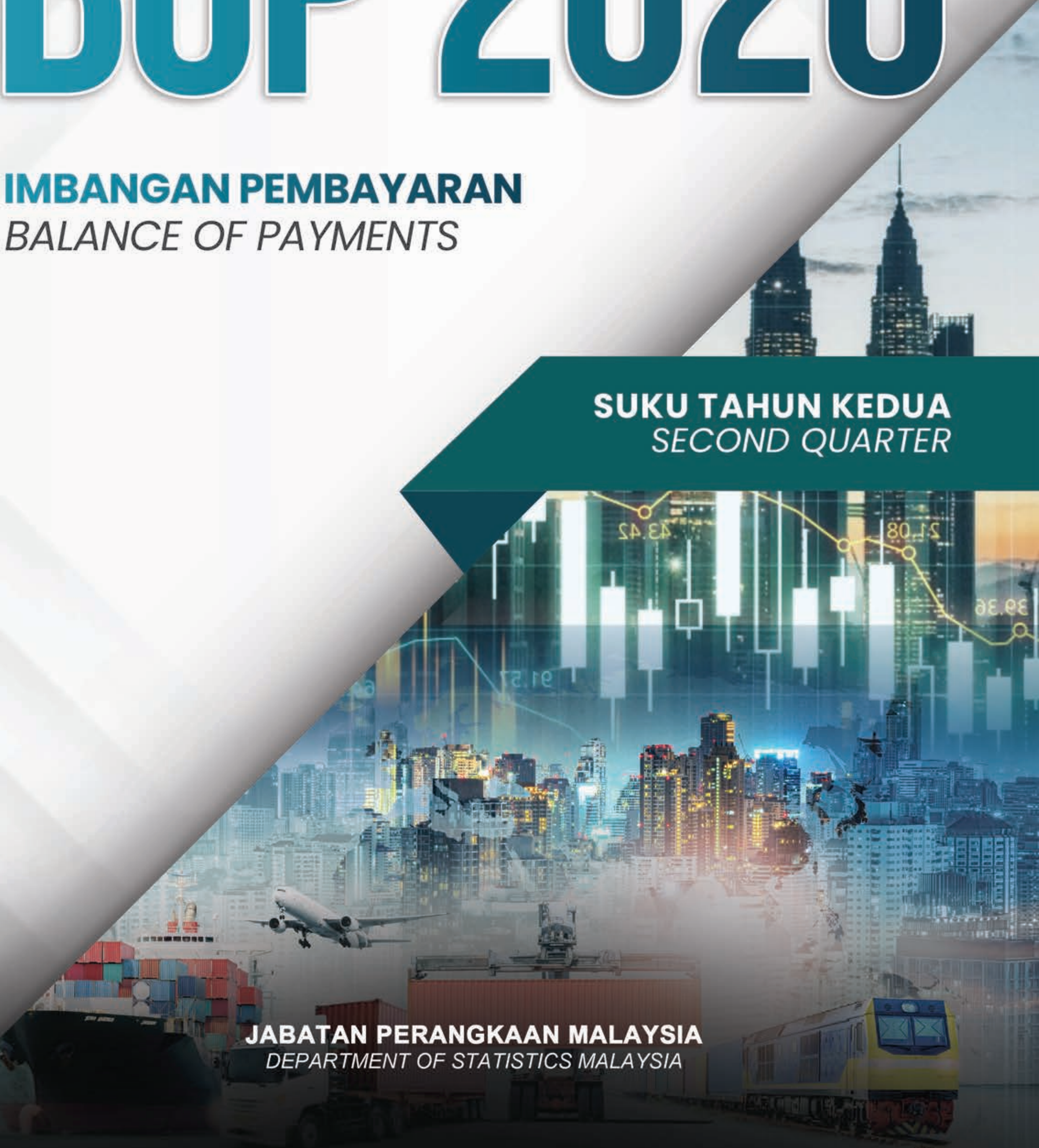
KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

# BOP 2026

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
*BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*



**SUKU TAHUN KEDUA**
*SECOND QUARTER*

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA*

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

# IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

## *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

### SUKU TAHUN KEDUA *SECOND QUARTER*

# 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.

**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.*

***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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# KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia bagi **suku tahun kedua 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.

**SITI ASIAH AHMAD**
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia
**Ogos 2026**

# PREFACE

*The Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the* ***second 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.*

**SITI ASIAH AHMAD**
*Chief Statistician Malaysia*
***August 2026***

# KALENDAR AWALAN KELUARAN 2026
# PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN

*ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR YEAR 2026*
*QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION*

**Suku Pertama 2026**
*First Quarter 2026*

**15 Mei 2026**
*15 May 2026*

**Suku Kedua 2026**
*Second Quarter 2026*

**14 Ogos 2026**
*14 August 2026*

**Suku Ketiga 2026**
*Third Quarter 2026*

**13 November 2026**
*13 November 2026*

**Suku Keempat 2026**
*Fourth Quarter 2026*

**Februari 2027***
*February 2027**

*Akan dikemaskini/ *To be updated*

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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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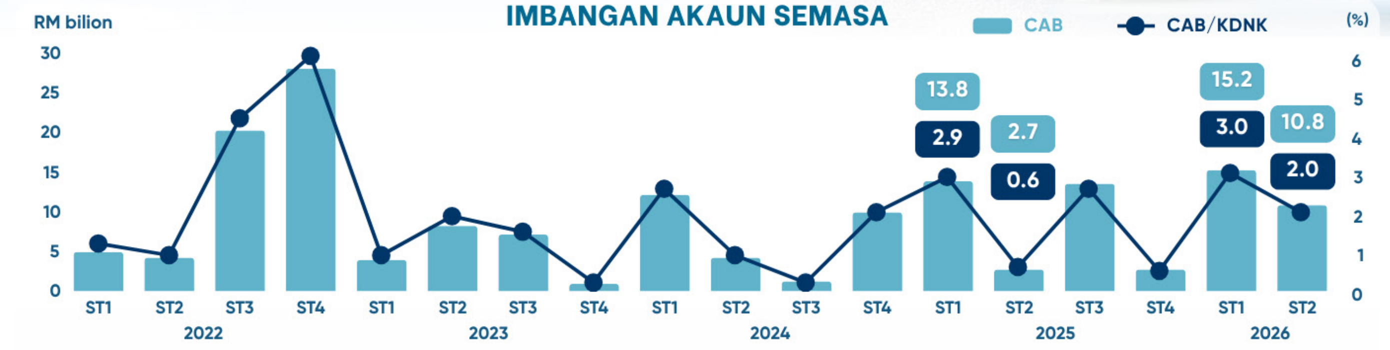
## Suku Tahun Kedua 2026

### IMBANGAN AKAUN SEMASA




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

### AKAUN SEMASA

Imbangan Akaun Semasa merekodkan lebihan sebanyak RM10.8 bilion pada ST2 2026

| | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Barangan | Lebihan RM40.7b | Lebihan RM33.6b |
| Perkhidmatan | Defisit RM0.7b | Lebihan RM6.4b |
| Pendapatan Primer | Defisit RM27.2b | Defisit RM20.9b |
| Pendapatan Sekunder | Defisit RM2.1b | Defisit RM4.0b |

### AKAUN KEWANGAN

| | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Pelaburan Langsung | Aliran masuk bersih RM0.4b | Aliran masuk bersih RM14.7b |
| Pelaburan Portfolio | Aliran keluar bersih RM35.2b | Aliran masuk bersih RM9.1b |
| Derivatif Kewangan | Aliran keluar bersih RM1.3b | Aliran masuk bersih RM0.8b |
| Pelaburan Lain | Aliran masuk bersih RM9.0b | Aliran masuk bersih RM2.7b |

Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih berjumlah RM27.0 bilion pada ST2 2026

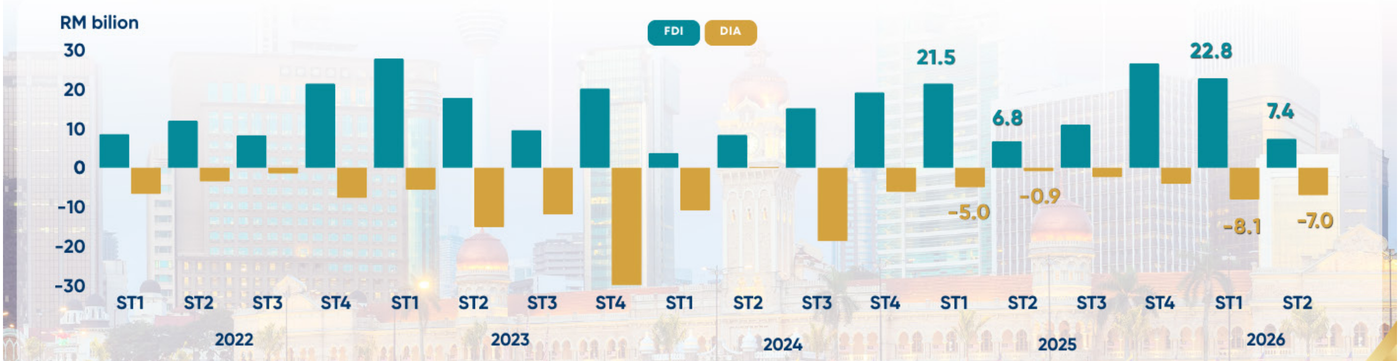
Nota: b merujuk kepada bilion | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026

### PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI)

FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM7.4 bilion

### PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA)

DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM7.0 bilion

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Nota: Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar

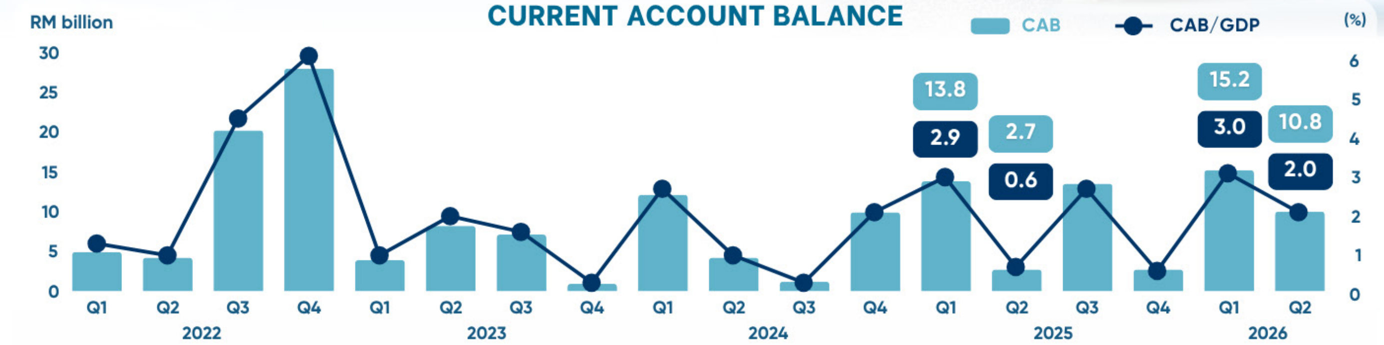
Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

## Second Quarter 2026

### CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE




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

### CURRENT ACCOUNT

**Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a surplus of RM10.8 billion in Q2 2026**

**Goods**
- Surplus RM40.7b
- Surplus RM33.6b

**Services**
- Deficit RM0.7b
- Surplus RM6.4b

**Primary Income**
- Deficit RM27.2b
- Deficit RM20.9b

**Secondary Income**
- Deficit RM2.1b
- Deficit RM4.0b

### FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

**Direct Investment**
- Net Inflow RM0.4b
- Net Inflow RM14.7b

**Portfolio Investment**
- Net Outflow RM35.2b
- Net Inflow RM9.1b

**Financial Derivatives**
- Net Outflow RM1.3b
- Net Inflow RM0.8b

**Other Investment**
- Net Inflow RM9.0b
- Net Inflow RM2.7b

**Financial Account registered a net outflow of RM27.0 billion in Q2 2026**

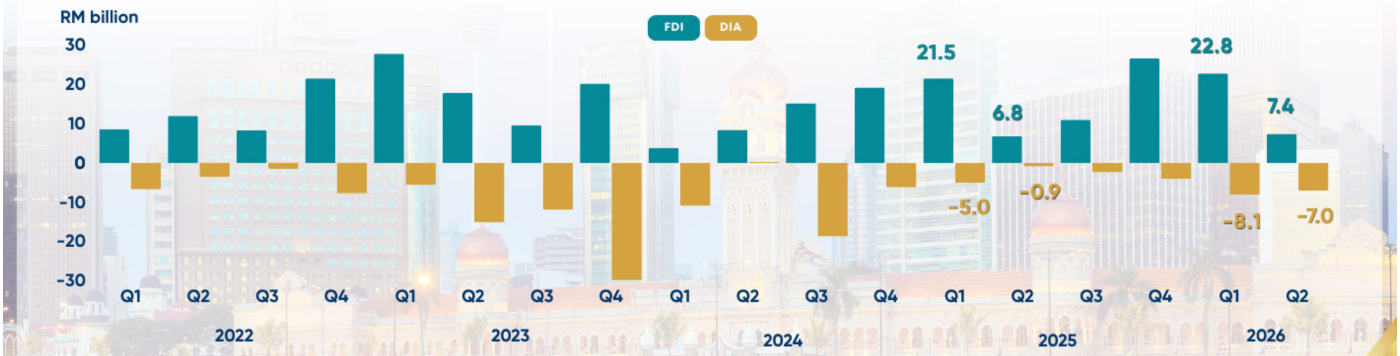
Notes: b refers to billion | Q2 2026 | Q1 2026

### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

FDI recorded a net inflow of RM7.4 billion

### DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)

DIA recorded a net outflow of RM7.0 billion

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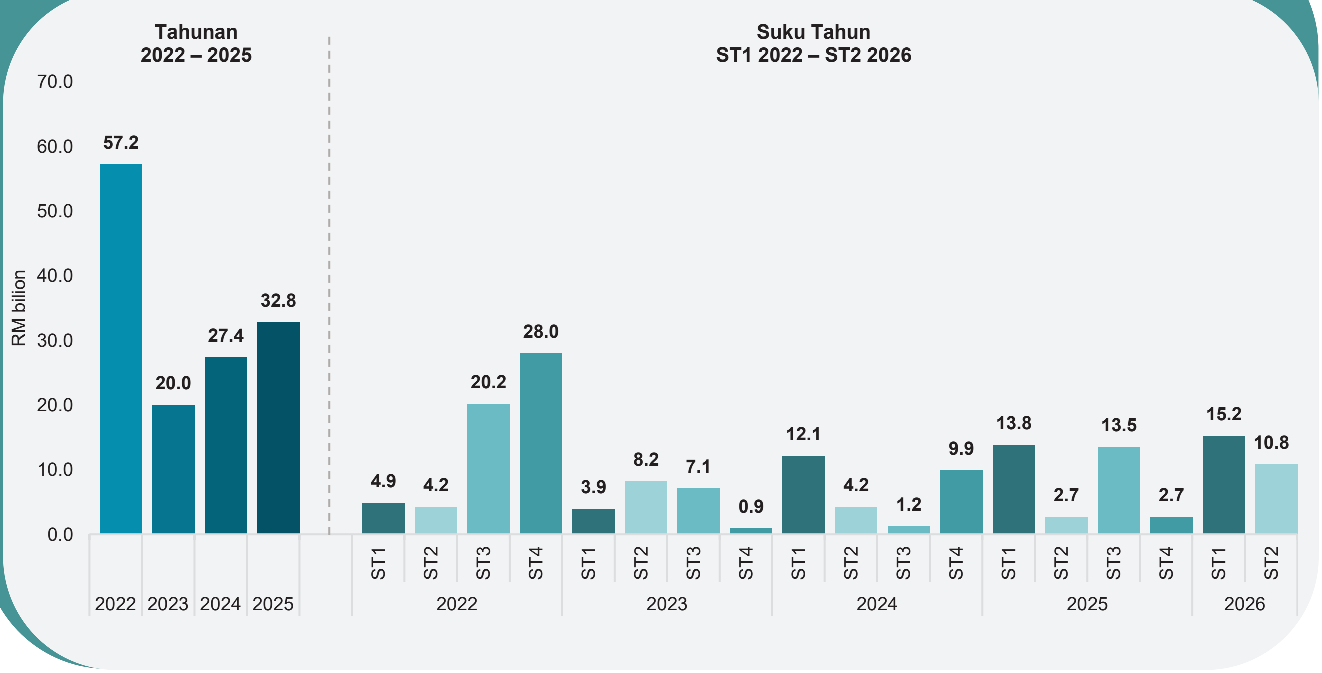
Notes: Negative value refers to outflow

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

## PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

**Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB)** Malaysia mencatatkan lebihan sebanyak RM10.8 bilion pada suku kedua 2026, berbanding RM15.2 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Carta 1).** Lebihan yang sederhana pada suku ini didorong terutamanya oleh peningkatan defisit akaun Pendapatan Primer dan kemerosotan prestasi dalam akaun Perkhidmatan. Sementara itu, Akaun Kewangan merekodkan perubahan kepada aliran keluar bersih RM27.0 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM27.4 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, dipacu oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan portfolio dan Derivatif kewangan. Rizab antarabangsa berjumlah RM537.0 bilion sehingga akhir separuh tahun 2026 (akhir ST1 2026: RM511.3 bilion).

**Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa, 2022 – 2025 dan ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**




### Akaun Barangan

Akaun Barangan mencatatkan eksport bersih sebanyak RM40.7 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2026 berbanding RM33.6 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Paparan 1)**. Eksport barangan adalah berjumlah RM359.3 bilion, meningkat sebanyak 21.6 peratus berbanding suku tahun sebelumnya. Eksport utama barangan Malaysia adalah Elektrik dan elektronik (E&E), Produk petroleum dan Jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan terutamanya ke Amerika Syarikat, Singapura dan China. Pada masa yang sama, jumlah import barangan meningkat sebanyak 21.7 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM318.6 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

| BARANGAN | PERKHIDMATAN | PENDAPATAN PRIMER | PENDAPATAN SEKUNDER |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ST2 26: Lebihan RM40.7 bilion** | **ST2 26: Defisit RM0.7 bilion** | **ST2 26: Defisit RM27.2 bilion** | **ST2 26: Defisit RM2.1 bilion** |
| ST1 26: Lebihan RM33.6 bilion | ST1 26: Lebihan RM6.4 bilion | ST1 26: Defisit RM20.9 bilion | ST1 26: Defisit RM4.0 bilion |

## Akaun Perkhidmatan

Akaun Perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit sebanyak RM0.7 bilion pada suku kedua 2026 berbanding lebihan RM6.4 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Paparan 1)**. Perubahan arah ini terutamanya didorong oleh pembayaran yang lebih tinggi dalam import Perkhidmatan, yang meningkat sebanyak 16.8 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM82.6 bilion, mengatasi peningkatan eksport Perkhidmatan sebanyak 6.2 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM81.9 bilion. Prestasi yang lebih lemah ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain serta Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen, manakala penurunan lebihan Perjalanan turut menyumbang kepada defisit Akaun Perkhidmatan.

Perjalanan kekal sebagai komponen eksport terbesar, berjumlah RM30.7 bilion atau 37.5 peratus daripada jumlah eksport Perkhidmatan, diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain (RM15.5 bilion) dan Pengangkutan (RM10.8 bilion). Sementara itu, bagi import Perkhidmatan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan mencatatkan nilai tertinggi dengan masing-masing menyumbang sebanyak RM23.5 bilion dan RM18.4 bilion.

## Akaun Pendapatan

Akaun Pendapatan primer mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM27.2 bilion berbanding RM20.9 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Ini disumbangkan oleh pembayaran pendapatan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM51.8 bilion (ST1 2026: RM38.6 bilion), khususnya dalam Pelaburan langsung manakala penerimaan sebanyak RM24.6 bilion (ST1 2026: RM17.8 bilion).

Akaun Pendapatan sekunder merekodkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.1 bilion pada ST2 2026, berbanding RM4.0 bilion pada ST1 2026 (**Paparan 1**). Defisit ini disebabkan oleh terimaan yang lebih tinggi berjumlah RM11.7 bilion (ST1 2026: RM10.2 bilion) dan bayaran yang lebih rendah RM13.8 bilion (ST1 2026: RM14.2 bilion).

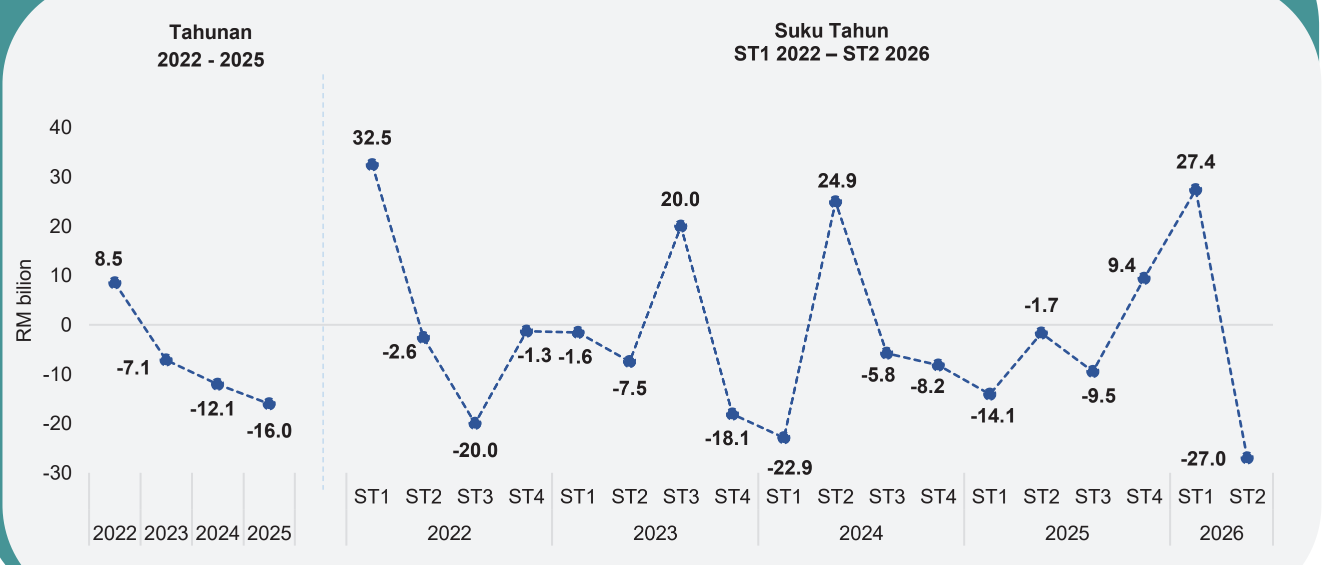
## AKAUN MODAL

Akaun Modal merekodkan defisit RM4.2 juta pada suku tahun ini berbanding lebihan RM42.9 juta pada ST1 2026. Defisit ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh aliran keluar bersih dalam Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran berjumlah RM60.4 juta.

## AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan perubahan arah aliran kepada aliran keluar bersih RM27.0 bilion, berbanding aliran masuk bersih RM27.4 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh aliran keluar bersih dalam Pelaburan portfolio yang merekodkan RM35.2 bilion dan diikuti oleh Derivatif kewangan RM1.3 bilion **(Carta 2)**. Sebaliknya, Pelaburan lain dan Pelaburan langsung masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM9.0 bilion dan RM0.4 bilion.

**Carta 2: Akaun Kewangan, 2022 – 2025 dan ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**

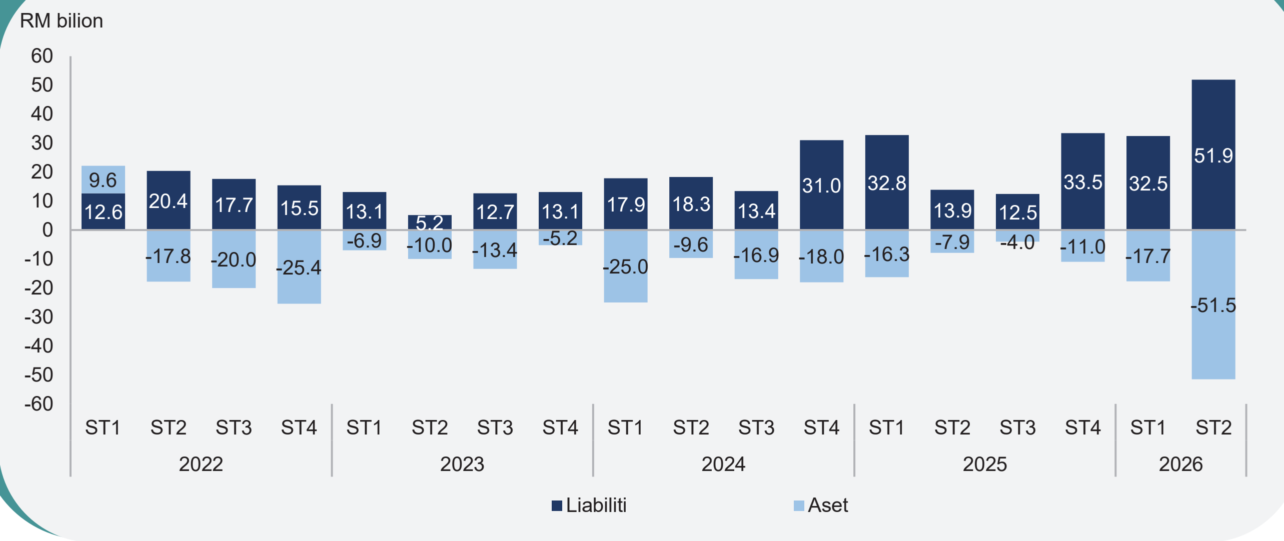



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

### Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung pada suku tahun kedua 2026 merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah RM0.4 bilion berbanding RM14.7 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aset Pelaburan langsung merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM51.5 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran keluar bersih RM17.7 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM51.9 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran masuk bersih RM32.5 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 3.**

**Carta 3: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Aset dan Liabiliti, ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**

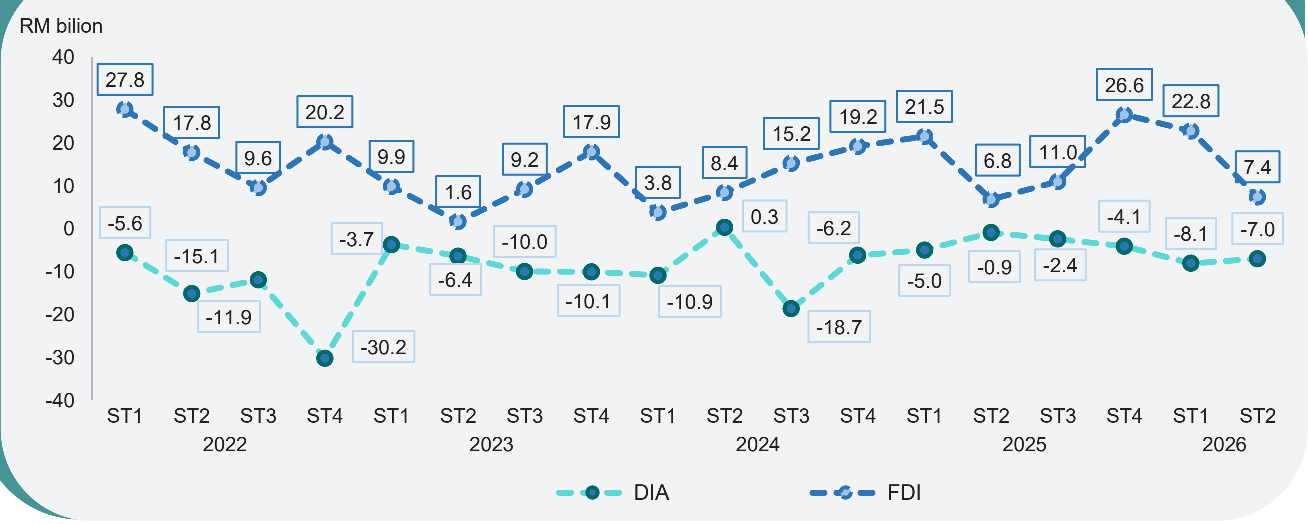



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

**Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri**

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA) mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM7.0 bilion pada ST2 2026, lebih rendah berbanding RM8.1 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Carta 4)**. Aliran keluar ini terutamanya dalam bentuk Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham. Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar DIA, khususnya dalam aktiviti Kewangan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembinaan. Dari segi destinasi pelaburan, aliran keluar DIA sebahagian besarnya disalurkan ke Singapura, Angola dan Belanda.

**Carta 4: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Prinsip Arah Aliran, ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**




Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

### Pelaburan Langsung Asing

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM7.4 bilion pada suku kedua 2026 berbanding RM22.8 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini disokong oleh aliran masuk dalam Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham. Dari segi sektor, aliran masuk FDI terutamanya disalurkan ke sektor Perkhidmatan, khususnya dalam subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Pembinaan sebagai penyumbang terbesar seterusnya. Aliran masuk ini terutamanya didorong oleh pelaburan dari China, Hong Kong dan Singapura

### Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan portfolio berubah arah aliran kepada aliran keluar bersih RM35.2 bilion pada suku tahun kedua 2026, berbanding aliran masuk bersih RM9.1 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Paparan 2).** Aset Pelaburan portfolio merekodkan aliran keluar bersih berjumlah RM33.3 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran masuk bersih RM1.3 bilion), terutamanya didorong oleh aliran keluar dalam Sekuriti ekuiti dan hutang. Sementara itu, liabiliti mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM1.8 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran masuk bersih RM7.8 bilion), disokong oleh aliran keluar dalam Sekuriti ekuiti.

**Paparan 2: Akaun Kewangan mengikut Kategori Fungsi (Bersih)**

**PELABURAN LANGSUNG**
**ST2 26: Aliran masuk RM0.4 bilion**
ST1 26: Aliran masuk RM14.7 bilion

**PELABURAN PORTFOLIO**
**ST2 26: Aliran keluar RM35.2 bilion**
ST1 26: Aliran masuk RM9.1 bilion

**DERIVATIF KEWANGAN**
**ST2 26: Aliran keluar RM1.3 bilion**
ST1 26: Aliran masuk RM0.8 bilion

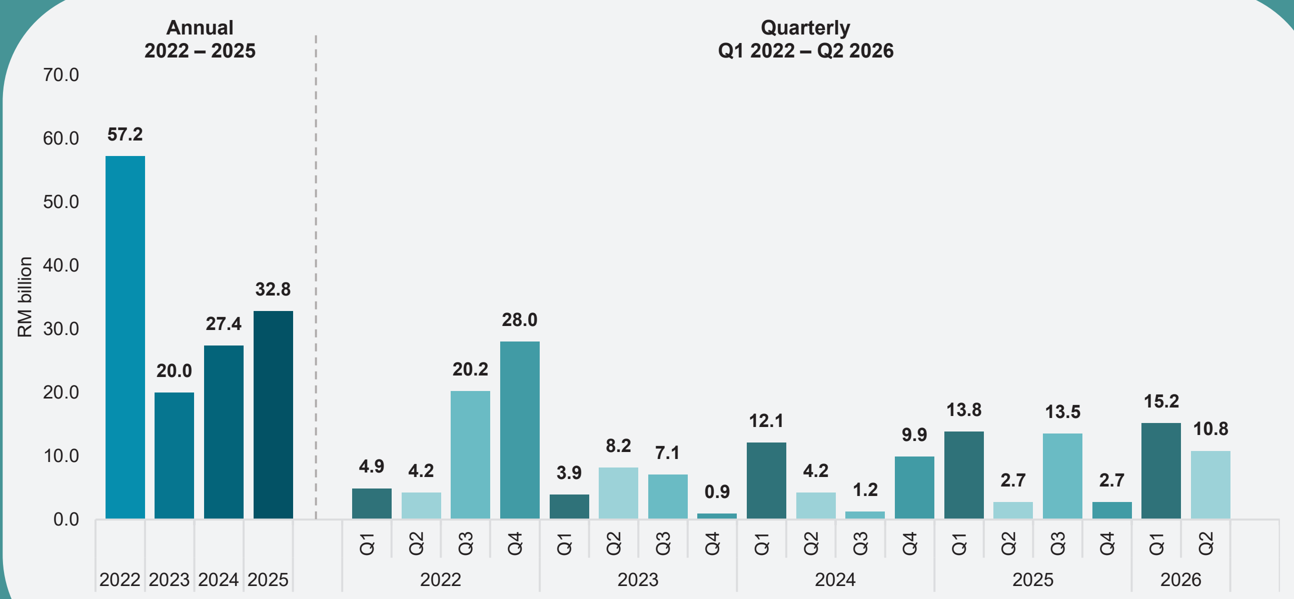
**PELABURAN LAIN**
**ST2 26: Aliran masuk RM9.0 bilion**
ST1 26: Aliran masuk RM2.7 bilion

Pelaburan lain merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi RM9.0 bilion, berbanding RM2.7 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya **(Paparan 2)**. Aset mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang berjumlah RM25.9 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran keluar bersih RM13.3 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM34.9 bilion (ST1 2026: aliran masuk bersih RM16.0 bilion).

## BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE

*Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** recorded a surplus of RM10.8 billion in the second quarter of 2026 as compared to RM15.2 billion in the preceding quarter **(Chart 1).** The moderation of the surplus during this quarter was mainly due to higher deficit in Primary Income and a weakening in the Services account. Meanwhile, Financial account recorded a turnaround to a net outflow of RM27.0 billion from a net inflow of RM27.4 billion in the preceding quarter, mainly driven by outflows in Portfolio investment and Financial derivatives. International Reserves stood at RM537.0 billion as at the end of first half of 2026 (as at the end of Q1 2026: RM511.3 billion).*

**Chart 1: Current Account Balance, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q2 2026**




## Goods Account

*The Goods account recorded net exports of RM40.7 billion in the second quarter of 2026 as compared to RM33.6 billion in the preceding quarter **(Exhibit 1).** Overall exports of goods reached RM359.3 billion, an increase of 21.6 per cent as compared to the previous quarter. Malaysia's main exports items included 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 increased by 21.7 per cent quarter on quarter to RM318.6 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

| GOODS | SERVICES | PRIMARY INCOME | SECONDARY INCOME |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Q2 26: Surplus RM40.7 billion** | **Q2 26: Deficit RM0.7 billion** | **Q2 26: Deficit RM27.2 billion** | **Q2 26: Deficit RM2.1 billion** |
| Q1 26: Surplus RM33.6 billion | Q1 26: Surplus RM6.4 billion | Q1 26: Deficit RM20.9 billion | Q1 26: Deficit RM4.0 billion |

## Services Account

*The Services account recorded a deficit of RM0.7 billion in the second quarter of 2026, compared with a surplus of RM6.4 billion in the preceding quarter **(Exhibit 1)**. This turnaround was primarily driven by higher payments for Services imports, which increased by 16.8 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM82.6 billion, outpacing the 6.2 per cent quarter-on-quarter increase in Services exports to RM81.9 billion. The weaker performance was mainly attributable to Other business services and Insurance and pension services, while the decline in the Travel surplus also contributed to the deficit in the Services account.*

*Travel remained the largest export component, totalling RM30.7 billion or 37.5 per cent of total Services exports, followed by Other business services (RM15.5 billion) and Transport (RM10.8 billion). Meanwhile, for services imports, Other business services and Transport recorded the highest values, amounting to RM23.5 billion and RM18.4 billion respectively.*

## Income Account

*Primary income account recorded a higher deficit of RM27.2 billion as compared with RM20.9 billion from the previous quarter (**Exhibit 1**). This was owing to the higher income payments of RM51.8 billion (Q1 2026: RM38.6 billion), principally in Direct investment while receipts amounted to RM24.6 billion (Q1 2026: RM17.8 billion).*

*Secondary income account recorded a lower deficit of RM2.1 billion in Q2 2026, compared with RM4.0 billion in Q1 2026 **(Exhibit 1).** The deficit was due to the higher receipts of RM11.7 billion (Q1 2026: RM10.2 billion) while lower payments of RM13.8 billion (Q1 2026: RM14.2 billion).*

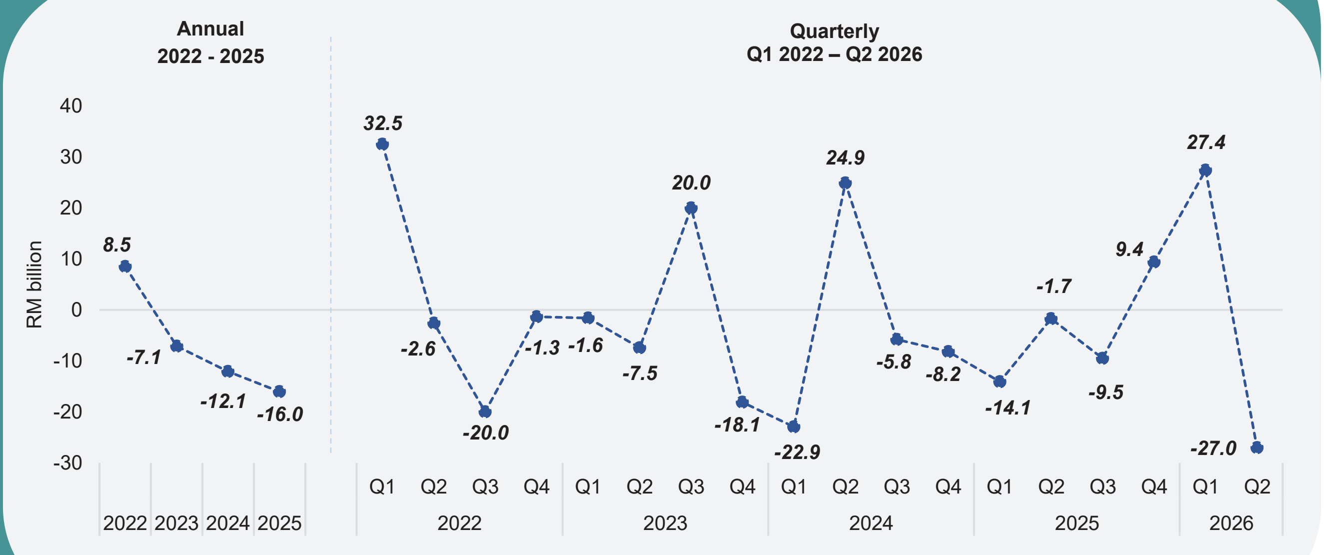
## *CAPITAL ACCOUNT*

*Capital account recorded a deficit of RM4.2 million for this quarter as compared to a surplus of RM42.9 million in Q1 2026. This deficit was mainly attributable to the outflow of Gross acquisition of nonproduced nonfinancial assets amounted to RM60.4 million.*

## *FINANCIAL ACCOUNT*

*Financial account registered a turnaround to a net outflow of RM27.0 billion, against a net inflow of RM27.4 billion in the previous quarter, driven by net outflows in Portfolio investment which accounted for RM35.2 billion and followed by Financial derivatives at RM1.3 billion* ***(Chart 2)****. Conversely, Other investment and Direct investment recorded net inflows of RM9.0 billion and RM0.4 billion, respectively.*

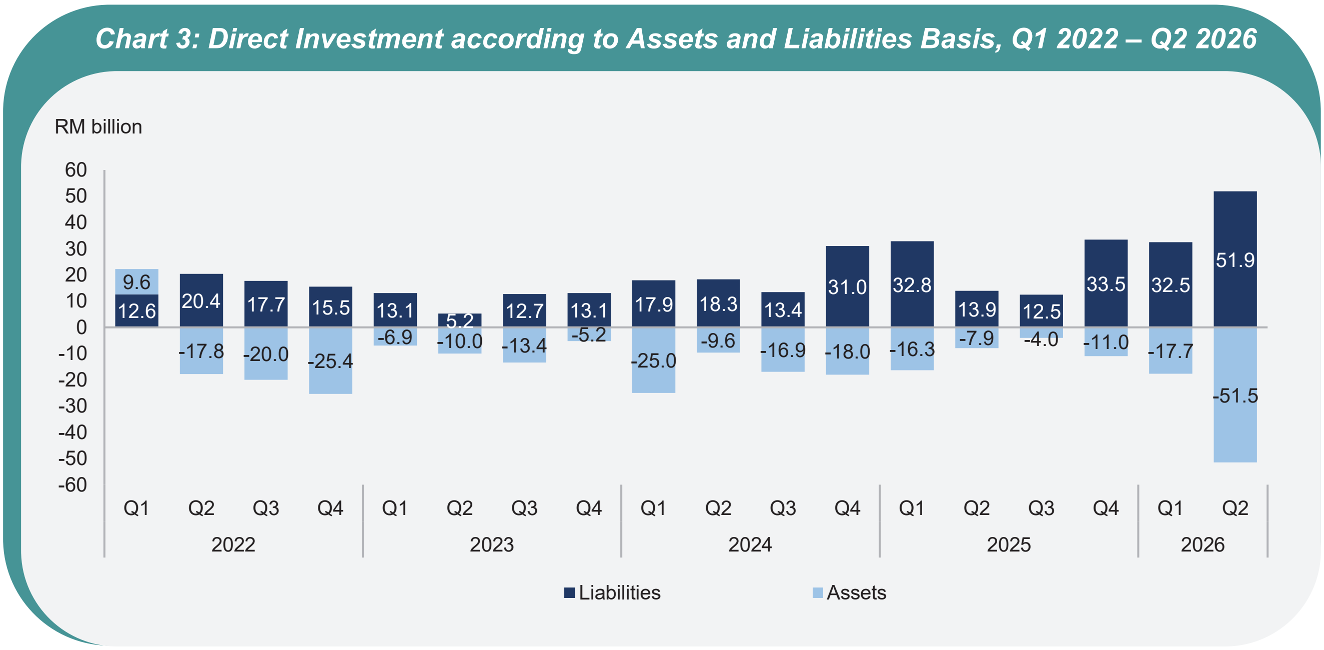
***Chart 2: Financial Account, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q2 2026***




*Note: negative value refers to net outflow*

### *Direct Investment*

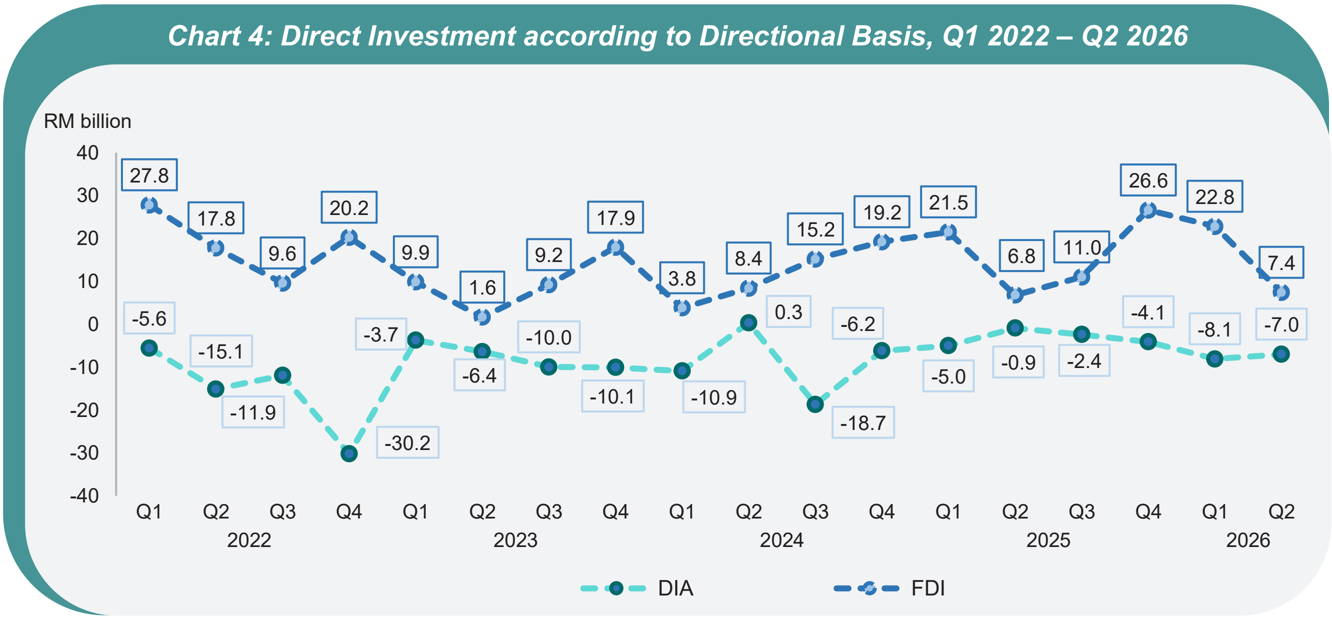
*Direct investment in the second quarter of 2026 recorded a lower net inflow of RM0.4 billion, from RM14.7 billion in the previous quarter. Assets of Direct investment recorded a net outflow of RM51.5 billion (Q1 2026: net outflow RM17.7 billion), while liabilities posted a net inflow of RM51.9 billion (Q1 2026: net inflow RM32.5 billion), as shown in* ***Chart 3****.*




Note: negative value refers to net outflow

### *Direct Investment Abroad*

*Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a net outflow of RM7.0 billion in the Q2 2026, lower than RM8.1 billion in the preceding quarter (**Chart 4**). These outflows were primarily in the form of Equity and investment fund shares. The Services sector remained the main contributor to DIA outflows, predominantly in the Financial activities. This was followed by Mining & quarrying and Construction sectors. In terms of investment destination, DIA outflows were largely directed to Singapore, Angola and the Netherlands.*




Note: negative value refers to net outflow

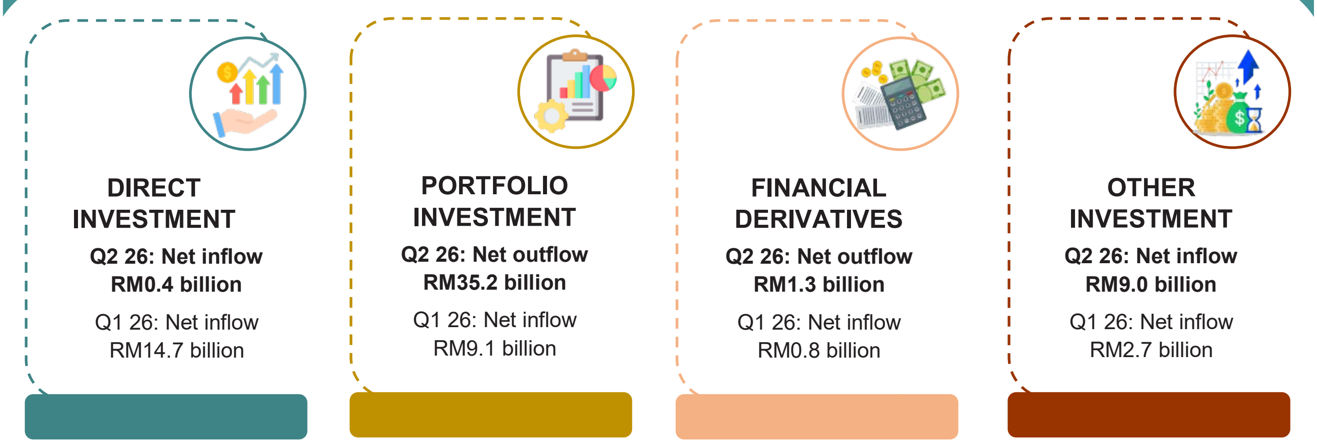
### *Foreign Direct Investment*

*Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a lower net inflow of RM7.4 billion in the second quarter of 2026 as compared to RM22.8 billion in the preceding quarter. The performance was attributed by inflows in Equity and investment fund shares. In terms of sector, FDI inflows were primarily channelled into the Services, mostly in the Information & communication subsector, while Manufacturing and Construction sectors were the next largest contributors. The inflows were driven by investments from China, Hong Kong and Singapore.*

### *Portfolio Investment and Other Investment*

*Portfolio investment switched to a net outflow of RM35.2 billion in the second quarter of 2026, compared to a net inflow of RM9.1 billion in the previous quarter* ***(Exhibit 2).*** *Portfolio investment assets recorded a net outflow of RM33.3 billion (Q1 2026: net inflow RM1.3 billion), mainly due to outflows in Equity and Debt securities. Meanwhile, liabilities also posted a net outflow of RM1.8 billion (Q1 2026: net inflow RM7.8 billion), driven by outflows in Equity securities.*

***Exhibit 2: Financial Account by Functional Categories (Net)***




*Other investment registered a higher net inflow of RM9.0 billion, against RM2.7 billion in the preceding quarter* ***(Exhibit 2)****. Assets registered a net outflow of RM25.9 billion (Q1 2026: net outflow RM13.3 billion), while liabilities recorded a net inflow of RM34.9 billion (Q1 2026: net inflow RM16.0 billion).*

# BOP 2026

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
## *BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

## JADUAL STATISTIK
## *STATISTICAL TABLES*



## 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 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2024 - 2026 (RM MILLION)

| Q125 r | Q225 r | Q325 r | Q425 r | Q126 p | Q226 p | Components/ Year & Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **13,845** | **2,705** | **13,506** | **2,748** | **15,157** | **10,766** | ***CURRENT ACCOUNT*** |
| **30,676** | **15,435** | **35,046** | **29,548** | **40,047** | **40,063** | ***Goods and Services*** |
| 32,863 | 15,962 | 32,333 | 24,267 | 33,597 | 40,719 | *1. Goods* |
| -2,187 | -526 | 2,713 | 5,281 | 6,449 | -656 | *2. Services* |
| 3,179 | 3,526 | 4,147 | 5,203 | 5,443 | 5,897 | *2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others* |
| -15 | 404 | 314 | -155 | 503 | 735 | *2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.* |
| -7,028 | -7,480 | -7,149 | -7,518 | -7,210 | -7,605 | *2.3 Transport* |
| 9,908 | 11,578 | 12,638 | 14,324 | 14,079 | 13,248 | *2.4 Travel* |
| -632 | -630 | -318 | -612 | -185 | -326 | *2.5 Construction* |
| -2,202 | -2,423 | -2,259 | -2,477 | -2,713 | -3,608 | *2.6 Insurance and pension services* |
| 40 | 24 | -18 | 90 | 46 | 37 | *2.7 Financial services* |
| -2,482 | -2,959 | -2,841 | -2,123 | -2,596 | -2,759 | *2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.* |
| 127 | -265 | 1,076 | 1,333 | 1,487 | 2,149 | *2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services* |
| -2,886 | -2,140 | -2,523 | -2,422 | -1,861 | -8,038 | *2.10 Other business services* |
| 9 | -21 | -108 | -231 | -323 | -24 | *2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services* |
| -204 | -141 | -245 | -132 | -222 | -362 | *2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.* |
| -15,380 | -9,489 | -19,306 | -23,146 | -20,868 | -27,160 | *3. Primary income* |
| -2,614 | -2,266 | -2,467 | -2,646 | -2,826 | -2,790 | *3.1 Compensation of employees* |
| -12,766 | -7,222 | -16,838 | -20,500 | -18,042 | -24,370 | *3.2 Investment income* |
| -11,927 | -9,268 | -16,769 | -20,318 | -17,009 | -25,984 | *3.2.1 Direct investment* |
| -2,248 | 347 | -1,774 | -2,317 | -2,733 | -625 | *3.2.2 Portfolio investment* |
| 1,409 | 1,699 | 1,705 | 2,135 | 1,700 | 2,238 | *3.2.3 Other investment* |
| -1,451 | -3,241 | -2,234 | -3,654 | -4,023 | -2,136 | *4. Secondary income* |
| **118** | **-5** | **-245** | **44** | **43** | **-4** | ***CAPITAL ACCOUNT*** |
| 73 | -23 | -240 | -1 | -17 | -56 | *1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets* |
| 45 | 18 | -4 | 45 | 60 | 51 | *2. Capital transfers* |
| **-14,133** | **-1,724** | **-9,516** | **9,369** | **27,352** | **-26,957** | ***FINANCIAL ACCOUNT*** |
| 16,490 | 5,930 | 8,557 | 22,529 | 14,748 | 439 | *1. Direct investment* |
| -45,092 | 15,632 | -28,113 | -1,864 | 9,066 | -35,155 | *2. Portfolio investment* |
| -1,717 | 1,294 | -802 | 1,454 | 843 | -1,281 | *3. Financial derivatives* |
| 16,187 | -24,580 | 10,841 | -12,750 | 2,696 | 9,040 | *4. Other investment* |
| **-3,115** | **-988** | **-3,142** | **-1,155** | **-16,368** | **-16,985** | ***RESERVE ASSETS*** |
| **3,284** | **11** | **-603** | **-11,006** | **-26,184** | **33,179** | ***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 ʳ | Q225 ʳ | Q325 ʳ | Q425 ʳ | Q126 ᵖ | Q226 ᵖ | Components/ Year & Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **13,845** | **2,705** | **13,506** | **2,748** | **15,157** | **10,766** | **CURRENT ACCOUNT** |
| **30,676** | **15,435** | **35,046** | **29,548** | **40,047** | **40,063** | **Goods and Services** |
| 349,888 | 351,244 | 372,507 | 389,141 | 372,488 | 441,194 | Credits |
| 319,213 | 335,809 | 337,461 | 359,593 | 332,441 | 401,131 | Debits |
| **32,863** | **15,962** | **32,333** | **24,267** | **33,597** | **40,719** | **1. Goods** |
| 285,931 | 285,219 | 301,925 | 311,793 | 295,351 | 359,294 | 1.1 Credits |
| 279,813 | 280,813 | 296,523 | 306,005 | 288,339 | 354,458 | Merchandise |
| 4,624 | 2,999 | 3,425 | 3,609 | 4,406 | 2,647 | Merchanting |
| 1,494 | 1,407 | 1,976 | 2,179 | 2,605 | 2,189 | Non-monetary gold |
| 253,069 | 269,258 | 269,592 | 287,526 | 261,753 | 318,575 | 1.2 Debits |
| 248,819 | 263,885 | 266,402 | 282,179 | 255,368 | 313,185 | Merchandise |
| 4,250 | 5,373 | 3,190 | 5,347 | 6,385 | 5,391 | Non-monetary gold |
| **-2,187** | **-526** | **2,713** | **5,281** | **6,449** | **-656** | **2. Services** |
| 63,957 | 66,025 | 70,582 | 77,348 | 77,137 | 81,900 | 2.1 Credits |
| 5,189 | 5,150 | 5,487 | 6,817 | 6,818 | 7,926 | 2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others |
| 2,051 | 2,308 | 2,727 | 2,737 | 2,733 | 3,413 | 2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. |
| 8,850 | 8,757 | 9,546 | 10,540 | 10,168 | 10,778 | 2.1.3 Transport |
| 24,515 | 25,949 | 28,997 | 31,189 | 31,486 | 30,711 | 2.1.4 Travel |
| 1,320 | 860 | 1,302 | 1,023 | 1,390 | 1,222 | 2.1.5 Construction |
| 776 | 1,164 | 639 | 750 | 572 | 822 | 2.1.6 Insurance and pension services |
| 685 | 622 | 683 | 745 | 755 | 814 | 2.1.7 Financial services |
| 286 | 166 | 221 | 339 | 301 | 229 | 2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. |
| 6,869 | 7,473 | 7,689 | 8,939 | 8,949 | 9,330 | 2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services |
| 11,941 | 12,459 | 12,093 | 13,133 | 12,895 | 15,451 | 2.1.10 Other business services |
| 1,395 | 1,035 | 1,104 | 1,037 | 985 | 1,110 | 2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services |
| 79 | 84 | 93 | 99 | 87 | 94 | 2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e. |
| 66,144 | 66,551 | 67,869 | 72,067 | 70,688 | 82,556 | 2.2 Debits |
| 2,010 | 1,624 | 1,340 | 1,614 | 1,375 | 2,029 | 2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others |
| 2,066 | 1,903 | 2,414 | 2,892 | 2,230 | 2,678 | 2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. |
| 15,878 | 16,237 | 16,695 | 18,058 | 17,378 | 18,384 | 2.2.3 Transport |
| 14,607 | 14,371 | 16,359 | 16,865 | 17,406 | 17,463 | 2.2.4 Travel |
| 1,952 | 1,490 | 1,620 | 1,634 | 1,575 | 1,549 | 2.2.5 Construction |
| 2,978 | 3,587 | 2,898 | 3,227 | 3,284 | 4,430 | 2.2.6 Insurance and pension services |
| 645 | 598 | 702 | 655 | 709 | 777 | 2.2.7 Financial services |
| 2,768 | 3,125 | 3,062 | 2,462 | 2,896 | 2,988 | 2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. |
| 6,743 | 7,738 | 6,613 | 7,606 | 7,462 | 7,181 | 2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services |
| 14,827 | 14,599 | 14,616 | 15,555 | 14,756 | 23,488 | 2.2.10 Other business services |
| 1,386 | 1,055 | 1,212 | 1,268 | 1,308 | 1,133 | 2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services |
| 283 | 225 | 339 | 232 | 308 | 456 | 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, 2023 - 2025 (RM MILLION)

| Q125 r | Q225 r | Q325 r | Q425 r | Q126 p | Q226 p | Components/ Year & Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **-15,380** | **-9,489** | **-19,306** | **-23,146** | **-20,868** | **-27,160** | ***3. Primary income*** |
| 19,483 | 25,697 | 19,856 | 23,429 | 17,774 | 24,640 | *3.1 Credits* |
| 1,873 | 1,792 | 1,812 | 1,791 | 1,857 | 1,808 | *3.1.1 Compensation of employees* |
| 17,610 | 23,905 | 18,044 | 21,638 | 15,917 | 22,832 | *3.1.2 Investment income* |
| 8,968 | 11,744 | 7,664 | 11,571 | 7,102 | 11,457 | *3.1.2.1 Direct investment* |
| 3,478 | 6,627 | 4,828 | 4,064 | 3,703 | 5,876 | *3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment* |
| 5,164 | 5,533 | 5,552 | 6,003 | 5,112 | 5,499 | *3.1.2.3 Other investment* |
| 34,863 | 35,185 | 39,162 | 46,575 | 38,641 | 51,800 | *3.2 Debits* |
| 4,488 | 4,058 | 4,280 | 4,437 | 4,682 | 4,598 | *3.2.1 Compensation of employees* |
| 30,376 | 31,127 | 34,882 | 42,138 | 33,959 | 47,202 | *3.2.2 Investment income* |
| 20,895 | 21,013 | 24,432 | 31,889 | 24,111 | 37,440 | *3.2.2.1 Direct investment* |
| 5,726 | 6,280 | 6,602 | 6,381 | 6,437 | 6,501 | *3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment* |
| 3,755 | 3,834 | 3,847 | 3,868 | 3,411 | 3,261 | *3.2.2.3 Other investment* |
| **-1,451** | **-3,241** | **-2,234** | **-3,654** | **-4,023** | **-2,136** | ***4. Secondary income*** |
| 11,094 | 9,964 | 11,814 | 11,066 | 10,191 | 11,653 | *4.1 Credits* |
| 12,545 | 13,205 | 14,048 | 14,719 | 14,213 | 13,789 | *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 | Q226 p | Components/ Year & Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **118** | **-5** | **-245** | **44** | **43** | **-4** | ***CAPITAL ACCOUNT*** |
| 141 | 56 | 76 | 77 | 86 | 67 | *1. Credits* |
| 89 | 1 | 25 | 19 | 17 | 5 | *1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets* |
| 51 | 55 | 51 | 58 | 69 | 62 | *1.2 Capital transfers* |
| 23 | 60 | 320 | 33 | 43 | 71 | *2. Debits* |
| 16 | 24 | 265 | 20 | 35 | 60 | *2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets* |
| 7 | 36 | 55 | 13 | 9 | 11 | *2.2 Capital transfers* |
| **-14,133** | **-1,724** | **-9,516** | **9,369** | **27,352** | **-26,957** | ***FINANCIAL ACCOUNT*** |
| 16,490 | 5,930 | 8,557 | 22,529 | 14,748 | 439 | *1. Direct investment* |
| -16,331 | -7,934 | -3,960 | -10,970 | -17,716 | -51,461 | *1.1 Assets* |
| -7,616 | -2,728 | -3,362 | -15,298 | -5,857 | -7,759 | *1.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares* |
| -8,715 | -5,206 | -598 | 4,328 | -11,859 | -43,701 | *1.1.2 Debt instruments* |
| 32,821 | 13,864 | 12,517 | 33,500 | 32,464 | 51,899 | *1.2 Liabilities* |
| 16,250 | -630 | 14,676 | 19,277 | 10,587 | 22,597 | *1.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares* |
| 16,571 | 14,494 | -2,159 | 14,222 | 21,877 | 29,302 | *1.2.2 Debt instruments* |
| -45,092 | 15,632 | -28,113 | -1,864 | 9,066 | -35,155 | *2. Portfolio investment* |
| -34,400 | -22,606 | -13,558 | -15,905 | 1,263 | -33,339 | *2.1 Assets* |
| -25,978 | -28,407 | -12,297 | -11,956 | 5,402 | -25,457 | *2.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares* |
| -8,422 | 5,801 | -1,260 | -3,949 | -4,139 | -7,882 | *2.1.2 Debt securities* |
| -10,691 | 38,239 | -14,555 | 14,041 | 7,802 | -1,816 | *2.2 Liabilities* |
| -7,877 | -1,089 | -1,838 | -1,060 | 3,152 | -2,845 | *2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares* |
| -2,814 | 39,327 | -12,717 | 15,102 | 4,650 | 1,029 | *2.2.2 Debt securities* |
| -1,717 | 1,294 | -802 | 1,454 | 843 | -1,281 | *3. Financial derivatives* |
| 16,187 | -24,580 | 10,841 | -12,750 | 2,696 | 9,040 | *4. Other investment* |
| -2,802 | -31,989 | 11,503 | -31,245 | -13,294 | -25,905 | *4.1 Assets* |
| 18,988 | 7,409 | -662 | 18,495 | 15,990 | 34,945 | *4.2 Liabilities* |
| **-3,115** | **-988** | **-3,142** | **-1,155** | **-16,368** | **-16,985** | ***RESERVE ASSETS*** |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | *1. IMF resources* |
| -3,115 | -988 | -3,142 | -1,155 | -16,368 | -16,985 | *2. BNM external reserves* |
| -198 | 528 | -106 | 927 | 394 | -322 | *2.1 Special drawing rights* |
| 51 | -8 | -74 | 208 | 116 | -172 | *2.2 IMF reserve position* |
| -2,967 | -1,508 | -2,962 | -2,290 | -16,878 | -16,491 | *2.3 Gold and foreign exchange* |
| | | | | | | ***Direct Investment According to Directional Principle*** |
| *16,490* | *5,930* | *8,557* | *22,529* | *14,748* | *439* | Direct investment |
| *-4,998* | *-883* | *-2,437* | *-4,112* | *-8,062* | *-6,969* | Abroad |
| *-7,616* | *-2,728* | *-3,362* | *-15,298* | *-5,857* | *-7,756* | Equity and investment fund shares |
| *2,617* | *1,845* | *925* | *11,186* | *-2,205* | *787* | Debt instruments |
| *21,488* | *6,813* | *10,994* | *26,641* | *22,809* | *7,408* | In Malaysia |
| *16,250* | *-630* | *14,676* | *19,277* | *10,587* | *22,594* | Equity and investment fund shares |
| *5,238* | *7,442* | *-3,682* | *7,364* | *12,222* | *-15,186* | Debt instruments |

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# BOP 2026

## IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
*BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

### JADUAL STATISTIK SIRI MASA
*TIME SERIES STATISTICAL TABLES*



## 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

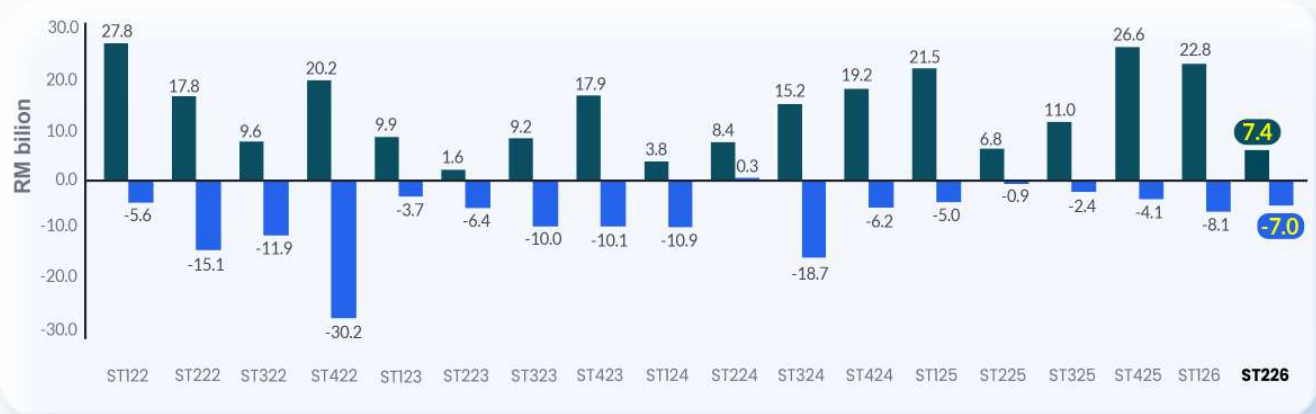
**IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN**
*BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

**STATISTIK FDI & DIA**
*FDI & DIA STATISTICS*

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

# Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) & Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri (DIA) Suku Tahun Kedua 2026

**FDI** merekodkan aliran masuk bersih **RM7.4 bilion**, manakala
**DIA** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih **RM7.0 bilion** pada **ST2 2026**




## Sektor Utama

### Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)

| Perkhidmatan | Pembuatan | Pembinaan |
|---|---|---|
| RM8.2b | RM1.6b | RM0.3b |

### Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)

| Perkhidmatan | Perlombongan & pengkuarian | Pembinaan |
|---|---|---|
| -RM5.8b | -RM3.3b | -RM0.1b |

## Rantau Utama


| | Asia | Oceania | Afrika | Amerika | Eropah |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FDI | RM13.1b | RM0.3b | RM0.3b | -RM0.1b | -RM6.2b |
| DIA | -RM2.9b | -RM0.6b | -RM1.4b | -RM1.0b | -RM1.0b |

## Negara Utama

**FDI**

| China | Hong Kong | Singapura |
|---|---|---|
| RM4.6b | RM3.7b | RM2.5b |

**DIA**

| Singapura | Angola | Belanda |
|---|---|---|
| -RM3.0b | -RM0.7b | -RM0.7b |

@StatsMalaysia

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

Sumber :
Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Second Quarter 2026

**FDI** recorded a net inflow of **RM7.4 billion,** while
**DIA** registered a net outflow of **RM7.0 billion** in **Q2 2026**


## Main Sectors

### Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

- Services: RM8.2b
- Manufacturing: RM1.6b
- Construction: RM0.3b

### Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)

- Services: -RM5.8b
- Mining & quarrying: -RM3.3b
- Construction: -RM0.1b

## Main Regions


| Region | FDI | DIA |
|---|---|---|
| Asia | RM13.1b | -RM2.9b |
| Oceania | RM0.3b | -RM0.6b |
| Africa | RM0.3b | -RM1.4b |
| Americas | -RM0.1b | -RM1.0b |
| Europe | -RM6.2b | -RM1.0b |

## Main Countries

**FDI**

| China | Hong Kong | Singapore |
|---|---|---|
| RM4.6b | RM3.7b | RM2.5b |

**DIA**

| Singapore | Angola | Netherlands |
|---|---|---|
| -RM3.0b | -RM0.7b | -RM0.7b |

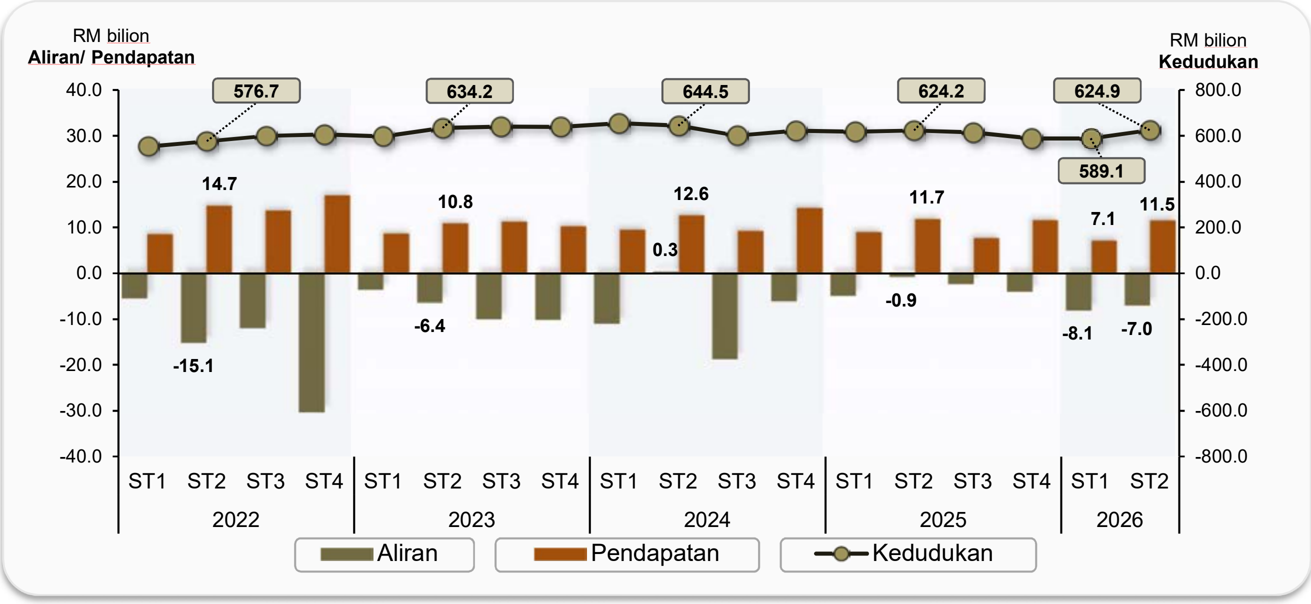
@StatsMalaysia

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

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

# PELABURAN LANGSUNG MALAYSIA DI LUAR NEGERI

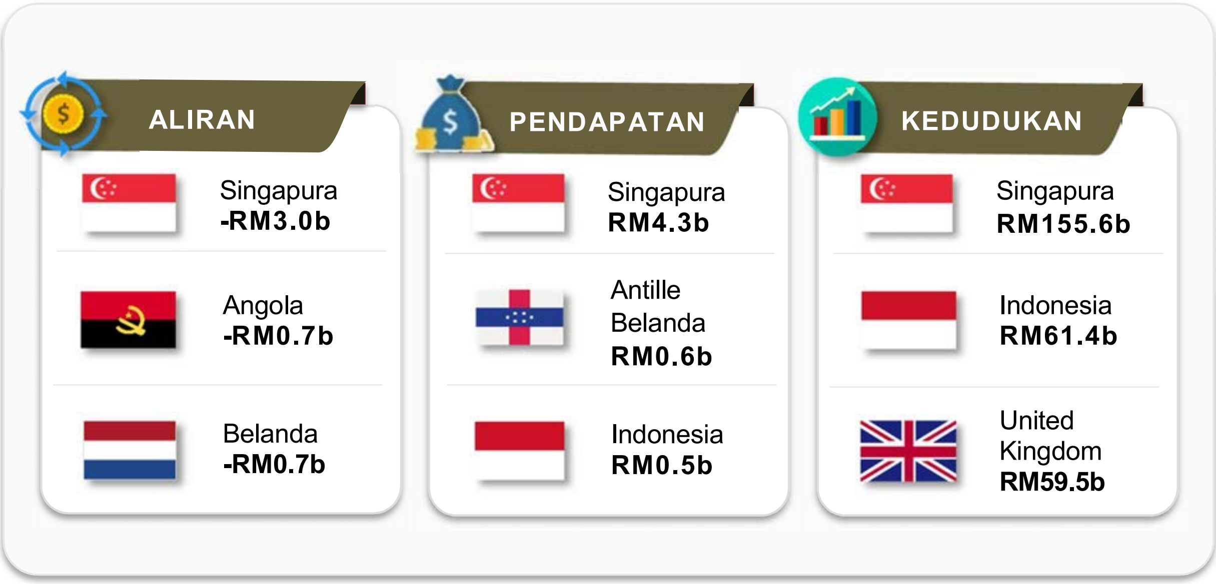
**Carta 1: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri, ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**




Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM7.0 bilion pada suku kedua 2026 (ST2 2026) berbanding RM8.1 bilion pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Aliran keluar ini didorong terutamanya oleh Pendapatan yang dilabur semula, diikuti oleh suntikan Ekuiti ke luar negara.

Dari segi pendapatan, pelaburan Malaysia di luar negara terus menjana pendapatan sebanyak RM11.5 bilion pada ST2 2026, lebih tinggi berbanding RM7.1 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, kedudukan DIA berjumlah RM624.9 bilion pada akhir ST2 2026, seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Carta 1.**

**Paparan 1: DIA mengikut Negara Utama, ST2 2026**



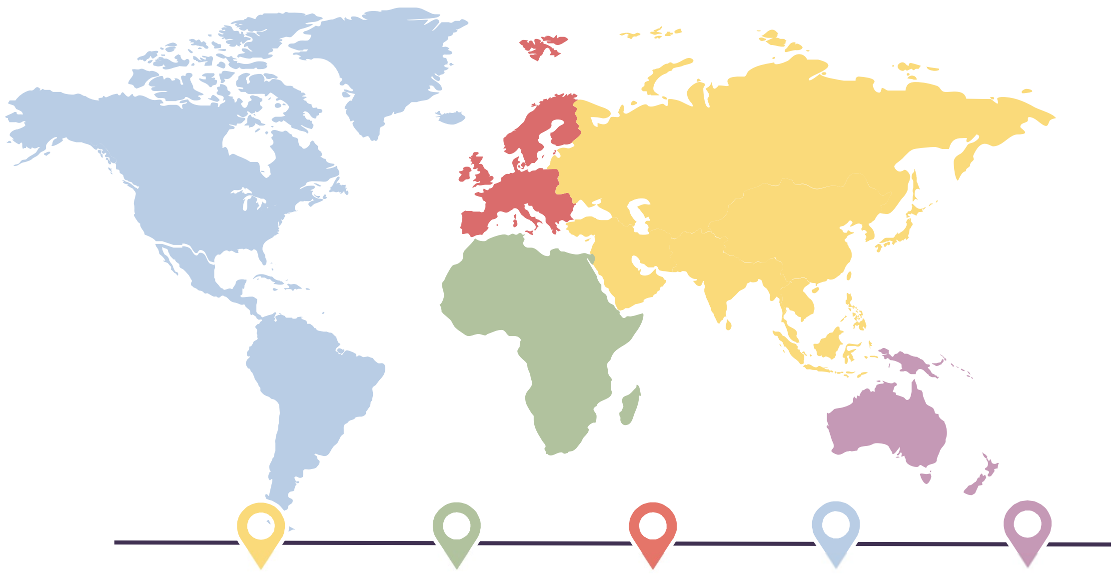

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Dari segi destinasi, Singapura merupakan penerima utama aliran keluar DIA pada ST2 2026 berjumlah RM3.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Angola dan Belanda dengan masing-masing menyumbang nilai berjumlah RM0.7 bilion.

Pendapatan DIA pula disumbangkan terutamanya oleh pelaburan Malaysia di Singapura berjumlah RM4.3 bilion, diikuti oleh Antille Belanda (RM0.6 bilion) dan Indonesia (RM0.5 bilion).

Pada masa yang sama, Singapura terus merekodkan sumbangan terbesar dalam kedudukan DIA Malaysia sebanyak RM155.6 bilion, diikuti oleh Indonesia (RM61.4 bilion) dan United Kingdom (RM59.5 bilion). Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang RM276.5 bilion, iaitu 44.2 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan kedudukan DIA, seperti yang digambarkan dalam **Paparan 1.**

**Paparan 2: DIA mengikut Rantau, ST2 2026**



| | ASIA | AFRIKA | EROPAH | AMERIKA | OCEANIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALIRAN | -RM2.9b | -RM1.4b | -RM1.0b | -RM1.0b | -RM0.6b |
| KEDUDUKAN | RM339.8b | RM5.2b | RM130.7b | RM138.5b | RM10.6b |

Pada peringkat rantau, aliran keluar DIA pada ST2 2026 tertumpu terutamanya ke Asia yang mana merekodkan nilai RM2.9 bilion, diikuti oleh Afrika (RM1.4 bilion) dan Eropah (RM1.0 bilion). Pada masa yang sama, Asia terus memegang sumbangan terbesar kedudukan DIA Malaysia dengan nilai RM339.8 bilion, mengatasi Amerika (RM138.5 bilion) dan Eropah (RM130.7 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, ST2 2026

| | ALIRAN | | PENDAPATAN | | KEDUDUKAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 |
| Perkhidmatan | -RM5.8b | -RM4.1b | RM8.7b | RM3.6b | RM440.1b | RM434.2b |
| Perlombongan & pengkuarian | -RM3.3b | -RM3.1b | RM1.6b | RM2.2b | RM106.2b | RM72.6b |
| Pembinaan | -RM0.1b | -RM0.3b | RM0.2b | RM0.2b | RM15.5b | RM15.5b |
| Pertanian | RM0.1b | -RM0.2b | RM0.7b | RM0.7b | RM45.5b | RM46.5b |
| Pembuatan | RM2.2b | -RM0.4b | RM0.3b | RM0.5b | RM17.6b | RM20.2b |

Dari segi sektor, Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang terbesar kepada aliran keluar DIA pada ST2 2026 dengan jumlah RM5.8 bilion khususnya dalam Aktiviti kewangan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (RM3.3 bilion) dan Pembinaan (RM0.1 bilion), seperti ditunjukkan di **Paparan 3**.

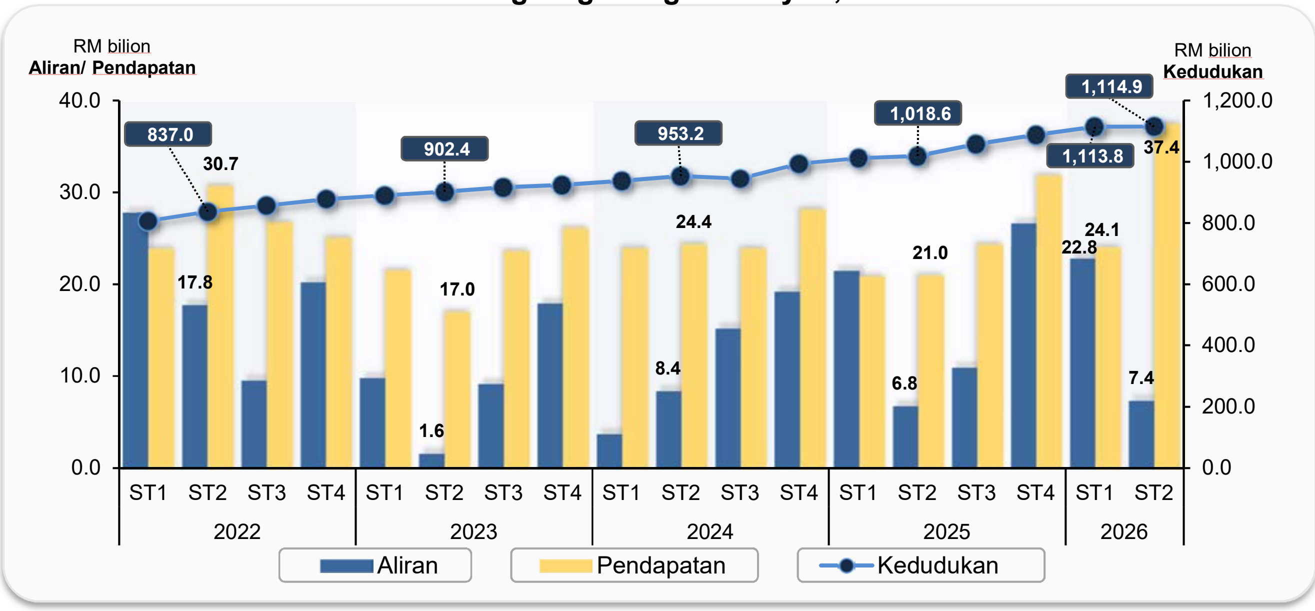
Bagi pendapatan, sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan pendapatan tertinggi sebanyak RM8.7 bilion yang terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Aktiviti kewangan. Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian merupakan penyumbang seterusnya dengan masing-masing mencatatkan nilai berjumlah RM1.6 bilion dan RM0.7 bilion.

Berdasarkan kedudukan pelaburan terkumpul, sektor Perkhidmatan terus mendominasi kedudukan DIA Malaysia dengan nilai RM440.1 bilion, merangkumi 70.4 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan kedudukan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak 17.0 peratus (RM106.2 bilion) dan sektor Pertanian sebanyak 7.3 peratus (RM45.5 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

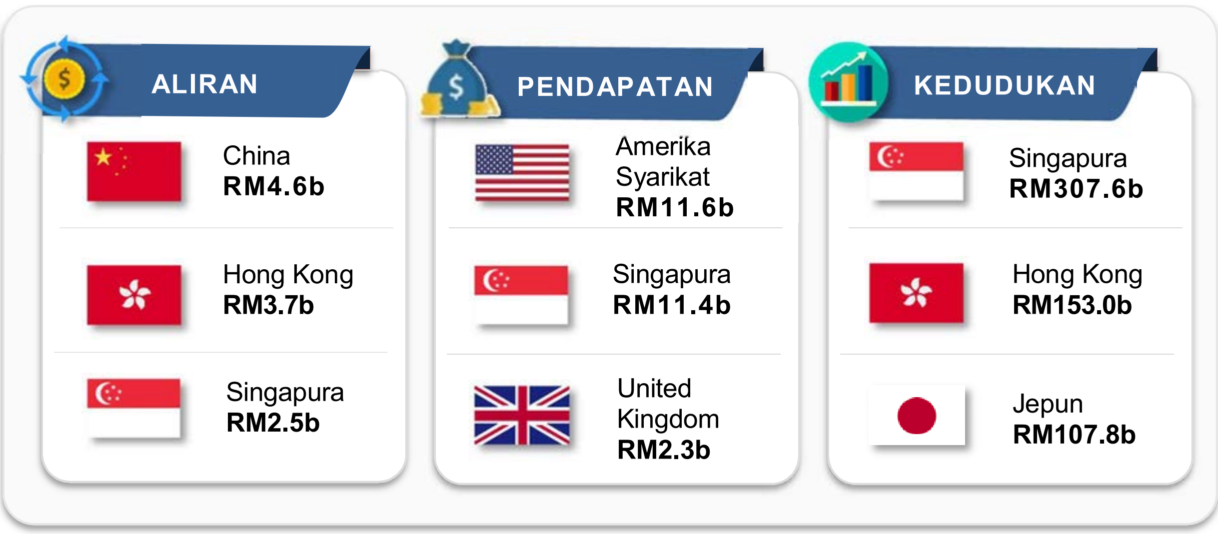
**Carta 2: Pelaburan Langsung Asing di Malaysia, ST1 2022 – ST2 2026**




Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM7.4 bilion pada ST2 2026, lebih rendah berbanding RM22.8 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini terutamanya disokong oleh aliran masuk dalam Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham dan sebahagian besarnya diimbangi oleh aliran keluar dalam Instrumen hutang.

Syarikat asing yang beroperasi di Malaysia menjana pendapatan berjumlah RM37.4 bilion pada ST2 2026, lebih tinggi berbanding RM24.1 bilion yang direkodkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Sementara itu, keseluruhan kedudukan FDI di Malaysia mencatatkan RM1,114.9 bilion pada akhir suku ini, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 2**.

**Paparan 4: FDI mengikut Negara Utama, ST2 2026**



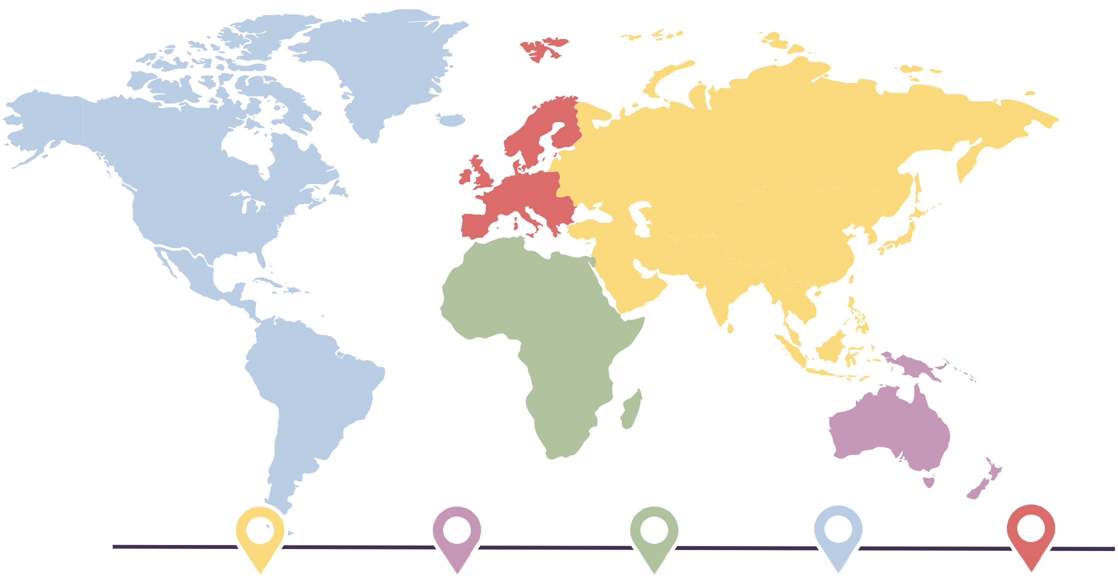

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Dari segi negara sumber, China merupakan penyumbang terbesar kepada aliran masuk FDI pada ST2 2026 berjumlah RM4.6 bilion. Sementara itu, diikuti Hong Kong dan Singapura dengan masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk sebanyak RM3.7 bilion dan RM2.5 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 4**.

Bagi pendapatan FDI, Amerika Syarikat merekodkan sumbangan tertinggi sebanyak RM11.6 bilion pada ST2 2026, diikuti oleh Singapura (RM11.4 bilion) dan United Kingdom (RM2.3 bilion). Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang sebanyak 67.5 peratus daripada jumlah pendapatan yang dijana.

Pada akhir ST2 2026, Singapura kekal sebagai sumber utama kedudukan FDI Malaysia dengan jumlah RM307.6 bilion. Hong Kong dan Jepun merupakan penyumbang terbesar yang seterusnya dengan masing-masing merekodkan RM153.0 bilion dan RM107.8 bilion. Secara keseluruhan, ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang sebanyak RM568.4 bilion, iaitu 51.0 peratus daripada jumlah kedudukan FDI.

**Paparan 5: FDI mengikut Rantau, ST2 2026**



| | ASIA | OCEANIA | AFRIKA | AMERIKA | EROPAH |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALIRAN | RM13.1b | RM0.3b | RM0.3b | -RM0.1b | -RM6.2b |
| KEDUDUKAN | RM684.6b | RM9.0b | RM4.5b | RM200.3b | RM216.2b |

Asia kekal sebagai sumber rantau terbesar bagi FDI pada ST2 2026, menyumbang sebanyak RM13.1 bilion daripada keseluruhan aliran masuk, diikuti oleh Oceania dan Afrika dengan masing-masing mencatatkan jumlah sebanyak RM0.3 bilion. Sementara itu, Eropah merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM6.2 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**. Sehingga akhir ST2 2026, Asia terus mendominasi kedudukan FDI sebanyak RM684.6 bilion, diikuti oleh Eropah (RM216.2 bilion) dan Amerika (RM200.3 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, ST2 2026

| | ALIRAN | | PENDAPATAN | | KEDUDUKAN | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 | ST2 2026 | ST1 2026 |
| Perkhidmatan | RM8.2b | RM23.8b | RM6.3b | RM7.5b | RM630.9b | RM625.8b |
| Pembuatan | RM1.6b | -RM2.8b | RM28.0b | RM14.6b | RM384.9b | RM411.8b |
| Pembinaan | RM0.3b | RM0.2b | RM0.02b | RM0.3b | RM10.0b | RM9.6b |
| Pertanian | -RM0.2b | RM0.1b | RM0.2b | RM0.1b | RM21.3b | RM21.6b |
| Perlombongan & pengkuarian | -RM2.4b | RM1.6b | RM2.9b | RM1.6b | RM67.8b | RM44.9b |

Sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penerima utama aliran masuk FDI ke Malaysia pada ST2 2026 berjumlah RM8.2 bilion, terutamanya dipacu oleh subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi. Ini diikuti oleh Pembuatan sebanyak RM1.6 bilion dan Pembinaan sebanyak RM0.3 bilion. Sementara itu, sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pertanian mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih dengan nilai masing-masing berjumlah sebanyak RM2.4 bilion dan RM0.2 bilion, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 6**.

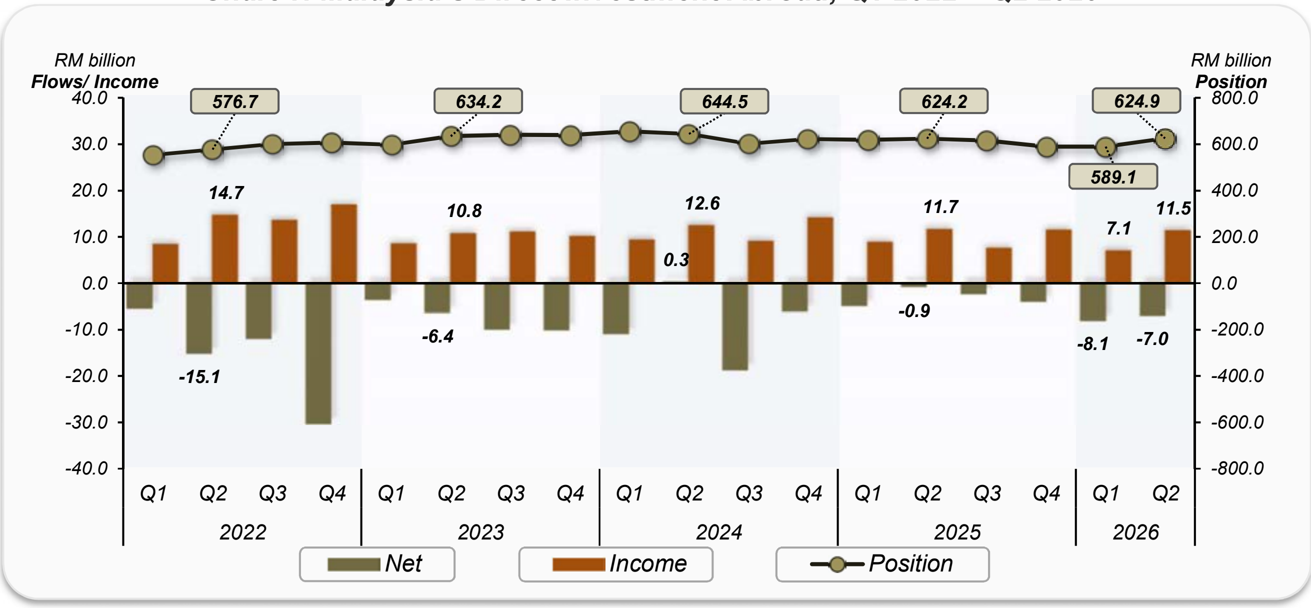
Dari segi pendapatan FDI, sektor Pembuatan merupakan penyumbang pendapatan dijana terbesar sebanyak RM28.0 bilion pada ST2 2026. Manakala, sektor Perkhidmatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian merupakan penyumbang seterusnya dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pendapatan sebanyak RM6.3 bilion dan RM2.9 bilion.

Sehingga akhir ST2 2026, sektor Perkhidmatan terus menyumbang kedudukan tertinggi dalam FDI di Malaysia dengan nilai sebanyak RM630.9 bilion. Sementara itu, diikuti sektor Pembuatan dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM384.9 bilion dan RM67.8 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 – Q2 2026***




*Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a net outflow of RM7.0 billion in the second quarter of 2026 (Q2 2026) as compared to RM8.1 billion in the preceding quarter. The outflows were driven by Reinvestment of earnings, followed by Equity injections to abroad.*

*In terms of income, Malaysian investments overseas continued to generate earnings of RM11.5 billion in Q2 2026, higher than the RM7.1 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, DIA position stood at RM624.9 billion as at the end of Q2 2026, as in* ***Chart 1.***

### *Exhibit 1: DIA by Main Countries, Q2 2026*

| FLOWS | INCOME | POSITION |
|---|---|---|
| Singapore **-RM3.0b** | Singapore **RM4.3b** | Singapore **RM155.6b** |
| Angola **-RM0.7b** | Netherlands Antilles **RM0.6b** | Indonesia **RM61.4b** |
| Netherlands **-RM0.7b** | Indonesia **RM0.5b** | United Kingdom **RM59.5b** |

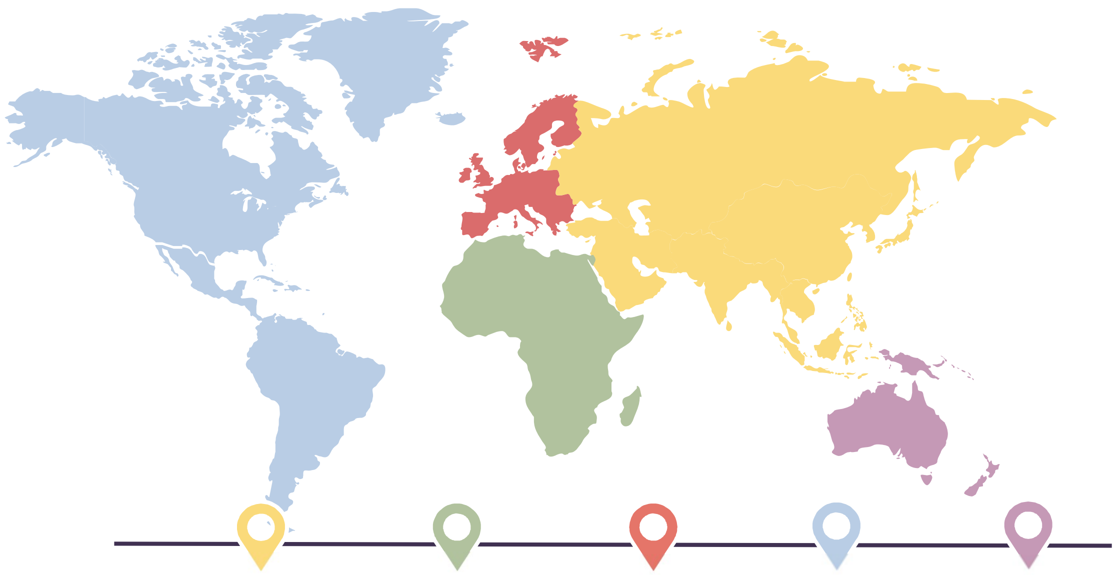
*Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position*
*ii. b refers to billion*
*iii. Negative value refers to net outflow*

*In terms of destination, Singapore was the main recipient of DIA outflows in Q2 2026, amounting to RM3.0 billion, followed by Angola and the Netherlands with each contributed RM0.7 billion, respectively.*

*DIA income was mainly contributed by Malaysian investments in Singapore with a value of RM4.3 billion, followed by The Netherlands Antilles (RM0.6 billion) and Indonesia (RM0.5 billion).*

*Simultaneously, Singapore continued to record the largest share of Malaysia's DIA position at RM155.6 billion, followed by Indonesia (RM61.4 billion) and the United Kingdom (RM59.5 billion). Overall, these three countries accounted for RM276.5 billion, representing 44.2 per cent of total DIA position, as illustrated in* ***Exhibit 1****.*

***Exhibit 2: DIA by Region, Q2 2026***



| | ASIA | AFRICA | EUROPE | AMERICAS | OCEANIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLOWS | -RM2.9b | -RM1.4b | -RM1.0b | -RM1.0b | -RM0.6b |
| POSITION | RM339.8b | RM5.2b | RM130.7b | RM138.5b | RM10.6b |

*At the regional level, Malaysia's DIA outflows in Q2 2026 were primarily directed to Asia, which recorded RM2.9 billion, followed by the Africa (RM1.4 billion) and Europe (RM1.0 billion). Concurrently, Asia continued to hold the largest share of Malaysia's DIA position at RM339.8 billion, surpassing the Americas (RM138.5 billion) and Europe (RM130.7 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, Q2 2026

| Sector | FLOWS Q2 2026 | FLOWS Q1 2026 | INCOME Q2 2026 | INCOME Q1 2026 | POSITION Q2 2026 | POSITION Q1 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Services | -RM5.8b | -RM4.1b | RM8.7b | RM3.6b | RM440.1b | RM434.2b |
| Mining & quarrying | -RM3.3b | -RM3.1b | RM1.6b | RM2.2b | RM106.2b | RM72.6b |
| Construction | -RM0.1b | -RM0.3b | RM0.2b | RM0.2b | RM15.5b | RM15.5b |
| Agriculture | RM0.1b | -RM0.2b | RM0.7b | RM0.7b | RM45.5b | RM46.5b |
| Manufacturing | RM2.2b | -RM0.4b | RM0.3b | RM0.5b | RM17.6b | RM20.2b |

*According to sector, Services remained as the largest contributor to DIA outflows in Q2 2026, totalling to RM5.8 billion precisely in Financial activities. This was followed by the Mining & quarrying sector (RM3.3 billion) and Construction (RM0.1 billion), as shown in **Exhibit 3**.*

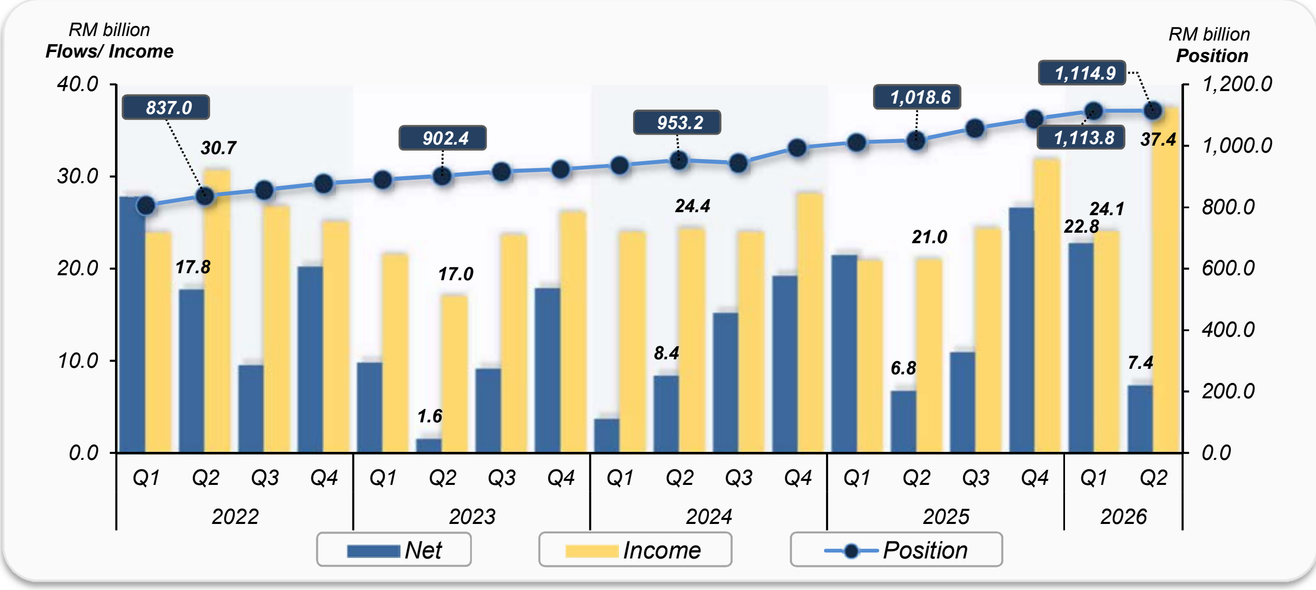
*For income, Services sector recorded the highest earnings at RM8.7 billion mainly attributable to Financial activities. Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors were the next largest contributors, which registered RM1.6 billion and RM0.7 billion, respectively.*

*Based on the accumulated investment position, Services sector continued to dominate Malaysia's DIA position with a value of RM440.1 billion, accounting for 70.4 per cent of the total position. This was followed by Mining & quarrying sector at 17.0 per cent (RM106.2 billion) and Agriculture at 7.3 per cent (RM45.5 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

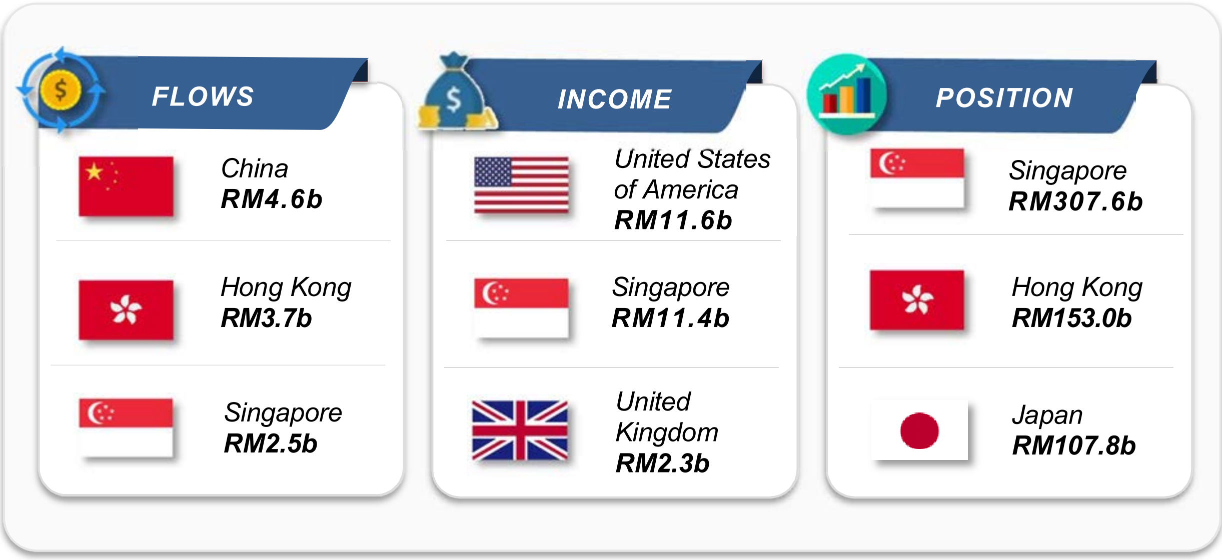
**Chart 2: Foreign Direct Investment in Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q2 2026**




*Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia registered a net inflow of RM7.4 billion in Q2 2026, lower than RM22.8 billion recorded in the preceding quarter. The performance was mainly supported by inflows in Equity & investment fund shares, partially offset with outflows in Debt instruments.*

*Foreign companies operating in Malaysia generated FDI income amounting to RM37.4 billion in Q2 2026, higher than RM24.1 billion recorded in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, Malaysia's overall FDI position stood at RM1,114.9 billion as at the end of the quarter, as illustrated in **Chart 2**.*

**Exhibit 4: FDI by Main Countries, Q2 2026**



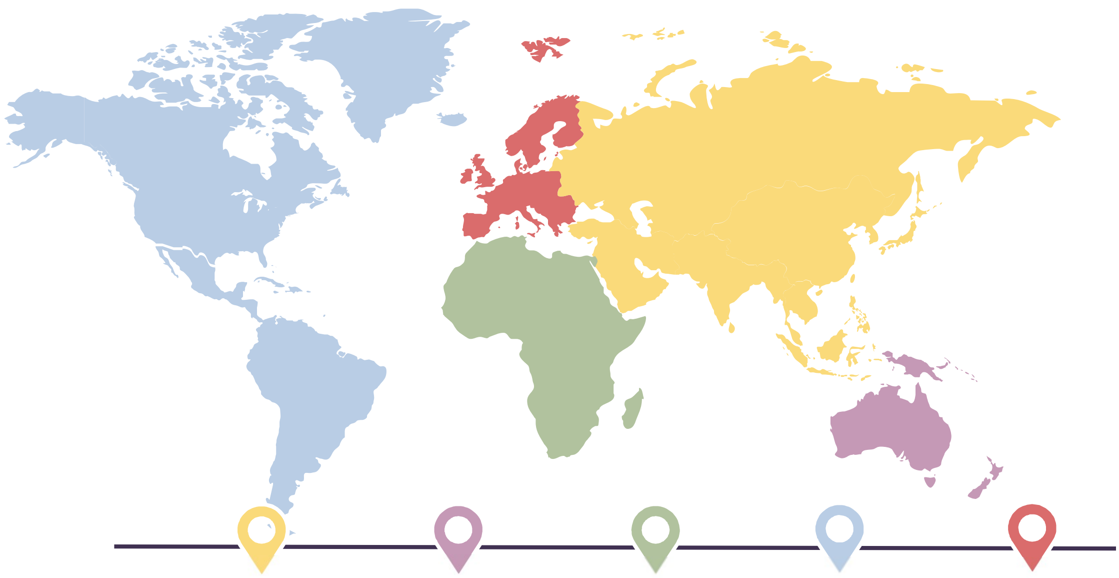

*Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refers to publication of International Investment Position*
*ii. b refers to billion*
*iii. Negative value refers to net outflow*

*In terms of source countries, China was the largest contributor to FDI inflows in Q2 2026, amounting to RM4.6 billion. While, Hong Kong and Singapore followed with inflows of RM3.7 billion and RM2.5 billion, respectively, as presented in **Exhibit 4**.*

*For FDI income, the United States of America (USA) recorded the highest contribution at RM11.6 billion in Q2 2026, followed by Singapore (RM11.4 billion) and the United Kingdom (RM2.3 billion). Collectively, these three countries accounted for 67.5 per cent of the total earnings generated.*

*As at the end of Q2 2026, Singapore remained the principal source of Malaysia's FDI position with RM307.6 billion. Hong Kong and Japan were the next largest contributors, recording RM153.0 billion and RM107.8 billion, respectively. Altogether, these three countries accounted for a total of RM568.4 billion, representing 51.0 per cent of total FDI position.*

***Exhibit 5: FDI by Region, Q2 2026***



| | ASIA | OCEANIA | AFRICA | AMERICAS | EUROPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLOWS | RM13.1b | RM0.3b | RM0.3b | -RM0.1b | -RM6.2b |
| POSITION | RM684.6b | RM9.0b | RM4.5b | RM200.3b | RM216.2b |

*Asia remained the largest source region for FDI in Q2 2026, contributing RM13.1 billion to total inflows, followed by the Oceania and Africa with each contributed RM0.3 billion, respectively. Meanwhile, Europe registered net outflows of RM6.2 billion, as shown in **Exhibit 5**. As at the end of Q2 2026, Asia continued to hold the largest FDI position at RM684.6 billion, followed by Europe (RM216.2 billion) and the Americas (RM200.3 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, Q2 2026

| | FLOWS | | INCOME | | POSITION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Q2 2026 | Q1 2026 | Q2 2026 | Q1 2026 | Q2 2026 | Q1 2026 |
| Services | RM8.2b | RM23.8b | RM6.3b | RM7.5b | RM630.9b | RM625.8b |
| Manufacturing | RM1.6b | -RM2.8b | RM28.0b | RM14.6b | RM384.9b | RM411.8b |
| Construction | RM0.3b | RM0.2b | RM0.02b | RM0.3b | RM10.0b | RM9.6b |
| Agriculture | -RM0.2b | RM0.1b | RM0.2b | RM0.1b | RM21.3b | RM21.6b |
| Mining & quarrying | -RM2.4b | RM1.6b | RM2.9b | RM1.6b | RM67.8b | RM44.9b |

*The Services sector remained as the main recipient of FDI inflows into Malaysia in Q2 2026, recording RM8.2 billion, mainly driven by the Information & communication sub-sector. This was followed by Manufacturing with RM1.6 billion and Construction at RM0.3 billion. Meanwhile, Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors registered net outflows of RM2.4 billion and RM0.2 billion, respectively, as presented in* ***Exhibit 6****.*

*In terms of FDI income, Manufacturing sector was the largest contributor, generating RM28.0 billion in Q2 2026. Meanwhile, Services and Mining & quarrying sectors were the next major contributors registering earnings of RM6.3 billion and RM2.9 billion, respectively.*

*As at the end of Q2 2026, Services sector continued to account for the largest share of Malaysia's FDI position, with a value of RM630.9 billion. While, Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying sectors followed with RM384.9 billion and RM67.8 billion, respectively.*

*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*

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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 urusniaga 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 *merchanting* dan emas bukan monetari.

Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran. Secara amnya, nilai pasaran yang dilaporkan oleh pengeksport dan pengimport (untuk perangkaan 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 pemunggahan 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 pemunggahan 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 urusniaga 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 prosesan 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 diperoleh 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 Intelek t.t.t.l.** | Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:<br>• 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<br>• 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-pukal 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 diimbanginya 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 urusniaga 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 sehala. 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 imbangan, iaitu lembaran imbangan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaran imbangan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusniaga 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 diliputi 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 urusniaga 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 opsyen (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 urusniaga 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 peratusan 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 urusniaga 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.*

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| ***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.*<br><br>*Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The definition of tourists and excursionists as follows:*<br><br>• ***Tourists***<br>*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*<br><br>• ***Excursionists***<br>*Foreigners travelling for any reason other than to be employed and stayed less than 24 hours without an overnight stay.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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:*

- *chargers 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.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*These reserve assets refer to BNM holdings of gold and foreign exchange, holdings of SDR and its reserve position with the IMF.*<br><br>*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.*<br><br>*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*

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

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