	-19,191	-9,699	4.1 Assets
21,041	17,653	-8,851	-2,923	6,856	12,615	4.2 Liabilities
20,500	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
20,500	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	2. BNM external reserves
-1,479	25	22	-3	175	134	2.1 Special drawing rights
-52	17	33	5	296	93	2.2 IMF reserve position
22,031	2,136	-10,341	-6,184	-2,590	-18,418	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
8,473	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	Direct investment
-30,147	-8,028	-15,810	-2,922	2,512	-2,011	Abroad
38,619	17,237	8,663	12,067	2,452	10,654	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q218	Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319
AKAUN MODAL	-21	-12	-15	5	-9	-10
1. Kredit	10	20	12	21	10	10
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	8	1	12	1	2
1.2 Pindahan modal	9	12	12	8	9	8
2. Debit	31	32	28	16	19	20
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	1	1	1	1	6	6
2.2 Pindahan modal	30	31	27	16	14	15
AKAUN KEWANGAN	9,770	-1,951	-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153
1. Pelaburan langsung	-1,122	415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667
1.1 Aset	-5,498	-5,362	-9,220	-8,498	-11,559	-5,926
1.2 Liabiliti	4,376	5,777	11,387	22,458	2,496	2,259
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-40,231	864	-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841
2.1 Aset	-2,904	4,735	-2,371	-8,514	-3,516	-18,990
2.2 Liabiliti	-37,328	-3,871	-4,125	15,275	-6,307	-6,851
3. Derivatif kewangan	781	39	-718	-237	-453	830
4. Pelaburan lain	50,341	-3,269	-247	-33,407	342	24,525
4.1 Aset	3,722	4,825	7,679	-3,680	-14,812	23,066
4.2 Liabiliti	46,619	-8,094	-7,926	-29,727	15,154	1,459
ASET RIZAB	888	3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	888	3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-63	-78	16	74	-65	20
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-568	-52	-159	259	-868	-317
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	1,519	3,557	6,261	-5,832	2,293	-6,142
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-1,122	415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667
Di luar negeri	-5,859	-3,584	-9,183	-5,506	-12,912	-6,364
Di Malaysia	4,738	3,999	11,350	19,466	3,849	2,697

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Q121	Components/ Year & Quarter
385	-89	-52	-177	-102	-73	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
411	6	6	107	15	11	1. Credits
362	0	0	99	6	4	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
49	6	6	8	9	7	1.2 Capital transfers
26	95	58	284	117	85	2. Debits
1	58	2	220	4	17	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
24	37	56	64	113	68	2.2 Capital transfers
-1,949	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	17,095	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	1. Direct investment
-5,172	-991	-940	-9,093	-2,784	-8,011	1.1 Assets
10,496	4,816	328	6,545	5,231	9,949	1.2 Liabilities
-3,499	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	-118	2. Portfolio investment
-15,898	-15,776	-3,144	-21,178	-20,596	-14,267	2.1 Assets
12,400	-25,853	23,726	485	12,753	14,149	2.2 Liabilities
-618	2,501	-616	-533	-945	272	3. Financial derivatives
-3,158	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	15,004	4. Other investment
-24,725	7,408	-35,097	24,322	-2,069	-32,661	4.1 Assets
21,568	14,312	-6,149	-32,440	-1,616	47,665	4.2 Liabilities
2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	-17,132	2. BNM external reserves
38	-157	-36	44	42	-75	2.1 Special drawing rights
144	-146	-627	49	-521	-62	2.2 IMF reserve position
1,982	8,972	7,025	1,550	3,102	-16,995	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	1,938	Direct investment
-1,027	-1,871	-2,968	-1,711	-3,620	-6,673	Abroad
6,352	5,695	2,355	-837	6,067	8,611	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2017 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q221	Q321	Q421	Q122	Q222
AKAUN MODAL	-65	-61	-269	-96	-77
1. Kredit	8	21	36	18	26
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	3	3	3	1	4
1.2 Pindahan modal	5	18	33	17	22
2. Debit	73	82	305	114	103
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	14	9	237	24	23
2.2 Pindahan modal	59	73	68	90	80
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-3,683	869	1,962	32,463	-2,620
1. Pelaburan langsung	8,439	6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656
1.1 Aset	-8,382	-19,174	-17,634	9,602	-17,784
1.2 Liabiliti	16,820	25,999	31,497	12,631	20,440
2. Pelaburan portfolio	20,198	-3,872	2,594	-7,559	-15,977
2.1 Aset	-10,399	-5,036	-6,085	-13,671	-4,412
2.2 Liabiliti	30,597	1,165	8,680	6,112	-11,566
3. Derivatif kewangan	-1,464	748	-1,806	173	-216
4. Pelaburan lain	-30,856	-2,832	-12,690	17,616	10,917
4.1 Aset	18,301	-20,071	-17,169	-8,176	4,381
4.2 Liabiliti	-49,157	17,239	4,479	25,792	6,535
ASET RIZAB	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-42	-20,507	284	27	-122
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-171	45	68	14	-15
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-4,491	-823	-2,916	-12,793	-4,774
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran					
Pelaburan langsung	8,439	6,825	13,863	22,233	2,656
Di luar negeri	-3,523	-1,521	-7,656	-5,574	-15,121
Di Malaysia	11,962	8,345	21,520	27,807	17,777

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2017 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q322	Q422	Q123	Q223	Q323	Q423	Components/ Year & Quarter
-214	-66	-71	-20	-21	-146	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
21	22	25	49	59	42	1. Credits
2	2	2	20	27	3	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
19	20	23	29	32	39	1.2 Capital transfers
235	88	96	69	80	189	2. Debits
164	25	35	13	14	131	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
71	63	61	56	66	57	2.2 Capital transfers
-19,980	-1,329	-1,586	-7,459	19,968	-18,074	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-2,340	-9,957	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858	1. Direct investment
-20,001	-25,419	-6,942	-9,957	-13,441	-5,230	1.1 Assets
17,662	15,463	13,082	5,202	12,670	13,088	1.2 Liabilities
-741	-25,838	-29,814	12,893	-13,554	-6,054	2. Portfolio investment
2,588	-14,960	-16,342	-4,909	-15,528	-10,004	2.1 Assets
-3,329	-10,878	-13,472	17,802	1,974	3,951	2.2 Liabilities
-440	-1,730	-914	329	492	-3,786	3. Financial derivatives
-16,460	36,195	23,002	-15,926	33,800	-16,092	4. Other investment
-31,023	25,339	-3,423	9,949	3,538	-6,322	4.1 Assets
14,563	10,856	26,424	-25,875	30,262	-9,771	4.2 Liabilities
-13,204	-22,492	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-13,204	-22,492	5,721	12,391	-7,695	10,083	2. BNM external reserves
-413	419	-485	-1,130	68	68	2.1 Special drawing rights
-91	-134	-228	-274	176	275	2.2 IMF reserve position
-12,700	-22,778	6,435	13,795	-7,939	9,740	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
-2,340	-9,957	6,140	-4,755	-771	7,858	Direct investment
-11,929	-30,202	-3,719	-6,387	-9,970	-10,070	Abroad
9,589	20,245	9,859	1,633	9,199	17,929	In Malaysia

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BOP 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

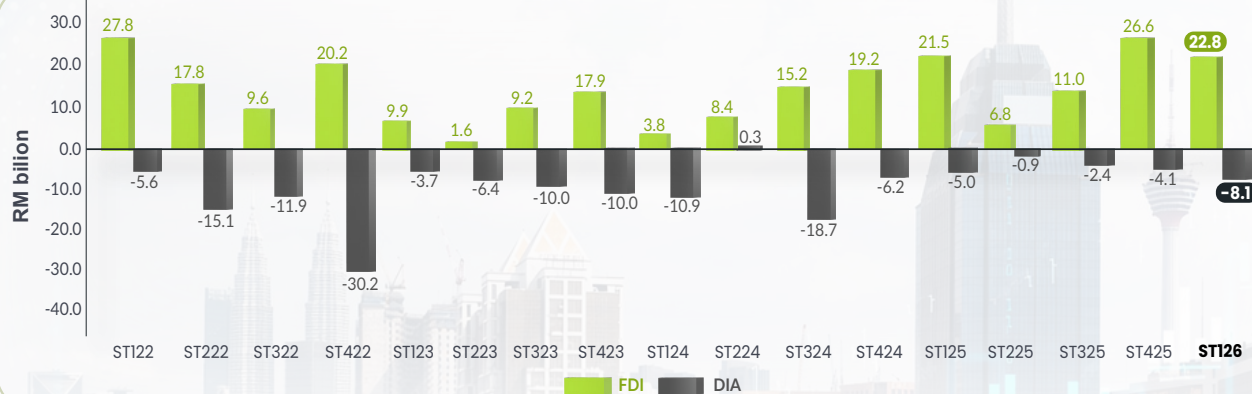
STATISTIK FDI & DIA
FDI & DIA STATISTICS



PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) & PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA) SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2026



FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih **RM22.8 billion**, manakala DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih **RM8.1 billion** pada ST126



Sektor Utama

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)

RM23.8b

Perkhidmatan

RM1.6b

Perlombongan & pengkuarian

RM0.2b

Pembinaan



Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negara (DIA)

Perkhidmatan

-RM4.1b

Perlombongan & pengkuarian

-RM3.1b

Pembinaan

-RM0.4b

Rantau Utama

NOTA: FDI DIA

Amerika

RM1.3b
-RM1.2b

Eropah

-RM3.0b
-RM0.7b

Asia

RM23.0b
-RM5.9b

Afrika

RM0.6b
-RM0.2b

Oceania

RM0.9b
RM0.1b

Negara Utama

NOTA: FDI DIA

Singapura

RM7.9b

China

RM6.3b

Hong Kong

RM4.6b

Singapura

-RM2.3b

Thailand

-RM1.2b

Indonesia

-RM0.9b

Nota: b merujuk kepada bilion
Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

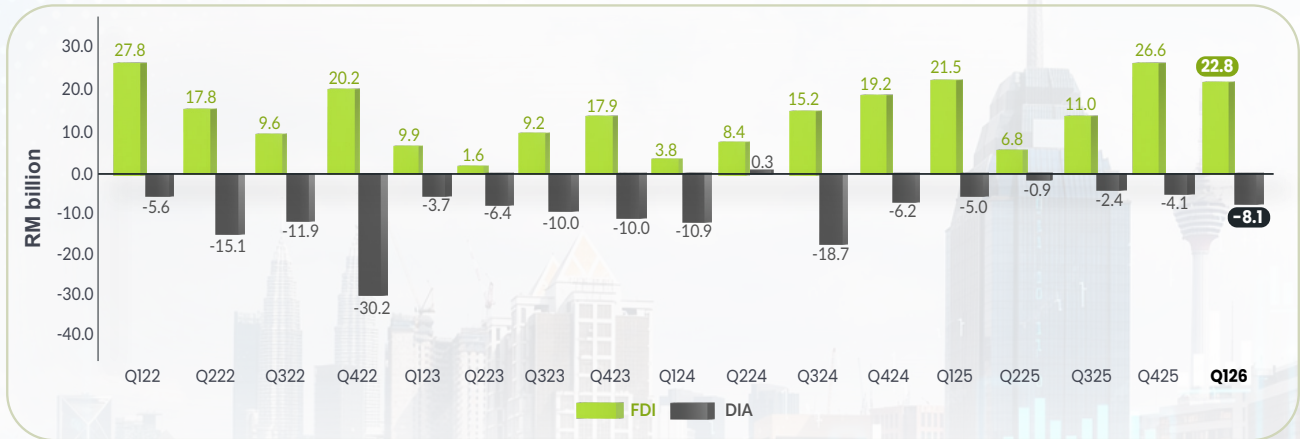


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) & DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA) FIRST QUARTER 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

**FDI recorded a net inflow of RM22.8 billion, while
DIA registered a net outflow of RM8.1 billion in Q1 2026**



Main Sectors

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

RM23.8b Services

RM1.6b Mining & quarrying

RM0.2b Construction



Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)

-RM4.1b Services

-RM3.1b Mining & quarrying

-RM0.4b Manufacturing

Main Region

NOTE: FDI DIA

Americas

RM1.3b
-RM1.2b

Europe

-RM3.0b
-RM0.7b

Asia

RM23.0b
-RM5.9b

Africa

RM0.6b
-RM0.2b

Oceania

RM0.9b
RM0.1b

Main Countries

NOTE: FDI DIA

Singapore

RM7.9b

China

RM6.3b

Hong Kong

RM4.6b

Singapore

-RM2.3b

Thailand

-RM1.2b

Indonesia

-RM0.9b

Note: b refers to billion
Negative value refers to net outflows

Source: Balance of Payments, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)



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BANI 26
BANCI EKONOMI 2026
DATA PEMANGKIN EKONOMI NEGARA

MALAYSIA MADANI
kesejahteraan

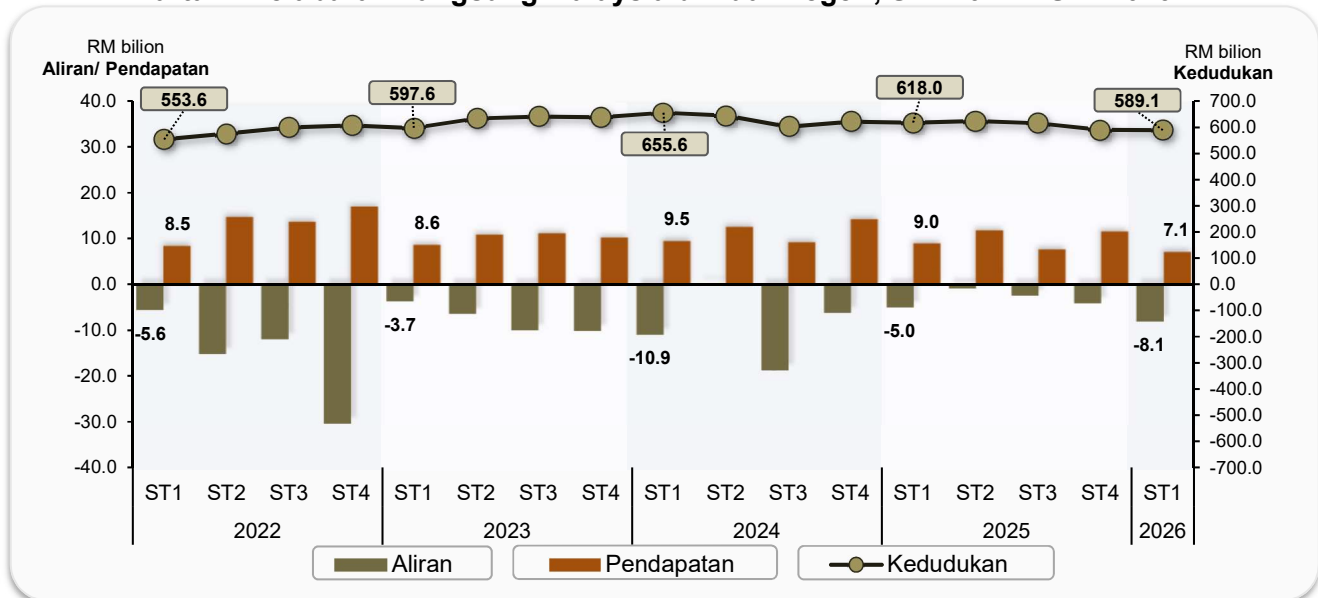
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PELABURAN LANGSUNG MALAYSIA DI LUAR NEGERI

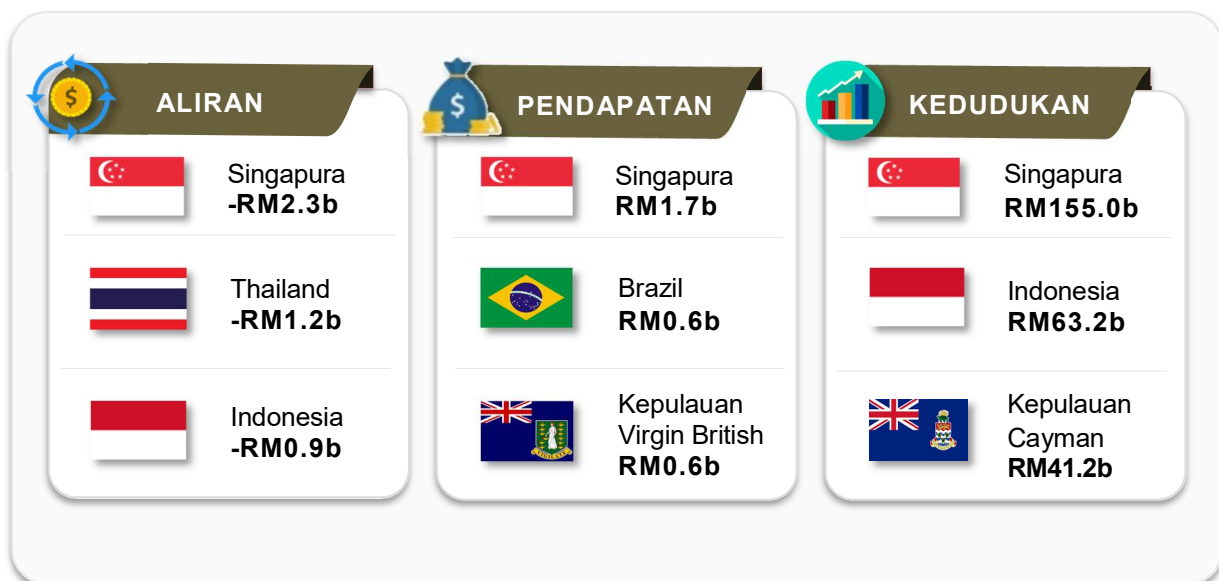
Carta 1: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri, ST1 2022 – ST1 2026



Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM8.1 bilion pada suku pertama 2026 (ST1 2026) berbanding RM4.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Aliran keluar ini didorong terutamanya oleh Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham, diikuti oleh Instrumen hutang.

Dari segi pendapatan, pelaburan Malaysia di luar negara terus menjana pendapatan sebanyak RM7.1 bilion pada ST1 2026, lebih rendah berbanding RM11.6 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya. Sementara itu, kedudukan DIA berjumlah RM589.1 bilion pada akhir ST1 2026, seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Carta 1**.

Paparan 1: DIA mengikut Negara Utama, ST1 2026



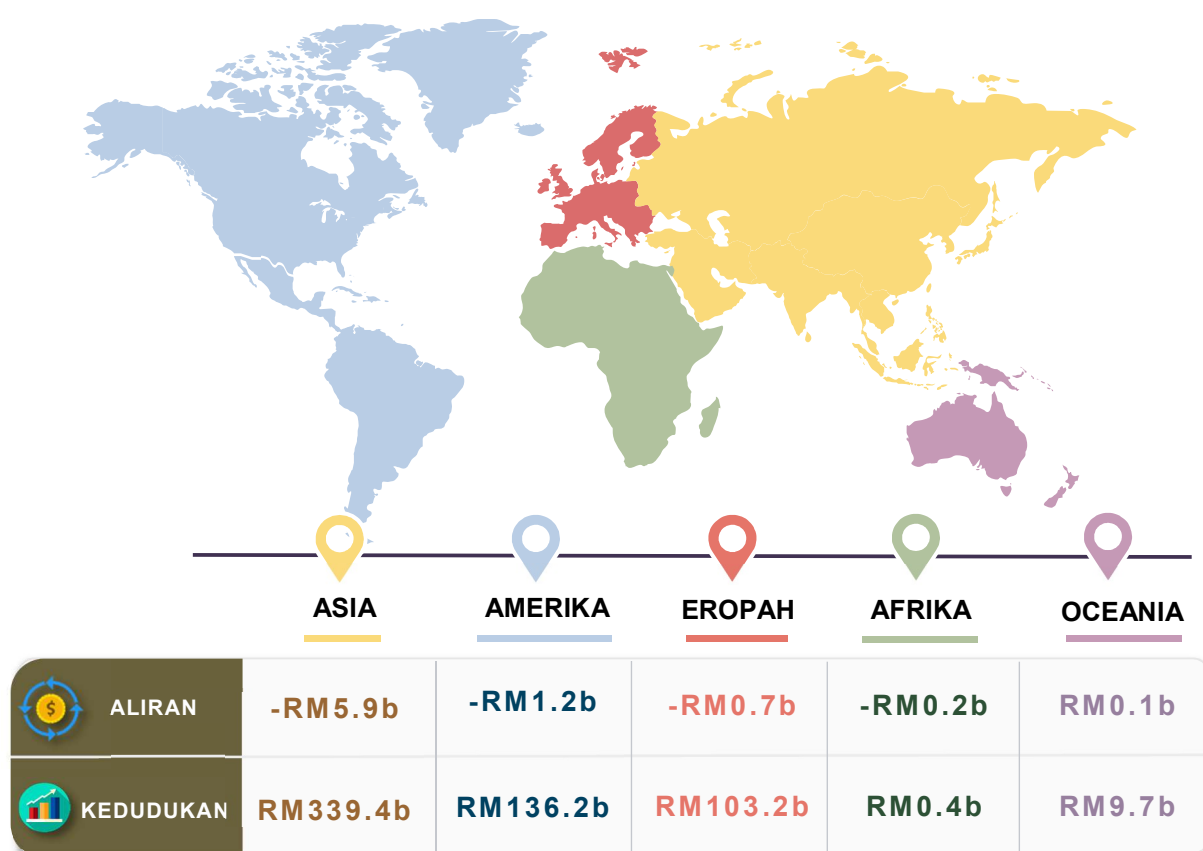
Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Dari segi destinasi, Singapura merupakan penerima utama aliran keluar DIA pada ST1 2026, dengan jumlah RM2.3 bilion, diikuti oleh Thailand (RM1.2 bilion) dan Indonesia (RM0.9 bilion).

Pendapatan DIA pula disumbangkan terutamanya oleh pelaburan Malaysia di Singapura yang berjumlah RM1.7 bilion, diikuti oleh Brazil (RM0.6 bilion) dan Kepulauan Virgin British (RM0.6 bilion).

Pada masa yang sama, Singapura terus merekodkan sumbangan terbesar dalam kedudukan DIA Malaysia sebanyak RM155.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Indonesia (RM63.2 bilion) dan Kepulauan Cayman (RM41.2 bilion). Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang RM259.4 bilion, iaitu 44.0 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan kedudukan DIA, seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Paparan 1**.

Paparan 2: DIA mengikut Rantau, ST1 2026



Pada peringkat rantau, aliran keluar DIA pada ST1 2026 tertumpu terutamanya ke Asia yang merekodkan RM5.9 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika (RM1.2 bilion) dan Eropah (RM0.7 bilion). Pada masa yang sama, Asia terus memegang sumbangan terbesar kedudukan DIA Malaysia dengan nilai RM339.4 bilion, mengatasi Amerika (RM136.2 bilion) dan Eropah (RM103.2 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Paparan 3: DIA mengikut Sektor, ST1 2026

	ALIRAN		PENDAPATAN		KEDUDUKAN	
	ST1 2026	ST4 2025	ST1 2026	ST4 2025	ST1 2026	ST4 2025
 Perkhidmatan	-RM4.1b	-RM7.2b	RM3.6b	RM7.3b	RM434.2b	RM440.2b
 Perlombongan & pengkuarian	-RM3.1b	RM1.5b	RM2.2b	RM2.1b	RM72.6b	RM68.9b
 Pembuatan	-RM0.4b	RM3.9b	RM0.5b	RM0.5b	RM20.2b	RM21.2b
 Pembinaan	-RM0.3b	-RM1.1b	RM0.2b	RM0.4b	RM15.5b	RM15.0b
 Pertanian	-RM0.2b	-RM1.3b	RM0.7b	RM1.3b	RM46.5b	RM44.0b

Dari segi sektor, Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada aliran keluar DIA pada ST1 2026 dengan jumlah RM4.1 bilion khususnya dalam Aktiviti kewangan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (RM3.1 bilion) serta Pembuatan (RM0.4 bilion), seperti ditunjukkan di **Paparan 3**.

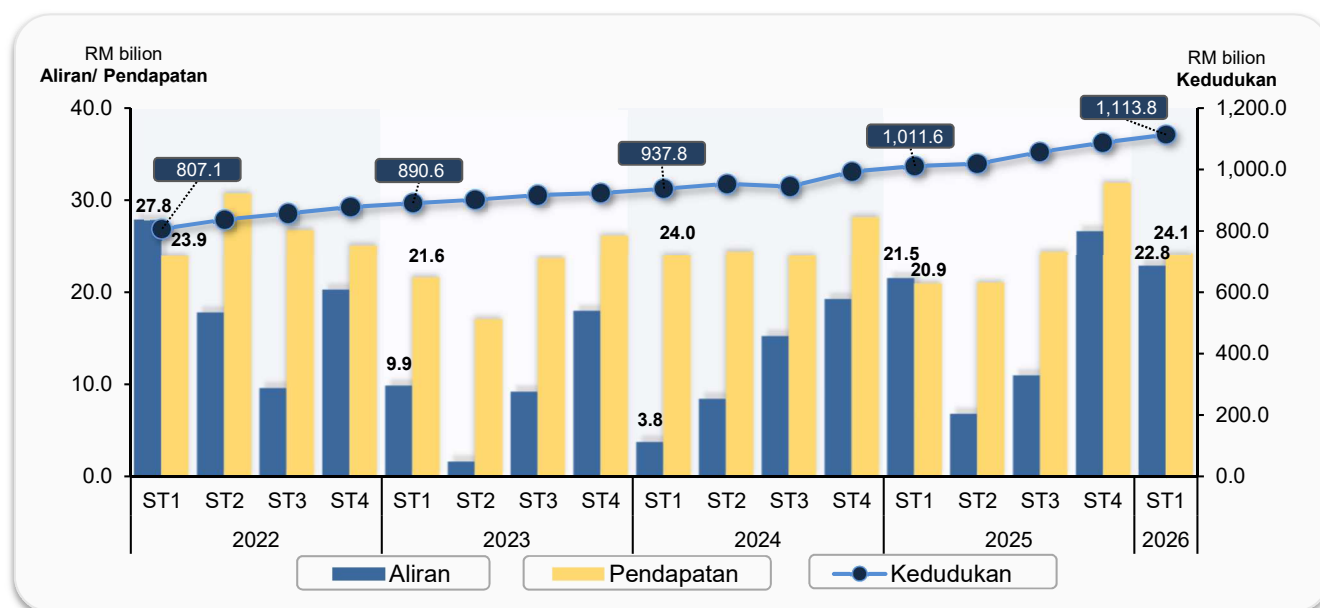
Bagi pendapatan, sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan pendapatan tertinggi sebanyak RM3.6 bilion yang terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Aktiviti kewangan. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian merupakan penyumbang seterusnya dengan masing-masing mencatatkan nilai berjumlah RM2.2 bilion dan RM0.7 bilion.

Berdasarkan kedudukan pelaburan terkumpul, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mendominasi kedudukan DIA Malaysia dengan nilai RM434.2 bilion, merangkumi 73.7 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan kedudukan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak 12.3 peratus (RM72.6 bilion) dan sektor Pertanian sebanyak 7.9 peratus (RM46.5 bilion).

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING DI MALAYSIA

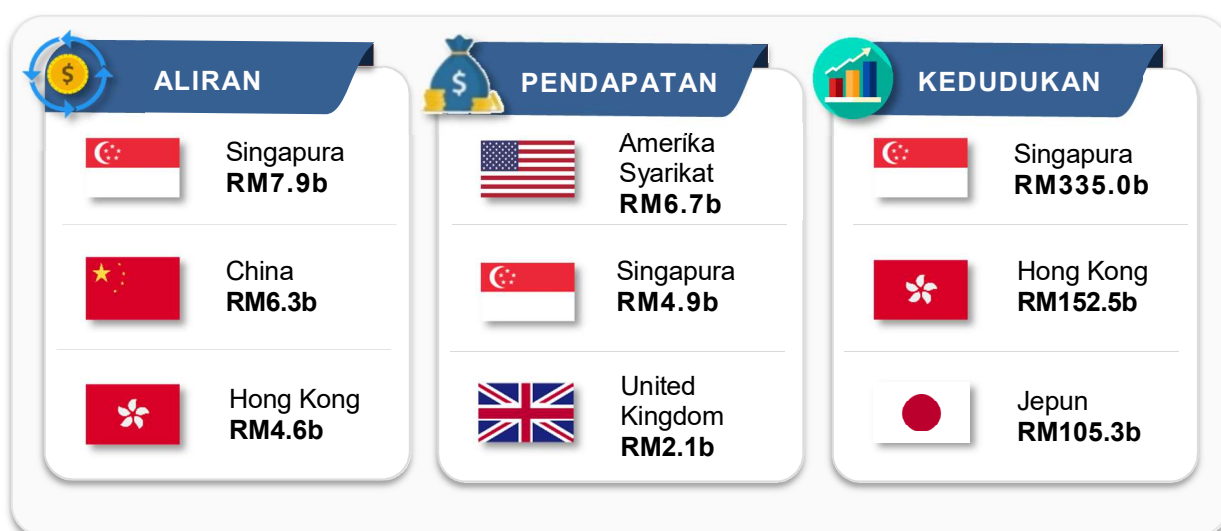
Carta 2: Pelaburan Langsung Asing di Malaysia, ST1 2022 –ST1 2026



Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM22.8 bilion pada suku tahun pertama (ST1) 2026, sedikit rendah berbanding RM26.6 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya. Prestasi ini terutamanya disokong oleh aliran masuk dalam Instrumen hutang, diikuti oleh Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham.

Syarikat asing yang beroperasi di Malaysia menjana pendapatan berjumlah RM24.1 bilion pada ST1 2026, lebih rendah berbanding RM31.9 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya. Sementara itu, keseluruhan kedudukan FDI di Malaysia mencatatkan RM1,113.8 bilion pada akhir suku ini, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 2**.

Paparan 4: FDI mengikut Negara Utama, ST1 2026



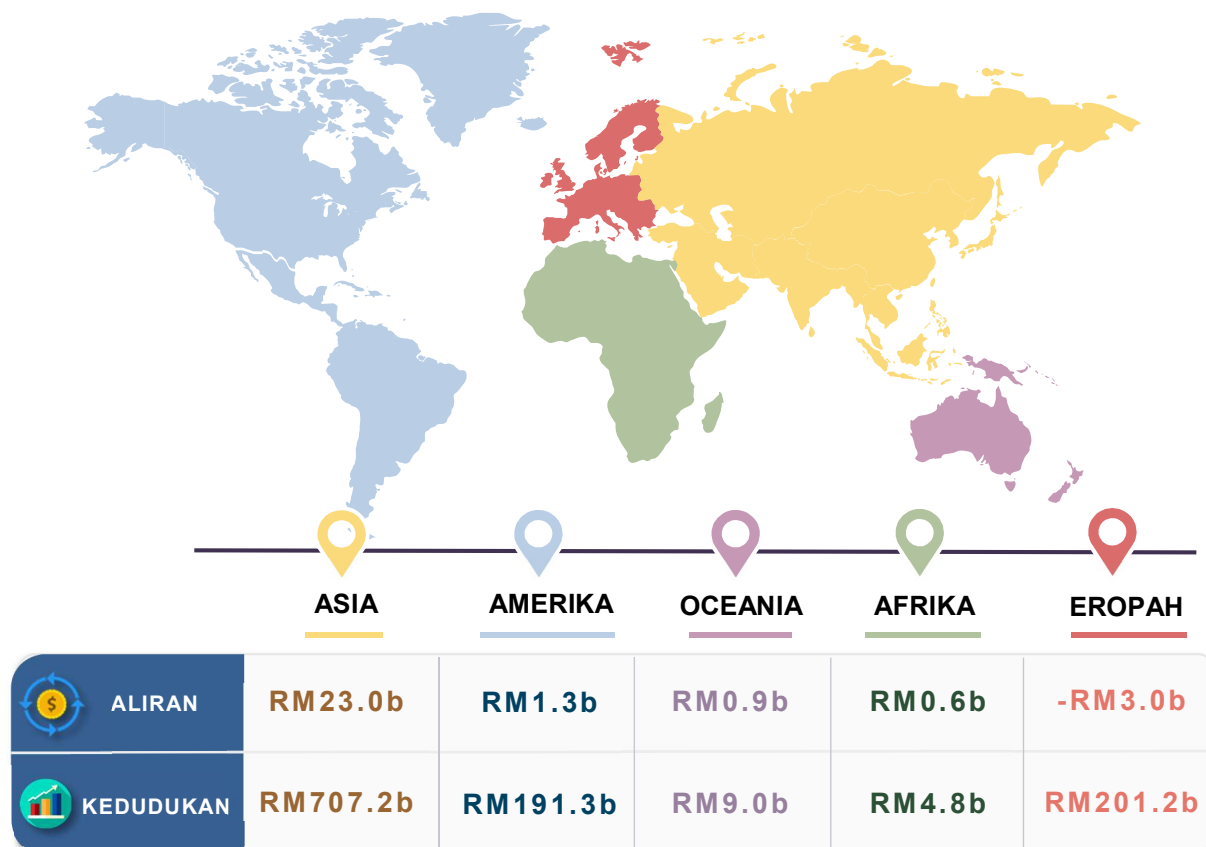
Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Dari segi negara sumber, Singapura kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada aliran masuk FDI pada ST1 2026 dengan sejumlah RM7.9 bilion. Sementara itu, diikuti China dan Hong Kong dengan masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk sebanyak RM6.3 bilion dan RM4.6 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 4**.

Bagi pendapatan FDI, Amerika Syarikat merekodkan sumbangan tertinggi sebanyak RM6.7 bilion pada ST1 2026, diikuti oleh Singapura (RM4.9 bilion) dan United Kingdom (RM2.1 bilion). Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang sebanyak 57.1 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan yang dijana.

Pada akhir ST1 2026, Singapura kekal sebagai sumber utama kedudukan FDI Malaysia dengan jumlah RM335.0 bilion. Hong Kong dan Jepun merupakan penyumbang terbesar yang seterusnya, masing-masing merekodkan RM152.5 bilion dan RM105.3 bilion. Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang sebanyak RM592.8 bilion, iaitu 53.2 peratus daripada jumlah kedudukan FDI.

Paparan 5: FDI mengikut Rantau, ST1 2026



Asia kekal sebagai sumber rantau terbesar bagi FDI pada ST1 2026, menyumbang sebanyak RM23.0 bilion daripada keseluruhan aliran masuk, diikuti oleh Amerika (RM1.3 bilion), Oceania (RM0.9 bilion) dan Afrika (RM0.6 bilion). Sementara itu, Eropah mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM3.0 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**. Sehingga akhir ST1 2026, Asia terus mendominasi kedudukan FDI sebanyak RM707.2 bilion, diikuti oleh Eropah (RM201.2 bilion) dan Amerika (RM191.3 bilion).

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Paparan 6: FDI mengikut Sektor, ST1 2026

	ALIRAN	PENDAPATAN	KEDUDUKAN
	ST1 2026ST4 2025	ST1 2026ST4 2025	ST1 2026ST4 2025
Perkhidmatan	RM23.8bRM18.7b	RM7.5bRM12.0b	RM625.8bRM596.7b
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	RM1.6bRM0.6b	RM1.6bRM1.2b	RM44.9bRM42.2b
Pembinaan	RM0.2b-RM0.4b	RM0.3bRM0.2b	RM9.6bRM9.2b
Pertanian	RM0.1b-RM0.3b	RM0.1bRM0.5b	RM21.6bRM20.5b
Pembuatan	-RM2.8bRM8.0b	RM14.6bRM18.1b	RM411.8bRM419.3b

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penerima utama aliran masuk FDI ke Malaysia pada ST1 2026 berjumlah RM23.8 bilion, terutamanya dipacu oleh subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi. Ini diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak RM1.6 bilion dan Pembinaan sebanyak RM0.2 bilion. Sementara itu, sektor Pembuatan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM2.8 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 6**.

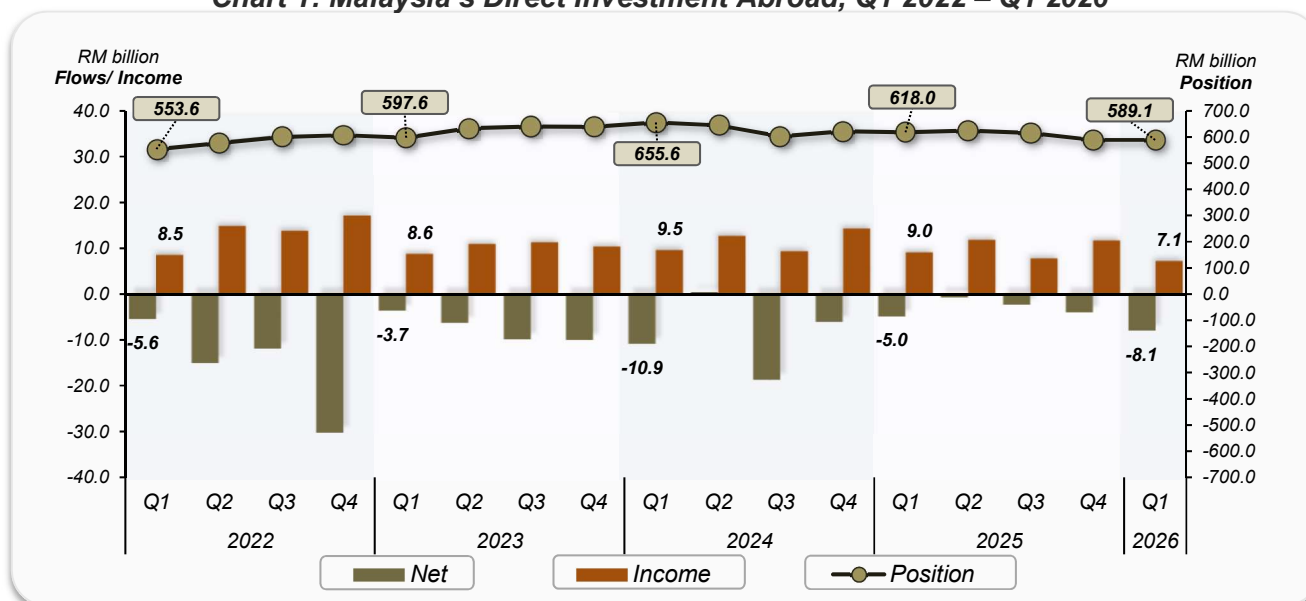
Dari segi pendapatan FDI, sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang terbesar sebanyak RM14.6 bilion pada ST1 2026. Manakala, sektor Perkhidmatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian merupakan penyumbang terbesar yang seterusnya dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pendapatan sebanyak RM7.5 bilion dan RM1.6 bilion.

Sehingga akhir ST1 2026, sektor Perkhidmatan terus menyumbang kedudukan tertinggi dalam FDI di Malaysia dengan nilai sebanyak RM625.8 bilion. Sementara itu, diikuti sektor Pembuatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM441.8 bilion dan RM44.9 bilion.

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

MALAYSIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

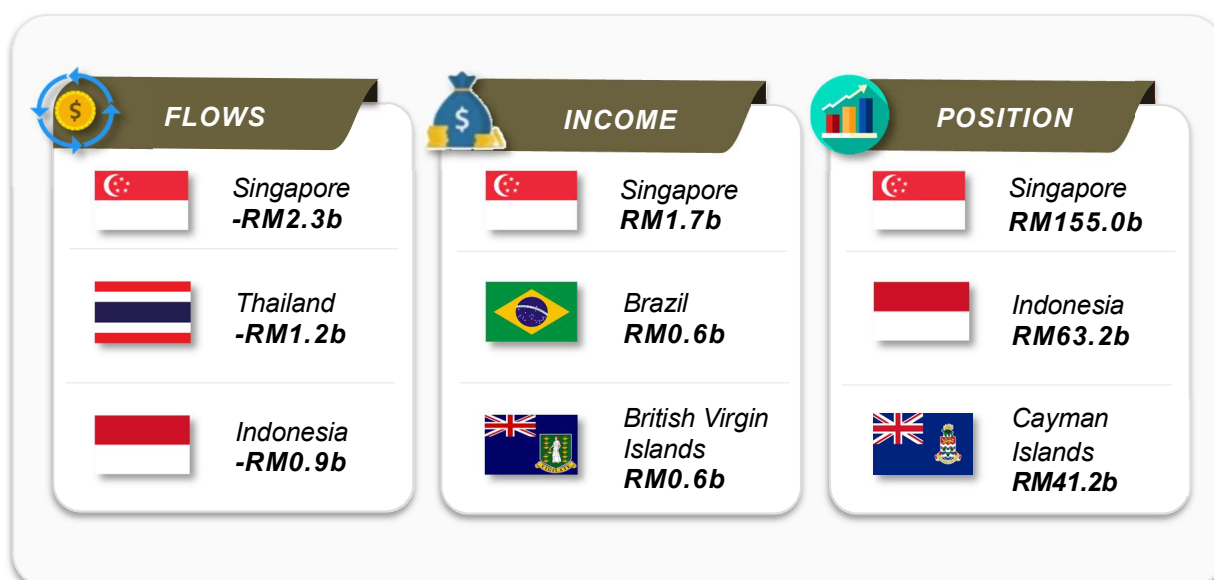
Chart 1: Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad, Q1 2022 – Q1 2026



Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a net outflow of RM8.1 billion in the first quarter of 2026 (Q1 2026) as compared to RM4.1 billion in the preceding quarter. The outflows were driven by Equity & investment fund shares, followed by Debt instruments.

In terms of income, Malaysian investments overseas continued to generate earnings of RM7.1 billion in Q1 2026, lower than the RM11.6 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, DIA position stood at RM589.1 billion as at the end of Q1 2026, as in **Chart 1**.

Exhibit 1: DIA by Main Countries, Q1 2026



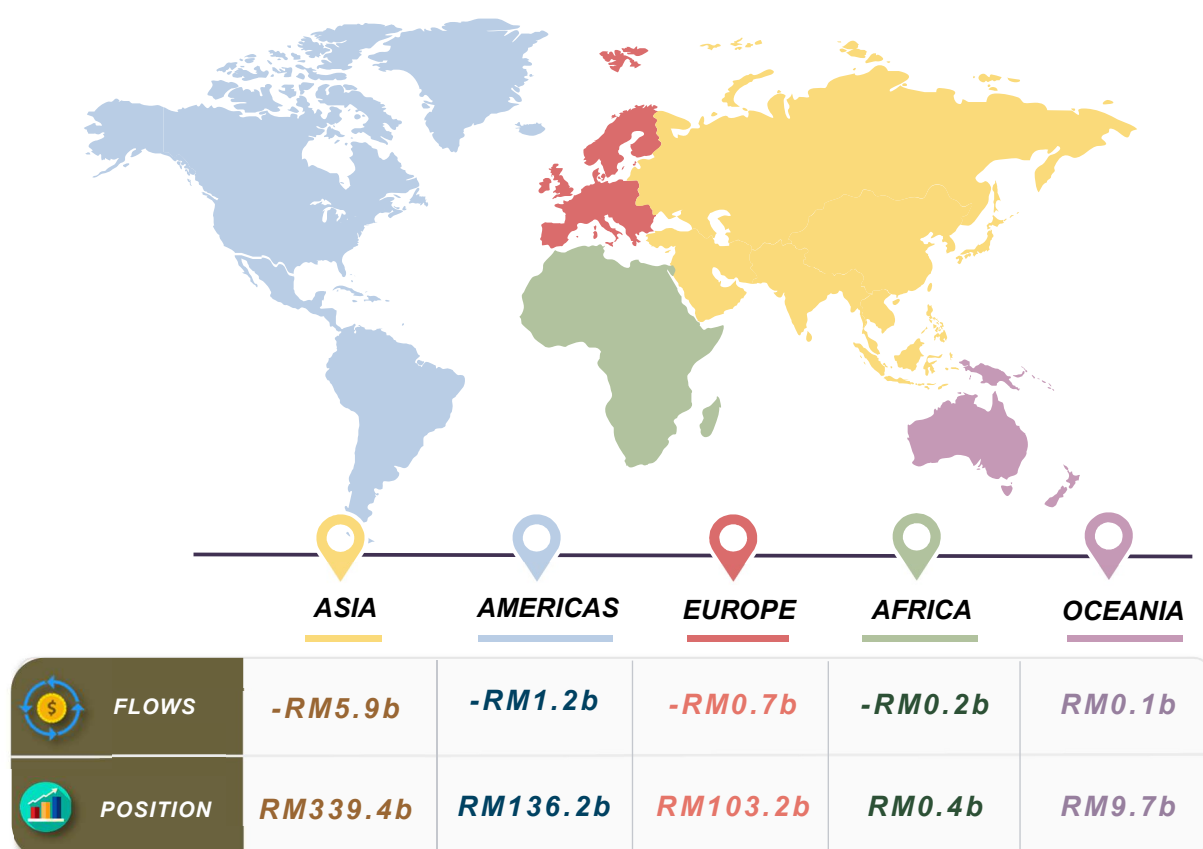
Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

In terms of destination, Singapore was the main recipient of DIA outflows in Q1 2026, amounting to RM2.3 billion, followed by Thailand (RM1.2 billion) and Indonesia (RM0.9 billion).

DIA income was mainly contributed by Malaysian investments in Singapore with a value of RM1.7 billion, followed by Brazil (RM0.6 billion) and the British Virgin Islands (RM0.6 billion).

Simultaneously, Singapore continued to record the largest share of Malaysia's DIA position at RM155.0 billion, followed by Indonesia (RM63.2 billion) and the Cayman Islands (RM41.2 billion). Overall, these three countries accounted for RM259.4 billion, representing 44.0 per cent of total DIA position, as illustrated in **Exhibit 1**.

Exhibit 2: DIA by Region, Q1 2026



At the regional level, Malaysia's DIA outflows in Q1 2026 were primarily directed to Asia, which recorded RM5.9 billion, followed by the Americas (RM1.2 billion) and Europe (RM0.7 billion). Concurrently, Asia continued to hold the largest share of Malaysia's DIA position at RM339.4 billion, surpassing the Americas (RM136.2 billion) and Europe (RM103.2 billion), as in **Exhibit 2**.

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

Exhibit 3: DIA by Sector, Q1 2026

	FLOWS		INCOME		POSITION	
	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q4 2025
 Services	-RM4.1b	-RM7.2b	RM3.6b	RM7.3b	RM434.2b	RM440.2b
 Mining & quarrying	-RM3.1b	RM1.5b	RM2.2b	RM2.1b	RM72.6b	RM68.9b
 Manufacturing	-RM0.4b	RM3.9b	RM0.5b	RM0.5b	RM20.2b	RM21.2b
 Construction	-RM0.3b	-RM1.1b	RM0.2b	RM0.4b	RM15.5b	RM15.0b
 Agriculture	-RM0.2b	-RM1.3b	RM0.7b	RM1.3b	RM46.5b	RM44.0b

According to sector, Services remained as the largest contributor to DIA outflows in Q1 2026, totalling to RM4.1 billion precisely in Financial activities. This was followed by the Mining & quarrying sector (RM3.1 billion) and Manufacturing (RM0.4 billion), as shown in **Exhibit 3**.

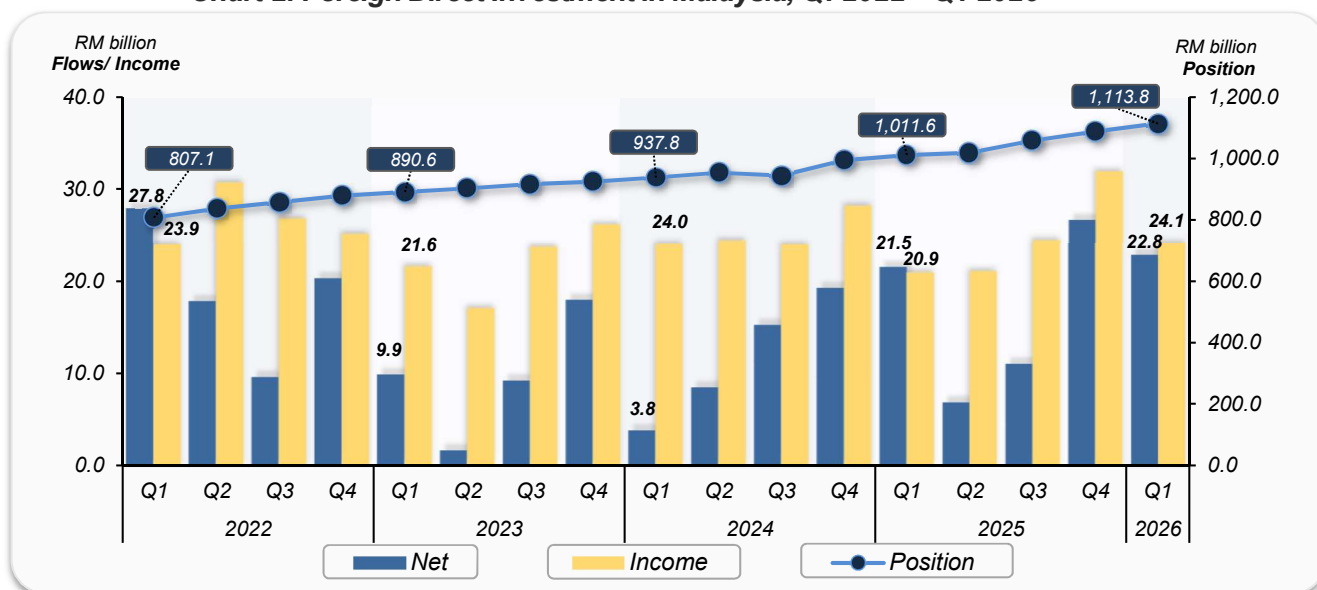
For income, Services sector recorded the highest earnings at RM3.6 billion mainly attributable to Financial activities. Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors were the next largest contributors, which registered RM2.2 billion and RM0.7 billion, respectively.

Based on the accumulated investment position, Services sector continued to dominate Malaysia's DIA position with a value of RM434.2 billion, accounting for 73.7 per cent of the total position. This was followed by Mining & quarrying sector at 12.3 per cent (RM72.6 billion) and Agriculture sector at 7.9 per cent (RM46.5 billion).

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN MALAYSIA

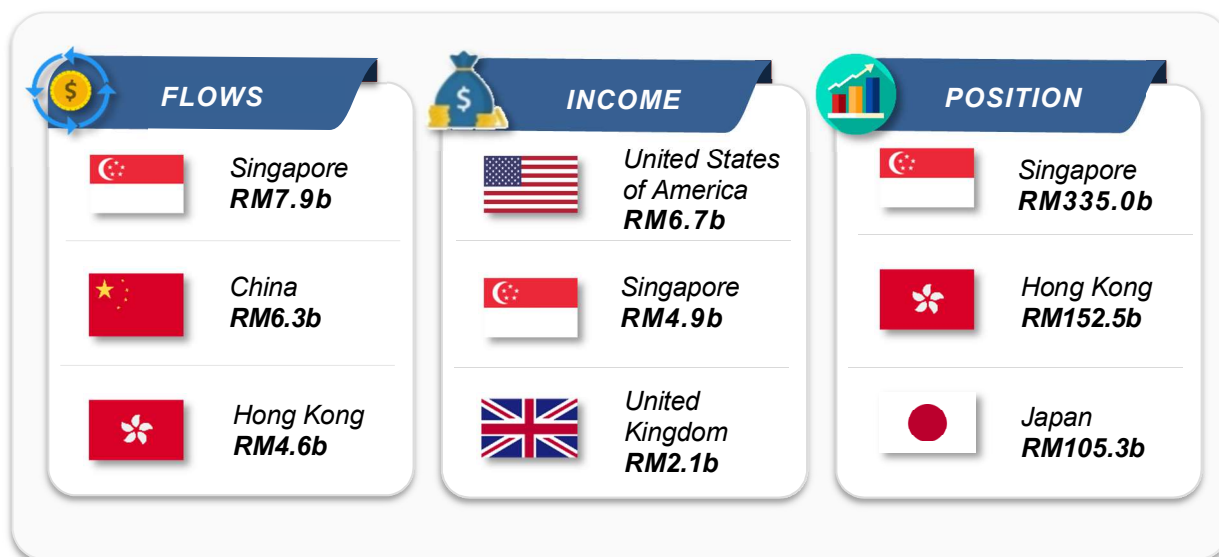
Chart 2: Foreign Direct Investment in Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q1 2026



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia registered a net inflow of RM22.8 billion in Q1 2026, slightly lower than RM26.6 billion recorded in the preceding quarter. The performance was mainly supported by inflows in Debt instruments, followed by Equity & investment fund shares.

Foreign companies operating in Malaysia generated FDI income amounting to RM24.1 billion in Q1 2026, lower than RM31.9 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, Malaysia's overall FDI position stood at RM1,113.8 billion as at the end of the quarter, as illustrated in **Chart 2**.

Exhibit 4: FDI by Main Countries, Q1 2026



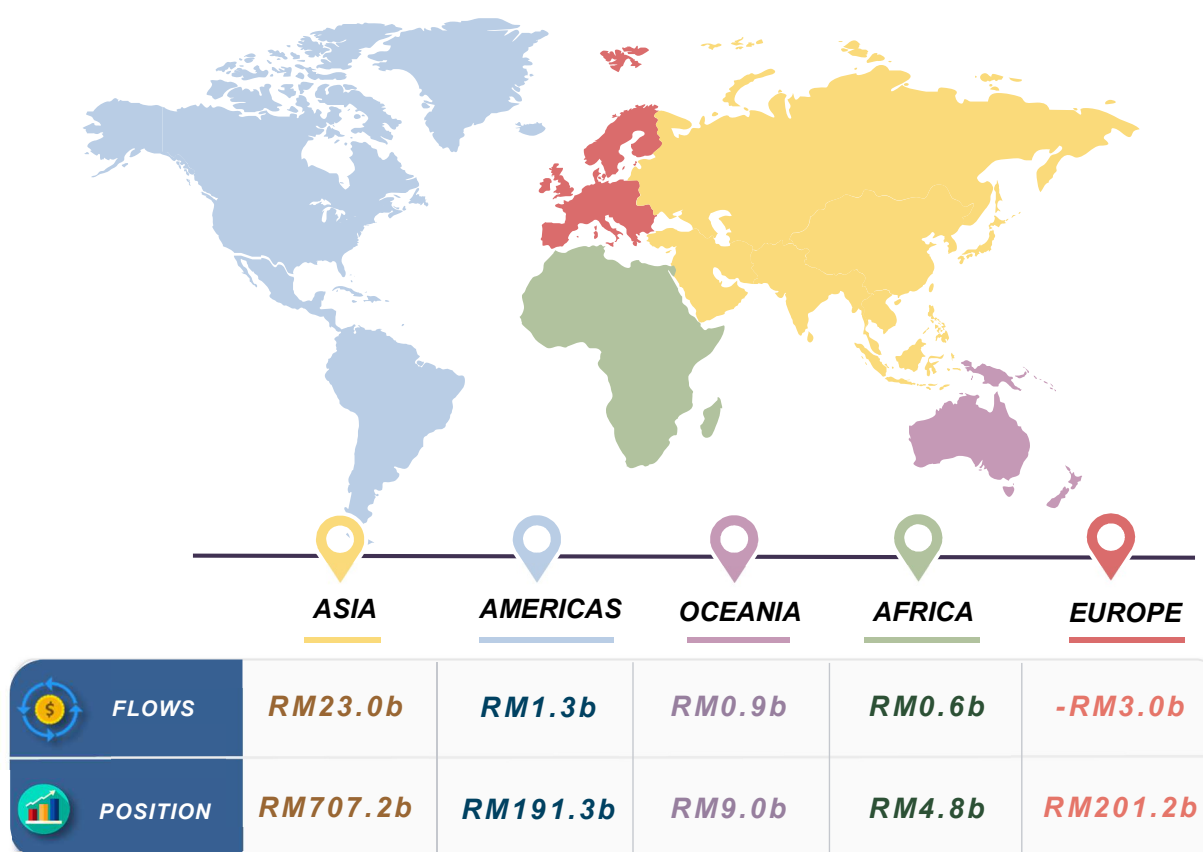
Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

In terms of source countries, Singapore remained the largest contributor to FDI inflows in Q1 2026, amounting to RM7.9 billion. While, China and Hong Kong followed with inflows of RM6.3 billion and RM4.6 billion, respectively, as presented in **Exhibit 4**.

For FDI income, the United States of America (USA) recorded the highest contribution at RM6.7 billion in Q1 2026, followed by Singapore (RM4.9 billion) and the United Kingdom (RM2.1 billion). Collectively, these three countries accounted for 57.1 per cent of the total earnings generated.

As at the end of Q1 2026, Singapore remained the principal source of Malaysia's FDI position with RM335.0 billion. Hong Kong and Japan were the next largest contributors, recording RM152.5 billion and RM105.3 billion, respectively. Altogether, these three countries accounted for a total of RM592.8 billion, representing 53.2 per cent of total FDI position.

Exhibit 5: FDI by Region, Q1 2026



Asia remained the largest source region for FDI in Q1 2026, contributing RM23.0 billion to total inflows, followed by the Americas (RM1.3 billion), Oceania (RM0.9 billion) and Africa (RM0.6 billion). Meanwhile, Europe registered net outflows of RM3.0 billion, as shown in **Exhibit 5**. As at the end of Q1 2026, Asia continued to hold the largest FDI position at RM707.2 billion, followed by Europe (RM201.2 billion) and the Americas (RM191.3 billion).

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

Exhibit 6: FDI by Sector, Q1 2026

	FLOWS		INCOME		POSITION	
	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Q4 2025
 Services	RM23.8b	RM18.7b	RM7.5b	RM12.0b	RM625.8b	RM596.7b
 Mining & quarrying	RM1.6b	RM0.6b	RM1.6b	RM1.2b	RM44.9b	RM42.2b
 Construction	RM0.2b	-RM0.4b	RM0.3b	RM0.2b	RM9.6b	RM9.2b
 Agriculture	RM0.1b	-RM0.3b	RM0.1b	RM0.5b	RM21.6b	RM20.5b
 Manufacturing	-RM2.8b	RM8.0b	RM14.6b	RM18.1b	RM411.8b	RM419.3b

The Services sector remained as the main recipient of FDI inflows into Malaysia in Q1 2026, recording RM23.8 billion, mainly driven by the Information & communication subsector. This was followed by Mining & quarrying with RM1.6 billion and Construction at RM0.2 billion. Meanwhile, Manufacturing sector registered net outflows amounting to RM2.8 billion, as presented in **Exhibit 6**.

In terms of FDI income, Manufacturing sector was the largest contributor, generating RM14.6 billion in Q1 2026. Meanwhile, Services and Mining & quarrying sectors were the next major contributors registering earnings of RM7.5 billion and RM1.6 billion, respectively.

As at the end of Q1 2026, Services sector continued to account for the largest share of Malaysia's FDI position, with a value of RM625.8 billion. While, Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying sectors followed with RM441.8 billion and RM44.9 billion, respectively.

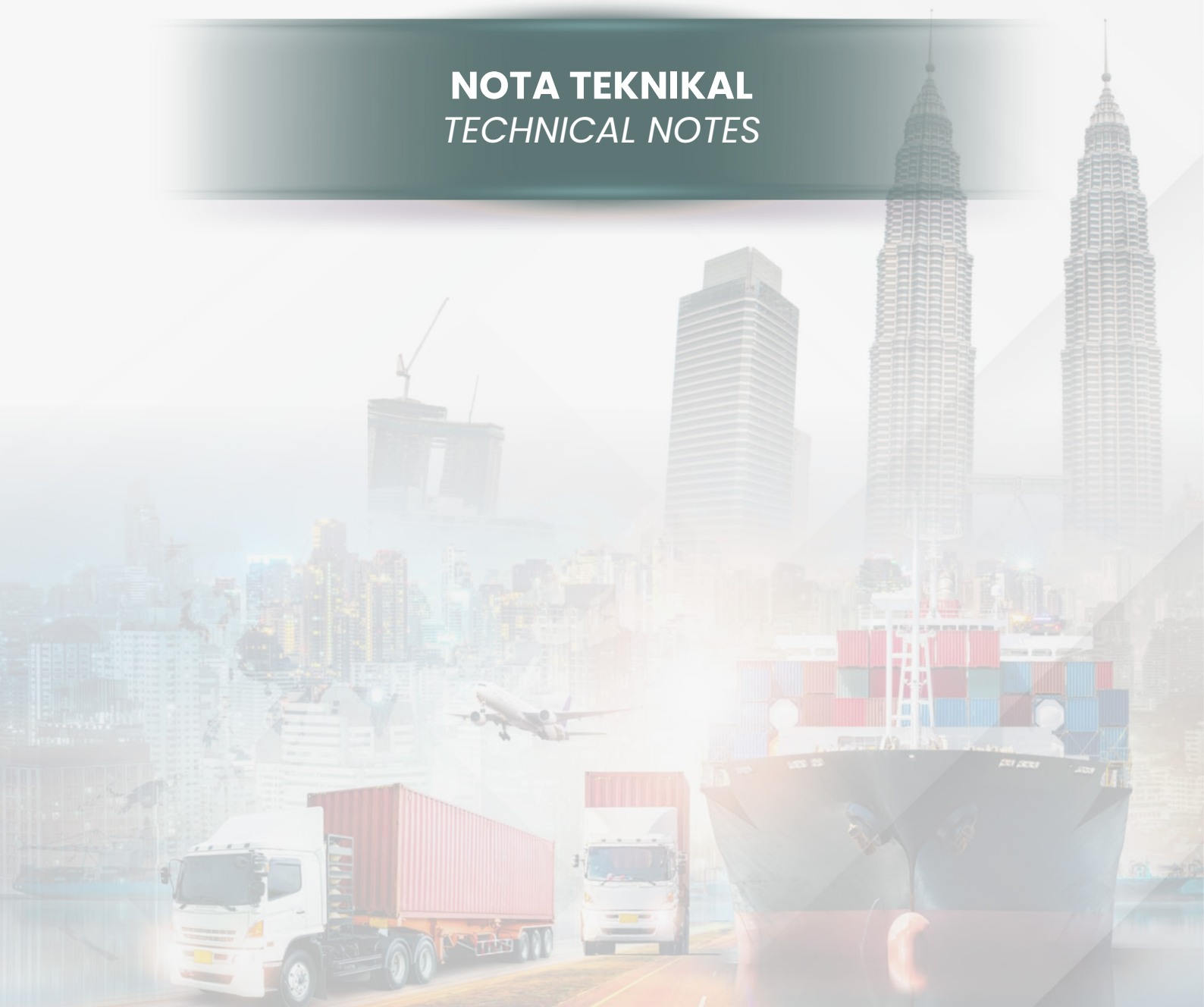
Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position
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BOP 2026

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES



A. PENGENALAN

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia mengukur transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dan negara-negara lain di dunia dari segi magnitud dan jenis transaksi dalam akaun semasa, akaun modal dan akaun kewangan. Penyusunan ini selaras dengan metodologi yang ditetapkan dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam (BPM6) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

B. KONSEP DAN LIPUTAN

1. Residen

Residen ialah:

- orang yang tinggal atau menetap di Malaysia bagi tempoh sekurang-kurangnya satu tahun; dan
- syarikat atau institusi yang berada/beroperasi di Malaysia di mana kepentingan ekonominya berpusat di Malaysia.

Satu unit institusi dikatakan mempunyai pusat kepentingan di wilayah ekonomi di sebuah negara apabila wujudnya lokasi seperti bangunan, tempat pengeluaran atau premis lain di mana atau dari mana unit tersebut mengusahakan atau bercadang untuk terus mengusahakan, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala urusniaga yang signifikan.

Bukan residen merujuk kepada individu, syarikat atau institusi yang tinggal, atau berada/beroperasi di negara luar Malaysia.

Status residen perwakilan kerajaan asing, organisasi antarabangsa, pelajar asing dan pesakit asing, adalah seperti berikut:

- perwakilan kerajaan asing (kedutaan, konsulat, pangkalan ketenteraan, kerajaan asing) di Malaysia dianggap sebagai pihak luar-wilayah dan dengan itu dianggap sebagai bukan-residen;
- perwakilan kerajaan Malaysia di luar negeri dianggap sebagai residen Malaysia;
- organisasi antarabangsa tidak dianggap sebagai residen bagi mana-mana ekonomi/negara; dan
- pelajar asing dan pesakit asing dianggap sebagai residen negara asal mereka.

2. Sistem Catatan Beregu

Sistem ini berdasarkan prinsip perakaunan yang diterima di peringkat antarabangsa bagi merekodkan dua kemasukan yang sama bagi setiap urusniaga. Kemasukan kredit untuk merekodkan eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan diterima dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan pengurangan dalam aset kewangan atau meningkatkan liabiliti.

Sebaliknya, kemasukan debit adalah digunakan untuk merekodkan import barangan dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan yang akan dibayar dan urusan kewangan yang melibatkan peningkatan dalam aset atau pengurangan dalam liabiliti.

3. Konsep Pemilikan

Konsep pertukaran pemilikan ekonomi di antara residen dan bukan residen digunakan dalam pengiktirafan transaksi BOP terutamanya bagi akaun barangan dan aset kewangan. Perubahan pemilikan dari sudut ekonomi bermaksud semua risiko, ganjaran, hak dan tanggungjawab pemilikan dipindahkan.

4. Akaun Semasa

Ia mengukur peruntukan bersih sumber sebenar iaitu barangan, perkhidmatan, pendapatan primer dan sekunder kepada atau daripada seluruh dunia. Lebihan dalam akaun berlaku apabila pendapatan melebihi perbelanjaan, manakala defisit berlaku jika ia sebaliknya. Defisit dalam akaun semasa mungkin dibiayai oleh aliran masuk pelaburan asing atau pinjaman luar negara atau penggunaan dalam aset rizab.

i. Barangan

Transaksi barangan meliputi import dan eksport di mana pertukaran hak milik ekonomi di antara residen dan bukan-residen. Ia terdiri daripada barang dagangan am mengikut asas BOP, eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchandise* dan emas bukan monetari.

Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran. Secara amnya, nilai pasaran yang dilaporkan oleh pengeksport dan pengimport (untuk perdagangan barangan) adalah diukur seperti berikut:

- Eksport f.o.b. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua kos pengangkutan barangan ke sempadan kastam, eksport dan duti lain yang perlu dibayar, dan juga kos pemunggaran ke atas kenderaan pengangkutan.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tidak termasuk kos pemunggaran daripada kapal, pesawat udara atau kenderaan.
- Bagi penyusunan BOP, kedua-dua eksport dan import dinilai pada f.o.b.

Nilai barangan yang diperoleh daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan barangan) diselaraskan untuk liputan merangkumi urusan pesawat udara dan kapal komersial yang dihantar ke luar Malaysia dan eksport/import air ke/dari Singapura.

Sementara itu, item-item yang dikecualikan daripada barangan am disebabkan tiada pertukaran hak milik adalah:

- barangan untuk proses pemasangan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan (GFP);
- barangan eksport/import untuk penyimpanan sementara;

- barangan untuk pembaikan; dan
- barangan yang dikembalikan.

Merchanting ditakrifkan sebagai pembelian barangan oleh residen daripada bukan-residen dan menjual semula kepada bukan-residen lain tanpa barangan tersebut perlu memasuki Malaysia. Perbezaan antara nilai pembelian dan jualan semula barangan direkodkan sebagai eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchanting*.

ii. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan adalah hasil daripada aktiviti pengeluaran yang melibatkan perubahan keadaan unit pengeluaran, atau memenuhi pertukaran produk atau aset kewangan. Perkhidmatan bukan secara umum dipisahkan kepada item dimana hak milik boleh diwujudkan dan tidak boleh secara umum dipisahkan daripada pengeluaran mereka.

a. Perkhidmatan Pembuatan Bagi Input Fizikal Dimiliki Pihak Lain

Pengiktirafan terhadap perkhidmatan ini adalah selari dengan *treatment* pengecualian barangan untuk prosesan (tanpa pertukaran hak milik) daripada akaun barangan. Ia meliputi caj fi oleh pemproses kepada pemilik barangan bagi aktiviti pembuatan (cth: pemprosesan, pengumpulan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan).

b. Perkhidmatan Penyenggaraan dan Pembaikan t.t.t.l.

Termasuk penyenggaraan dan kerja pembaikan oleh residen ke atas barangan yang dimiliki oleh bukan residen (dan sebaliknya). Kerja pembaikan mungkin dilakukan di tempat pembaikan atau di tempat lain. Ia termasuk penyenggaraan dan pembaikan bagi kapal, pesawat dan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain.

Tidak termasuk:

- Pembersihan peralatan pengangkutan (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan pengangkutan);
- Pembaikan pembinaan dan penyenggaraan (termasuk dalam pembinaan); dan
- Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan komputer (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan komputer).

c. Pengangkutan

Pengangkutan meliputi semua jenis pengangkutan iaitu laut, udara, dan lain-lain (termasuk darat, jalan air dan saluran paip) serta perkhidmatan pos dan kurier. Ia melibatkan pengangkutan penumpang, tambang (pergerakan barangan) dan aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan. Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

(I) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang

a). Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan

penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barangan persendirian yang dibawa bersama juga diambil kira.

- b). Untuk mengelakkan kesulitan dalam menentukan taraf residen penumpang, satu ketetapan telah dibuat dimana tiket penumpang yang dijual di Malaysia disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada residen. Sebaliknya, tiket penumpang yang dijual di negara asing disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada bukan residen.

(II) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

- a). Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:

- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
- bukan-residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia).

- b). Penghantaran barangan biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barangan dan supaya ianya konsisten dengan penilaian f.o.b. bagi komponen barangan. Prosedur penyusunan adalah seperti berikut:

- dikira sebagai eksport semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen Malaysia/negara lain ke atas eksport, sebaik sahaja barangan eksport tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan Malaysia/negara lain dari tempat dimana barangan di eksport; dan
- dikira sebagai import semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen asing ke atas import Malaysia, sebaik sahaja barangan tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport.

- c). Bayaran tambang muatan kepada syarikat perkapalan dan penerbangan bukan-residen atas perkhidmatan yang diterima berkaitan barangan import Malaysia. Pendapatan tambang muatan yang diterima oleh syarikat residen kerana perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan import Malaysia tidak diambil kira berdasarkan andaian semua perbelanjaan tambang muatan bagi import adalah ditanggung oleh residen.

(III) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain

- a). Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan pelabuhan dan lapangan terbang yang berkaitan dengan perolehan perkhidmatan oleh syarikat perkapalan/penerbangan untuk aktiviti pengendalian kargo, bayaran lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pemanduan dan penundaan. Perkhidmatan penyimpanan dan pergudangan juga dikelaskan pada item ini.

- b). Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamat juga membentuk sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

(IV) Perkhidmatan Pos dan Kurier

Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier meliputi pengambilan, pengangkutan dan penghantaran bungkusan, pakej, dan dokumen bercetak lain. Ia tidak termasuk bayaran kepada entiti perkhidmatan pos, seperti portal giro, perkhidmatan akaun simpanan dan perbankan, dan caj penyimpanan barangan.

d. Perjalanan

Item ini merujuk kepada barangan dan perkhidmatan seperti penginapan, makanan, hiburan, pengangkutan domestik, hadiah dan cenderamata yang diperoleh oleh pelawat asing ketika berada di Malaysia, dan yang diperoleh oleh pelawat Malaysia ketika berada di negara asing. Perbelanjaan oleh anak kapal juga diambilkira. Pengangkutan antarabangsa pelawat direkodkan di bawah perkhidmatan pengangkutan.

Kedua-dua jenis pelawat iaitu pelancong dan pelawat harian adalah termasuk dalam penyusunan ini. Definisi pelancong dan pelawat harian seperti berikut:

- **Pelancong**

“Warga asing yang melancong bagi sebarang tujuan dan bukan untuk bekerja, dan tinggal sekurang-kurangnya satu malam tetapi tidak melebihi satu tahun, di mana negara residen mereka adalah berbeza dengan negara yang dilawati”; dan

- **Pelawat Harian**

“Warga asing yang melawat bagi sebarang tujuan dan bukan untuk bekerja, dan tinggal kurang daripada 24 jam dan tidak bermalam”.

Pelancong dikelaskan di bawah perjalanan perniagaan dan perjalanan persendirian. Perjalanan perniagaan meliputi pelancong yang ke luar Negeri untuk semua jenis aktiviti perniagaan: anak kapal; pegawai kerajaan dalam perjalanan rasmi. Perjalanan persendirian meliputi pelancong yang ke luar negeri bagi tujuan selain daripada perniagaan seperti lawatan, bercuti, menyertai aktiviti rekreasi dan kebudayaan atau mengerjakan Haji atau Umrah/ziarah.

Komponen Perjalanan juga termasuk perbelanjaan pelajar Malaysia di luar negeri dan perbelanjaan pelajar asing di Malaysia. Pelajar kekal sebagai residen di negara asal tanpa mengambilkira tempoh tinggal di negara lain.

Perbelanjaan kesihatan/perubatan bagi kredit dan debit juga diambilkira sebagai perjalanan. Perbelanjaan yang ditanggung oleh pesakit bukan residen di Malaysia (kredit) atau residen Malaysia yang mendapatkan rawatan perubatan di luar negara (debit) juga termasuk dalam kategori ini.

- e. Pembinaan** Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan pembaikan. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan sebagai input kerja dan juga kos pengeluaran lain. Ini termasuklah kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, kerja-kerja membina dan menyiapkan bangunan (mengecat, memasang paip, meroboh, dll.), kerja-kerja pembinaan untuk kejuruteraan awam, kerja-kerja pemasangan dan pemasangan jentera dan pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan atau perobohan dengan pengendali, kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)
- f. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insurans hayat, insurans bukan-hayat, insurans semula, insurans tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insurans.
- g. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi caj eksplisit dan implisit bagi perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan dan sokongan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insurans) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan eksplisit adalah termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (cth. yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusniaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusniaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawal seliaan pasaran kewangan, perkhidmatan jagaan sekuriti tidak berkepentingan tetapi tidak termasuk faedah. Caj implisit diukur melalui FISIM yang menggunakan konsep kadar rujukan untuk mewakili elemen perkhidmatan diantara kadar faedah sebenar dan rujukan bagi pinjaman dan deposit.
- h. Caj Penggunaan Harta Intelekt t.t.t.l.** Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:
- Caj bagi penggunaan hak intelek, seperti paten, cap dagang, hak cipta, rekacipta dan proses industri, rahsia perdagangan, dan francais, dimana hak wujud daripada penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta daripada pemasaran; dan
 - Caj ke atas lesen untuk mengeluarkan semula dan/atau mengedarkan harta intelek yang terkandung dalam ciptaan asal atau prototaip, seperti hak cipta ke atas buku dan manuskrip, perisian komputer, sinematografi dan rakaman bunyi, dan hak yang berkaitan seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- i. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat** Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data, atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, telex, telegram, radio dan televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, telesidang dan perkhidmatan sokongan.

Perkhidmatan komputer termasuklah perkhidmatan berkaitan perisian dan perkakasan dan perkhidmatan pemprosesan data. Ini termasuklah jualan perisian khas dan bukan khas, pemasangan dan perkhidmatan perundingan.

Perkhidmatan maklumat termasuk perkhidmatan agensi berita, perkhidmatan pangkalan data (konsep pangkalan data, penyimpanan dan penyebaran), dan langganan langsung bukan-pukul akhbar dan majalah, sama ada melalui pos, penghantaran elektronik atau cara lain

j. Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain

Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain termasuklah perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan, teknikal, perkhidmatan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan meliputi perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan penyelidikan asas, penyelidikan gunaan, dan eksperimen pembangunan produk dan proses baru. Ini termasuklah jualan terus hasil daripada kerja-kerja penyelidikan dan pembangunan, seperti; paten, hak cipta, maklumat atau proses industri.

Perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan merangkumi perkhidmatan bantuan nasihat, bimbingan dan operasi yang disediakan kepada perniagaan untuk polisi dan strategi serta perancangan keseluruhan perniagaan, penstrukturan dan kawalan kepada organisasi. Ini termasuk perkhidmatan undang-undang, perakaunan, perundingan pengurusan, perkhidmatan pengurusan, perkhidmatan perhubungan awam, pengiklanan, penyelidikan pasaran dan perkhidmatan pengumpulan pendapat awam.

Teknikal, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain terdiri daripada perkhidmatan berkaitan arkitek, kejuruteraan, lain-lain teknikal, rawatan sisa dan *de-pollution*, pertanian, perlombongan, pajakan operasi, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

k. Perkhidmatan Persendirian, Kebudayaan dan Rekreasi

Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan berkaitan audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengannya; dan perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi lain. Ini termasuk bayaran bagi akses siaran televisyen sulit, sewaan audio-visual dan produk berkaitan, bayaran kepada pelakon, pengarah dan pengeluar, perkhidmatan pendidikan, perkhidmatan kesihatan, pendidikan, sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.

l. Barangan dan Perkhidmatan Kerajaan t.t.t.l.

Ini adalah transaksi oleh sektor awam dengan bukan residen yang tidak direkodkan di tempat lain dalam komponen BOP. Transaksi ini termasuk perbelanjaan (barangan dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia.

Eksport meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi misi diplomatik asing, misi perdagangan dan organisasi antarabangsa di Malaysia. Import meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi kedutaan Malaysia, suruhanjaya tinggi, misi perdagangan dan jabatan pelajar luar negeri.

iii. Pendapatan Primer

Pendapatan primer meliputi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan di antara residen dan bukan residen. Pampasan pekerja merujuk kepada upah, gaji dan faedah lain (dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan) yang diterima oleh pekerja residen yang bekerja di luar negeri atau yang dibayar kepada pekerja bukan residen yang bekerja di Malaysia.

Pendapatan pelaburan melibatkan terimaan pendapatan dan pembayaran ke atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan asing.

BPM6 telah menggariskan kategori pendapatan pelaburan sebagai pendapatan pelaburan langsung, pendapatan pelaburan portfolio dan pendapatan pelaburan lain.

Pendapatan Pelaburan Langsung terdiri daripada:

- dividen, iaitu agihan keuntungan atas pemilikan ekuiti enterpris pelaburan langsung;
- remit keuntungan cawangan;
- perolehan dilabur semula, iaitu merujuk kepada perolehan saham langsung pelabur ke atas DIE yang tidak diagihkan. Keuntungan/kerugian saham langsung pelabur yang tidak diagihkan adalah dilihat sebagai penyediaan modal tambahan kepada enterpris; dan
- faedah atas pinjaman dan sekuriti hutang dikalangan syarikat yang berkaitan.

Pendapatan pelaburan portfolio merupakan transaksi pendapatan di antara residen dan bukan residen ekoran daripada pemilikan saham, bon, nota, dan instrumen pasaran wang.

Pendapatan pelaburan lain merangkumi:

- pendapatan sektor awam iaitu Kerajaan Pusat, kerajaan negeri, badan berkanun, Bank Negara Malaysia dan Agensi kerajaan, yang diterima daripada atau dibayar kepada kerajaan asing, bank pusat atau organisasi antarabangsa; dan
- pendapatan sektor swasta seperti faedah daripada pinjaman, deposit dan dll.

iv. Pendapatan Sekunder

Pendapatan sekunder meliputi transaksi ekonomi yang tidak berbalas. Ia merekodkan entri pengimbang yang diperlukan dalam sistem catatan beregu dalam BOP, iaitu apabila sumber (barangan, perkhidmatan dan aset kewangan) dibekalkan tanpa menerima balasan yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi.

Pendapatan sekunder adalah diklasifikasikan kepada dua kategori standard utama: kerajaan dan sektor lain yang meliputi pindahan peribadi dan

pindahan semasa lain secara tunai (cth. pencen, denda, cukai, hadiah yang dimenangi dari loteri) atau bentuk barangan (cth. hadiah makanan, bekalan perubatan, pakaian).

Jika bukan residen membekalkan sumber kepada residen, item pengimbang kredit diperlukan dan jika sebaliknya, item pengimbang debit diperlukan.

Oleh kerana pindahan berperanan sebagai item pengimbang kepada sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan tanpa balasan, maka nilainya haruslah bersamaan dengan nilai sebenar sumber atau item kewangan yang dibekalkan itu. Pada prinsipnya, pindahan dicatatkan pada ketika sumber yang diimbangnya bertukar milik.

5. Akaun Modal

Akaun modal terdiri daripada dua komponen iaitu perolehan/pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran dan pindahan modal.

- i. **Perolehan/Pelupusan Kasar Aset Bukan Kewangan Bukan Pengeluaran** Ia terdiri daripada urusan niaga sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.
- ii. **Pindahan Modal** Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

6. Akaun Kewangan

Akaun kewangan mengukur aset dan liabiliti bersih Malaysia kepada negara lain di dunia. Ia diklasifikasikan mengikut kategori fungsi iaitu pelaburan langsung, pelaburan portfolio, derivatif kewangan, aset rizab dan pelaburan lain. Akaun kewangan mencerminkan bagaimana lebihan dalam akaun semasa digunakan atau bagaimana defisit dibiayai. Oleh itu, lebihan mungkin dicerminkan oleh pelaburan luar negeri atau pemberian pinjaman ke luar negeri atau pengumpulan aset rizab.

Aset kewangan asing dan liabiliti tanggungan adalah tuntutan oleh residen kepada satu ekonomi terhadap residen ekonomi lain. Kewujudan tuntutan tersebut, walau bagaimanapun, secara umumnya akan direkodkan di dua lembaran imbalan, iaitu lembaran imbalan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaran imbalan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusan niaga sebagai aset.

- i. **Pelaburan Langsung** Pelaburan langsung ialah kategori pelaburan antarabangsa yang mencerminkan objektif entiti residen dalam sesebuah ekonomi memperoleh hak kepentingan jangka panjang di dalam enterpris residen ekonomi lain. Hak kepentingan jangka panjang merujuk kepada wujudnya hubungan jangka panjang di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dan mempunyai kuasa dalam pengurusan enterpris tersebut. Pegangan sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus dalam enterpris ialah sebagai bukti wujudnya hubungan tersebut. Pelaburan langsung meliputi semua transaksi di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dalam Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDIR). Instrumen kewangan yang meliputi di bawah pelaburan langsung termasuklah ekuiti, perolehan

dilabur semula dan instrumen hutang (seperti pinjaman dan pendahuluan antara syarikat, kredit perdagangan).

Berdasarkan asas aset dan liabiliti, aset merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di luar negeri bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di Malaysia, sementara liabiliti merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di Malaysia bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpris pelaburan langsung di luar negeri.

Berdasarkan asas prinsip arah aliran, DIA diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara aset pelabur langsung Malaysia dengan liabilitinya, sementara FDI diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara liabiliti enterpris pelaburan langsung Malaysia dengan asetnya.

- ii. Pelaburan Portfolio** Pelaburan portfolio melibatkan urusan antarabangsa dalam sekuriti ekuiti (cth. saham) dan sekuriti hutang (cth. bon dan nota, sukuk dan instrumen pasaran wang), selain daripadanya termasuk dalam pelaburan langsung dan aset rizab.
- iii. Derivatif Kewangan** Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsiyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan *swap*.
- iv. Pelaburan Lain** Merujuk kepada pelaburan selain daripada pelaburan langsung dan pelaburan portfolio yang terdiri daripada mata wang & deposit, pinjaman yang dikaitkan dengan pajakan kewangan, kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan tanpa mengira tempoh pembayaran balik, dan akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar. Urusniaga pelaburan lain berlaku di antara residen dan pihak yang tidak berkaitan dengan bukan-residen. Sebarang urusan di bawah pelaburan langsung adalah dikecualikan.
- v. Ekuiti dan Dana Pelaburan Saham** Terdiri daripada semua saham dalam syarikat subsidiari dan bersekutu, serta sumbangan lain (barangan, perkhidmatan dan sumber lain). Kesemua saham yang dikeluarkan termasuklah saham biasa, saham premium dan saham keutamaan yang mempunyai hak mengundi.
- vi. Perolehan Dilabur Semula** Pendapatan mengikut peraturan pemilikan ekuiti yang dipegang oleh pelabur langsung yang tidak diagihkan sebagai dividen tetapi sebaliknya dilaburkan semula ke dalam enterpris tersebut.
- vii. Sekuriti Hutang** Sekuriti hutang termasuk bon, debentur, nota kewangan, nota janji hutang dan lain-lain sekuriti bukan-ekuiti yang boleh diniagakan, dan biasanya diniagakan (didagangkan) dalam pasaran kewangan yang teratur.
- viii. Matawang dan Deposit** Matawang terdiri daripada nota dan syiling yang mempunyai nilai tetap nominal dan dikeluarkan atau disahkan oleh bank-bank pusat atau kerajaan. Deposit merujuk kepada semua jenis deposit di bank seperti akaun simpanan, akaun semasa, akaun tetap dan deposit masa lain.

- ix. Pinjaman** Termasuk semua pinjaman dan pendahuluan (kecuali akaun belum terima/bayar). Ia juga meliputi pajakan kewangan dan perjanjian pembelian semula.
- x. Kredit Perdagangan dan Pendahuluan** Merujuk kepada kemudahan kredit yang diberikan oleh pengeksport kepada pengimport bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan (tidak termasuk *Letter of Credit*). Kemudahan kredit ini biasanya mempunyai tempoh matang kurang daripada tiga bulan.
- Pendahuluan merujuk kepada pendahuluan bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan (atau yang akan dilaksanakan) di mana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.
- xi. Lain-lain Akaun Belum Terima/Bayar** Termasuk semua akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar selain daripadanya termasuk dalam kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan atau instrumen lain yang terakru tetapi belum dibayar.

7. Aset Rizab

Aset rizab merujuk kepada tuntutan BNM terhadap bukan residen bagi memenuhi keperluan BOP. Berdasarkan kepada manual BPM6, perubahan dalam harga pasaran dan kadar pertukaran wang asing bagi aset rizab perlu dikeluarkan daripada penyusunan BOP. Oleh itu, bagi memenuhi praktis antarabangsa dan menambahbaik perekodan aset rizab dalam penyusunan, keuntungan atau kerugian dikeluarkan daripada data *flow* mulai penerbitan suku pertama 2018.

Aset rizab ini terdiri daripada pegangan BNM terhadap SDR, Kedudukan dana rizab Malaysia, emas & tukaran asing dan sumber IMF.

SDR – SDR ialah aset yang diwujudkan oleh IMF untuk memenuhi keperluan global apabila ia diperlukan. Ia diwujudkan sebagai tambahan kepada aset rizab yang sedia ada.

Kedudukan Rizab IMF – Kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF dirujuk dalam terma SDR, yang mencerminkan urusaniaga dengan IMF dalam suatu tempoh. IMF akan membenarkan Malaysia untuk membeli SDR atau matawang negara lain sebagai pertukaran kepada Ringgit. Pembelian (atau pengeluaran) matawang negara lain daripada IMF menyebabkan kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF akan berkurangan sebaliknya penjualan semula (pembayaran balik) akan menyebabkan kesan sebaliknya.

Emas & Tukaran Asing – Pegangan emas merujuk kepada emas monetari yang dipegang oleh BNM. Rizab pertukaran asing yang dipegang biasanya dalam bentuk mata wang utama digunakan untuk tujuan bayaran perdagangan. Rizab ini juga diperlukan dalam memenuhi keperluan permintaan matawang asing, daripada residen dan bukan residen, yang bukan hanya untuk pembayaran perdagangan tetapi juga untuk pembayaran perkhidmatan, pelaburan dan pembayaran lain.

Sumber IMF – IMF mengekalkan sumber kewangan yang besar bagi membiayai ketidakseimbangan sementara Imbangan Pembayaran atau kedudukan rizab negara ahlinya. Sumber ini bersifat pusingan dan ia

diwujudkan daripada matawang negara ahli sebagai kuota langganan. IMF boleh menambahkan sumber tersebut melalui pinjaman.

8. Kesilapan dan Ketinggalan Bersih

Kesilapan dan ketinggalan bersih berlaku disebabkan terkurang atau terlebih anggaran pada setiap item dalam BOP. Perbezaan terjadi berikutan penggunaan pelbagai sumber data dalam penyusunan, perbezaan masa perekodan dan faktor penilaian harga (keuntungan atau kerugian atas tukaran wang asing).

C. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Anggaran Imbangan Pembayaran menggunakan sumber data berikut:

(I) Sumber Primer:

- Survei Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;
- Survei Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
- Survei Perbelanjaan Residen Malaysia di Bandar Sempadan yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.

(II) Sumber Sekunder:

- Perangkaan pelancongan yang disusun oleh Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia berdasarkan Penyiasatan Pemergian Pelawat dengan data tambahan daripada Jabatan Imigresen;
- Sistem Transaksi Maklumat Antarabangsa (ITIS) BNM; dan
- Rekod pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta - sektor awam merujuk kepada rekod pentadbiran oleh lain-lain agensi kerajaan, Jabatan Akauntan Negara, Jabatan Kastam Diraja Malaysia, Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Luar Negeri, dan sebagainya.

D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Amalan yang digunapakai oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia bagi keluaran data awalan dan data disemak ialah:

- Data awalan dikeluarkan selepas tujuh minggu selepas suku tahun rujukan;
- Data disemak bagi tahun sebelumnya akan diterbitkan pada suku pertama tahun semasa; dan
- Data akhir akan diterbitkan setahun selepas data disemak diterbitkan.

Semakan adalah disebabkan oleh pelaporan dan maklumat terkini oleh pembekal data.

E. PEMBUNDARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data yang dilaporkan adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

F. SINGKATAN

b	bilion
BOP	Imbangan Pembayaran
cth	contoh
dll	dan lain-lain
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
ST	Suku Tahun
t.t.t.l	tidak tercatat di tempat lain
f	muktamad
p	permulaan
r	disemak

A. INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics measure the international economic transactions between Malaysia and the rest of the world in terms of magnitude and types of transactions in current, capital, and financial accounts. The compilation is in accordance with the methodology set forth in the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

B. CONCEPT AND COVERAGE

1. Resident

A resident is:

- a person who has stayed or lived in Malaysia for at least one year; and
- a company or institution located/operating in Malaysia where its centre of predominant economic interest is in Malaysia.

Centre of predominant economic interest of an institutional unit in an economic territory existed where some location, dwelling, place of production or other premises on which or from which the unit engages and intends to continue engaging, either indefinitely or over a finite but long period of time, in economic activities and transactions on a significant scale.

A non-resident refers to a person, company or institution that lives in, or is located/ operating in a country outside Malaysia.

Residency status of foreign official representatives, international organizations, foreign students and medical patients, are as follows:

- foreign official representatives (embassies, consulates, military bases, foreign general government) in Malaysia are considered as extra-territorial and, therefore are treated as non-residents;
- Malaysia's official representatives abroad are treated as residents of Malaysia;
- international organisations are not considered as residents of any economy/country; and
- foreign students and foreign patients are treated as resident of their country of origin.

2. Double Entry System

A system that follows the internationally accepted accounting principle of recording two equal entries for each transaction. Credit entries are used to record exports of goods and services, income receivable and financial transactions involving reductions in financial assets or increase in liabilities. Conversely, debit entries are used to record imports of goods and services, income payable and financial transactions involving increase of assets or decrease in liabilities.

3. Ownership Concept

The concept of change of economic ownership between a resident and non-residents is used in recognizing BOP transactions particularly in goods and

financial assets. A change in ownership from economic point of view means that all risks, rewards and rights and responsibility of ownership in practice are transferred.

4. Current Account

It measures net provision of real resources namely goods, services, primary and secondary income to or from the rest of the world. A surplus in current account arises when earnings exceed spending, while a deficit occurs when it reversed. A deficit in the current account may be financed by foreign investment inflows or external borrowings or a draw downs on reserve assets.

i. Goods

Transactions of goods cover imports and exports which economic ownership is changed between residents and non-residents. It consists of general merchandise on a BOP basis, net exports of goods under merchanting, and nonmonetary gold.

The goods are valued at market price. Generally, the market value reported by exporters and importers (for merchandise trade statistics) are measured as follows:

- Exports f.o.b. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the customs frontier, including all costs of transporting the goods to the customs frontier, exports and other duties payable as well as the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier.
- Imports c.i.f. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the customs frontier, including all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit but excluding the cost of unloading from the ship, aircraft or vehicle.
- For the BOP compilation, both exports and imports are valued at f.o.b.

The value of goods as obtained from customs declarations (merchandise trade statistics) is adjusted for coverage to include transactions of commercial ships and aircrafts, which are delivered outside Malaysia and exports/imports of water to/from Singapore.

While, items to be excluded from general merchandise on a BOP basis due to no change of ownership are:

- goods for processing, assembly, packing or labelling (GFP);
- goods temporarily exported/imported for storage
- goods for repair; and
- returned goods.

Merchanting is defined as purchase of goods by a resident from a non-resident combined with the subsequent resale to another non-resident without the goods being present in Malaysia. The difference between the purchase and resale values of the goods is recorded as net exports of goods under merchanting.

ii. Services

Services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. Services are not generally separate items over which ownership rights can be established and cannot generally be separated from their production.

a. Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others

Recognition of this services are parallel with the treatment of exclusion goods for processing (with no change of ownership) from goods account. It covers fees charged by the processor to owner of the goods for manufacturing activities done (i.e., processing, assembly, packing or labelling).

b. Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e.

Includes maintenance and repair works by residents on goods owned by non-resident (and vice versa). The repairs may be performed at the site of the repairer or elsewhere. Maintenance and repairs on ships, aircraft and other transport equipment are included.

Exclude:

- *Cleaning of transport equipment (included in transport services);*
- *Construction repairs and maintenance (included in construction); and*
- *Maintenance and repairs of computers (included in computer services).*

c. Transport

Transport covers all modes of transportation namely sea, air, other modes (including land, internal waterway and pipeline) and postal and courier services. It involves the carriage of passengers, freight (movement of goods) and related supporting and auxiliary services. Supporting activities and auxiliary services exclude rentals (charter hire) of carriers without crew are included in other business services.

(I) Passenger Services

a). Passenger services relates to the service performed in the international transport of people. Other services for which passengers make expenditures on board carriers or for which they pay charges to carriers, such as those for excess baggage or other personal accompanying effects are also included.

b). In order to avoid practical difficulties in determining the residency of passengers, the convention is adopted whereby passenger fares sold within Malaysia are deemed to be sold to residents. Likewise, passenger fares sold in foreign countries are deemed to be sold to non-residents.

(II) Freight Services

a). *This item covers transportation and distributive services which are performed by:*

- *residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by non-residents (on Malaysia's exports); and*
- *non-residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by residents (on Malaysia's imports).*

b). *Transport of goods is always considered to begin at the customs frontier of the exporting country. The main purpose of specifying a convention is to provide a basis for recording the transport of goods, consistent with a uniform free on board (f.o.b.) valuation basis for the goods component. The procedures for compilation are as follows:*

- *to enter as exports all services performed by residents on Malaysia's/ other countries' exports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of Malaysia/other countries from which the goods are being exported; and*
- *to enter as imports all services performed by foreign residents on Malaysia's imports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of the country from which they are imported.*

c). *Freight payments to non-resident shipping and airline companies for services rendered in connection with Malaysia's imports. Freight earnings by resident carriers for the carriage of Malaysia's imports are excluded based on the underlying conventional assumption that all freight expenses incurred on imports are borne by residents.*

(III) Other Transport Services

a). *Refer to port and airport services relating to the procurement of services by shippers/carriers for activities such as cargo handling, airport/port fees, pilotage and towage. Storage and warehousing services are also classified in this item.*

b). *Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipments such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.*

(IV) Postal and Courier Services

Postal and courier services cover pick-up, transport and delivery of parcels, packages, and other printed documents. Exclude are financial rendered by postal administration entities, such as portal giro, banking and savings account services, and storage of goods charges.

d. Travel

The item refers to the goods and services such as accommodation, meals, entertainment, internal transportation and gifts and souvenirs acquired from Malaysia by visitors during their stay in Malaysia and from abroad by Malaysian visitors travelling overseas. Expenditure by ships/carriers crews are also taken into account. The international carriage of visitors is recorded under transport services.

Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The definition of tourists and excursionists as follows:

- **Tourists**

Foreigners travelling for any reason other than to be employed and stayed for at least a night but not exceeding one year, where their country of residence is different from the country visited; and

- **Excursionists**

Foreigners travelling for any reason other than to be employed and stayed less than 24 hours without an overnight stay.

Tourists are grouped under business travel and personal travel. Business travel covers travelers going abroad for all types of business activities: carrier crews; government employees on official travel. Personal travel covers travelers going abroad for purposes other than business such as visits, vacation, participation in recreational and cultural activities or for performing the Hajj or Umrah/pilgrimage.

The travel component also includes the expenditure of Malaysian students who study overseas and foreign students studying in Malaysia. Students remain residents of their economy of origin regardless of their length of stay in another economy.

Health-related expenditure for both credit and debit are also part of travel. This expenditure incurred by non-resident patients in Malaysia (credit) or Malaysian residents seeking medical treatment abroad (debit) are included in this category.

e. Construction

Construction services cover both new and repair work. Construction is valued on a gross basis inclusive of all goods and services used as input to the work and other cost of production. This relates to site preparation work, construction and completion work for buildings (painting, plumbing, demolition, etc.), construction work for civil engineering, installation of machinery and assembly work and other construction (such as renting services of construction or demolition equipment with operator; exterior cleaning work of building, etc.)

f. Insurance and Pension Services

Covers the services of providing life insurance, non-life insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions and auxiliary services to insurance.

g. Financial Services

Covers both explicit and implicit charges for financial intermediation and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents. The explicit charges

include deposit and lending services (i.e. application and commitment fees, fees for one-off guarantees, early or late repayment fees or penalties, and account charges). Also include are commissions and other fees related to letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, financial leasing, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in securities, commissions of commodity futures traders, services related to asset management, financial market operational and regulatory services, security custody services but exclude interest. The implicit charges is measured by FISIM which uses reference rate concept to represent services element between actual and reference interest rate on loans and deposits.

h. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Charges for the use of intellectual property include:

- charges for the use of propriety rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, trade secrets, and franchises, where rights arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and
- charges for licenses to reproduce and/or distribute intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes, such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings, and related rights such as for the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.

i. Telecommunications, Computer and Information Services

Telecommunications services encompass the broadcast of transmission of sound, image, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio and television satellite, electronic mail and facsimile including business network services, teleconferencing and support services.

Computer services consist of hardware and software related services and data processing services. These include sales of customized and non-customized software, installation and consultancy services.

Information services include news agencies services, database services (database conception, storage and dissemination), and direct non-bulk subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, whether by mail, electronic transmission or other means.

j. Other Business Services

Other business services comprise research and development services, professional and management consulting services, technical, trade related and others.

Research and development services cover those services associated with basic research, applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. This includes outright sales as a result of research and development work, such as; patents, copyrights, information or industrial processes.

Professional and management consulting services covers advisory, guidance and operational assistance services provided to businesses for

business policy and strategy and the overall planning, structuring and control of an organization. This includes legal services, accounting, management consulting, managerial services, public relations services, advertising, market research and public opinion polling services.

Technical, trade-related and other business services comprise of services related to architectural, engineering, other technical, waste treatment and de-pollution, agricultural, mining, operating leasing, trade-related and other business services.

k. Personal, Cultural and Recreational Services

Refers to services associated to audio-visual and related services; and other personal, cultural and recreational services. This includes charges for access to encrypted televisions channels, rental of audio-visual and related products, fees to actors, directors and producers, education services, health services, sports, recreational and entertainment services.

l. Government Goods and Services n.i.e.

These are transactions by the public sector with non-residents, which are not recorded elsewhere in the BOP components. The transactions include expenditures (goods and services) of Malaysia's diplomatic and military representative abroad and of foreign governments' diplomatic and military representative in Malaysia.

Export covers operating and capital expenditures of foreign diplomatic missions, trade missions and international organisations in Malaysia. Import covers operating and capital expenditure of Malaysia's embassies, high commissions, trade missions and students' departments abroad.

iii. Primary Income

Primary income covers two types of transactions namely compensation of employees and investment income between residents and non-residents. Compensation of employees refers to wages, salaries, and other benefits (in cash or in kind) earned by resident workers working abroad or paid to non-resident workers working in Malaysia.

Investment income involves income receipts and payments on external financial assets and liabilities.

Direct investment income includes:

- dividends, which are the distribution of profits in respect of equity held within direct investment enterprises;*
- remitted profit of branches;*
- reinvested earnings, which refers to direct investor's share of earnings of DIE that are not distributed. The direct investor's shares of profits/losses that are not distributed are conceived of as providing additional capital to the enterprises; and*
- interest on loans and debt securities between related companies.*

Portfolio investment income comprises income transactions between residents and non-residents and is derived from holdings of shares, bonds, notes, and money market instruments.

Other investment income covers:

- income of the public sector namely, Federal Government, state governments, statutory authorities, Bank Negara Malaysia and other government related agencies, which is to be received from or payable to foreign governments, central banks or international organisations; and
- income of the private sector such as interest from loans, deposits and etc.

iv. Secondary Income

Secondary income covers economic transactions that are unrequited. It records the offsetting entries required by the double entry system for BOP, when resources (goods, services and financial assets) are provided without a corresponding return of an item of economic value.

Secondary income are classified into two main standard categories: general government and other sectors which covers personal transfers and other current transfers in cash (e.g. pension, fines, taxes, prizes won from lotteries) or in kind (e.g. gifts of foods, medical supplies, clothing).

In the case of resources being provided by non-residents to residents, offsetting transfer credits are required and vice versa when residents provide resources to non-residents.

Since unrequited transfers are defined to be offsetting entries for the provision of real resources or financial items without a quid pro quo, the value of the unrequited transfers has to be the same as that of the real and financial resources to which the unrequited transfers are offsets. In principle, unrequited transfers are to be recorded at the same time when the resources to which they are offset, change ownership.

5. Capital Account

Capital account comprises of two components namely gross acquisition/disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets and capital transfers.

i. Gross Acquisition/ Disposal of Nonproduced Nonfinancial Assets

It comprises transactions in natural resources (e.g. land), contracts, leases and licenses and marketing assets and goodwill (consist of brand names, trademarks, logos and domain names). These items also include acquisition/disposal of land by a foreign embassy.

ii. Capital Transfer

Capital transfers are the offset entries to one sided transactions of a capital nature. It includes debt forgiveness, nonlife insurance claims, investment grants, one-off guarantees and other debt assumption, taxes and other capital transfers.

6. Financial Account

Financial account measures Malaysia's net assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. It is classified according to the functional categories namely direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. Financial account reflects how the surplus in the current

account is utilized or how the deficit is financed. Thus, a surplus may be reflected in investments abroad or overseas lending or accumulation of reserve assets.

Foreign financial assets and their matching liabilities are claims by resident of one economy upon a resident of another economy. The existence of such claims, therefore, generally will be recorded on two balance sheets, namely the balance sheet of the transactor against which the claims are held as liabilities, and the balance sheet at of the holder of the claims who will record the transactions as assets.

i. Direct Investment

Direct investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy. The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise and a significant degree of influence on the management of the enterprise. An ownership of at least 10 per cent of the voting power of the enterprise is evidence of such relationship. Direct investment covers all transactions between direct investors and direct investment enterprises within the Foreign Direct Investment Relationship (FDIR). Financial instruments covered under direct investment include equity, reinvestment of earnings and debt instruments (such as inter-company loans and advances, trade credits).

According to the assets and liabilities basis, asset refers to all investment abroad by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises in Malaysia, while liabilities refers to all investment in Malaysia by both direct investors and direct investment enterprises abroad.

Based on directional principal basis, DIA is derived by netting off the assets of Malaysia's direct investors with its liabilities, while FDI is derived by netting off the liabilities of Malaysia's direct investment enterprises with its assets.

ii. Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment involves international transactions in equity securities (e.g. shares) and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, sukuk and money market instruments), apart from those included in direct investment and reserve assets.

iii. Financial Derivatives

Financial instruments that are linked to another financial instruments or indicators or commodities, and through which specific financial risks (such as rate risks, currency, equity and commodity price risks, credit risks etc.) can be traded in financial markets in their own rights. Examples of financial derivatives are options (including warrants), futures, forward contracts and swaps.

iv. Other Investment

Refers to investment other than direct and portfolio investment, which comprises of currency & deposits, loans associated with financial leases, trade credits irrespective of the length of the repayment period, and other accounts receivable/payable. Transactions of other investment occur between resident with nonrelated parties of non-resident. Any transactions under direct investments are excluded.

- v. Equity** *Comprises all shares in subsidiaries and associates, and other contributions (goods, services and other resources). All classes of shares on issues include ordinary shares, premium shares and participating preference shares.*
- vi. Reinvestment of Earnings** *Earnings proportionate to the percentage ownership of the equity owned by the direct investor that are not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the enterprise.*
- vii. Debt Securities** *Debt securities include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes and other tradable non-equity securities, and are usually traded (tradable) in organised financial markets.*
- viii. Currency and Deposits** *Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks or governments. Deposits refers to all types of deposits in banks such as saving accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and other time deposits.*
- ix. Loans** *Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.*
- x. Trade Credit and Advances** *Refers to credit facilities provided by exporter to importer for extension in goods and services (exclude Letter of Credit). These facilities usually have maturity period of less than three months.*
- Advances refer to advances for work that is in progress (or is yet to be undertaken) and prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided.*
- xi. Other Accounts Receivable/Payable** *Include all other accounts receivable/payable other than those included in trade credits and advances or other instruments that have accrued but have not been paid.*

7. Reserve Assets

The reserve assets refer to BNM's claims against non-residents for meeting BOP needs. According to the BPM, "all changes in reserve assets that are not attributable to transactions should be excluded from BOP compilation. Therefore, in order adhere to international standard and improve the recording of reserve assets in the compilation, gains or losses was excluded from the flow data commencing first quarter 2018 with the time series of first quarter 2010 onwards.

These reserve assets refer to BNM holdings of gold and foreign exchange, holdings of SDR and its reserve position with the IMF.

SDR - The SDR is an interest-bearing asset created by the IMF to meet global needs, as and when it arises. It was created as a supplement to existing reserve assets.

Gold & Foreign Exchange - Gold holdings refer to monetary gold held by BNM. Foreign exchange reserves are held mainly in the denomination of the major currencies which are used for the settlement of trade. These

reserves are required to meet the demands for foreign currencies, from both residents and non-residents, not only for trade settlements but for services, investment and other payments.

IMF Reserve Position - The reserve position of Malaysia refers to Malaysia's quota in the IMF less the Fund's holdings of Malaysian currency.

IMF Resources - The IMF maintains a large pool of resources from which to help finance temporary imbalances in the Balance of Payments or reserve position of its members. These resources are of a revolving character and are primarily derived from currencies made available by members as their quota subscriptions. The IMF may supplement these resources by borrowing.

8. Net Errors and Omissions

Net error & omissions arises from under or over estimation of each item in BOP. Discrepancies occur due to various data sources used in compilation, different time of recording and valuation factors (gains or losses on exchange rates).

C. DATA SOURCES

The source of data in compiling the Balance of Payments estimates are as follows:

(I) Primary sources:

- *Survey on International Trade in Services conducted by the Department;*
- *DOSM-BNM Joint Survey on International Investment Position; and*
- *Survey on Expenditure of Malaysian Residents at Border Town conducted by the Department.*

(II) Secondary sources:

- *Tourism statistics compiled by the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board, using data emanating from its Departing Visitors' Survey with supplementary data from the Immigration Department;*
- *BNM's International Transactions Information System (ITIS); and*
- *Administrative records of the public and private sectors - public sector refers to administrative record of other government agencies, Accountant-General's Office, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and etc. are used.*

D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

The practice adopted by DOSM for preliminary data release and revisions are:

- The preliminary data is released seven weeks after reference quarter;
- Revision data for the previous year will be published in the first quarter of the current year; and
- Final data will be published a year after the release of revised data.

The revisions are due to recent reporting and updated information by data providers.

E. ROUNDING

Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

F. ABBREVIATION

<i>b</i>	<i>billion</i>
<i>BOP</i>	<i>Balance of Payments</i>
<i>c.i.f</i>	<i>cost, insurance and freight</i>
<i>e.g</i>	<i>example</i>
<i>E&O</i>	<i>Errors and Omissions</i>
<i>etc</i>	<i>et cetera</i>
<i>FISIM</i>	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
<i>f.o.b</i>	<i>free on board</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>GFP</i>	<i>Goods for Processing</i>
<i>n.i.e</i>	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>final</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>preliminary</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>revised</i>

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