MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS SECOND QUARTER OF 2026

Current Account Remained Surplus at RM10.8 Billion in the Second Quarter of 2026, Underpinned by Resilient Exports

PUTRAJAYA, 14TH AUGUST 2026 – Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** recorded a surplus of RM10.8 billion in the second quarter of 2026. The position was primarily supported by a substantial increase in the Goods surplus to RM40.7 billion, which cushioned the decline in the Services account as it turned to a deficit of RM0.7 billion from a surplus of RM6.4 billion in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the **Financial account** reversed to a net outflow of RM27.0 billion, contributed by outflows in Portfolio investment amounting to RM35.2 billion. **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** narrowed to a net inflow of RM7.4 billion, whereas **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** outflows moderated to RM7.0 billion, reflecting reduced cross-border investment activities by Malaysian companies.

The Current Account surplus in the second quarter of 2026 was supported by continuous strong demand for Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Petroleum products and Machinery, equipment & parts, particularly from 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 predominantly from China, Singapore and Taiwan.

On the other hand, the **Services** account returned to a deficit of RM0.7 billion in the second quarter of 2026, following three consecutive quarters of surpluses since the third quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: surplus RM2.7 billion). The turnaround was particularly driven by a substantial widening in the deficit of **Other business services**, from RM1.9 billion to RM8.0 billion, due to higher imports of Professional and management consulting services.

Despite the narrower Travel surplus, which declined from RM14.1 billion to RM13.2 billion in this quarter, Travel continued to be the largest export component, totalling RM30.7 billion or 37.5 per cent of total Services exports. This was mainly attributable to a slight decrease in Travel exports, while Travel imports remained significant, reflecting continued spending by Malaysians abroad. Nevertheless, the impact of the deficit was partly cushioned by improvements in Telecommunications, computer and information services, which recorded a higher surplus of RM2.1 billion, as well as Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, which grew to RM5.9 billion.

The **Primary Income account** posted a higher deficit of RM27.2 billion compared with the preceding quarter. The wider deficit was largely influenced by the increased earnings generated by foreign investors in Malaysia, which rose to RM47.2 billion. Conversely, Malaysian companies abroad earned a higher income of RM22.8 billion, following a rise in dividend repatriations by direct investors over the quarter. Concurrently, the **Secondary Income account** deficit narrowed to RM2.1 billion from RM4.0 billion in the first quarter, underpinned by higher receipts from abroad.

The **Financial account** shifted to a net outflow of RM27.0 billion as compared to a net inflow of RM27.4 billion in the previous quarter, led by outflows in Portfolio investment, which turned to a net outflow of RM35.2 billion, stemming from residents' subscription of foreign equity and debt securities, leading to a substantial outflow of investment funds abroad.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a net inflow of RM7.4 billion in the second quarter of 2026, compared with RM22.8 billion in the preceding quarter. The inflows were underpinned by equity capital injections from abroad and the reinvestment of earnings by foreign-owned enterprises in Malaysia. Nevertheless, the overall inflow was partly offset by net outflows in Debt instruments, mainly arising from loan transactions and trade credit activities during the quarter. From a sectoral perspective, FDI inflows were predominantly channelled into the Services sector, particularly the Information & communication sub-sector, followed by Manufacturing. Geographically, China, Hong Kong and Singapore were the principal source countries of FDI flows. Furthermore, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA**) moderated to a net outflow of RM7.0 billion from RM8.1 billion in the first quarter of 2026. These outflows were mainly in Equity and investment fund shares, directed primarily towards the Services sector, particularly Financial activities, with Singapore, Angola and the Netherlands serving as the primary investment destinations.

As at the end of the second quarter of 2026, the accumulated **FDI position** reached RM1,114.9 billion, whereas the **DIA position** stood at RM624.9 billion. The nation's total financial assets were valued at RM2.82 trillion, slightly exceeding total liabilities of RM2.75 trillion. Therefore, **Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP)** recorded a net asset of RM68.3 billion, with **Malaysia's international reserves** standing at RM537.0 billion as at end-June 2026.

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.

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

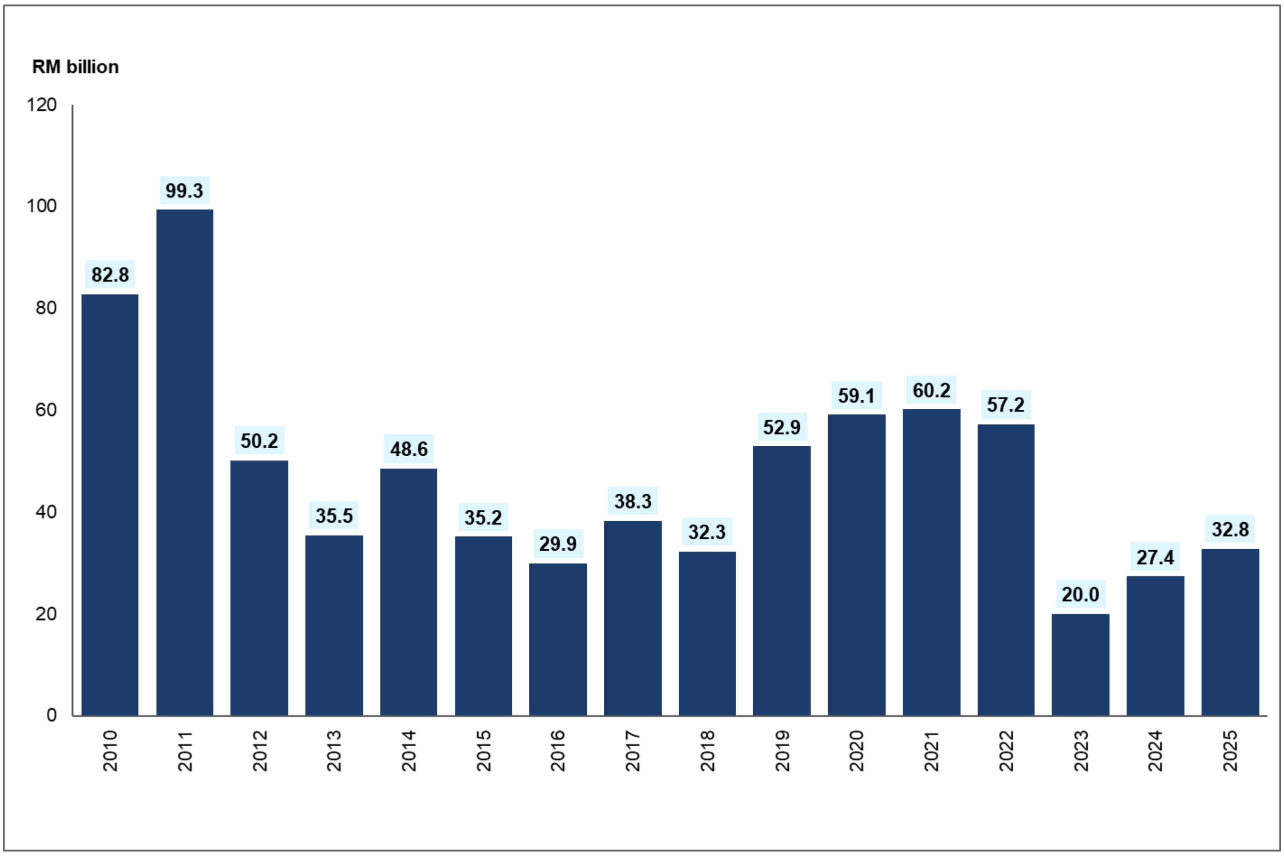

Chart 1 (b): Current Account Balance (CAB), Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

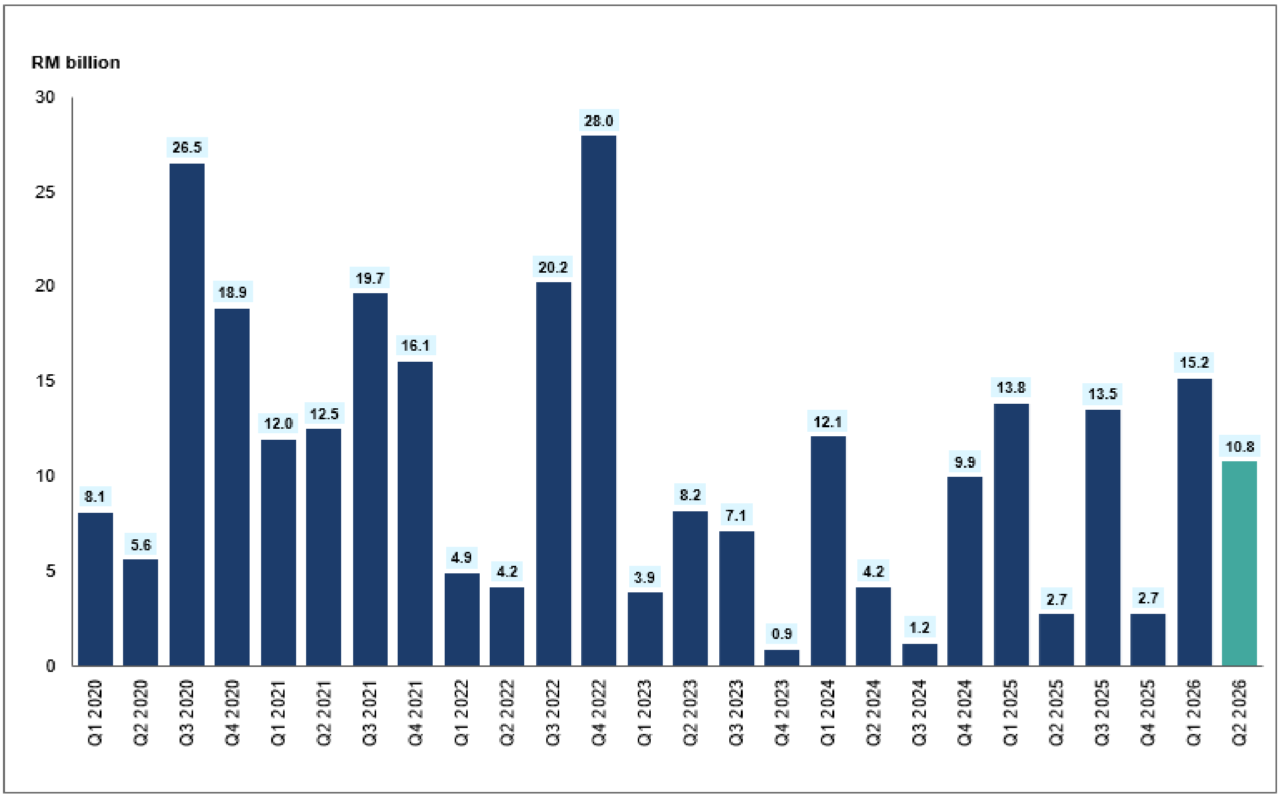

Chart 2 (a): GDP and Percentage CAB to GDP, 2010 – 2025

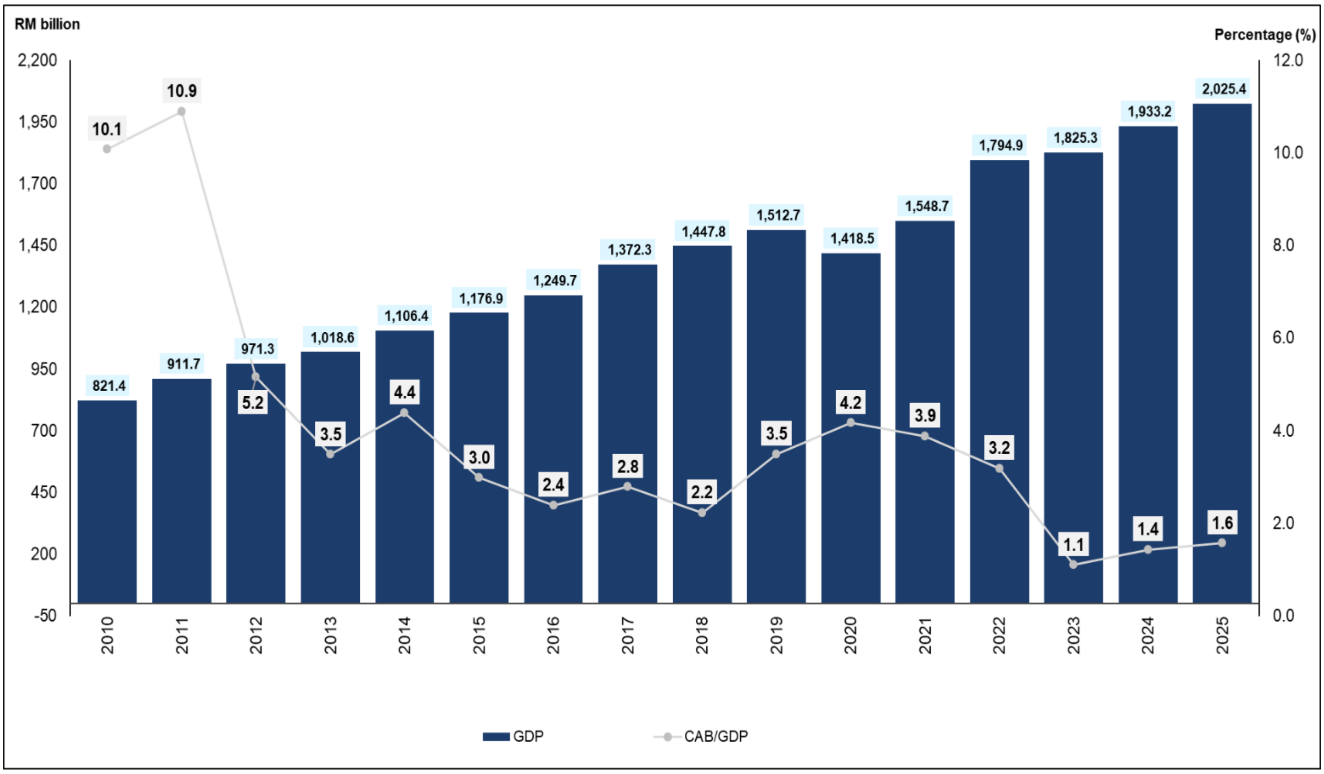

Chart 2 (b): Percentage CAB to GDP, Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

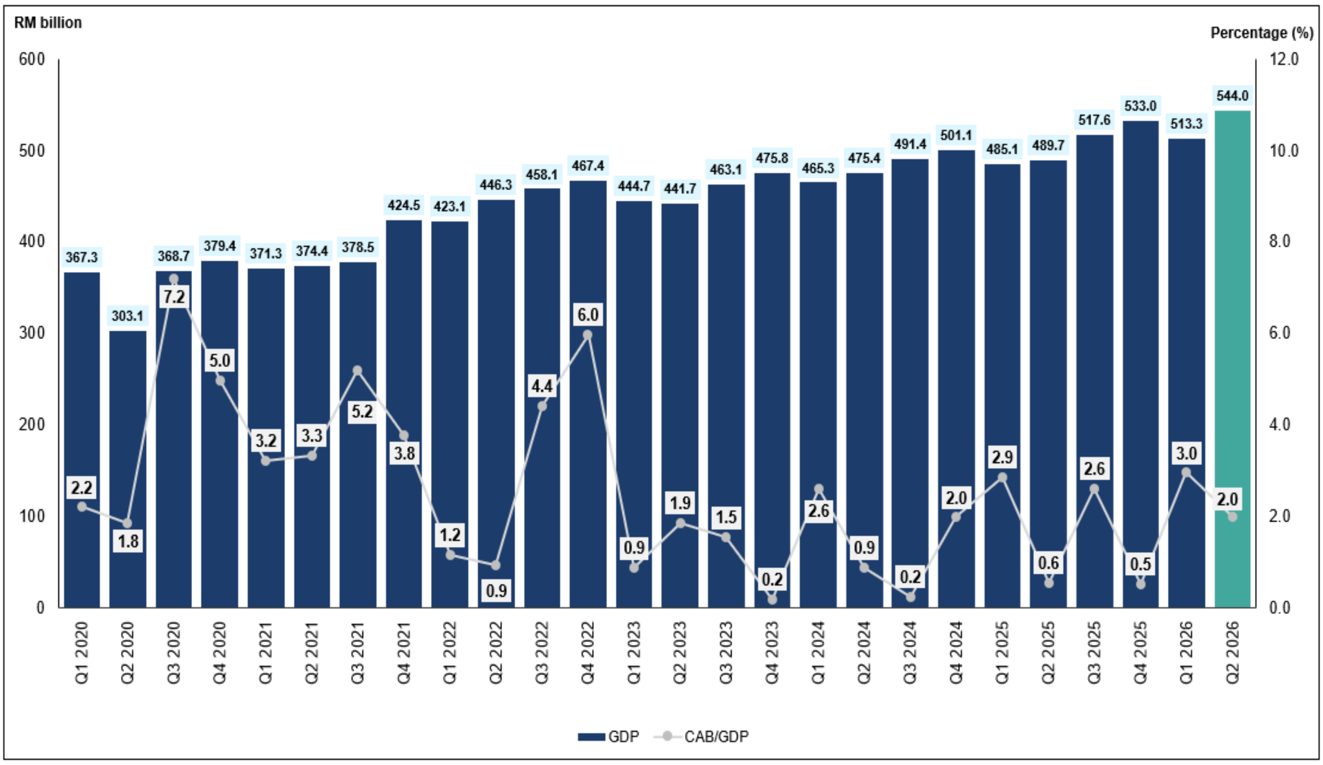

Chart 3 (a): Exports of Services, 2010 – 2025

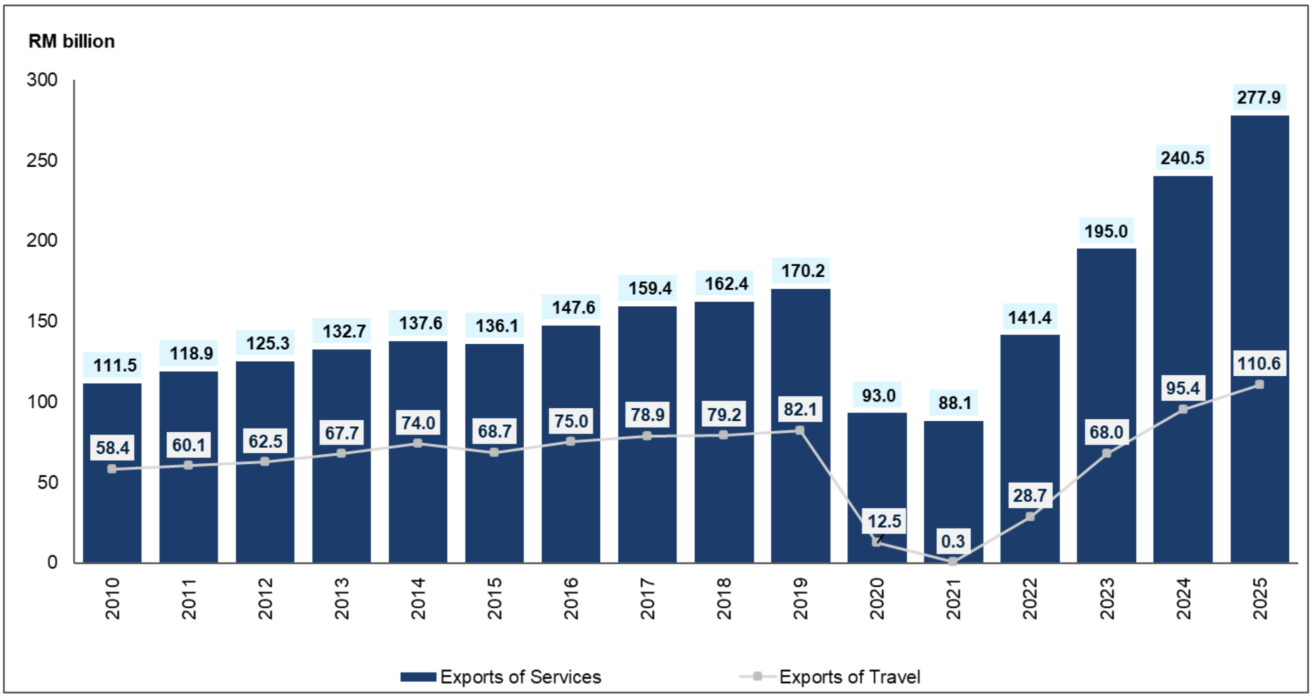

Chart 3 (b): Exports of Services, Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

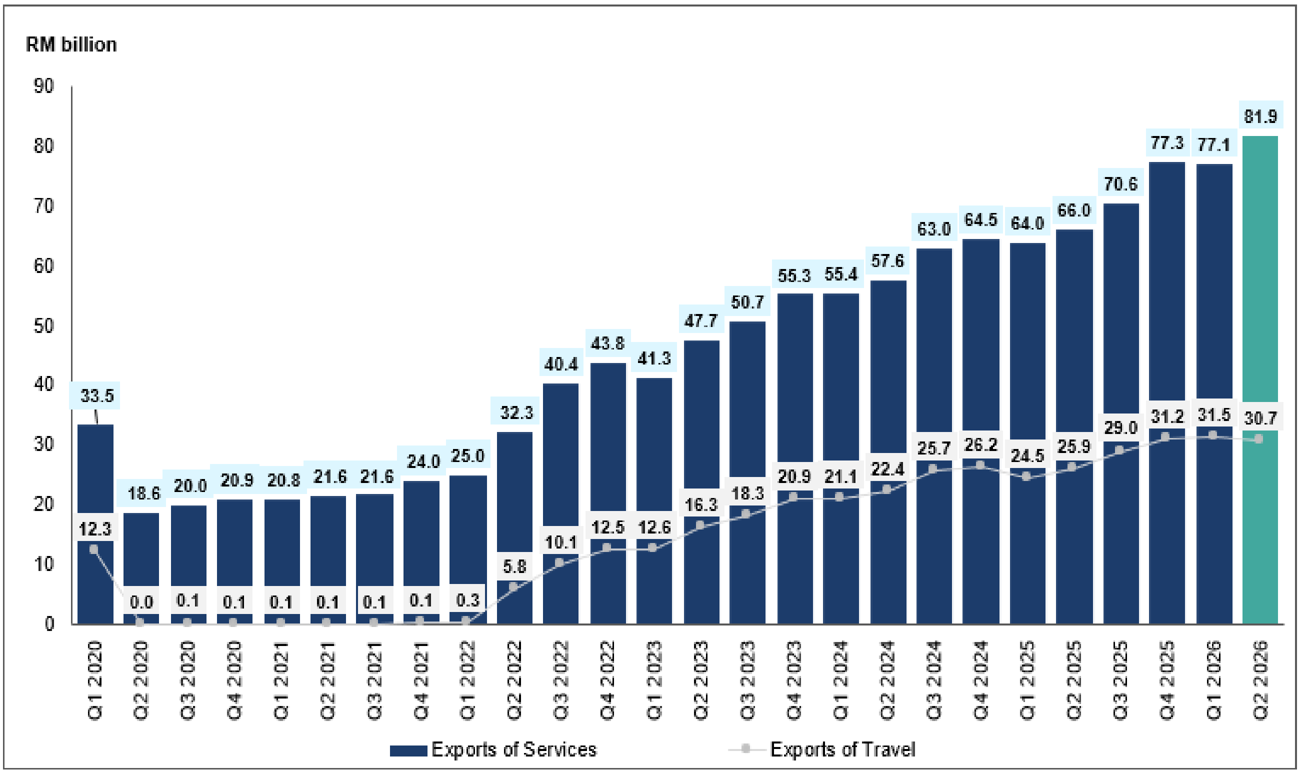

**Chart 3 (c): Exports and Imports of Services,
Q1 2021 – Q2 2026**

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

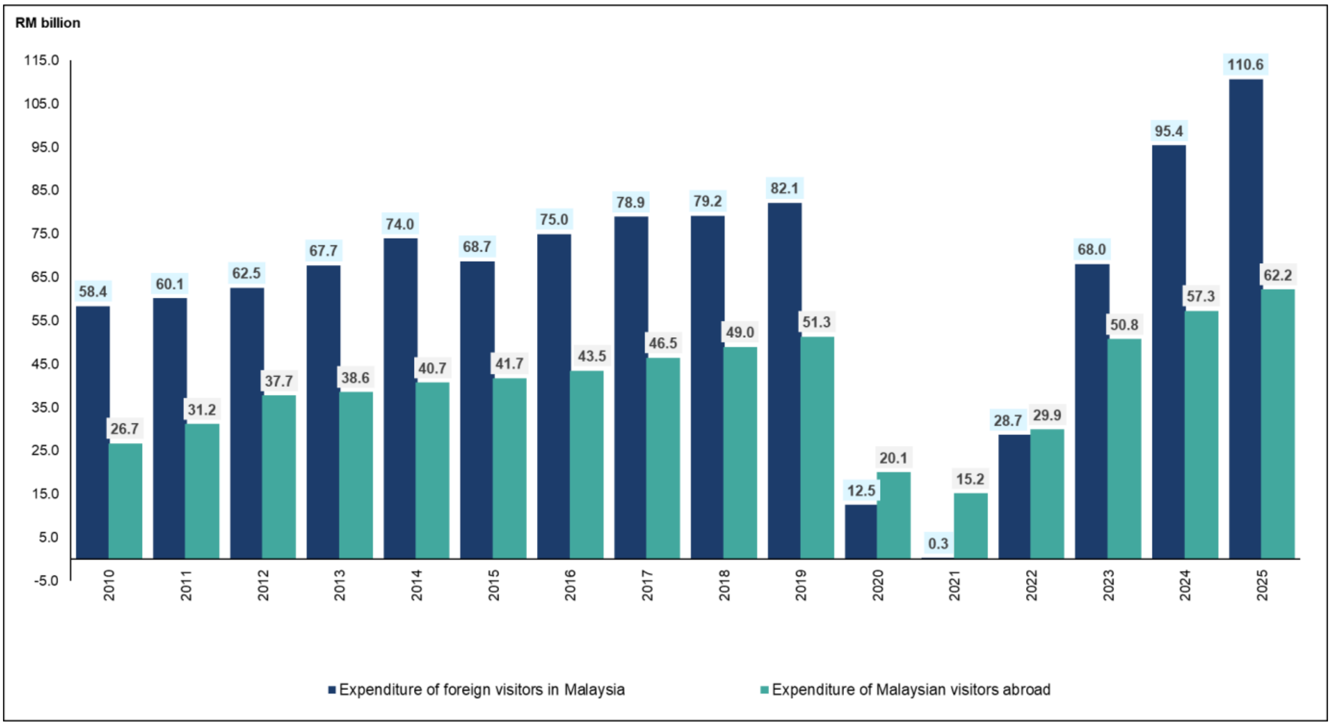

Chart 4 (b): Expenditure of Foreign Visitors in Malaysia and Malaysian Visitors Abroad, Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

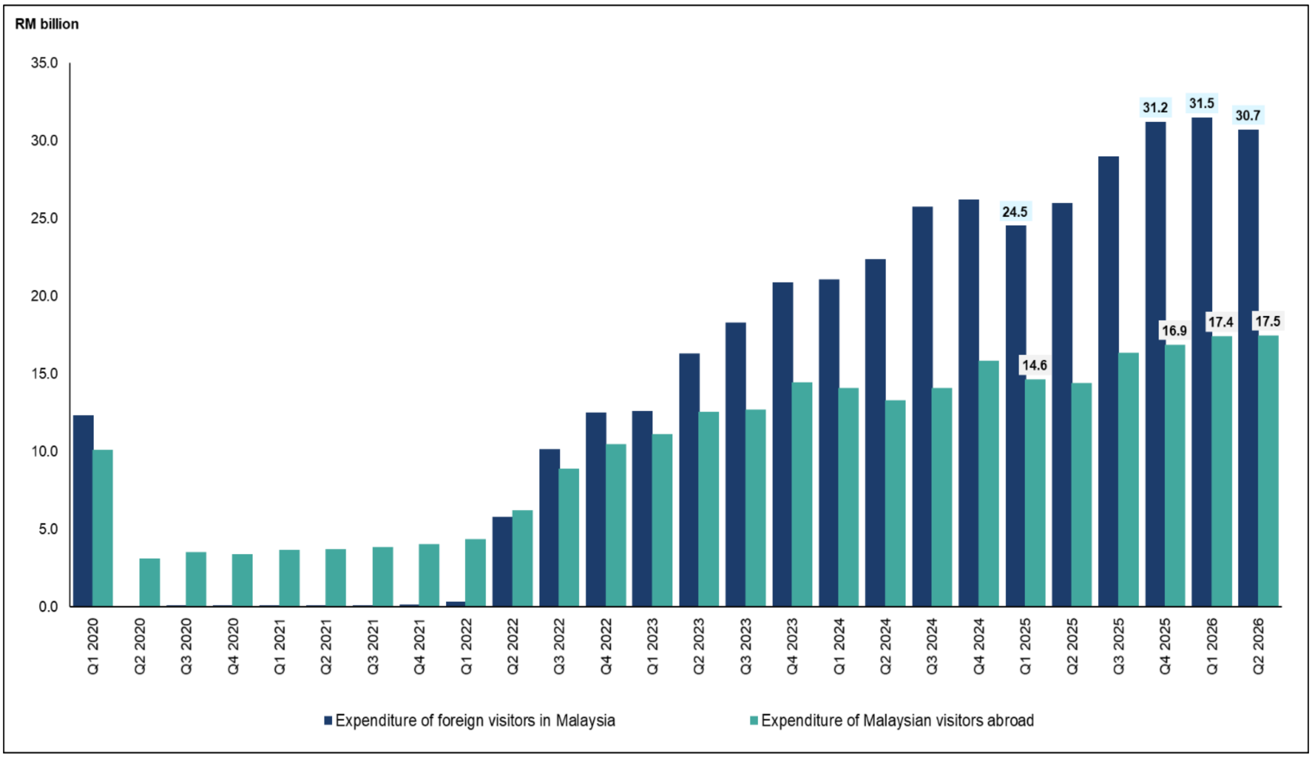

Chart 5 (a): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025

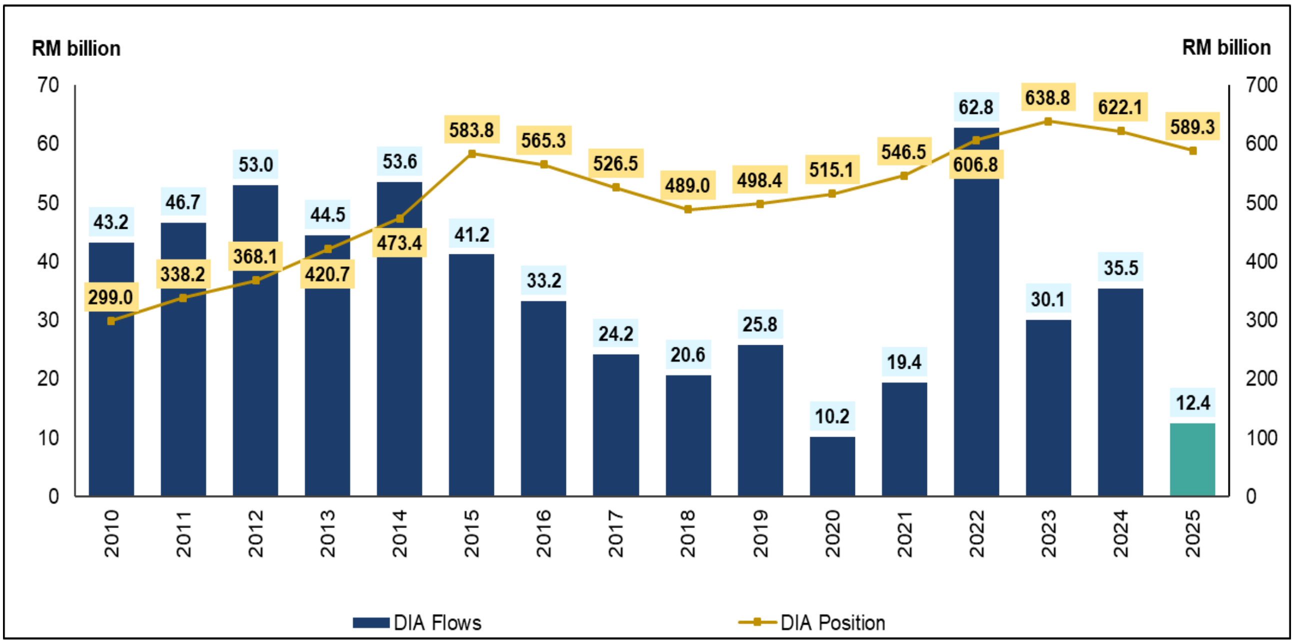

Chart 5 (b): Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows and Position, Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

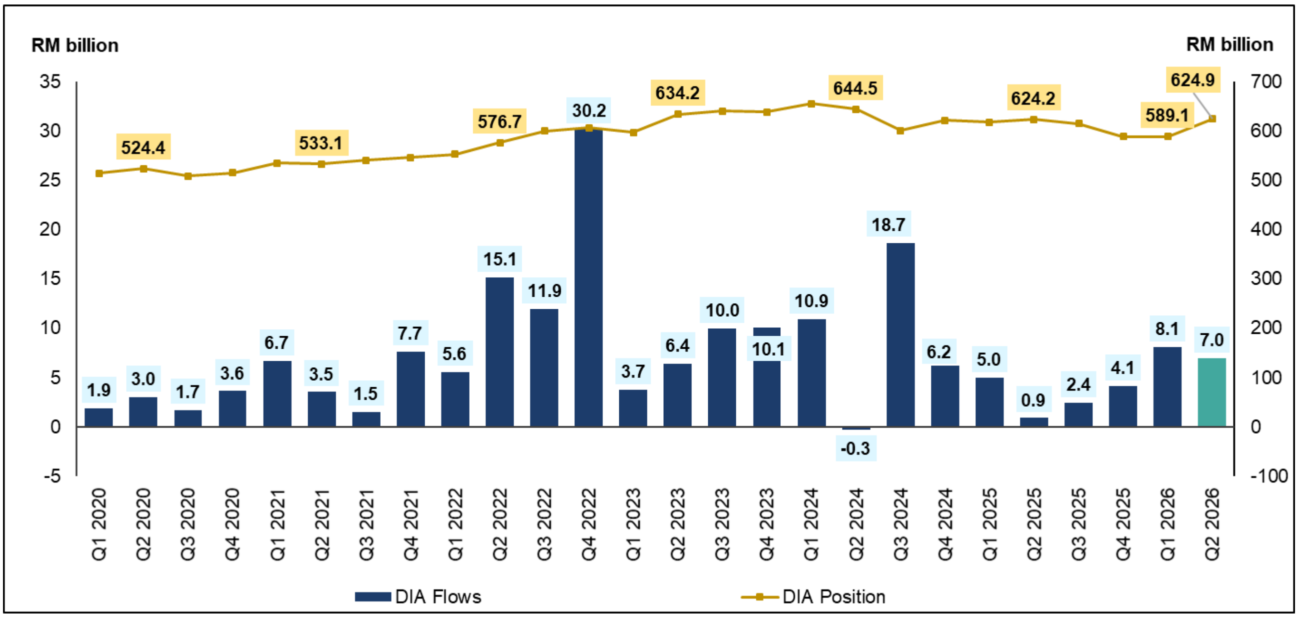

Chart 6 (a): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, 2010 – 2025

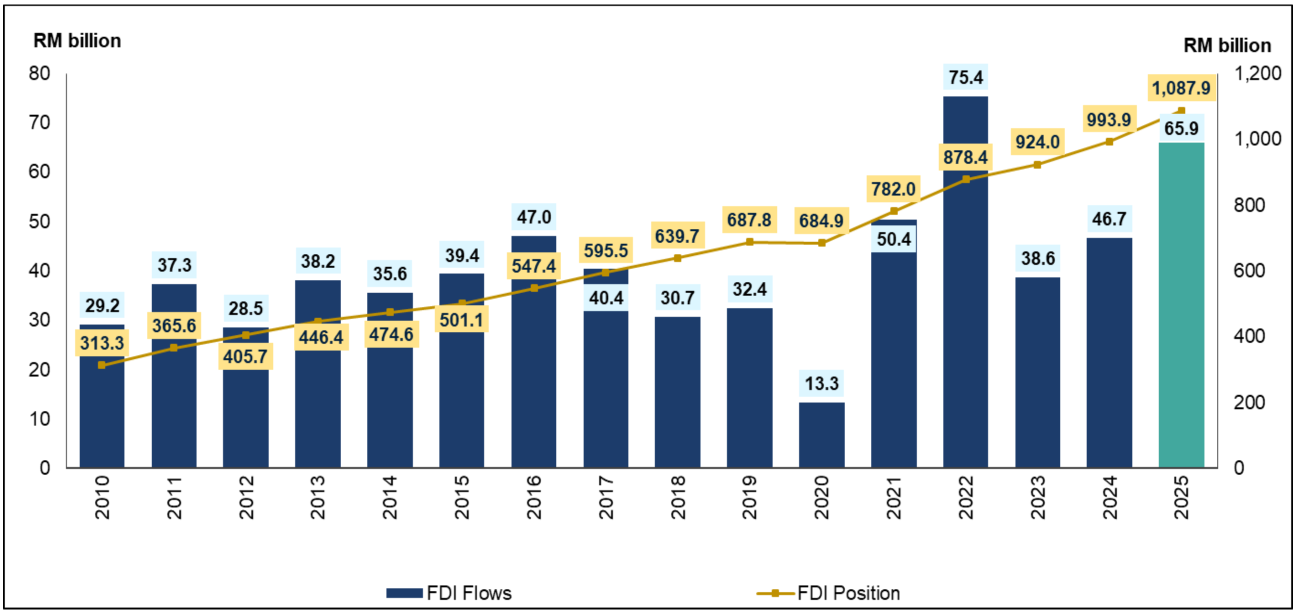

Chart 6 (b): Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia Flows and Position, Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

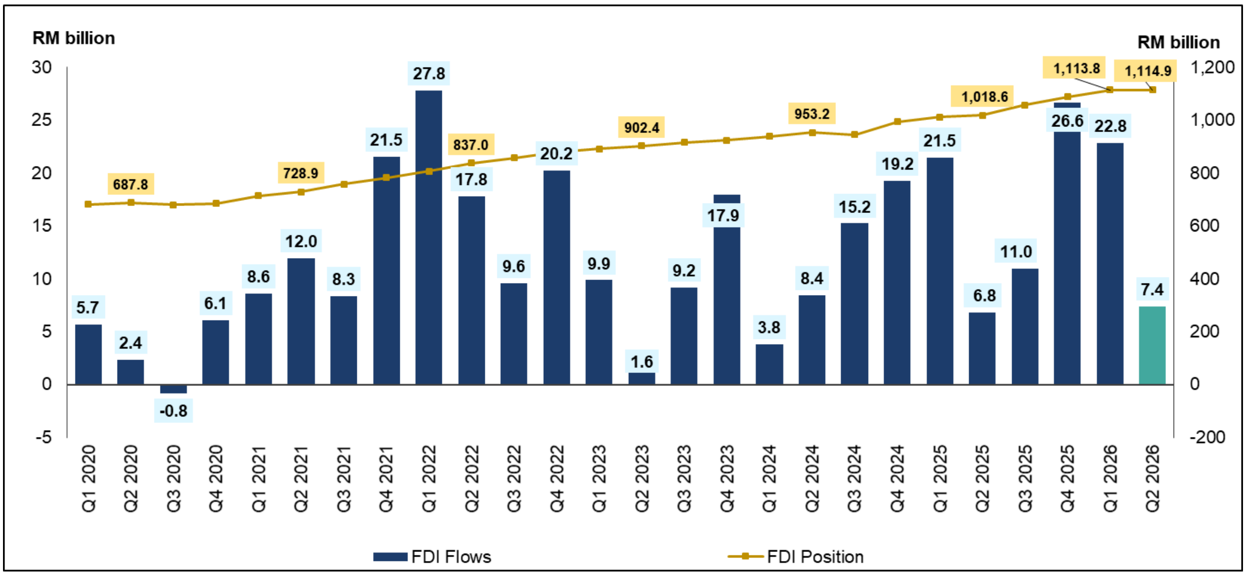

Exhibit 1: Direct Investment, Q2 2026

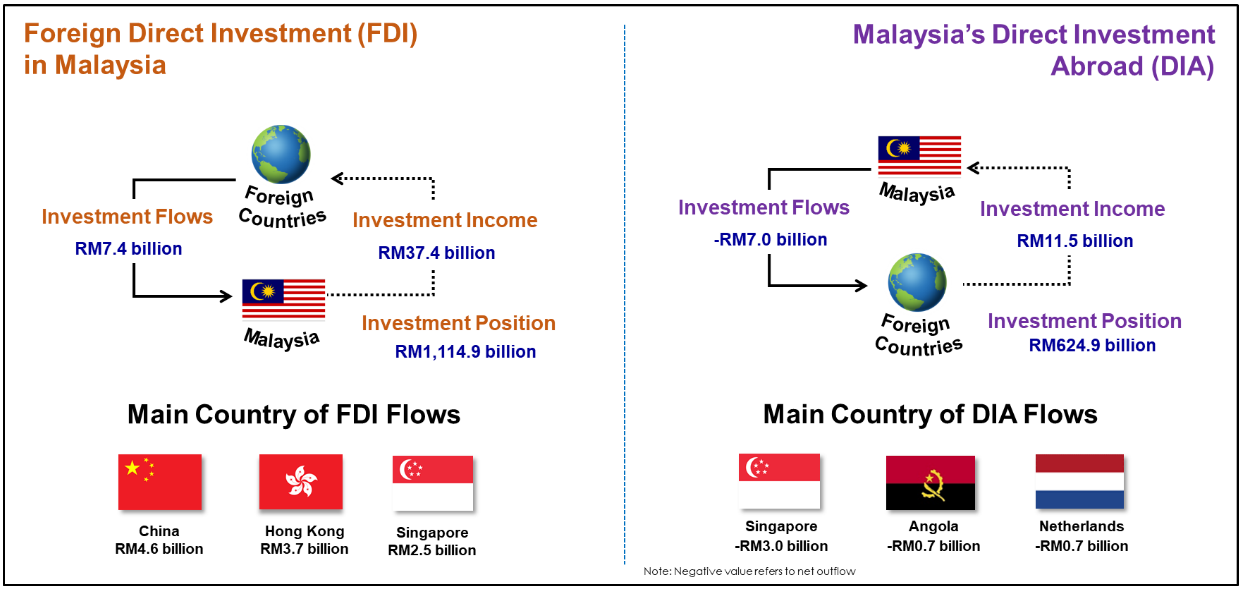

Chart 7: International Investment Position (Net), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

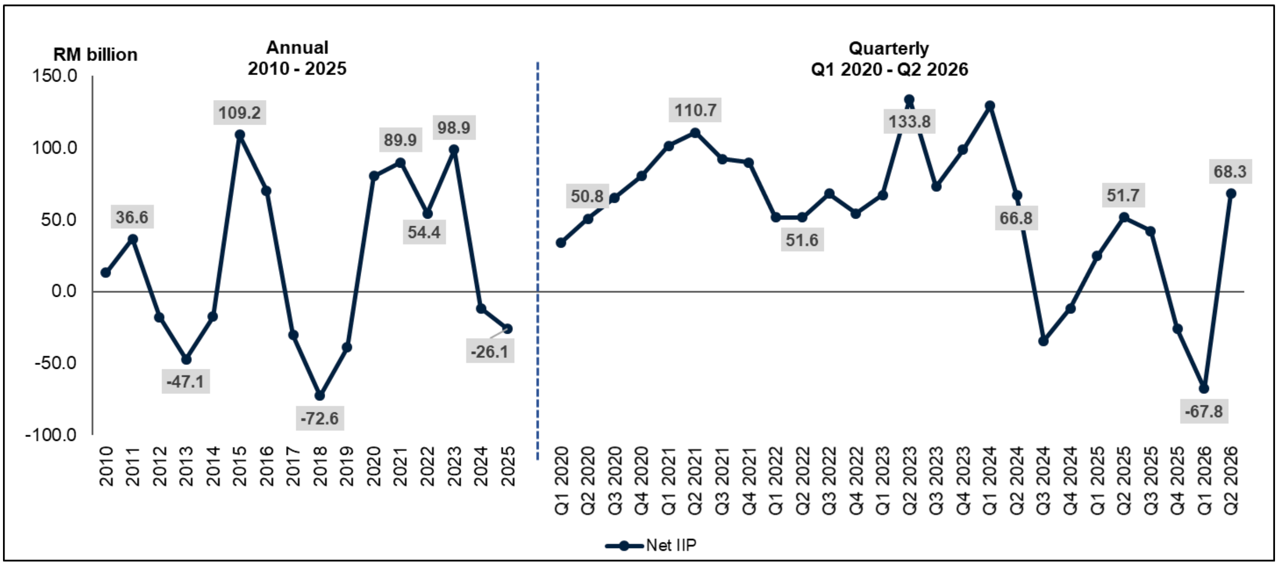

Chart 8: International Investment Position (Total Assets and Total Liabilities), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

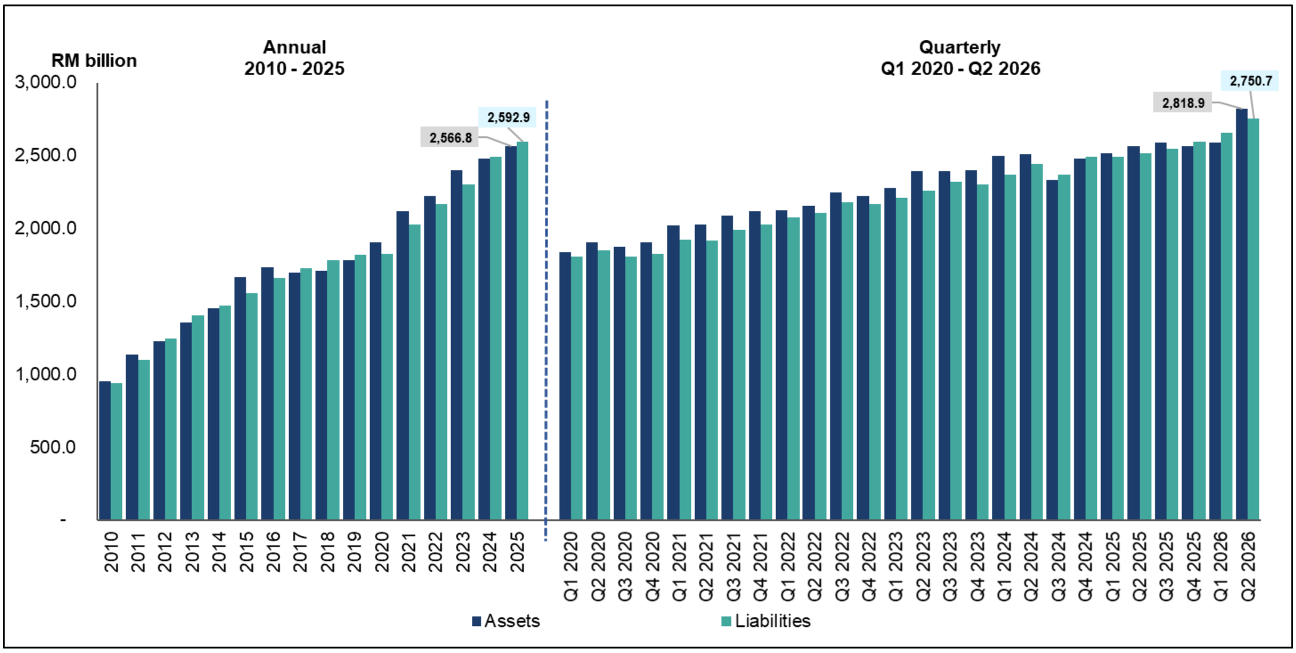

Exhibit 2: FDI and DIA Position by Regions and Main Countries, as at the end of Q2 2026

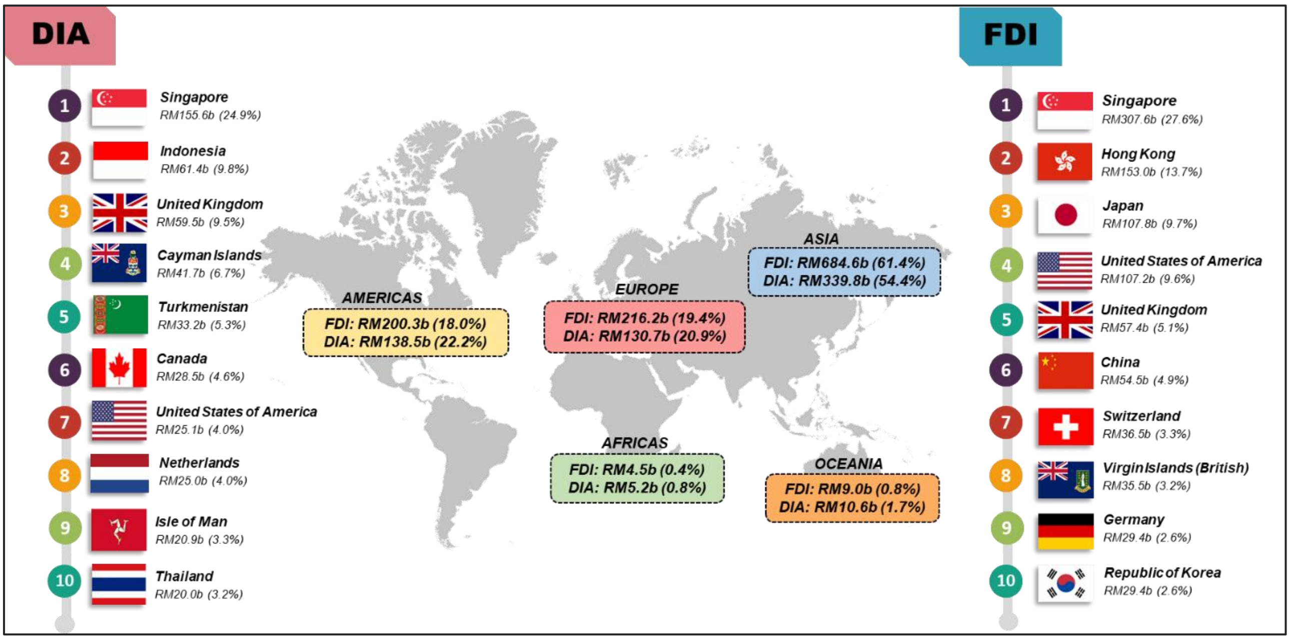

Chart 9: International Reserve Assets (Net), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

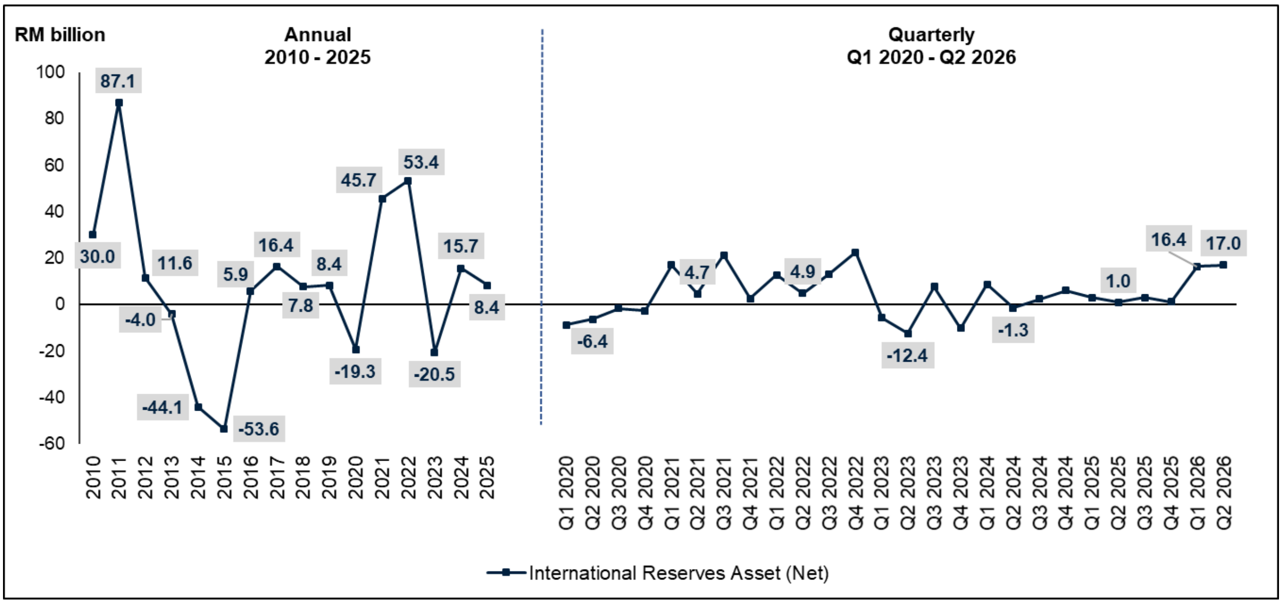

Chart 10: International Reserve Assets (as at end), 2010 – 2025 and Q1 2020 – Q2 2026

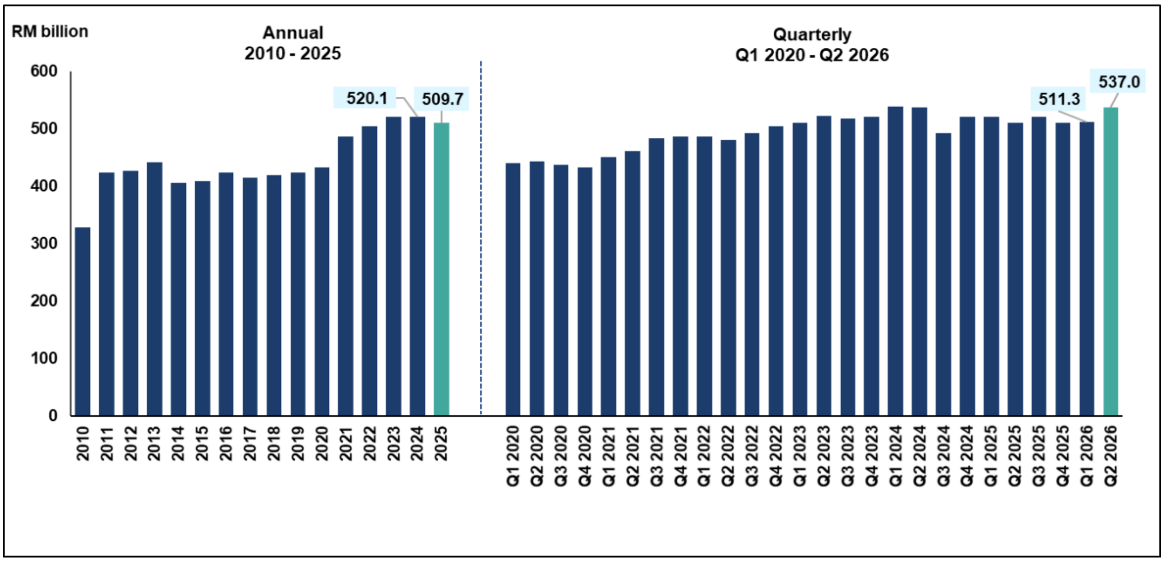

Exhibit 3: Current Account Balance for Selected Countries

Negara Terpilih-	Malaysia (RM bil.)	Jepun (100 bil. Yen)	Singapura ($ bil.)	China (USD bil.)	Amerika Syarikat ($ bil.)	United Kingdom (£ bil.)
2022	57.2	114.4	134.2	404.1	-993.1	-49.4
2023	28.2	224.8	112.5	257.0	-928.1	-98.3
2024	27.4	292.8	131.7	462.3	-1185.3	-85.7
2025	32.8	322.4	132.0	735.0	-1116.0	-73.7
Q1 22	4.9	48.9	33.5	83.8	-282.6	-38.0
Q2 22	4.2	23.0	37.4	73.6	-255.2	-16.2
Q3 22	20.2	22.3	35.4	141.1	-225.3	-4.2
Q4 22	28.0	20.2	27.9	105.6	-230.0	9.0
Q1 23	10.8	25.6	30.7	71.3	-228.1	-19.9
Q2 23	8.3	57.7	27.3	60.4	-234.9	-37.0
Q3 23	8.2	83.0	28.3	67.6	-220.8	-22.2
Q4 23	0.9	58.5	26.1	57.7	-244.3	-19.2
Q1 24	12.1	65.0	33.2	57.8	-260.9	-16.9
Q2 24	4.2	69.3	29.8	60.7	-286.3	-28.8
Q3 24	1.2	91.2	34.7	170.7	-326.2	-18.4
Q4 24	9.9	67.2	34.0	173.1	-312.0	-21.9
Q1 25	13.8	72.6	32.7	163.6	-438.3	-17.8
Q2 25	2.7	69.7	30.5	125.1	-247.8	-30.2
Q3 25	13.5	106.6	28.5	202.5	-239.1	-13.7
Q4 25	2.7	73.5	40.2	243.8	-221.1	-12.0
Q1 26	15.2	96.5	41.1	184.3	-226.8	-18.2
Q2 26	10.8	78.8	*	150.0	*	*

Note:
*** Advance Release Calendar**
Singapore : 25 August 2026
United States of America : 24 September 2026
United Kingdom : 30 September 2026

Source: Official portal of Selected National Statistical Offices

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