



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

ISSN 1394-6463



9 771394 646006

BOP

IMBANGAN

PEMBAYARAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

20

22

SUKU TAHUN KETIGA
THIRD QUARTER

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

SUKU TAHUN KETIGA *THIRD QUARTER*

2022

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Survei Pendapatan, Perbelanjaan Isi Rumah dan Kemudahan Asas (HIES/BA) 2022 bermula dari 1 Januari 2022 sehingga 31 Disember 2022. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden yang terpilih untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan survei ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

Penerbitan statistik ekonomi dan sosial iaitu PocketStats yang mengandungi statistik suku tahunan dan tahunan boleh diperoleh dari portal DOSM atau melalui pautan https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022.

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Diterbitkan dan dicetak oleh / *Published and printed by* :

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Blok C6, Kompleks C,

Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan,

62514 Putrajaya,

MALAYSIA

Tel.	:	03-8885 7000
Faks	:	03-8888 9248
Portal	:	https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / Twitter / Instagram	:	statsmalaysia
Emel / Email	:	info@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan umum / <i>general enquiries</i>) data@dosm.gov.my (pertanyaan & permintaan data / <i>data request & enquiries</i>)

Harga / Price : RM10.00

Diterbitkan pada November 2022 / *Published on November 2022.*

Hakcipta terpelihara / *All rights reserved.*

Tiada bahagian daripada terbitan ini boleh diterbitkan semula, disimpan untuk pengeluaran atau ditukar dalam apa-apa bentuk atau alat apa jua pun kecuali setelah mendapat kebenaran daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia. Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber : Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in data base without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia.

Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following:

“Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia”.

ISSN 1394-6463

KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia bagi **suku tahun ketiga 2022** memaparkan transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dengan negara lain di dunia. Ia disusun berdasarkan garis panduan *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)*. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

November 2022

PREFACE

*The Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the **third quarter of 2022** presents the international economic transaction between Malaysia with the rest of the world. It is compiled based on the guidelines of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for planning and formulations policies, economic analysis, projections and to assist in business development planning.*

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

November 2022

KALENDAR AWALAN KELUARAN
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN, 2022

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR YEAR 2022
QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION

Suku Pertama 2022
First Quarter 2022

13 Mei 2022
13 May 2022

Suku Kedua 2022
Second Quarter 2022

12 Ogos 2022
12 August 2022

Suku Ketiga 2022
Third Quarter 2022

11 November 2022
11 November 2022

Suku Keempat 2022
Fourth Quarter 2022

10 Februari 2023
10 February 2023

i Kata Pengantar
Preface

iii Kalendar Awalan Keluaran 2022
Advance Release Calendar Year 2022

01 Penemuan Utama
Main Findings

03 Ringkasan Penemuan
Summary of Findings

11 Jadual Statistik
Statistical Tables

12 Imbangan Pembayaran, 2020 - 2022
Balance of Payments, 2020 - 2022

14 Akaun Semasa, 2020 - 2022
Current Account, 2020 - 2022

18 Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2020 - 2022
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2020 - 2022

21 Jadual Statistik Siri Masa
Time Series Statistical Tables

22 Imbangan Pembayaran, 2013 - 2019
Balance of Payments, 2013 - 2019

28 Akaun Semasa, 2013 - 2019
Current Account, 2013 - 2019

40 Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2013 - 2019
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2013 - 2019

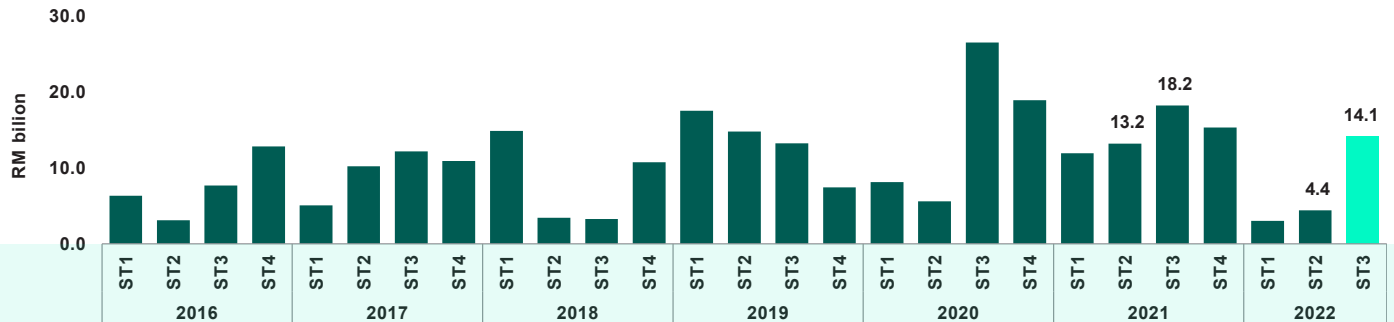
47 Sisipan: Statistik FDI & DIA
Insert: Malaysia's FDI & DIA Statistics

61 Nota Teknikal
Technical Notes


JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA


IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, SUKU TAHUN KETIGA 2022

Imbangan akaun semasa Malaysia mencatat lebihan sebanyak RM14.1 bilion pada ST3 2022



AKAUN SEMASA

“Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia mencatatkan lebihan **RM14.1 bilion** disokong oleh eksport bersih Barangan dan defisit lebih rendah pada Perkhidmatan”

BARANGAN

Lehian **RM43.0b** Lehian **RM34.0b**

PERKHIDMATAN

Defisit **RM9.6b** Defisit **RM12.3b**

PENDAPATAN PRIMER

Defisit **RM17.2b** Defisit **RM14.7b**

PENDAPATAN SEKUNDER

Defisit **RM2.1b** Defisit **RM2.6b**

Nota:

ST3 22
ST2 22

b merujuk kepada bilion

AKAUN KEWANGAN

“Akaun Kewangan berubah arah kepada **aliran keluar bersih RM14.9 bilion** terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi dalam Pelaburan Lain”

PELABURAN LANGSUNG

Aliran masuk bersih **RM2.6b** Aliran masuk bersih **RM2.0b**

PELABURAN PORTFOLIO

Aliran keluar bersih **RM14.7b** Aliran masuk bersih **RM0.1b**

DERIVATIF KEWANGAN

Aliran keluar bersih **RM0.2b** Aliran keluar bersih **RM0.4b**

PELABURAN LAIN

Aliran masuk bersih **RM12.5b** Aliran keluar bersih **RM16.5b**

Nota:

ST3 22
ST2 22

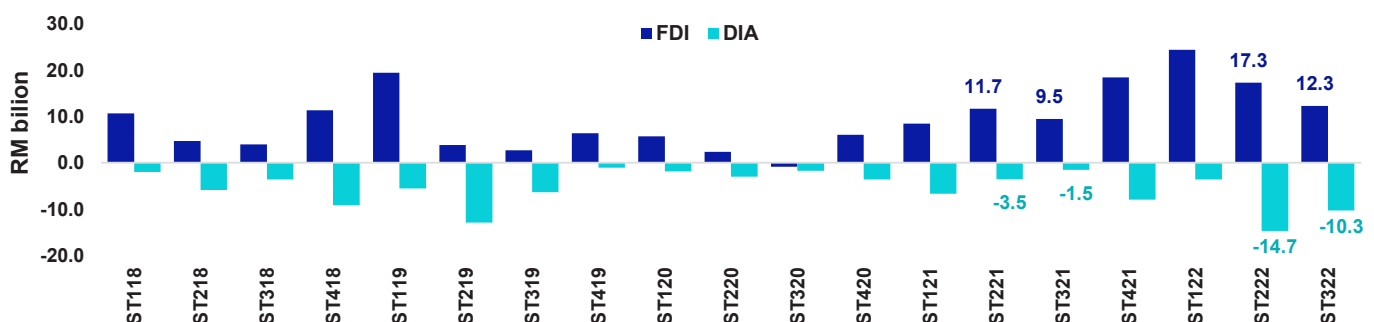
b merujuk kepada bilion

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING

FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM12.3 bilion

DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM10.3 bilion

PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI



Nota: Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

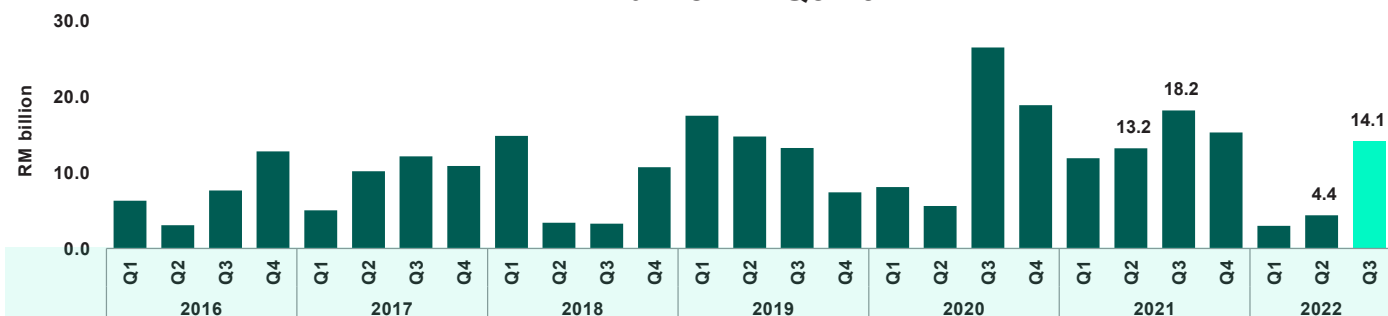


PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, THIRD QUARTER 2022

Malaysia's current account balance recorded a surplus of RM14.1 billion in Q3 2022



CURRENT ACCOUNT

"Malaysia's current account balance posted a surplus of **RM14.1 billion** mainly contributed by net exports of Goods and lower deficits in Services"

GOODS

Surplus
RM43.0b

Surplus
RM34.0b

SERVICES

Deficit
RM9.6b

Deficit
RM12.3b

PRIMARY INCOME

Deficit
RM17.2b

Deficit
RM14.7b

SECONDARY INCOME

Deficit
RM2.1b

Deficit
RM2.6b

Notes :

Q3 22

Q2 22

b refers to billion

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

"Financial account turned around to register a **net outflow** of **RM14.9 billion** mainly due to higher outflows in Other Investment"

DIRECT INVESTMENT

Net inflow
RM2.6b

Net inflow
RM2.0b

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT

Net outflow
RM14.7b

Net inflow
RM0.1b

FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES

Net outflow
RM0.2b

Net outflow
RM0.4b

OTHER INVESTMENT

Net inflow
RM12.5b

Net outflow
RM16.5b

Notes :

Q3 22

Q2 22

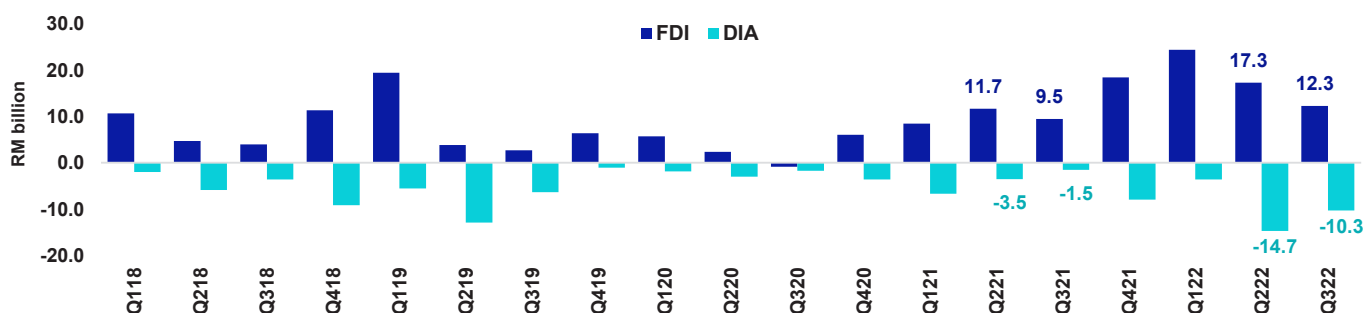
b refers to billion

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

FDI recorded a net inflow of RM12.3 billion

DIA posted a net outflow of RM10.3 billion

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

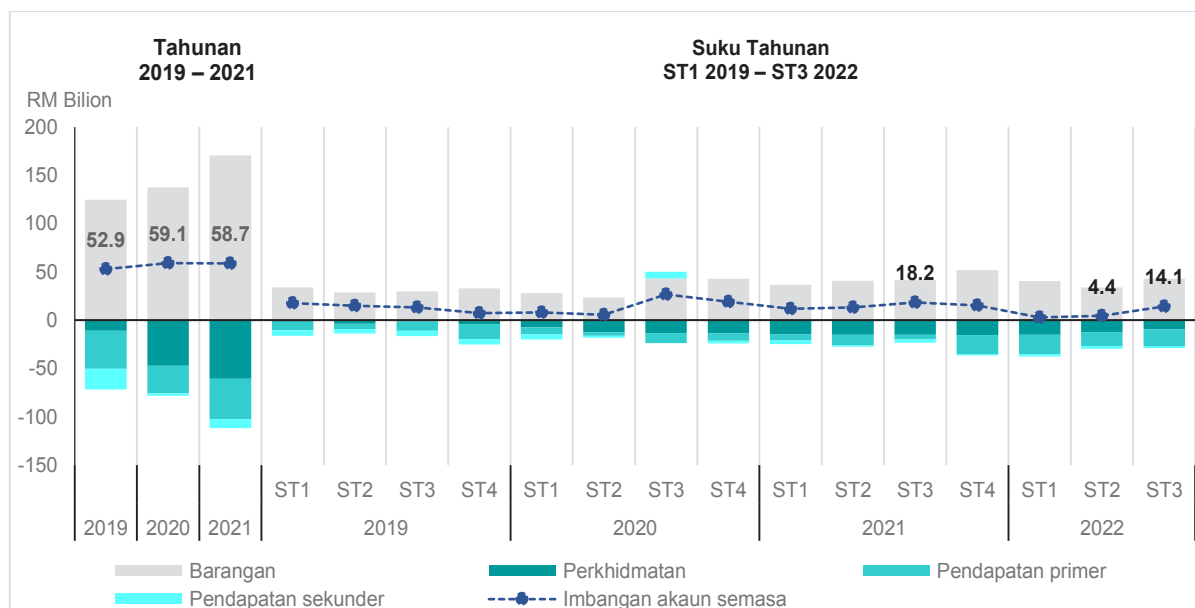


Note: Negative value refers to outflow

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

PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Carta 1: Akaun Semasa, 2019 – 2021 dan ST1 2019 – ST3 2022



Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia mencatatkan lebih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM14.1 bilion berbanding RM4.4 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya didorong oleh eksport bersih Barangan dan defisit yang lebih rendah dalam Perkhidmatan (**Carta 1**). Sementara itu, Akaun kewangan berubah arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM14.9 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM0.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih dalam Pelaburan lain. Pada akhir suku ketiga 2022, rizab antarabangsa berjumlah RM491.9 bilion (ST2 2022: RM480.0 bilion).

3 Statistik Utama ST3 2022

Akaun Semasa
Lebih
RM14.1 bilion

Akaun Kewangan
Aliran keluar
RM14.9 bilion

Aset Rizab
Pada akhir
RM491.9 bilion

Akaun Barangan

Pada suku ketiga 2022, Akaun barangan merekodkan eksport bersih sebanyak RM43.0 bilion berbanding RM34.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Eksport barangan mencecah RM313.2 bilion, meningkat sebanyak 5.9 peratus suku ke suku (ST2 2022: RM295.8 bilion). Produk utama eksport ialah Elektrik & elektronik (E&E), Keluaran petroleum dan Gas asli cecair (LNG) khususnya ke Singapura, China dan Amerika Syarikat (USA). Begitu juga, import barangan meningkat sebanyak 3.2 peratus suku ke suku, berjumlah RM270.2 bilion (ST2 2022: RM261.8 bilion). Import utama adalah Barangan perantaraan, diikuti oleh Barangan modal dan penggunaan, terutamanya dari China, Singapura dan Taiwan.

Akaun Perkhidmatan

Akaun Perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM9.6 bilion berbanding RM12.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Dengan pembukaan semula sempadan antarabangsa untuk ketibaan pelancong bermula pada suku kedua 2022, Perjalanan mula menunjukkan prestasi menggalakkan yang mendorong kepada defisit yang semakin mengecil dalam Perkhidmatan. Berdasarkan perbandingan suku tahunan, eksport perkhidmatan meningkat 24.4 peratus merekod kepada RM39.2 bilion manakala import meningkat 11.5 peratus kepada RM48.8 bilion. Peningkatan dalam eksport dan import Perkhidmatan terutamanya disumbangkan oleh komponen Perjalanan dan Pengangkutan. Memandangkan eksport perjalanan meningkat 71.5 peratus kepada RM9.6 bilion (ST2 2022: RM5.6 bilion) lebih tinggi daripada nilai import RM8.7 bilion (ST2 2022: RM6.1 bilion), Perjalanan bertambah baik kepada lebih RM0.8 bilion pada suku ini (ST2 2022: defisit RM0.5 bilion). Pada masa yang sama, Pengangkutan mencatatkan defisit RM7.9 bilion berbanding RM9.3 bilion pada suku kedua 2022. Defisit yang lebih rendah dalam Pengangkutan disumbangkan oleh pertumbuhan eksport yang meningkat pada kadar yang lebih cepat berbanding import RM7.8 bilion (ST2 2022: RM5.6 bilion). Sementara itu, import pengangkutan meningkat kepada RM15.8 bilion (ST2 2022: RM14.9 bilion).

Akaun Pendapatan

Akaun Pendapatan Primer mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM17.2 bilion berbanding RM14.7 bilion pada suku kedua 2022. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh terimaan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM22.7 bilion, penurunan sebanyak 10.0 peratus daripada suku sebelum, terutamanya dalam Pelaburan langsung. Pada masa yang sama, akaun ini juga mencatatkan bayaran yang lebih rendah RM39.9 bilion berbanding RM40.0 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, khususnya dalam Pelaburan langsung.

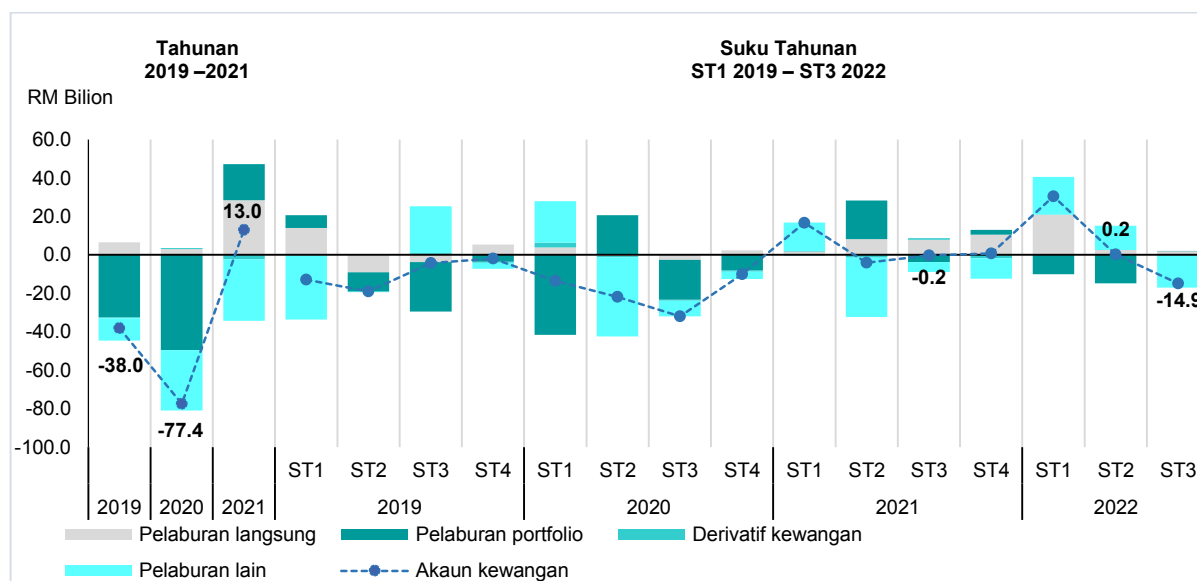
Sementara itu, akaun Pendapatan Sekunder mencatatkan defisit lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.1 bilion berbanding defisit RM2.6 bilion pada suku lepas. Akaun ini merekodkan terimaan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM7.0 bilion (ST2 2022: RM5.7 bilion), begitu juga bayaran meningkat kepada RM9.1 bilion (ST2 2022: RM8.3 bilion).

AKAUN MODAL

Akaun Modal mencatatkan defisit RM216.5 juta berbanding RM90.5 juta pada suku sebelumnya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih pada perolehan/ pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran pada RM164.7 juta (ST2 2022: aliran keluar bersih RM32.4 juta).

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Carta 2: Akaun Kewangan (Bersih), 2019 – 2021 dan ST1 2019 – ST3 2022

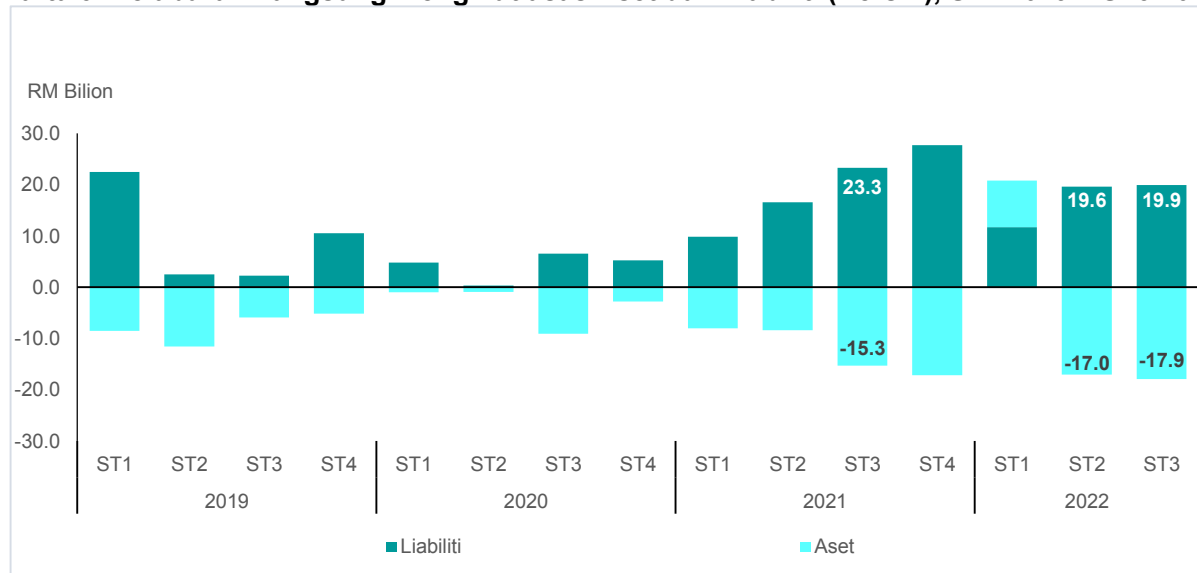


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Akaun Kewangan berubah arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM14.9 bilion berbanding aliran masuk bersih RM0.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Pelaburan lain RM16.5 bilion dan Derivatif kewangan RM0.4 bilion. Sementara itu, Pelaburan langsung dan Pelaburan portfolio masing-masing mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM2.0 bilion dan RM0.1 bilion (**Carta 2**).

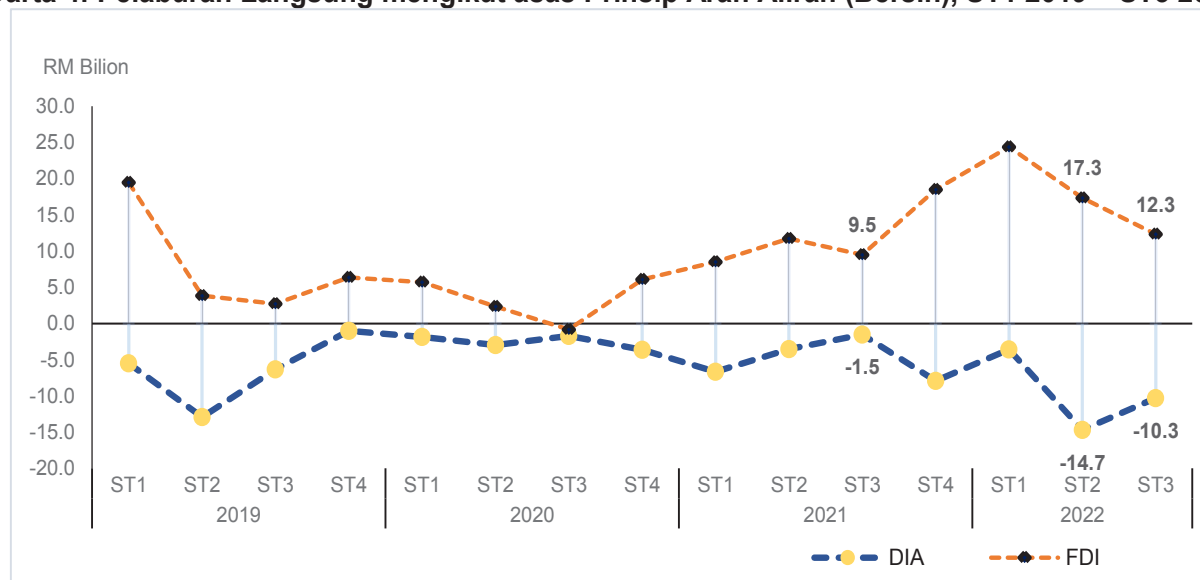
Pelaburan Langsung

Carta 3: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut asas Aset dan Liabiliti (Bersih), ST1 2019 – ST3 2022



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan langsung menunjukkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.0 bilion berbanding RM2.6 bilion pada suku kedua 2022. Pada asas **aset** dan **liabiliti**, aset Pelaburan langsung merekodkan aliran keluar bersih lebih tinggi sebanyak RM17.9 bilion (ST2 2022: RM17.0 bilion), manakala liabiliti merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM19.9 bilion (ST2 2022: RM19.6 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 3**.

Carta 4: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut asas Prinsip Arah Aliran (Bersih), ST1 2019 – ST3 2022

Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)

Berdasarkan kepada prinsip arah aliran, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM10.3 bilion berbanding RM14.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Carta 4**). Penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar adalah sektor Perkhidmatan khususnya aktiviti Kewangan. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembuatan. Tiga destinasi utama DIA ialah Singapura, Indonesia dan Kanada.

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)

Sementara itu, **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM12.3 bilion berbanding RM17.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Pembuatan kekal sebagai sektor terbesar FDI, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan khususnya dalam aktiviti Kewangan dan Pembinaan. Sumber utama FDI adalah dari USA, Jepun dan Belanda.

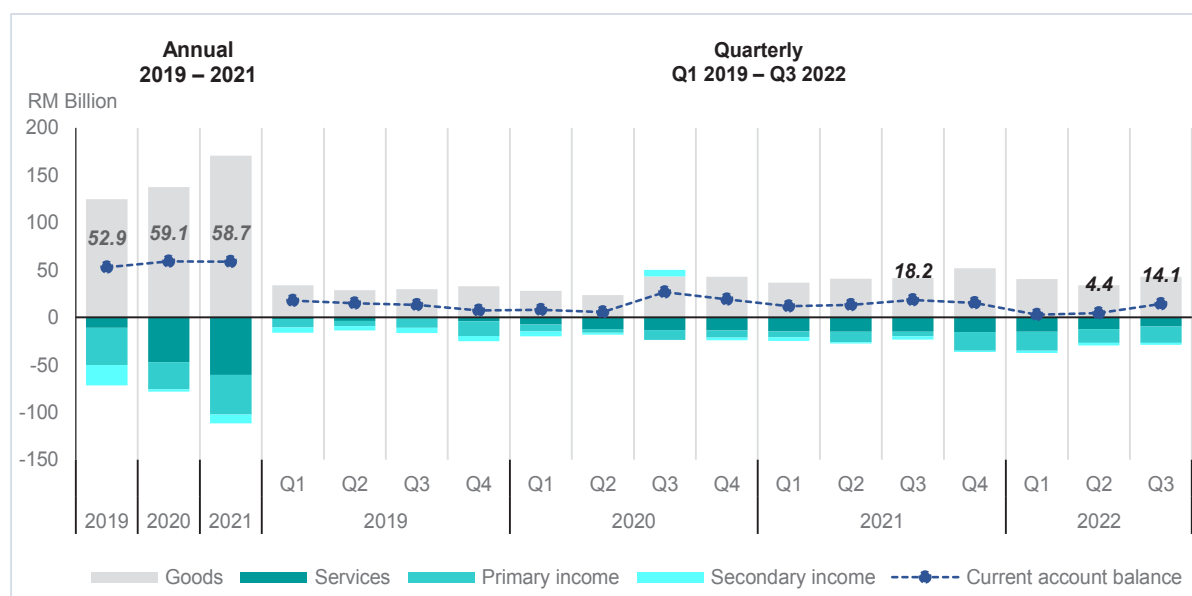
Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan portfolio berubah arah aliran untuk merekodkan aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM0.1 bilion berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM14.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Aset pelaburan portfolio berubah arah aliran kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM2.6 bilion (ST2 2022: aliran keluar bersih RM4.4 bilion), sementara liabiliti merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.5 bilion berbanding RM10.3 bilion pada suku kedua 2022.

Sementara itu, Pelaburan lain berubah arah aliran kepada aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM16.5 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM12.5 bilion pada suku tahun lepas. Aset pelaburan lain berubah arah kepada aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM30.5 bilion (ST2 2022: aliran masuk bersih RM5.9 bilion), manakala liabiliti merekodkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM14.0 bilion (ST2 2022: RM6.6 bilion).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE

Chart 1: Current Account, 2019 – 2021 and Q1 2019 – Q3 2022



Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) posted a higher surplus of RM14.1 billion as compared to RM4.4 billion in the previous quarter, primarily driven by net exports of Goods and lower deficit in Services (**Chart 1**). Meanwhile, Financial account switched to a net outflow of RM14.9 billion from a net inflow of RM0.2 billion in the preceding quarter, mainly owing to net outflow in Other investment. As at the end of third quarter 2022, the international reserves stood at RM491.9 billion (Q2 2022: RM480.0 billion).

3 Key Statistics of Q3 2022

Current Account
Surplus
RM14.1 billion

Financial Account
Outflow
RM14.9 billion

Reserve Assets
As at end
RM491.9 billion

Goods Account

In the third quarter of 2022, Goods account recorded net exports of RM43.0 billion compared to RM34.0 billion in the preceding quarter. Exports of goods reached RM313.2 billion, an increase of 5.9 per cent quarter-on-quarter (Q2 2022: RM295.8 billion). The major export products were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Liquefied natural gas (LNG), notably to Singapore, China and the United States of America (USA). Similarly, imports of goods also grew by 3.2 per cent quarter-on-quarter, amounting to RM270.2 billion (Q2 2022: RM261.8 billion). The utmost imports was Intermediate goods, followed by Capital and Consumption goods, mainly from China, Singapore and Taiwan.

Services Account

Services account logged a lower deficit of RM9.6 billion compared to RM12.3 billion in the previous quarter. Since the reopening of international border for tourist arrivals, Travel showed a favourable performance which has led to a further narrowing deficit in Services beginning second quarter in 2022. Based on the quarterly comparison, exports of services grew at 24.4 per cent to record RM39.2 billion, while imports rose by 11.5 per cent to RM48.8 billion. The upbeat in Services exports and imports were mainly contributed by Travel and Transport components. As exports of travel accelerated by 71.5 per cent to RM9.6 billion (Q2 2022: RM5.6 billion) higher than imports value of RM8.7 billion (Q2 2022: RM6.1 billion), Travel improved to a surplus of RM0.8 billion this quarter (Q2 2022: deficit of RM0.5 billion). Concurrently, Transport recorded a deficit of RM7.9 billion as compared to RM9.3 billion in the second quarter of 2022. The lower deficit in Transport was led by the growth of exports which grew at faster rate than imports to record RM7.8 billion (Q2 2022: RM5.6 billion). Meanwhile, imports of transport increased to RM15.8 billion (Q2 2022: RM14.9 billion).

Income Account

Primary Income account recorded a higher deficit of RM17.2 billion as compared to RM14.7 billion in the second quarter of 2022. This was mainly owing to the lower receipts of RM22.7 billion, a decrease of 10.0 per cent from the preceding quarter, primarily in Direct investment. At the same time, this account also registered lower payments of RM39.9 billion as compared to RM40.0 billion in the previous quarter, particularly in Direct investment.

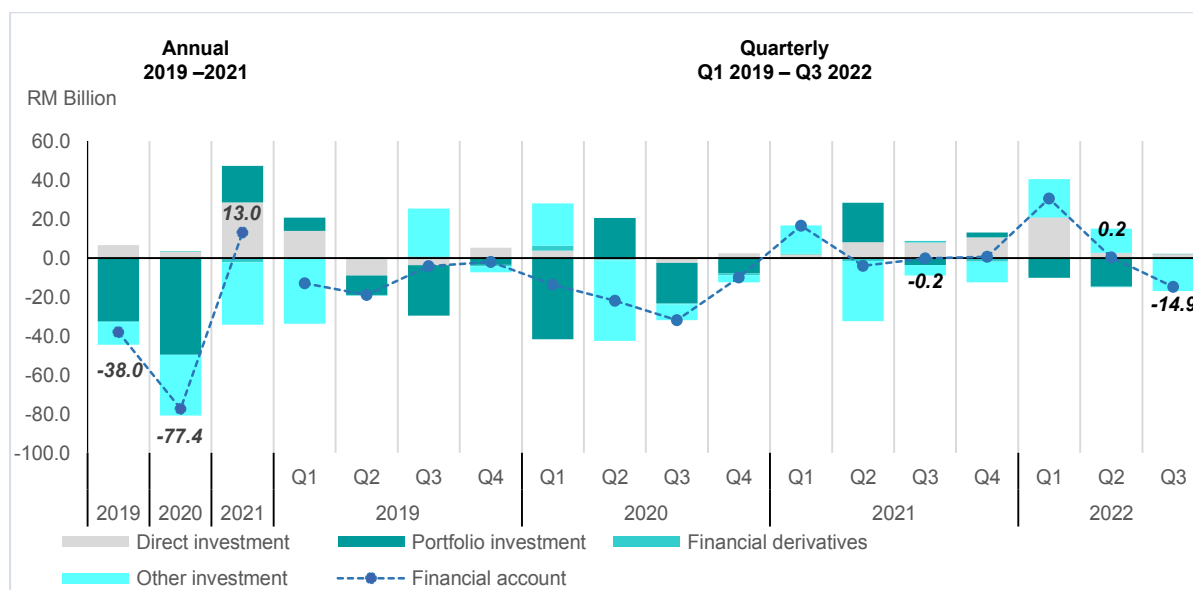
Meanwhile, the Secondary Income account recorded a lower deficit of RM2.1 billion as opposed to a RM2.6 billion deficit last quarter. This account posted higher receipts of RM7.0 billion (Q2 2022: RM5.7 billion), similarly payments increased to RM9.1 billion (Q2 2022: RM8.3 billion).

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital account registered a deficit of RM216.5 million as against RM90.5 million in the previous quarter due to net outflow of acquisitions/ disposals of non-produced non-financial assets at RM164.7 million (Q2 2022: net outflow RM32.4 million).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Chart 2: Financial Account (Net), 2019 – 2021 and Q1 2019 – Q3 2022



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Financial account recorded a turnaround to a net outflow of RM14.9 billion as compared to a net inflow of RM0.2 billion in the preceding quarter. This was mainly led by outflows in Other investment at RM16.5 billion and Financial derivatives with RM0.4 billion. Meanwhile, Direct investment and Portfolio investment registered net inflows of RM2.0 billion and RM0.1 billion respectively (Chart 2).

Direct Investment

Chart 3: Direct Investment according to Assets and Liabilities Basis (Net), Q1 2019 – Q3 2022

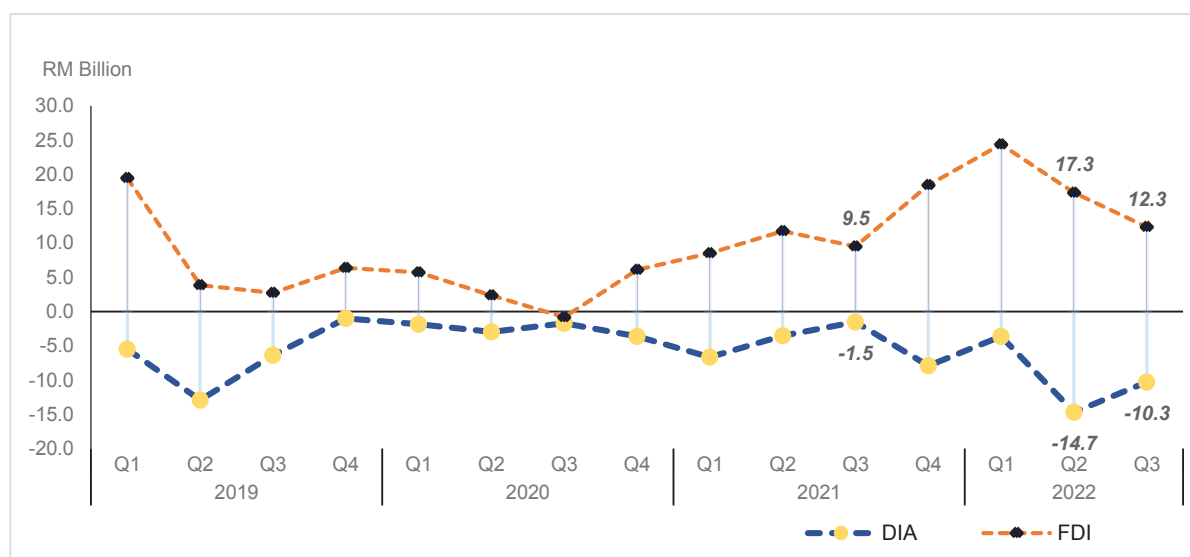


Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct investment showed a lower net inflow of RM2.0 billion as against RM2.6 billion in the second quarter of 2022. In terms of **assets** and **liabilities** basis, Direct investment assets recorded a higher net outflow of

RM17.9 billion (Q2 2022: RM17.0 billion), while liabilities posted a higher net inflow of RM19.9 billion (Q2 2022: RM19.6 billion) as shown in **Chart 3**.

Chart 4: Direct Investment according to Directional Principle Basis (Net), Q1 2019 – Q3 2022



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)

According to the directional basis, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** logged a net outflow of RM10.3 billion compared to RM14.7 billion in the previous quarter (**Chart 4**). The major contributors to the outflows were Services sector particularly in Financial activities. This was followed by Mining & quarrying and Manufacturing sectors. The top three DIA destinations were Singapore, Indonesia and Canada.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

In the meantime, **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** recorded a net inflow of RM12.3 billion as compared to RM17.3 billion in the preceding quarter. Manufacturing remained the largest sector of FDI, followed by Services predominantly in Financial activities and Construction sectors. The main FDI sources were from the USA, Japan and the Netherlands.

Portfolio Investment and Other Investment

Portfolio investment turned around to record a net inflow of RM0.1 billion as compared to a net outflow RM14.7 billion in the preceding quarter. The Portfolio investment assets switched to a net inflow of RM2.6 billion (Q2 2022: net outflow RM4.4 billion), while liabilities recorded a lower net outflow of RM2.5 billion as against RM10.3 billion in the second quarter of 2022.

Meanwhile, Other investment turned around to a net outflow of RM16.5 billion from a net inflow RM12.5 billion last quarter. Other investment assets switched to a net outflow of RM30.5 billion (Q2 2022: net inflow of RM5.9 billion), while liabilities recorded a higher net inflow of RM14.0 billion (Q2 2022: RM6.6 billion).

BOP

JADUAL STATISTIK

STATISTICAL TABLES

2022
SUKU TAHUN KETIGA
THIRD QUARTER

2020 - 2022

- | | |
|----|---|
| 12 | Imbangan Pembayaran, 2020 - 2022
<i>Balance of Payments, 2020 - 2022</i> |
| 14 | Akaun Semasa, 2020 - 2022
<i>Current Account, 2020 - 2022</i> |
| 18 | Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2020 - 2022
<i>Capital Account and Financial Account, 2020 - 2022</i> |

JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2020 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2020 ^f	2021 ^r	Q120 ^f	Q220 ^f	Q320 ^f	Q420 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	59,091	58,700	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	90,325	109,845	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982
1. Barangan	137,486	170,573	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815
2. Perkhidmatan	-47,161	-60,728	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	11,922	14,114	2,758	2,671	3,193	3,300
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	30	-226	-89	30	10	79
2.3 Pengangkutan	-27,427	-32,452	-6,600	-6,325	-7,050	-7,453
2.4 Perjalanan	-7,569	-14,563	2,230	-3,066	-3,441	-3,292
2.5 Pembinaan	-582	-505	-265	-44	86	-359
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-7,628	-8,395	-1,817	-1,490	-2,203	-2,119
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	121	-94	36	34	61	-11
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-9,055	-9,528	-2,221	-2,229	-2,246	-2,360
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-3,391	-3,782	-592	-928	-997	-875
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-2,496	-3,869	-790	-826	-443	-437
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-471	-524	-100	-56	-195	-121
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-614	-904	-157	-143	-131	-184
3. Pendapatan primer	-28,520	-41,551	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-8,061	-6,603	-2,319	-1,924	-1,836	-1,982
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-20,459	-34,948	-4,792	-1,870	-8,439	-5,358
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-25,961	-41,725	-6,516	-3,004	-10,051	-6,390
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-9,033	-9,099	-3,103	-2,842	-1,191	-1,897
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	14,535	15,876	4,827	3,975	2,803	2,929
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-2,714	-9,594	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759
AKAUN MODAL	-419	-571	-89	-52	-177	-102
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-178	-264	-57	-1	-121	2
2. Pindahan modal	-242	-306	-32	-50	-56	-104
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-77,396	13,021	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,111	28,466	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-49,584	18,769	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844
3. Derivatif kewangan	407	-2,250	2,501	-616	-533	-945
4. Pelaburan lain	-31,330	-31,963	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686
ASET RIZAB	19,297	-45,686	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-572	-25,465	-3,091	9,982	3,913	-11,377

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2020 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q121 ^r	Q221 ^r	Q321 ^r	Q421 ^r	Q122 ^p	Q222 ^p	Q322 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
11,915	13,241	18,212	15,332	2,983	4,418	14,136	CURRENT ACCOUNT
21,888	25,440	26,182	36,335	25,568	21,756	33,363	Goods and Services
36,668	40,680	41,464	51,761	40,549	34,027	42,974	1. Goods
-14,779	-15,240	-15,283	-15,426	-14,982	-12,271	-9,611	2. Services
3,415	3,370	3,453	3,875	4,006	4,375	4,389	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
59	-89	-62	-135	-14	-15	-89	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,612	-8,142	-7,947	-8,751	-9,217	-9,305	-7,936	2.3 Transport
-3,437	-3,595	-3,715	-3,815	-4,040	-536	849	2.4 Travel
-722	-245	20	442	-190	174	193	2.5 Construction
-2,076	-1,860	-2,098	-2,361	-1,929	-2,641	-2,785	2.6 Insurance and pension services
24	-22	-32	-64	37	-107	95	2.7 Financial services
-2,304	-2,389	-2,467	-2,370	-1,990	-2,489	-2,491	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-969	-744	-951	-1,118	-747	-585	-608	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-746	-1,170	-1,137	-815	-592	-892	-898	2.10 Other business services
-222	-64	-147	-91	-136	-91	-138	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-191	-290	-200	-223	-169	-160	-192	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-6,284	-10,788	-4,839	-19,639	-20,135	-14,741	-17,171	3. Primary income
-1,967	-1,682	-1,436	-1,518	-1,877	-1,675	-1,739	3.1 Compensation of employees
-4,317	-9,107	-3,402	-18,121	-18,258	-13,066	-15,431	3.2 Investment income
-6,093	-12,499	-5,014	-18,119	-18,430	-15,412	-17,458	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,481	-1,593	-1,277	-2,748	-2,582	-884	-969	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,257	4,985	2,888	2,746	2,753	3,231	2,995	3.2.3 Other investment
-3,689	-1,411	-3,131	-1,363	-2,450	-2,597	-2,057	4. Secondary income
-98	-84	-90	-298	-86	-91	-216	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-13	-11	-6	-234	-11	-32	-165	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-85	-72	-84	-64	-75	-58	-52	2. Capital transfers
16,615	-4,050	-207	663	30,448	247	-14,856	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,806	8,175	7,954	10,530	20,762	2,603	1,988	1. Direct investment
-181	20,123	-3,735	2,562	-10,084	-14,690	127	2. Portfolio investment
272	-1,464	748	-1,806	173	-203	-421	3. Financial derivatives
14,718	-30,885	-5,174	-10,623	19,598	12,538	-16,550	4. Other investment
-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	RESERVE ASSETS
-11,300	-4,402	3,370	-13,133	-20,593	336	14,141	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2020 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2020 ^f	2021 ^r	Q120 ^f	Q220 ^f	Q320 ^f	Q420 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	59,091	58,700	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	90,325	109,845	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982
Kredit	873,477	1,063,817	224,437	184,094	226,586	238,360
Debit	783,152	953,972	204,102	172,800	196,872	209,379
1. Barangan	137,486	170,573	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815
1.1 Kredit	780,511	977,076	190,934	165,474	206,599	217,504
Barang dagangan	778,774	975,192	190,390	165,034	206,232	217,118
<i>Merchanting</i>	1,138	1,213	302	386	225	224
Emas bukan monetari	599	671	242	53	142	162
1.2 Debit	643,024	806,503	162,993	141,810	163,532	174,689
Barang dagangan	633,790	789,525	161,060	141,051	160,599	171,080
Emas bukan monetari	9,235	16,978	1,932	759	2,934	3,610
2. Perkhidmatan	-47,161	-60,728	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833
2.1 Kredit	92,967	86,741	33,503	18,620	19,987	20,856
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	12,741	15,460	2,923	2,858	3,371	3,589
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,845	1,773	497	396	433	520
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	13,786	15,455	4,428	2,942	3,082	3,333
2.1.4 Perjalanan	12,503	320	12,319	36	85	62
2.1.5 Pembinaan	3,241	3,858	635	634	978	994
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,746	2,005	435	520	350	442
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,662	2,527	670	630	695	667
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	977	1,206	234	244	259	239
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	13,351	13,822	3,268	3,286	3,326	3,470
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	27,268	27,075	7,412	6,427	6,604	6,824
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	2,517	2,922	595	567	731	623
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	331	318	85	78	74	93
2.2 Debit	140,128	147,469	41,109	30,990	33,339	34,689
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	819	1,346	165	187	177	289
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,815	1,999	586	366	423	441
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	41,213	47,907	11,028	9,266	10,132	10,786
2.2.4 Perjalanan	20,071	14,884	10,089	3,102	3,525	3,355
2.2.5 Pembinaan	3,823	4,363	900	678	892	1,353
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	9,374	10,400	2,252	2,010	2,552	2,560
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,541	2,621	634	596	633	678
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	10,032	10,734	2,455	2,473	2,505	2,599
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	16,742	17,604	3,860	4,214	4,323	4,345
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	29,764	30,944	8,202	7,253	7,046	7,262
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	2,988	3,447	695	623	925	744
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	945	1,222	242	221	205	277

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2020 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q121 ^r	Q221 ^r	Q321 ^r	Q421 ^r	Q122 ^p	Q222 ^p	Q322 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
11,915	13,241	18,212	15,332	2,983	4,418	14,136	CURRENT ACCOUNT
21,888	25,440	26,182	36,335	25,568	21,756	33,363	Goods and Services
246,045	265,150	257,797	294,824	292,982	327,294	352,409	<i>Credits</i>
224,157	239,710	231,616	258,490	267,414	305,538	319,045	<i>Debits</i>
36,668	40,680	41,464	51,761	40,549	34,027	42,974	1. Goods
225,576	243,936	236,278	271,287	268,933	295,777	313,190	1.1 <i>Credits</i>
225,329	243,444	235,765	270,654	268,422	295,229	309,662	<i>Merchandise</i>
63	331	400	419	212	286	3,239	<i>Merchanting</i>
184	162	113	213	299	262	289	<i>Non-monetary gold</i>
188,908	203,256	194,814	219,526	228,384	261,750	270,216	1.2 <i>Debits</i>
182,093	199,737	192,406	215,288	225,612	256,363	265,205	<i>Merchandise</i>
6,815	3,518	2,407	4,238	2,772	5,387	5,011	<i>Non-monetary gold</i>
-14,779	-15,240	-15,283	-15,426	-14,982	-12,271	-9,611	2. Services
20,470	21,215	21,519	23,538	24,049	31,517	39,218	2.1 <i>Credits</i>
3,639	3,768	3,843	4,210	4,409	4,858	5,226	2.1.1 <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
548	458	389	378	507	590	726	2.1.2 <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
3,496	3,746	3,834	4,380	4,463	5,639	7,848	2.1.3 <i>Transport</i>
66	66	60	129	203	5,583	9,577	2.1.4 <i>Travel</i>
865	884	915	1,194	1,038	1,282	1,452	2.1.5 <i>Construction</i>
384	598	556	467	730	620	619	2.1.6 <i>Insurance and pension services</i>
600	638	612	678	589	585	674	2.1.7 <i>Financial services</i>
253	294	274	385	252	330	339	2.1.8 <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,401	3,445	3,427	3,550	3,729	3,781	4,038	2.1.9 <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
6,523	6,565	6,745	7,241	7,265	7,372	7,680	2.1.10 <i>Other business services</i>
622	682	788	830	788	792	948	2.1.11 <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
73	73	76	97	75	86	93	2.1.12 <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
35,249	36,454	36,802	38,964	39,030	43,788	48,829	2.2 <i>Debits</i>
224	398	390	334	404	483	837	2.2.1 <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
489	547	451	513	521	605	815	2.2.2 <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
11,107	11,888	11,780	13,132	13,680	14,943	15,784	2.2.3 <i>Transport</i>
3,503	3,661	3,775	3,944	4,243	6,119	8,728	2.2.4 <i>Travel</i>
1,586	1,129	895	752	1,228	1,108	1,260	2.2.5 <i>Construction</i>
2,460	2,457	2,654	2,828	2,659	3,261	3,403	2.2.6 <i>Insurance and pension services</i>
576	660	643	741	552	692	579	2.2.7 <i>Financial services</i>
2,557	2,682	2,741	2,755	2,242	2,819	2,829	2.2.8 <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
4,370	4,188	4,378	4,668	4,476	4,367	4,647	2.2.9 <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
7,270	7,735	7,883	8,056	7,857	8,263	8,578	2.2.10 <i>Other business services</i>
844	746	936	921	925	882	1,085	2.2.11 <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
264	363	276	319	244	245	285	2.2.12 <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 2 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2020 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2020 ^f	2021 ^r	Q120 ^f	Q220 ^f	Q320 ^f	Q420 ^f
3. Pendapatan primer		-28,520	-41,551	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339
3.1	Kredit	53,124	98,166	13,052	15,289	10,930	13,854
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	5,991	6,487	1,630	1,410	1,427	1,523
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	47,133	91,679	11,422	13,879	9,502	12,331
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	17,868	59,279	3,215	5,665	2,631	6,357
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	10,379	13,612	1,810	3,031	3,113	2,425
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	18,887	18,788	6,397	5,183	3,759	3,549
3.2	Debit	81,645	139,716	20,163	19,083	21,205	21,193
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	14,052	13,090	3,949	3,334	3,263	3,505
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	67,592	126,627	16,214	15,749	17,941	17,688
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	43,829	101,004	9,731	8,668	12,682	12,747
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	19,412	22,710	4,913	5,873	4,304	4,322
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	4,352	2,912	1,570	1,208	955	619
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-2,714	-9,594	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759
4.1	Kredit	27,185	20,503	3,870	4,737	14,294	4,284
4.2	Debit	29,899	30,098	9,000	6,637	7,219	7,043

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2020 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q121 ^r	Q221 ^r	Q321 ^r	Q421 ^r	Q122 ^p	Q222 ^p	Q322 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-6,284	-10,788	-4,839	-19,639	-20,135	-14,741	-17,171	3. Primary income
16,922	19,301	24,666	37,277	15,344	25,257	22,730	3.1 Credits
1,536	1,614	1,530	1,807	1,700	1,868	1,841	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
15,386	17,687	23,136	35,470	13,644	23,389	20,889	3.1.2 Investment income
7,201	7,798	15,402	28,877	7,417	14,323	12,197	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
2,048	4,304	4,045	3,215	2,587	4,992	3,984	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
6,137	5,585	3,689	3,378	3,640	4,073	4,708	3.1.2.3 Other investment
23,206	30,090	29,504	56,916	35,479	39,998	39,900	3.2 Debits
3,503	3,295	2,966	3,325	3,578	3,543	3,580	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
19,703	26,794	26,538	53,591	31,902	36,454	36,320	3.2.2 Investment income
13,294	20,297	20,416	46,997	25,846	29,735	29,654	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,529	5,897	5,321	5,963	5,169	5,877	4,953	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
880	600	801	632	887	842	1,713	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-3,689	-1,411	-3,131	-1,363	-2,450	-2,597	-2,057	4. Secondary income
4,003	5,826	4,274	6,400	5,315	5,719	7,027	4.1 Credits
7,692	7,237	7,405	7,764	7,764	8,316	9,085	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2020 - 2022 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2020 ^f	2021 ^r	Q120 ^f	Q220 ^f	Q320 ^f	Q420 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	-419	-571	-89	-52	-177	-102
1. Kredit	134	79	6	6	107	15
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	105	13	0	0	99	6
1.2 Pindahan modal	28	66	6	6	8	9
2. Debit	553	650	95	58	284	117
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	283	278	58	2	220	4
2.2 Pindahan modal	270	372	37	56	64	113
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-77,396	13,021	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,111	28,466	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447
1.1 Aset	-13,808	-48,897	-991	-940	-9,093	-2,784
1.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-5,246	-12,147	-1,072	-641	-45	-3,488
1.1.2 Instrumen hutang	-8,562	-36,750	80	-299	-9,048	704
1.2 Liabiliti	16,919	77,362	4,816	328	6,545	5,231
1.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	15,845	56,280	3,641	1,478	8,877	1,848
1.2.2 Instrumen hutang	1,074	21,082	1,175	-1,151	-2,333	3,383
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-49,584	18,769	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844
2.1 Aset	-60,695	-35,823	-15,776	-3,144	-21,178	-20,596
2.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-56,114	-37,866	-12,974	-5,083	-16,131	-21,926
2.1.2 Sekuriti hutang	-4,580	2,044	-2,801	1,938	-5,048	1,330
2.2 Liabiliti	11,110	54,592	-25,853	23,726	485	12,753
2.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-23,877	-1,682	-6,739	-8,935	-6,911	-1,292
2.2.2 Sekuriti hutang	34,987	56,273	-19,114	32,661	7,396	14,045
3. Derivatif kewangan	407	-2,250	2,501	-616	-533	-945
4. Pelaburan lain	-31,330	-31,963	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686
4.1 Aset	-5,436	-51,699	7,408	-35,097	24,322	-2,069
4.2 Liabiliti	-25,894	19,736	14,312	-6,149	-32,440	-1,616
ASET RIZAB	19,297	-45,686	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	19,297	-45,686	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-107	-20,339	-157	-36	44	42
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-1,246	-121	-146	-627	49	-521
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	20,649	-25,225	8,972	7,025	1,550	3,102
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	3,111	28,466	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447
Di luar negeri	-10,170	-19,679	-1,871	-2,968	-1,711	-3,620
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-5,246	-12,147	-1,072	-641	-45	-3,488
Instrumen hutang	-4,924	-7,532	-799	-2,326	-1,666	-132
Di Malaysia	13,281	48,144	5,695	2,355	-837	6,067
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	15,845	56,280	3,641	1,478	8,878	1,848
Instrumen hutang	-2,564	-8,136	2,054	877	-9,715	4,219

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2020 - 2022 (RM MILLION)

Q121 ^r	Q221 ^r	Q321 ^r	Q421 ^r	Q122 ^p	Q222 ^p	Q322 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-98	-84	-90	-298	-86	-91	-216	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
11	8	21	39	29	26	21	1. Credits
4	3	3	3	12	4	2	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
7	5	18	36	17	22	19	1.2 Capital transfers
109	92	111	337	116	116	237	2. Debits
17	14	9	237	24	36	166	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
92	77	102	100	92	80	71	2.2 Capital transfers
16,615	-4,050	-207	663	30,448	247	-14,856	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,806	8,175	7,954	10,530	20,762	2,603	1,988	1. Direct investment
-8,016	-8,387	-15,323	-17,172	9,070	-17,026	-17,944	1.1 Assets
-6,329	-4,224	-483	-1,111	-8,480	-9,608	-7,931	1.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-1,687	-4,163	-14,840	-16,061	17,550	-7,418	-10,013	1.1.2 Debt instruments
9,822	16,562	23,277	27,702	11,692	19,628	19,932	1.2 Liabilities
8,279	13,552	16,783	17,667	14,363	20,465	20,132	1.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
1,543	3,010	6,494	10,035	-2,671	-836	-200	1.2.2 Debt instruments
-181	20,123	-3,735	2,562	-10,084	-14,690	127	2. Portfolio investment
-14,330	-10,474	-4,899	-6,119	-13,856	-4,413	2,597	2.1 Assets
-15,999	-9,571	-6,292	-6,004	-10,195	-4,713	1,674	2.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
1,669	-903	1,393	-115	-3,660	300	923	2.1.2 Debt securities
14,150	30,597	1,165	8,680	3,771	-10,277	-2,470	2.2 Liabilities
-2,657	-1,633	-215	2,824	8,483	2,949	1,640	2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
16,807	32,230	1,380	5,857	-4,711	-13,226	-4,110	2.2.2 Debt securities
272	-1,464	748	-1,806	173	-203	-421	3. Financial derivatives
14,718	-30,885	-5,174	-10,623	19,598	12,538	-16,550	4. Other investment
-32,661	18,301	-22,341	-14,998	-6,682	5,927	-30,529	4.1 Assets
47,379	-49,186	17,168	4,375	26,280	6,611	13,979	4.2 Liabilities
-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564	-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	2. BNM external reserves
-75	-42	-20,507	284	27	-122	-413	2.1 Special drawing rights
-62	-171	45	68	14	-15	-91	2.2 IMF reserve position
-16,995	-4,491	-823	-2,916	-12,793	-4,774	-12,700	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle							
1,806	8,175	7,954	10,530	20,762	2,603	1,988	Direct investment
-6,683	-3,533	-1,537	-7,926	-3,613	-14,703	-10,320	Abroad
-6,329	-4,224	-483	-1,111	-8,470	-9,619	-7,931	Equity and investment fund shares
-354	691	-1,054	-6,815	4,856	-5,083	-2,389	Debt instruments
8,489	11,708	9,491	18,456	24,375	17,305	12,308	In Malaysia
8,278	13,552	16,783	17,667	14,352	20,475	20,132	Equity and investment fund shares
211	-1,844	-7,292	790	10,023	-3,170	-7,823	Debt instruments

BOP

JADUAL STATISTIK SIRI MASA

TIME SERIES STATISTICAL TABLES

2022
SUKU TAHUN KETIGA
THIRD QUARTER

2013 - 2019

22	Imbangan Pembayaran, 2013 - 2019 <i>Balance of Payments, 2013 - 2019</i>
28	Akaun Semasa, 2013 - 2019 <i>Current Account, 2013 - 2019</i>
40	Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2013 - 2019 <i>Capital Account and Financial Account, 2013 - 2019</i>

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AKAUN SEMASA	35,485	48,554	35,155	29,907	38,296	32,295
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	86,959	102,620	88,592	83,128	94,255	97,106
1. Barangan	96,552	113,327	109,224	102,046	117,113	114,621
2. Perkhidmatan	-9,592	-10,706	-20,632	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	7,269	7,800	8,191	9,188	10,389	11,135
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-46	218	-17	-178	-109	198
2.3 Pengangkutan	-23,909	-26,050	-24,565	-23,459	-29,622	-27,688
2.4 Perjalanan	29,167	33,233	26,941	31,515	32,470	30,218
2.5 Pembinaan	-4,861	-5,879	-6,511	-8,084	-12,698	-8,153
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-7,296	-7,536	-7,759	-7,942	-8,559	-8,619
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-432	-223	-349	-140	-68	-143
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,053	-4,411	-4,682	-5,116	-6,616	-7,032
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-1,064	-1,237	-2,384	-2,762	-1,547	-1,733
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-2,013	-4,019	-7,219	-9,603	-3,665	-3,655
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-2,136	-2,255	-1,674	-1,672	-1,437	-1,285
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-218	-349	-603	-665	-1,398	-758
3. Pendapatan primer	-33,975	-36,624	-32,112	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-4,007	-4,902	-5,595	-5,606	-4,848	-7,657
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-29,969	-31,722	-26,517	-28,986	-33,811	-37,425
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-34,614	-37,950	-32,931	-30,127	-33,159	-33,263
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-10,608	-11,842	-12,436	-13,405	-13,606	-15,186
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	15,254	18,070	18,850	14,545	12,954	11,023
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-17,498	-17,443	-21,325	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729
AKAUN MODAL	-15	344	-1,136	102	-26	-89
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	7	300	-1,127	107	-3	8
2. Pindahan modal	-22	44	-8	-5	-22	-97
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-20,216	-79,954	-55,350	-249	-4,730	11,430
1. Pelaburan langsung	-6,276	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-3,012	-39,354	-26,122	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396
3. Derivatif kewangan	-253	-975	-663	-802	-197	981
4. Pelaburan lain	-10,675	-21,652	-26,755	964	-5,346	49,742
ASET RIZAB	3,962	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-19,216	-13,023	-32,222	-23,899	-17,132	-35,878

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

2019	Q113	Q213	Q313	Q413	Q114	Components/ Year & Quarter
52,918	12,423	978	8,499	13,585	19,820	CURRENT ACCOUNT
113,863	24,604	13,656	20,943	27,757	31,067	Goods and Services
124,738	25,351	17,063	23,915	30,222	31,230	1. Goods
-10,875	-748	-3,408	-2,972	-2,465	-163	2. Services
11,325	1,769	1,757	1,860	1,882	1,746	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-42	29	-93	78	-61	-9	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-25,925	-5,226	-5,974	-6,353	-6,357	-5,762	2.3 Transport
30,833	7,973	6,683	6,767	7,744	9,924	2.4 Travel
-2,927	-845	-1,088	-1,526	-1,402	-1,281	2.5 Construction
-8,218	-1,868	-1,777	-1,826	-1,825	-1,884	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-149	-144	-29	-125	-135	-143	2.7 Financial services
-8,280	-802	-1,123	-1,053	-1,075	-1,163	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-2,231	-18	-280	-311	-455	-120	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-3,576	-1,187	-918	95	-3	-636	2.10 Other business services
-973	-435	-526	-511	-663	-715	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-711	5	-41	-68	-114	-121	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-39,496	-7,970	-8,146	-8,048	-9,811	-6,629	3. Primary income
-9,229	-941	-1,011	-1,052	-1,002	-1,213	3.1 Compensation of employees
-30,267	-7,029	-7,135	-6,996	-8,808	-5,416	3.2 Investment income
-30,823	-8,746	-7,885	-8,041	-9,942	-7,999	3.2.1 Direct investment
-10,946	-2,614	-2,271	-3,268	-2,455	-2,119	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
11,502	4,331	3,022	4,312	3,588	4,702	3.2.3 Other investment
-21,450	-4,210	-4,531	-4,396	-4,362	-4,618	4. Secondary income
371	2	-3	5	-20	-2	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
365	4	0	3	0	1	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
6	-2	-3	2	-20	-3	2. Capital transfers
-38,024	1,200	4,397	-15,685	-10,128	-38,038	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,555	-2,757	-8,425	1,069	3,838	-14,376	1. Direct investment
-32,403	3,921	3,277	-9,412	-798	-14,166	2. Portfolio investment
-478	211	-1,421	564	393	-1,487	3. Financial derivatives
-11,697	-174	10,965	-7,906	-13,560	-8,009	4. Other investment
-8,416	-6,177	1,900	4,293	3,946	18,025	RESERVE ASSETS
-6,849	-7,449	-7,272	2,888	-7,382	195	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Q215	Q315
AKAUN SEMASA	15,292	7,256	6,186	10,917	8,193	5,226
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	25,852	21,874	23,827	23,667	18,532	21,587
1. Barangan	27,435	25,744	28,917	27,069	23,411	27,472
2. Perkhidmatan	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	-3,402	-4,878	-5,885
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	1,892	1,996	2,165	2,069	1,991	2,091
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	92	87	48	58	-214	42
2.3 Pengangkutan	-6,639	-6,808	-6,841	-5,758	-5,986	-6,256
2.4 Perjalanan	8,998	7,170	7,140	7,151	7,088	6,253
2.5 Pembinaan	-1,604	-586	-2,408	-1,832	-1,674	-1,338
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,641	-1,928	-2,083	-1,763	-2,088	-2,123
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-49	-69	38	-112	-92	-88
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-1,113	-1,051	-1,084	-1,184	-1,179	-1,201
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-126	-360	-631	-130	-1,061	-387
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-835	-1,622	-926	-1,366	-1,332	-2,052
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-482	-591	-466	-459	-205	-640
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-77	-108	-42	-74	-127	-187
3. Pendapatan primer	-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	-7,702	-4,594	-10,680
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,214	-1,161	-1,313	-1,326	-1,355	-1,295
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-6,551	-8,312	-11,443	-6,377	-3,240	-9,385
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-8,790	-8,864	-12,297	-8,335	-5,042	-10,855
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-3,201	-3,330	-3,193	-2,781	-3,472	-3,047
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,440	3,882	4,047	4,739	5,274	4,517
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	-5,047	-5,745	-5,681
AKAUN MODAL	-0	66	280	-1	-1,107	-13
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-4	24	279	-1	-1,104	-11
2. Pindahan modal	4	42	2	0	-3	-2
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	-29,165	383	-33,170
1. Pelaburan langsung	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714
2. Pelaburan portfolio	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	-7,898	-11,791	-24,431
3. Derivatif kewangan	229	49	234	3	-449	-111
4. Pelaburan lain	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	-17,871	14,644	-5,914
ASET RIZAB	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	1,878	34,950
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-228	-5,881	-7,110	-6,751	-9,347	-6,993

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
10,819	6,314	3,096	7,682	12,816	5,058	CURRENT ACCOUNT
24,806	17,689	16,288	23,002	26,150	19,312	Goods and Services
31,273	23,177	20,034	27,245	31,589	25,315	1. Goods
-6,467	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244	-5,440	-6,003	2. Services
2,040	2,148	2,204	2,405	2,431	2,438	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
97	22	-26	-102	-72	-89	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,565	-5,235	-5,713	-5,805	-6,706	-7,289	2.3 Transport
6,449	7,444	8,328	8,175	7,569	7,565	2.4 Travel
-1,666	-2,469	-1,327	-1,947	-2,341	-2,660	2.5 Construction
-1,786	-1,910	-2,037	-1,942	-2,053	-2,205	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-57	-31	-74	-14	-20	-12	2.7 Financial services
-1,118	-1,342	-1,205	-1,266	-1,303	-1,507	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-807	-1,167	-828	-589	-177	-345	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-2,469	-2,349	-2,808	-2,227	-2,220	-1,282	2.10 Other business services
-370	-512	-87	-726	-347	-406	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-215	-87	-172	-206	-199	-210	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-9,135	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700	-9,242	-10,147	3. Primary income
-1,620	-1,618	-1,325	-1,326	-1,338	-1,235	3.1 Compensation of employees
-7,515	-4,819	-6,888	-9,374	-7,905	-8,912	3.2 Investment income
-8,699	-5,203	-7,856	-10,165	-6,904	-10,781	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,136	-3,230	-3,175	-3,163	-3,836	-2,483	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,319	3,614	4,143	3,954	2,835	4,352	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,852	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-4,106	4. Secondary income
-15	4	126	-20	-8	17	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-11	0	128	-16	-5	-1	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-4	4	-2	-4	-2	18	2. Capital transfers
6,600	9,038	11,131	-5,104	-15,315	-8,313	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	1. Direct investment
17,997	15,694	70	-9,849	-20,118	-32,374	2. Portfolio investment
-106	515	12	-98	-1,232	646	3. Financial derivatives
-17,613	-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,206	4. Other investment
-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	RESERVE ASSETS
-9,131	-12,969	-10,009	-1,179	257	1,061	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218
AKAUN SEMASA	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	3,421
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	19,116
1. Barangan	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	24,573
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	-5,456
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,515	2,617	2,818	2,689	2,594
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-40	-17	38	31	48
2.3 Pengangkutan	-7,468	-7,439	-7,425	-6,656	-6,812
2.4 Perjalanan	8,357	9,039	7,508	6,637	7,352
2.5 Pembinaan	-2,506	-3,279	-4,253	-2,820	-3,152
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,984	-2,102	-2,267	-2,037	-2,171
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-8	-27	-20	-15	-18
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-1,737	-1,715	-1,656	-1,547	-1,707
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-463	-362	-377	-531	-295
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-769	-840	-774	-872	-845
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-331	-481	-219	-308	-302
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-292	-389	-508	-329	-151
3. Pendapatan primer	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	-10,692
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,191	-1,152	-1,270	-1,581	-1,697
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-6,976	-8,980	-8,942	-6,721	-8,995
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-6,620	-8,946	-6,812	-7,037	-8,918
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-3,923	-2,704	-4,496	-2,853	-3,388
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,566	2,670	2,366	3,169	3,311
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	-5,002
AKAUN MODAL	8	-25	-25	-41	-21
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	4	-3	-3	2	-0
2. Pindahan modal	4	-22	-22	-43	-20
AKAUN KEWANGAN	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	9,770
1. Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122
2. Pelaburan portfolio	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	-40,231
3. Derivatif kewangan	-286	570	-1,127	879	781
4. Pelaburan lain	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	50,341
ASET RIZAB	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-8,895	309	-9,606	-5,538	-14,058

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Components/ Year & Quarter
3,271	10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245	7,403	CURRENT ACCOUNT
22,020	28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349	28,640	Goods and Services
24,777	31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673	32,653	1. Goods
-2,757	-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324	-4,013	2. Services
2,936	2,916	2,608	2,880	2,891	2,946	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
115	3	5	-9	-110	72	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-7,100	-7,120	-5,960	-6,621	-6,579	-6,765	2.3 Transport
8,497	7,732	7,924	6,644	9,910	6,356	2.4 Travel
-1,262	-920	-789	-832	-892	-414	2.5 Construction
-2,212	-2,199	-1,974	-2,184	-2,035	-2,024	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-23	-87	11	-111	-36	-13	2.7 Financial services
-1,786	-1,993	-1,705	-1,925	-2,319	-2,330	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-502	-405	-458	-524	-627	-621	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-861	-1,077	-859	-790	-1,086	-841	2.10 Other business services
-410	-266	-337	-234	-246	-155	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-151	-127	-150	-145	-194	-223	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-14,049	-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563	-15,685	3. Primary income
-2,013	-2,366	-2,435	-2,135	-2,248	-2,410	3.1 Compensation of employees
-12,036	-9,673	-6,561	-3,117	-7,315	-13,275	3.2 Investment income
-10,702	-6,605	-7,204	-4,345	-7,899	-11,375	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,207	-5,737	-2,338	-1,917	-3,156	-3,535	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,874	2,669	2,981	3,145	3,741	1,635	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,700	-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541	-5,551	4. Secondary income
-12	-15	5	-9	-10	385	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
7	-0	12	-5	-3	360	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-19	-15	-7	-4	-7	25	2. Capital transfers
-1,951	-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153	-1,949	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	1. Direct investment
864	-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841	-3,499	2. Portfolio investment
39	-718	-237	-453	830	-618	3. Financial derivatives
-3,269	-247	-33,407	342	24,525	-3,158	4. Other investment
3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	RESERVE ASSETS
-4,735	-11,547	920	2,875	-2,641	-8,002	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AKAUN SEMASA	35,485	48,554	35,155	29,907	38,296	32,295
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	86,959	102,620	88,592	83,128	94,255	97,106
Kredit	770,368	816,483	817,370	834,491	960,778	992,511
Debit	683,408	713,863	728,778	751,363	866,524	895,405
1. Barangan	96,552	113,327	109,224	102,046	117,113	114,621
1.1 Kredit	637,683	678,865	681,275	686,896	801,394	830,137
1.2 Debit	541,131	565,538	572,051	584,850	684,281	715,516
2. Perkhidmatan	-9,592	-10,706	-20,632	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515
2.1 Kredit	132,685	137,618	136,095	147,596	159,384	162,375
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	7,437	7,947	8,402	9,440	10,725	11,673
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	993	1,207	1,460	1,503	1,815	2,128
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	14,701	15,617	16,365	17,251	19,256	20,524
2.1.4 Perjalanan	67,733	73,951	68,675	74,980	78,944	79,178
2.1.5 Pembinaan	3,239	2,796	4,038	4,137	4,097	3,463
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,415	1,511	1,463	1,329	1,250	1,264
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,001	1,133	1,332	2,042	2,302	2,445
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	342	248	351	476	1,233	1,074
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	9,001	9,039	10,372	10,690	11,506	11,428
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	25,885	22,965	21,760	23,859	25,838	26,865
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	637	926	1,509	1,524	2,017	2,022
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	300	278	369	365	401	310
2.2 Debit	142,277	148,325	156,727	166,513	182,243	179,889
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	168	148	211	252	336	538
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,040	989	1,477	1,681	1,923	1,930
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	38,610	41,666	40,930	40,710	48,878	48,212
2.2.4 Perjalanan	38,566	40,718	41,734	43,465	46,475	48,961
2.2.5 Pembinaan	8,100	8,675	10,549	12,221	16,794	11,616
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	8,712	9,047	9,222	9,271	9,809	9,883
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,433	1,356	1,681	2,182	2,370	2,588
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	4,395	4,659	5,033	5,592	7,849	8,107
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	10,065	10,276	12,757	13,451	13,053	13,161
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	27,898	26,985	28,979	33,462	29,503	30,520
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	2,773	3,181	3,183	3,196	3,454	3,307
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	518	626	971	1,030	1,799	1,067

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

2019	Q113	Q213	Q313	Q413	Q114	Components/ Year & Quarter
52,918	12,423	978	8,499	13,585	19,820	CURRENT ACCOUNT
113,863	24,604	13,656	20,943	27,757	31,067	Goods and Services
987,481	183,584	184,283	196,404	206,096	201,842	<i>Credits</i>
873,618	158,981	170,628	175,461	178,339	170,774	<i>Debits</i>
124,738	25,351	17,063	23,915	30,222	31,230	1. Goods
817,260	151,497	152,555	163,325	170,306	166,749	<i>1.1 Credits</i>
692,522	126,146	135,492	139,410	140,084	135,519	<i>1.2 Debits</i>
-10,875	-748	-3,408	-2,972	-2,465	-163	2. Services
170,221	32,088	31,728	33,079	35,790	35,092	<i>2.1 Credits</i>
11,889	1,812	1,799	1,904	1,922	1,788	<i>2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
2,335	216	234	286	257	278	<i>2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
21,707	3,583	3,548	3,700	3,871	3,983	<i>2.1.3 Transport</i>
82,143	17,005	16,108	16,355	18,265	19,224	<i>2.1.4 Travel</i>
2,655	648	705	824	1,062	565	<i>2.1.5 Construction</i>
1,517	258	320	407	430	383	<i>2.1.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
2,616	201	338	218	243	192	<i>2.1.7 Financial services</i>
919	213	34	61	34	46	<i>2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
12,410	2,087	2,336	2,165	2,414	2,285	<i>2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
29,310	5,834	6,079	6,916	7,057	6,099	<i>2.1.10 Other business services</i>
2,364	138	150	179	169	193	<i>2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
356	91	78	65	66	57	<i>2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
181,096	32,835	35,136	36,052	38,255	35,256	<i>2.2 Debits</i>
564	43	41	44	40	41	<i>2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
2,378	188	326	208	318	287	<i>2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
47,632	8,808	9,521	10,052	10,228	9,744	<i>2.2.3 Transport</i>
51,309	9,032	9,425	9,588	10,521	9,299	<i>2.2.4 Travel</i>
5,583	1,493	1,793	2,350	2,464	1,846	<i>2.2.5 Construction</i>
9,736	2,127	2,097	2,233	2,255	2,267	<i>2.2.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
2,765	345	367	343	378	335	<i>2.2.7 Financial services</i>
9,198	1,015	1,157	1,114	1,109	1,210	<i>2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
14,641	2,104	2,616	2,475	2,869	2,405	<i>2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
32,887	7,021	6,997	6,821	7,060	6,734	<i>2.2.10 Other business services</i>
3,337	573	676	691	832	908	<i>2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
1,067	87	119	132	180	178	<i>2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Q215	Q315
AKAUN SEMASA	15,292	7,256	6,186	10,917	8,193	5,226
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	25,852	21,874	23,827	23,667	18,532	21,587
Kredit	206,750	201,161	206,731	193,829	194,754	209,068
Debit	180,898	179,287	182,904	170,162	176,221	187,481
1. Barangan	27,435	25,744	28,917	27,069	23,411	27,472
1.1 Kredit	172,346	167,554	172,216	160,537	162,224	174,611
1.2 Debit	144,911	141,809	143,299	133,468	138,813	147,139
2. Perkhidmatan	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	-3,402	-4,878	-5,885
2.1 Kredit	34,404	33,607	34,515	33,292	32,530	34,457
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	1,929	2,031	2,199	2,118	2,043	2,145
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	329	295	305	367	222	385
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	3,901	3,848	3,885	3,960	3,896	4,178
2.1.4 Perjalanan	18,632	17,842	18,254	17,398	16,789	17,096
2.1.5 Pembinaan	765	738	727	840	777	1,081
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	372	396	360	306	292	404
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	259	294	388	241	266	319
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	66	69	67	69	54	134
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,182	2,150	2,422	2,525	2,269	2,826
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	5,675	5,629	5,562	5,093	5,490	5,399
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	232	268	233	277	332	408
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	61	47	113	98	100	83
2.2 Debit	35,987	37,477	39,605	36,694	37,408	40,341
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	37	35	34	50	52	54
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	237	208	257	309	435	343
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	10,541	10,656	10,726	9,719	9,883	10,434
2.2.4 Perjalanan	9,633	10,671	11,114	10,247	9,702	10,843
2.2.5 Pembinaan	2,369	1,324	3,135	2,672	2,451	2,419
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,013	2,324	2,443	2,069	2,380	2,527
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	308	363	351	353	358	407
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,179	1,120	1,151	1,253	1,232	1,335
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,308	2,511	3,052	2,655	3,330	3,213
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,511	7,252	6,488	6,459	6,821	7,451
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	714	858	700	736	537	1,048
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	138	156	155	172	227	269

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
10,819	6,314	3,096	7,682	12,816	5,058	CURRENT ACCOUNT
24,806	17,689	16,288	23,002	26,150	19,312	Goods and Services
219,720	197,024	199,691	209,549	228,227	231,567	<i>Credits</i>
194,914	179,335	183,403	186,547	202,077	212,255	<i>Debits</i>
31,273	23,177	20,034	27,245	31,589	25,315	1. Goods
183,903	160,826	162,856	172,978	190,235	194,451	<i>1.1 Credits</i>
152,630	137,649	142,822	145,732	158,646	169,137	<i>1.2 Debits</i>
-6,467	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244	-5,440	-6,003	2. Services
35,817	36,197	36,835	36,571	37,992	37,116	<i>2.1 Credits</i>
2,096	2,204	2,266	2,472	2,498	2,511	<i>2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
486	402	377	323	400	377	<i>2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
4,330	4,337	4,237	4,227	4,450	4,536	<i>2.1.3 Transport</i>
17,392	18,373	18,599	18,714	19,294	18,140	<i>2.1.4 Travel</i>
1,340	1,173	1,200	998	766	1,015	<i>2.1.5 Construction</i>
461	233	385	326	385	310	<i>2.1.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
506	527	458	496	562	562	<i>2.1.7 Financial services</i>
94	138	110	111	116	342	<i>2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
2,753	2,444	2,587	2,661	2,999	2,679	<i>2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
5,779	5,894	6,113	5,856	5,996	6,216	<i>2.1.10 Other business services</i>
492	357	408	321	439	347	<i>2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
88	116	95	67	87	82	<i>2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
42,284	41,686	40,581	40,815	43,431	43,119	<i>2.2 Debits</i>
56	56	62	67	67	73	<i>2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
389	380	403	425	473	466	<i>2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
10,895	9,572	9,950	10,032	11,155	11,825	<i>2.2.3 Transport</i>
10,942	10,930	10,271	10,539	11,725	10,574	<i>2.2.4 Travel</i>
3,006	3,642	2,527	2,945	3,107	3,674	<i>2.2.5 Construction</i>
2,247	2,143	2,422	2,268	2,438	2,515	<i>2.2.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
563	559	532	509	582	574	<i>2.2.7 Financial services</i>
1,213	1,481	1,315	1,377	1,420	1,849	<i>2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,559	3,610	3,415	3,250	3,176	3,025	<i>2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
8,248	8,242	8,921	8,083	8,216	7,498	<i>2.2.10 Other business services</i>
862	869	495	1,047	786	753	<i>2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
303	203	267	274	286	292	<i>2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218
AKAUN SEMASA	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	3,421
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	19,116
Kredit	234,846	245,640	248,726	237,090	241,232
Debit	212,196	219,056	223,017	209,241	222,116
1. Barangan	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	24,573
1.1 Kredit	194,616	204,489	207,839	198,572	201,331
1.2 Debit	167,240	172,909	174,995	164,965	176,759
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	-5,456
2.1 Kredit	40,230	41,151	40,887	38,518	39,900
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,593	2,706	2,914	2,832	2,782
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	464	481	492	507	525
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	4,777	4,923	5,021	4,991	5,060
2.1.4 Perjalanan	19,828	20,952	20,025	18,287	19,112
2.1.5 Pembinaan	1,373	858	851	1,004	1,078
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	332	241	367	284	277
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	579	537	624	577	610
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	329	264	299	283	274
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,797	3,006	3,025	2,828	2,821
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,589	6,444	6,588	6,369	6,771
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	467	621	582	477	514
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	102	118	98	80	76
2.2 Debit	44,956	46,146	48,022	44,276	45,357
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	77	89	96	143	188
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	504	498	455	476	476
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	12,245	12,362	12,446	11,648	11,872
2.2.4 Perjalanan	11,471	11,912	12,517	11,651	11,760
2.2.5 Pembinaan	3,879	4,137	5,104	3,824	4,230
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,316	2,343	2,635	2,321	2,448
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	588	564	644	592	628
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	2,066	1,979	1,955	1,830	1,981
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,259	3,368	3,401	3,359	3,116
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	7,359	7,284	7,362	7,241	7,616
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	798	1,102	801	784	816
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	394	507	606	408	227

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Components/ Year & Quarter
3,271	10,739	17,498	14,772	13,245	7,403	CURRENT ACCOUNT
22,020	28,121	32,104	24,771	28,349	28,640	Goods and Services
252,774	261,416	240,098	244,463	249,305	253,615	<i>Credits</i>
230,754	233,295	207,995	219,692	220,957	224,975	<i>Debits</i>
24,777	31,665	33,790	28,623	29,673	32,653	1. Goods
211,017	219,216	198,412	203,440	204,400	211,009	<i>1.1 Credits</i>
186,240	187,552	164,622	174,817	174,727	178,356	<i>1.2 Debits</i>
-2,757	-3,544	-1,686	-3,852	-1,324	-4,013	2. Services
41,756	42,199	41,687	41,023	44,906	42,606	<i>2.1 Credits</i>
3,030	3,030	2,773	3,002	3,026	3,087	<i>2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
568	528	477	561	583	714	<i>2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
5,167	5,305	5,308	5,434	5,379	5,586	<i>2.1.3 Transport</i>
20,953	20,826	20,374	19,305	23,059	19,404	<i>2.1.4 Travel</i>
622	759	616	634	588	818	<i>2.1.5 Construction</i>
305	399	333	357	322	505	<i>2.1.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
622	636	679	641	638	657	<i>2.1.7 Financial services</i>
257	261	204	228	241	246	<i>2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
2,784	2,995	3,119	3,026	3,072	3,193	<i>2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
6,888	6,838	7,124	7,192	7,346	7,648	<i>2.1.10 Other business services</i>
491	540	595	565	563	641	<i>2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
69	84	84	77	88	106	<i>2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
44,513	45,743	43,372	44,875	46,230	46,619	<i>2.2 Debits</i>
94	114	165	123	135	141	<i>2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
453	525	472	570	693	643	<i>2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
12,267	12,425	11,268	12,055	11,958	12,351	<i>2.2.3 Transport</i>
12,456	13,094	12,451	12,660	13,149	13,049	<i>2.2.4 Travel</i>
1,884	1,679	1,405	1,466	1,480	1,232	<i>2.2.5 Construction</i>
2,516	2,598	2,307	2,542	2,357	2,530	<i>2.2.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
645	723	669	752	674	670	<i>2.2.7 Financial services</i>
2,042	2,254	1,909	2,152	2,560	2,576	<i>2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,286	3,400	3,577	3,551	3,699	3,814	<i>2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
7,749	7,915	7,983	7,982	8,432	8,489	<i>2.2.10 Other business services</i>
901	806	932	799	809	796	<i>2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
220	212	234	222	282	329	<i>2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
3.	Pendapatan primer	-33,975	-36,624	-32,112	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082
3.1	Kredit	47,656	52,395	48,674	47,452	53,706	60,414
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	4,486	5,170	6,405	6,648	7,082	6,793
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	43,170	47,225	42,270	40,805	46,625	53,621
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	22,308	24,251	18,398	20,758	25,590	26,931
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	3,814	3,429	3,176	3,257	4,646	9,465
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	17,048	19,546	20,696	16,790	16,389	17,225
3.2	Debit	81,631	89,019	80,786	82,045	92,365	105,496
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	8,492	10,071	12,000	12,254	11,929	14,450
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	73,138	78,948	68,786	69,791	80,435	91,046
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	56,922	62,202	51,329	50,884	58,749	60,194
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	14,422	15,271	15,612	16,662	18,252	24,651
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	1,794	1,475	1,845	2,245	3,435	6,201
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-17,498	-17,443	-21,325	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729
4.1	Kredit	7,597	10,496	11,925	15,988	16,797	15,602
4.2	Debit	25,096	27,939	33,251	34,617	34,097	35,330

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

2019	Q113	Q213	Q313	Q413	Q114	Components/ Year & Quarter
-39,496	-7,970	-8,146	-8,048	-9,811	-6,629	3. Primary income
65,344	9,918	10,933	12,482	14,323	14,496	3.1 Credits
6,614	1,071	1,083	1,092	1,240	1,258	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
58,730	8,847	9,850	11,391	13,083	13,238	3.1.2 Investment income
29,690	3,735	4,702	6,116	7,755	6,607	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
10,090	419	1,477	581	1,337	1,568	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
18,950	4,693	3,670	4,693	3,991	5,062	3.1.2.3 Other investment
104,840	17,888	19,079	20,530	24,133	21,125	3.2 Debits
15,843	2,012	2,094	2,143	2,243	2,471	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
88,997	15,876	16,985	18,387	21,891	18,654	3.2.2 Investment income
60,513	12,481	12,587	14,157	17,697	14,606	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
21,036	3,033	3,749	3,849	3,791	3,687	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
7,449	362	648	381	403	360	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-21,450	-4,210	-4,531	-4,396	-4,362	-4,618	4. Secondary income
16,905	1,619	1,933	1,907	2,138	2,032	4.1 Credits
38,355	5,829	6,464	6,302	6,500	6,650	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Q215	Q315
3. Pendapatan primer		-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	-7,702	-4,594	-10,680
3.1	Kredit	14,757	13,484	9,659	11,436	15,467	9,540
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	1,262	1,285	1,365	1,563	1,523	1,626
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	13,495	12,199	8,293	9,872	13,944	7,914
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	6,982	7,329	3,333	4,084	7,485	1,888
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	700	590	571	681	731	951
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	5,814	4,280	4,390	5,106	5,728	5,075
3.2	Debit	22,522	22,957	22,415	19,138	20,061	20,220
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	2,476	2,446	2,678	2,889	2,878	2,921
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	20,046	20,511	19,737	16,249	17,183	17,299
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	15,772	16,193	15,630	12,420	12,527	12,742
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	3,900	3,920	3,764	3,462	4,203	3,998
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	374	398	343	367	454	558
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	-5,047	-5,745	-5,681
4.1	Kredit	3,895	2,140	2,428	2,414	2,799	3,176
4.2	Debit	6,691	7,285	7,313	7,462	8,544	8,857

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
-9,135	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700	-9,242	-10,147	3. Primary income
12,232	10,893	13,433	9,972	13,154	12,961	3.1 Credits
1,692	1,733	1,723	1,563	1,629	1,740	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
10,540	9,160	11,710	8,409	11,525	11,221	3.1.2 Investment income
4,941	4,358	6,262	3,124	7,014	5,114	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
813	606	830	766	1,054	1,120	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,786	4,197	4,618	4,518	3,457	4,987	3.1.2.3 Other investment
21,367	17,330	21,646	20,673	22,396	23,108	3.2 Debits
3,312	3,351	3,047	2,889	2,967	2,976	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
18,055	13,980	18,598	17,783	19,430	20,133	3.2.2 Investment income
13,640	9,560	14,118	13,289	13,917	15,895	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
3,949	3,836	4,005	3,930	4,890	3,603	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
467	583	475	565	622	635	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,852	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-4,106	4. Secondary income
3,536	3,555	3,923	4,003	4,507	4,583	4.1 Credits
8,388	8,492	8,904	8,622	8,598	8,689	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218
3. Pendapatan primer		-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	-10,692
3.1	Kredit	14,075	13,160	13,510	13,920	15,950
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	1,698	1,757	1,887	1,879	1,599
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	12,378	11,404	11,623	12,042	14,351
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	7,332	6,201	6,943	5,556	6,479
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	839	1,451	1,235	2,041	3,233
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	4,206	3,752	3,445	4,445	4,640
3.2	Debit	22,243	23,292	23,721	22,222	26,643
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	2,889	2,908	3,156	3,459	3,296
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	19,354	20,384	20,565	18,763	23,346
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	13,952	15,147	13,755	12,593	15,396
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	4,762	4,155	5,732	4,894	6,621
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	640	1,082	1,079	1,276	1,329
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	-5,002
4.1	Kredit	4,443	3,903	3,867	3,770	3,593
4.2	Debit	8,739	8,196	8,473	8,454	8,595

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Components/ Year & Quarter
-14,049	-12,039	-8,995	-5,252	-9,563	-15,685	3. Primary income
13,173	17,370	15,023	19,841	16,851	13,630	3.1 Credits
1,629	1,686	1,750	1,794	1,555	1,515	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
11,544	15,684	13,273	18,047	15,296	12,114	3.1.2 Investment income
5,203	9,694	6,329	9,499	7,520	6,342	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
2,542	1,649	1,944	3,821	2,224	2,101	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,800	4,340	5,000	4,728	5,551	3,672	3.1.2.3 Other investment
27,222	29,409	24,018	25,093	26,414	29,315	3.2 Debits
3,642	4,052	4,185	3,929	3,804	3,926	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
23,580	25,357	19,833	21,164	22,610	25,389	3.2.2 Investment income
15,905	16,300	13,532	13,844	15,419	17,717	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,749	7,387	4,282	5,737	5,380	5,636	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,926	1,671	2,018	1,583	1,811	2,037	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,700	-5,343	-5,611	-4,747	-5,541	-5,551	4. Secondary income
4,105	4,134	3,959	5,188	3,841	3,917	4.1 Credits
8,805	9,477	9,569	9,935	9,382	9,469	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
AKAUN MODAL	-15	344	-1,136	102	-26	-89
1. Kredit	17	382	13	142	67	57
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	13	311	8	128	9	14
1.2 Pindahan modal	4	71	5	14	58	43
2. Debit	32	38	1,149	40	93	146
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	6	11	1,135	22	12	6
2.2 Pindahan modal	26	27	13	18	80	140
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-20,216	-79,954	-55,350	-249	-4,730	11,430
1. Pelaburan langsung	-6,276	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103
1.1 Aset	-41,928	-52,623	-39,698	-42,246	-24,234	-23,431
1.2 Liabiliti	35,653	34,649	37,888	56,038	40,405	33,535
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-3,012	-39,354	-26,122	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396
2.1 Aset	-32,088	-28,112	-9,098	-15,009	-19,442	-11,984
2.2 Liabiliti	29,076	-11,242	-17,024	806	4,084	-37,411
3. Derivatif kewangan	-253	-975	-663	-802	-197	981
4. Pelaburan lain	-10,675	-21,652	-26,755	964	-5,346	49,742
4.1 Aset	-52,050	-51,100	593	-6,260	-18,081	6,527
4.2 Liabiliti	41,375	29,448	-27,348	7,225	12,735	43,215
ASET RIZAB	3,962	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	3,962	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-445	-30	-1,138	2,700	219	9
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-530	-112	4	-176	351	-685
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	4,937	44,222	54,687	-8,384	-16,979	-7,082
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-6,276	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103
Di luar negeri	-44,450	-53,574	-41,187	-33,233	-24,248	-20,638
Di Malaysia	38,175	35,600	39,377	47,025	40,419	30,741

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

2019	Q113	Q213	Q313	Q413	Q114	Components/ Year & Quarter
371	2	-3	5	-20	-2	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
452	5	0	12	0	2	1. Credits
378	5	0	9	0	2	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
74	1	0	3	0	0	1.2 Capital transfers
81	3	3	6	20	4	2. Debits
13	0	0	6	0	0	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
68	3	3	1	20	3	2.2 Capital transfers
-38,024	1,200	4,397	-15,685	-10,128	-38,038	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,555	-2,757	-8,425	1,069	3,838	-14,376	1. Direct investment
-31,154	-11,581	-15,683	-8,164	-6,500	-20,578	1.1 Assets
37,709	8,824	7,258	9,233	10,338	6,202	1.2 Liabilities
-32,403	3,921	3,277	-9,412	-798	-14,166	2. Portfolio investment
-46,919	-5,252	-11,407	-10,021	-5,407	-7,516	2.1 Assets
14,517	9,174	14,685	609	4,609	-6,650	2.2 Liabilities
-478	211	-1,421	564	393	-1,487	3. Financial derivatives
-11,697	-174	10,965	-7,906	-13,560	-8,009	4. Other investment
-20,152	-5,242	-5,437	-17,799	-23,572	-9,338	4.1 Assets
8,454	5,068	16,402	9,894	10,012	1,330	4.2 Liabilities
-8,416	-6,177	1,900	4,293	3,946	18,025	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-8,416	-6,177	1,900	4,293	3,946	18,025	2. BNM external reserves
66	74	-170	-291	-57	6	2.1 Special drawing rights
-782	8	-145	-284	-109	-8	2.2 IMF reserve position
-7,700	-6,258	2,215	4,868	4,112	18,026	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
6,555	-2,757	-8,425	1,069	3,838	-14,376	Direct investment
-25,810	-11,837	-17,212	-8,056	-7,345	-21,618	Abroad
32,364	9,080	8,787	9,125	11,182	7,242	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Q215	Q315
AKAUN MODAL	-0	66	280	-1	-1,107	-13
1. Kredit	9	73	299	3	1	8
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	28	281	0	0	7
1.2 Pindahan modal	9	45	17	3	1	1
2. Debit	9	7	18	3	1,108	22
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	4	4	2	1	1,105	18
2.2 Pindahan modal	5	3	16	2	4	3
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	-29,165	383	-33,170
1. Pelaburan langsung	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714
1.1 Aset	-16,534	-6,294	-9,217	-10,266	-18,504	-7,541
1.2 Liabiliti	12,488	8,515	7,444	6,868	16,483	4,828
2. Pelaburan portfolio	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	-7,898	-11,791	-24,431
2.1 Aset	-10,400	-10,416	219	-7,362	-8,062	668
2.2 Liabiliti	16,721	-735	-20,578	-536	-3,728	-25,099
3. Derivatif kewangan	229	49	234	3	-449	-111
4. Pelaburan lain	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	-17,871	14,644	-5,914
4.1 Aset	-26,642	-8,211	-6,908	-11,673	10,533	8,117
4.2 Liabiliti	12,047	14,892	1,179	-6,198	4,111	-14,031
ASET RIZAB	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	1,878	34,950
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	1,878	34,950
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	106	112	-254	-35	-210	-1,182
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-27	30	-107	470	-80	-513
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-3,052	616	28,632	24,563	2,168	36,645
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714
Di luar negeri	-14,559	-5,694	-11,703	-11,566	-17,097	-5,700
Di Malaysia	10,513	7,915	9,930	8,168	15,076	2,987

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316	Q416	Q117	Components/ Year & Quarter
-15	4	126	-20	-8	17	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
1	12	128	0	1	26	1. Credits
1	0	128	0	0	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
0	12	0	0	1	25	1.2 Capital transfers
15	8	3	20	9	9	2. Debits
12	0	0	16	5	1	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
4	8	3	4	4	8	2.2 Capital transfers
6,600	9,038	11,131	-5,104	-15,315	-8,313	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	1. Direct investment
-3,388	-11,687	-3,953	-11,555	-15,050	-2,058	1.1 Assets
9,710	15,184	10,542	14,259	16,052	11,267	1.2 Liabilities
17,997	15,694	70	-9,849	-20,118	-32,374	2. Portfolio investment
5,659	-5,897	-4,755	-7,097	2,740	-8,983	2.1 Assets
12,339	21,591	4,825	-2,752	-22,858	-23,391	2.2 Liabilities
-106	515	12	-98	-1,232	646	3. Financial derivatives
-17,613	-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,206	4. Other investment
-6,384	-10,030	1,451	11,662	-9,344	-3,447	4.1 Assets
-11,229	-637	3,008	-9,524	14,377	17,653	4.2 Liabilities
-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380	2,250	2,178	2. BNM external reserves
289	3,156	-92	-145	-219	25	2.1 Special drawing rights
127	142	-63	-102	-153	17	2.2 IMF reserve position
-8,689	-5,685	-4,189	-1,133	2,623	2,136	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705	1,001	9,209	Direct investment
-6,824	-11,996	-3,962	-5,263	-12,012	-8,028	Abroad
13,146	15,493	10,551	7,968	13,013	17,237	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2013 - 2019 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Q218
AKAUN MODAL	8	-25	-25	-41	-21
1. Kredit	17	13	11	15	10
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	6	1	2	5	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	11	13	9	10	9
2. Debit	10	39	36	56	31
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	2	4	5	3	1
2.2 Pindahan modal	7	35	30	53	30
AKAUN KEWANGAN	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	9,770
1. Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122
1.1 Aset	-15,563	-6,336	-277	-3,351	-5,498
1.2 Liabiliti	8,416	15,481	5,241	11,994	4,376
2. Pelaburan portfolio	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	-40,231
2.1 Aset	-2,773	-8,941	1,254	-11,445	-2,904
2.2 Liabiliti	20,286	-913	8,103	7,913	-37,328
3. Derivatif kewangan	-286	570	-1,127	879	781
4. Pelaburan lain	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	50,341
4.1 Aset	7,757	-3,201	-19,191	-9,699	3,722
4.2 Liabiliti	-8,851	-2,923	6,856	12,615	46,619
ASET RIZAB	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	888
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	22	-3	175	134	-63
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	33	5	296	93	-568
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-10,341	-6,184	-2,590	-18,418	1,519
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran					
Pelaburan langsung	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	-1,122
Di luar negeri	-15,810	-2,922	2,512	-2,011	-5,859
Di Malaysia	8,663	12,067	2,452	10,654	4,738

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2013 - 2019 (RM MILLION)

Q318	Q418	Q119	Q219	Q319	Q419	Components/ Year & Quarter
-12	-15	5	-9	-10	385	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
20	12	21	10	10	411	1. Credits
8	1	12	1	2	362	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
12	12	8	9	8	49	1.2 Capital transfers
32	28	16	19	20	26	2. Debits
1	1	1	6	6	1	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
31	27	16	14	15	24	2.2 Capital transfers
-1,951	-5,295	-12,924	-18,997	-4,153	-1,949	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	1. Direct investment
-5,362	-9,220	-8,498	-11,559	-5,926	-5,172	1.1 Assets
5,777	11,387	22,458	2,496	2,259	10,496	1.2 Liabilities
864	-6,496	6,760	-9,823	-25,841	-3,499	2. Portfolio investment
4,735	-2,371	-8,514	-3,516	-18,990	-15,898	2.1 Assets
-3,871	-4,125	15,275	-6,307	-6,851	12,400	2.2 Liabilities
39	-718	-237	-453	830	-618	3. Financial derivatives
-3,269	-247	-33,407	342	24,525	-3,158	4. Other investment
4,825	7,679	-3,680	-14,812	23,066	-24,725	4.1 Assets
-8,094	-7,926	-29,727	15,154	1,459	21,568	4.2 Liabilities
3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
3,427	6,118	-5,499	1,359	-6,440	2,164	2. BNM external reserves
-78	16	74	-65	20	38	2.1 Special drawing rights
-52	-159	259	-868	-317	144	2.2 IMF reserve position
3,557	6,261	-5,832	2,293	-6,142	1,982	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
415	2,167	13,960	-9,063	-3,667	5,325	Direct investment
-3,584	-9,183	-5,506	-12,912	-6,364	-1,027	Abroad
3,999	11,350	19,466	3,849	2,697	6,352	In Malaysia

SISIPAN STATISTIK FDI & DIA MALAYSIA

INSERT
MALAYSIA'S FDI & DIA
STATISTICS

BOP

2022

SUKU TAHUN KETIGA
THIRD QUARTER



PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) & PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA) SUKU TAHUN KETIGA 2022

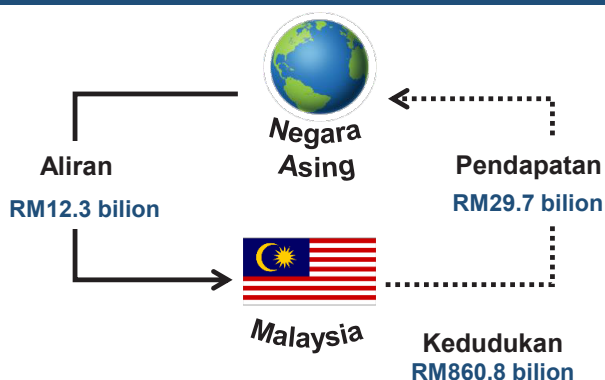


FDI mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih **RM12.3 bilion**

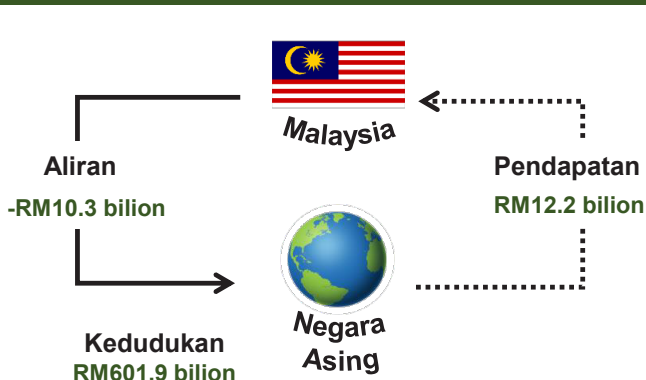
DIA merekodkan aliran keluar bersih **RM10.3 bilion**



PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI)



PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA)



NEGARA UTAMA



Amerika Syarikat
RM5.8b



Jepun
RM3.0b



Belanda
RM2.1b

Singapura
- RM2.4b



Indonesia
- RM2.0b



Kanada
- RM1.0b



RANTAU UTAMA



Asia
RM9.1b



Amerika
RM8.3b



Rantau Lain
RM0.0b*



Asia
- RM5.8b



Eropah
- RM2.2b



Amerika
- RM1.8b

Nota: * merujuk kepada nilai kurang daripada RM50 ribu

SEKTOR UTAMA



Pembuatan
RM8.7b



Perkhidmatan
RM4.7b



Pembinaan
RM0.2b



Perkhidmatan
- RM8.5b



Perlombongan & Pengkuarian
- RM1.6b



Pembuatan
- RM0.5b

Nota: b merujuk kepada bilion

Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)


PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) & DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA) THIRD QUARTER 2022

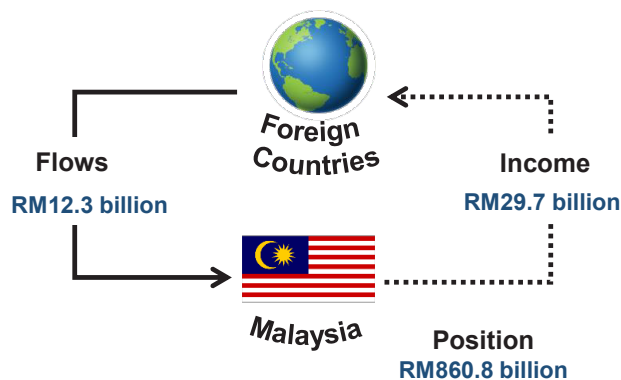


FDI registered a net inflow of **RM12.3 billion**

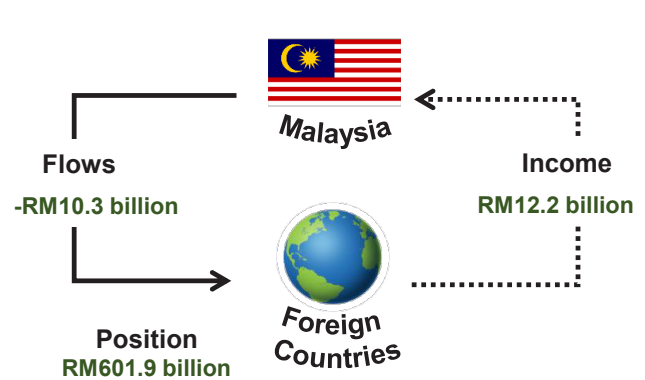
DIA recorded a net outflow of **RM10.3 billion**



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)



TOP COUNTRY



United States of America
RM5.8b



Japan
RM3.0b



Netherlands
RM2.1b

Singapore
- RM2.4b



Indonesia
- RM2.0b



Canada
- RM1.0b



TOP REGION



Asia
RM9.1b



Americas
RM8.3b



Other Region
RM0.0b*



Asia
- RM5.8b



Europe
- RM2.2b



Americas
- RM1.8b

Note: * refers to value less than RM50 thousands

TOP SECTOR



Manufacturing
RM8.7b



Services
RM4.7b



Construction
RM0.2b



Services
- RM8.5b



Mining & Quarrying
- RM1.6b



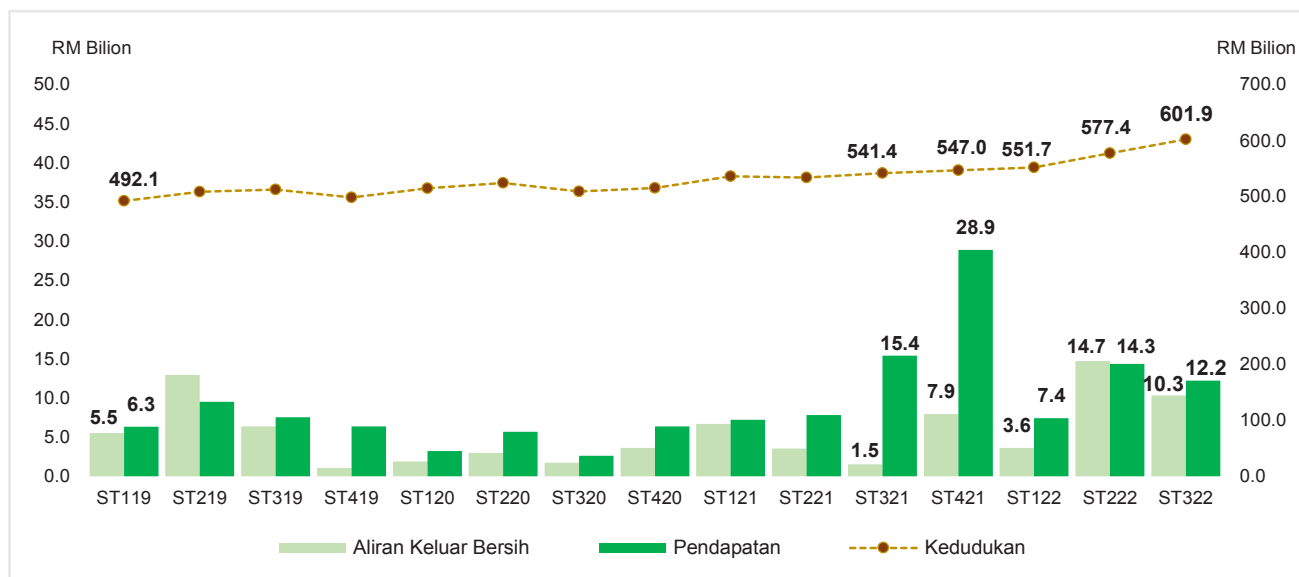
Manufacturing
- RM0.5b

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

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

PELABURAN LANGSUNG MALAYSIA DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA)

Carta 1: Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA), ST1 2019 – ST3 2022



Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM10.3 bilion berbanding RM14.7 bilion pada suku sebelumnya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham dan instrumen hutang.

Pada akhir suku tahun ketiga 2022, kedudukan DIA mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM601.9 bilion. Sementara itu, pendapatan DIA pula merekodkan RM12.2 bilion seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Carta 1**.

Negara Utama DIA

Paparan 1: DIA mengikut Negara Utama

Aliran	Kedudukan	Pendapatan
1 Singapura  -RM2.4b	Singapura  RM122.5b	Singapura  RM2.0b
2 Indonesia  -RM2.0b	Indonesia  RM63.5b	Indonesia  RM1.5b
3 Kanada  -RM1.0b	Kepulauan Cayman  RM35.8b	Brazil  RM1.0b

Aliran keluar DIA pada suku tahun ketiga 2022 adalah terutamanya ke Singapura (RM2.4 bilion), Indonesia (RM2.0 bilion) dan Kanada (RM1.0 bilion) seperti yang dilampirkan di **Paparan 1**.

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 kedudukan DIA, Singapura menerima pelaburan terbesar daripada syarikat Malaysia dengan nilai RM122.5 bilion, diikuti Indonesia (RM63.5 bilion) dan Kepulauan Cayman (RM35.8 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini mengumpul RM221.7 bilion (36.8%) daripada keseluruhan kedudukan DIA Malaysia.

Singapura mencatatkan pendapatan tertinggi DIA dengan nilai sebanyak RM2.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Indonesia dan Brazil yang masing-masing merekodkan pendapatan sebanyak RM1.5 bilion dan RM1.0 bilion.

DIA mengikut Rantau Utama

Paparan 2: DIA mengikut Rantau Utama

Rantau	Asia	Eropah	Amerika	Afrika	Oceania
Aliran, RM bilion	-5.8	-2.2	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2
Kedudukan, RM bilion	316.6	115.9	149.9	1.4	18.1
Sumbangan (%)	(52.6)	(19.3)	(24.9)	(0.2)	(3.0)

Asia merupakan rantau terbesar bagi aliran keluar DIA pada suku tahun ketiga 2022 yang mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM5.8 bilion dan diikuti oleh Eropah pada RM2.2 bilion dan Amerika pada RM1.8 bilion.

Bagi kedudukan DIA pula, Asia kekal sebagai rantau terbesar dengan jumlah RM316.6 bilion atau 52.6 peratus, diikuti oleh Amerika pada RM149.9 bilion (24.9%) dan Eropah pada RM115.9 bilion (19.3%).

DIA mengikut Sektor

Paparan 3: DIA mengikut Sektor

					
	Perkhidmatan	Perlombongan & pengkuarian	Pembuatan	Pembinaan	Pertanian
Aliran					
ST3 2022	-RM8.5b	-RM1.6b	-RM0.5b	-RM0.1b	RM0.5b
ST2 2022	-RM11.7b	-RM2.6b	RM0.9b	-RM0.6b	-RM0.8b
Kedudukan					
ST3 2022	RM404.1b	RM78.2b	RM58.0b	RM12.5b	RM49.2b
ST2 2022	RM390.5b	RM71.6b	RM55.8b	RM11.6b	RM47.9b
Pendapatan					
ST3 2022	RM5.9b	RM5.0b	RM0.5b	RM0.2b	RM0.6b
ST2 2022	RM8.2b	RM3.6b	RM0.7b	RM0.5b	RM1.3b

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

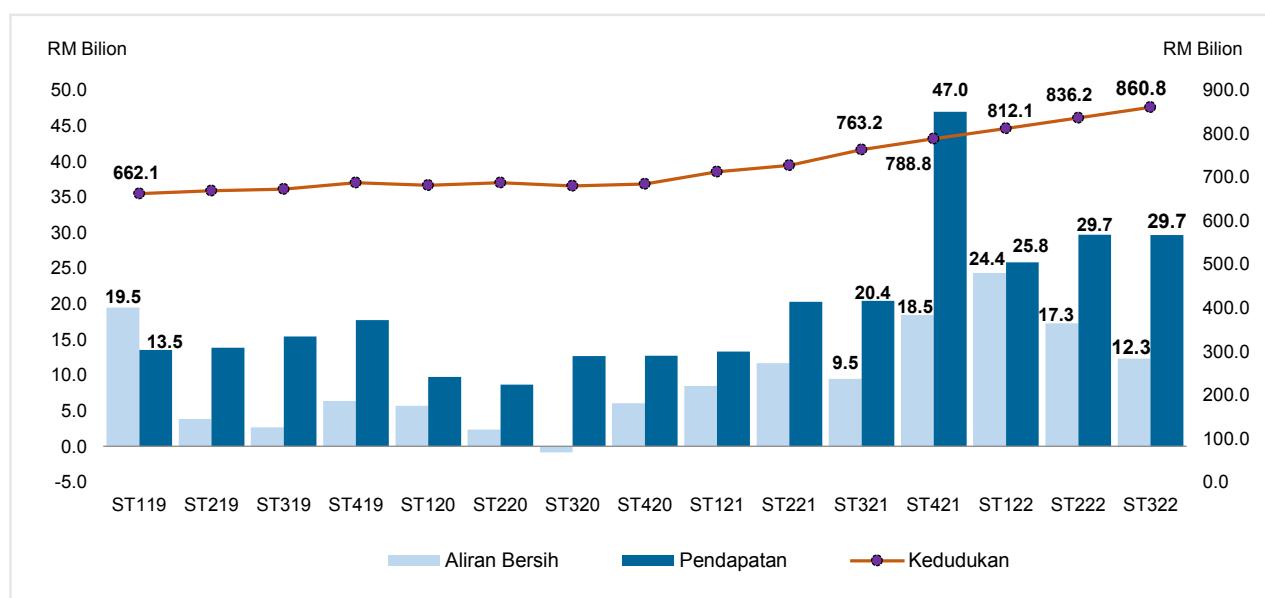
Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar DIA sebanyak RM8.5 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian dengan RM1.6 bilion dan Pembuatan dengan RM0.5 bilion.

Bagi kedudukan DIA, sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada kedudukan DIA berjumlah RM404.1 bilion atau 67.1 peratus, diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian bernilai RM78.2 bilion (13.0%) dan Pembuatan pada RM58.0 bilion (9.6%).

Sektor Perkhidmatan menjana pendapatan tertinggi sebanyak RM5.9 bilion bagi DIA berbanding RM8.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian (RM5.0 bilion) dan Pertanian (RM0.6 bilion).

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) DI MALAYSIA

Carta 2: Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2019 – ST3 2022



FDI di Malaysia mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM12.3 bilion berbanding RM17.3 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh aliran masuk dalam ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham.

Pada akhir suku tahun ketiga 2022, kedudukan FDI mencatatkan nilai RM860.8 bilion. Manakala pendapatan FDI merekodkan RM29.7 bilion seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 2**.

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa

Negara Utama FDI

Paparan 4: FDI mengikut Negara Utama

	Aliran	Kedudukan	Pendapatan
1	Amerika Syarikat RM5.8b 	Singapura RM177.0b 	Amerika Syarikat RM9.4b 
2	Jepun RM3.0b 	Amerika Syarikat RM99.2b 	Singapura RM4.3b 
3	Belanda RM2.1b 	Hong Kong RM92.5b 	Belanda RM4.1b 

Pada suku tahun ketiga 2022, aliran masuk FDI adalah terutamanya dari Amerika Syarikat pada RM5.8 bilion, diikuti oleh Jepun (RM3.0 bilion) dan Belanda (RM2.1 bilion).

Bagi kedudukan FDI pula, Singapura kekal sebagai pelabur utama dengan RM177.0 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika Syarikat (RM99.2 bilion) dan Hong Kong (RM92.5 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang kepada 42.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan kedudukan FDI seperti di **Paparan 4**.

Pelabur dari Amerika Syarikat memperoleh pendapatan FDI tertinggi pada RM9.4 bilion, diikuti oleh Singapura (RM4.3 bilion) dan Belanda (RM4.1 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini menjana RM17.8 bilion daripada jumlah pendapatan FDI bagi suku tahun ketiga 2022.

FDI Mengikut Rantau Utama

Paparan 5: FDI mengikut Rantau Utama

Rantau	Asia	Amerika	Afrika	Oceania	Eropah
Aliran, RM bilion	9.1	8.3	-0.0*	-0.8	-4.2
Kedudukan, RM bilion	440.2	185.2	4.2	13.6	217.6
Sumbangan (%)	(51.1)	(21.5)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(25.3)

Asia merekodkan aliran FDI tertinggi dalam suku tahun ketiga 2022 yang berjumlah RM9.1 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika (RM8.3 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan di **Paparan 5**.

Bagi kedudukan FDI pula, rantau Asia mencatatkan sumbangan terkumpul terbesar sebanyak 51.1 peratus, diikuti oleh Eropah dengan 25.3 peratus dan Amerika dengan 21.5 peratus. Ketiga-tiga rantau ini menyumbang 97.9 peratus daripada keseluruhan kedudukan FDI di Malaysia.

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii.* merujuk kepada jumlah kurang daripada RM50 juta
 iv. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

FDI Mengikut Sektor

Paparan 6: FDI mengikut Sektor



Aliran FDI di Malaysia disalurkan terutamanya dalam sektor Pembuatan yang menyumbang RM8.7 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan yang masing-masing mencatatkan RM4.7 bilion dan RM0.2 bilion, seperti di **Paparan 6**.

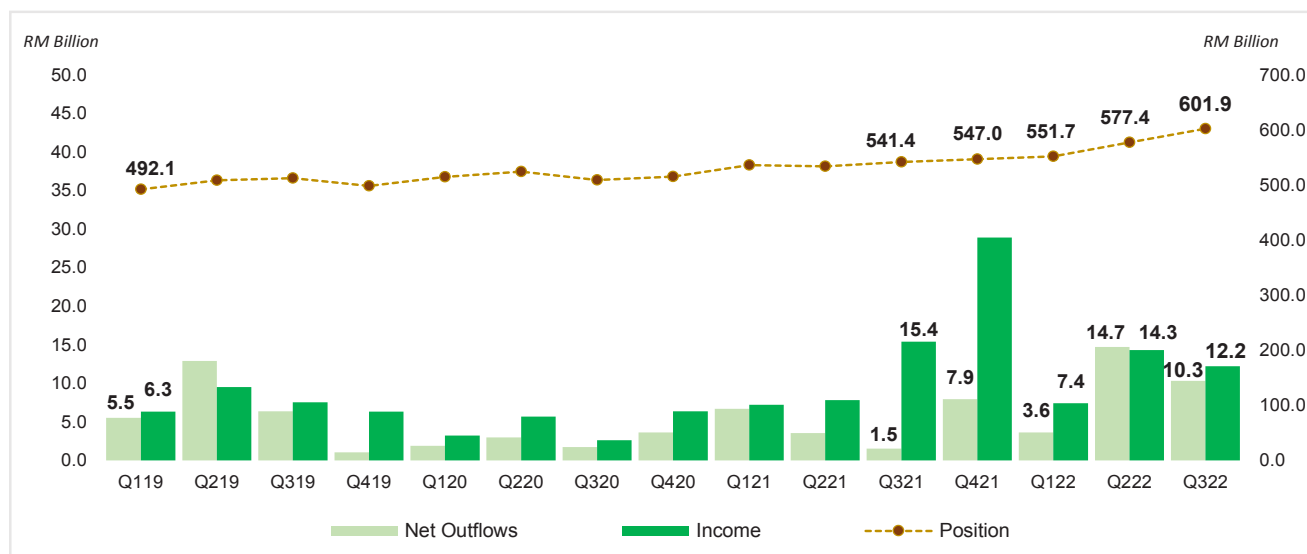
Keseluruhan kedudukan FDI adalah terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan yang berjumlah RM416.6 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan RM374.3 bilion dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian sebanyak RM42.9 bilion.

Pendapatan FDI di Malaysia terutamanya dijana dalam sektor Pembuatan dengan mencatatkan pendapatan sebanyak RM20.2 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Perkhidmatan (RM6.7 bilion) dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian (RM2.7 bilion).

Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii.* merujuk kepada jumlah kurang daripada RM50 juta
 iv. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

MALAYSIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)

Chart 1: Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA), Q1 2019 – Q3 2022



Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a lower net outflow of RM10.3 billion as compared to RM14.7 billion in the preceding quarter due to outflows in equity & investment fund shares and debt instruments.

As at the end of third quarter of 2022, DIA position registered a value of RM601.9 billion. Meanwhile, income in DIA recorded RM12.2 billion as depicted in **Chart 1**.

DIA by Top Country

Exhibit 1: DIA by Top of Country

	Flows	Position	Income
1	Singapore -RM2.4b	Singapore RM122.5b	Singapore RM2.0b
2	Indonesia -RM2.0b	Indonesia RM63.5b	Indonesia RM1.5b
3	Canada -RM1.0b	Cayman Islands RM35.8b	Brazil RM1.0b

DIA outflows in the third quarter 2022 were mainly to Singapore (RM2.4 billion), Indonesia (RM2.0 billion) and Canada (RM1.0 billion) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

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

In terms of DIA position, Singapore received the largest investment from Malaysian companies with a value of RM122.5 billion, followed by Indonesia (RM63.5 billion) and the Cayman Islands (RM35.8 billion). These three countries accumulated RM221.7 billion (36.8%) from the total Malaysia's DIA position.

Singapore recorded the highest DIA income with a value of RM2.0 billion, followed by Indonesia and Brazil which both registered an income of RM1.5 billion and RM1.0 billion respectively.

DIA by Main Region

Exhibit 2: DIA by Main Region

Region	Asia	Europe	Americas	Africa	Oceania
Flows, RM billion	-5.8	-2.2	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2
Position, RM billion	316.6	115.9	149.9	1.4	18.1
Share (%)	(52.6)	(19.3)	(24.9)	(0.2)	(3.0)

Asia was the largest region for DIA outflows in the third quarter 2022 which registered a value of RM5.8 billion and followed by Europe with RM2.2 billion and Americas at RM1.8 billion.

In terms of DIA position, Asia remained as the largest region with a total of RM316.6 billion or 52.6 per cent, followed by Americas with RM149.9 billion (24.9%) and Europe at RM115.9 billion (19.3%).

DIA by Sector

Exhibit 3: DIA by Sector

					
	Services	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Agriculture
Flows					
Q3 2022	-RM8.5b	-RM1.6b	-RM0.5b	-RM0.1b	RM0.5b
Q2 2022	-RM11.7b	-RM2.6b	RM0.9b	-RM0.6b	-RM0.8b
Position					
Q3 2022	RM404.1b	RM78.2b	RM58.0b	RM12.5b	RM49.2b
Q2 2022	RM390.5b	RM71.6b	RM55.8b	RM11.6b	RM47.9b
Income					
Q3 2022	RM5.9b	RM5.0b	RM0.5b	RM0.2b	RM0.6b
Q2 2022	RM8.2b	RM3.6b	RM0.7b	RM0.5b	RM1.3b

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

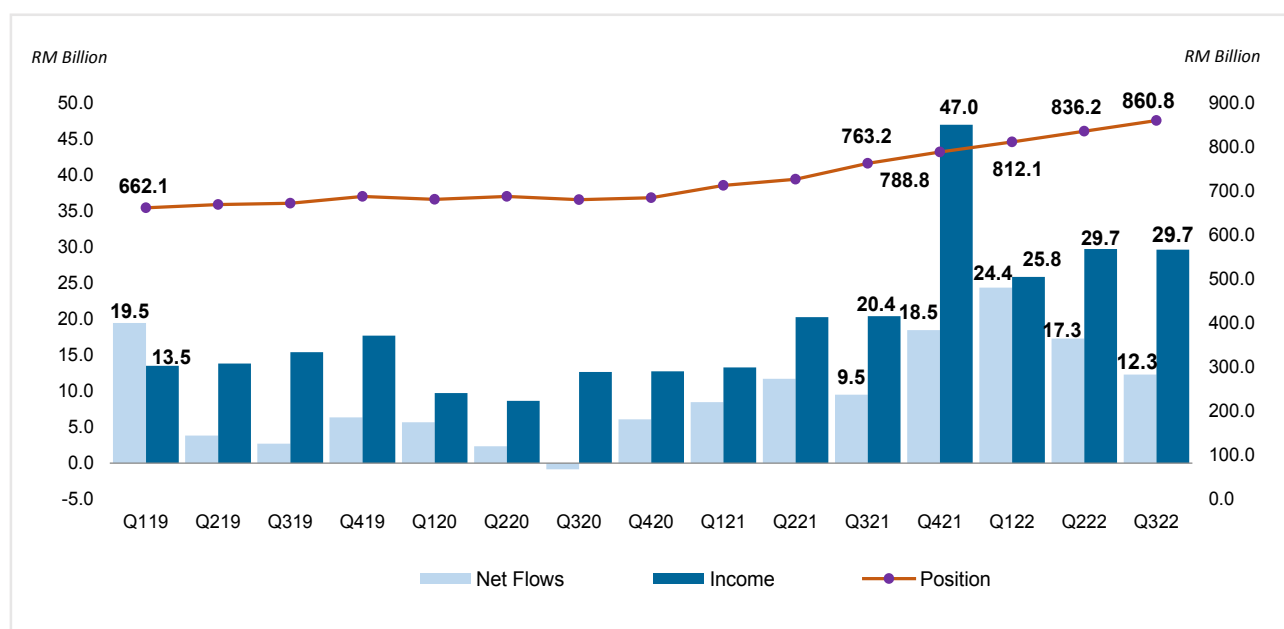
Services sector was the main contributor to the DIA outflows amounted to RM8.5 billion. This was followed by Mining & quarrying at RM1.6 billion and Manufacturing at RM0.5 billion.

As for DIA position, Services sector remained the main contributor amounted to RM404.1 billion or 67.1 per cent, followed by Mining & quarrying at RM78.2 billion (13.0%) and Manufacturing at RM58.0 billion (9.6%).

Services sector generated the highest income of RM5.9 billion for DIA as compared to RM8.2 billion in the preceding quarter. This was followed by Mining & quarrying (RM5.0 billion) and Agriculture (RM0.6 billion).

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN MALAYSIA

Chart 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, Q1 2019 – Q3 2022



FDI in Malaysia recorded a lower net inflow of RM12.3 billion as compared to RM17.3 billion in the previous quarter due to inflows in equity & investment fund shares.

As at the end of third quarter 2022, FDI position registered a value of RM860.8 billion. Meanwhile income in FDI recorded RM29.7 billion as depicted in **Chart 2**.

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refer to publication of International Investment Position

FDI by Top Country

Exhibit 4: FDI by Top Country

	Flows	Position	Income
1	USA RM5.8b 	Singapore RM177.0b 	USA RM9.4b 
2	Japan RM3.0b 	USA RM99.2b 	Singapore RM4.3b 
3	Netherlands RM2.1b 	Hong Kong RM92.5b 	Netherlands RM4.1b 

In the third quarter of 2022, FDI inflows was mainly from the United States of America (USA) at RM5.8 billion, followed by Japan (RM3.0 billion) and the Netherlands (RM2.1 billion).

As for FDI position, Singapore remained as the main investor with RM177.0 billion, followed by the USA (RM99.2 billion) and Hong Kong (RM92.5 billion). These three countries accumulated 42.8 per cent of total FDI position as depicted in **Exhibit 4**.

Investors from the USA gained the highest FDI income at RM9.4 billion, followed by Singapore (RM4.3 billion) and the Netherlands (RM4.1 billion). These three countries generated RM17.8 billion of total FDI income for the third quarter of 2022.

FDI by Main Region

Exhibit 5: FDI by Main Region

Region	Asia	Americas	Africa	Oceania	Europe
Flows, RM billion	9.1	8.3	-0.0*	-0.8	-4.2
Position, RM billion	440.2	185.2	4.2	13.6	217.6
Share (%)	(51.1)	(21.5)	(0.5)	(1.6)	(25.3)

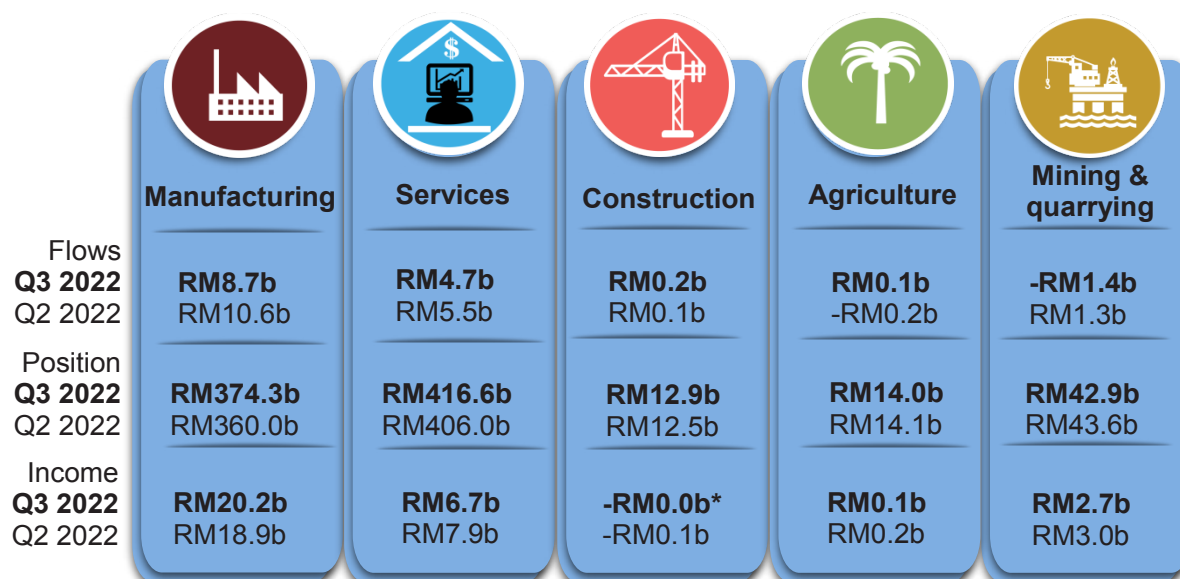
Asia recorded the highest FDI flows in the third quarter of 2022 which amounted RM9.1 billion, followed by Americas (RM8.3 billion) as depicted in **Exhibit 5**.

As for FDI position, Asia region accumulated the largest share with 51.1 per cent, followed by Europe at 25.3 per cent and Americas at 21.5 per cent. These three regions contributed 97.9 per cent of total FDI position in Malaysia.

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refer to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. * refers to amount less than RM50 million
 iv. Negative value refers to net outflow

FDI by Sector

Exhibit 6: FDI by Sector



FDI flows in Malaysia was primarily channelled into Manufacturing sector which contributed RM8.7 billion, followed by Services and Construction which registered RM4.7 billion and RM0.2 billion respectively, as depicted in **Exhibit 6**.

Total FDI position was mainly in the Services sector of RM416.6 billion, followed by Manufacturing at RM374.3 billion and Mining & quarrying at RM42.9 billion.

FDI income in Malaysia was largely generated by the Manufacturing sector with RM20.2 billion, followed by Services (RM6.7 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM2.7 billion).

Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refer to publication of International Investment Position
ii. b refers to billion
iii. * refers to amount less than RM50 million
iv. Negative value refers to net outflow

NOTA TEKNIKAL
TECHNICAL NOTES

BOP

2022
SUKU TAHUN KETIGA
THIRD QUARTER

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

3. Konsep Pemilikan

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

4. Akaun Semasa

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

i. Barangan

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

Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran. Secara amnya, nilai pasaran yang dilaporkan oleh pengeksport dan pengimport (untuk 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 pemunggaran ke atas kenderaan pengangkutan.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tidak termasuk kos pemunggaran daripada kapal, pesawat udara atau kenderaan.
- Bagi penyusunan BOP, kedua-dua eksport dan import dinilai pada f.o.b.

Nilai barangan yang diperoleh daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan barangan) diselaraskan untuk liputan merangkumi urusanniaga 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

- Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barangan persendirian yang dibawa bersama juga diambil kira.

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

(II) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

- a). Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:
- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
 - bukan-residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia).
- b). Penghantaran barangan biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barangan dan supaya ianya konsisten dengan penilaian f.o.b. bagi komponen barangan. Prosedur penyusunan adalah seperti berikut:
- dikira sebagai eksport semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen Malaysia/negara lain ke atas eksport, sebaik sahaja barangan eksport tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan Malaysia/negara lain dari tempat dimana barangan di eksport; dan
 - dikira sebagai import semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen asing ke atas import Malaysia, sebaik sahaja barangan tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport.
- c). Bayaran tambang muatan kepada syarikat perkapalan dan penerbangan bukan-residen atas perkhidmatan yang diterima berkaitan barangan import Malaysia. Pendapatan tambang muatan yang diterima oleh syarikat residen kerana perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan import Malaysia tidak diambil kira berdasarkan andaian semua perbelanjaan tambang muatan bagi import adalah ditanggung oleh residen.

(III) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain

- a). Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan pelabuhan dan lapangan terbang yang berkaitan dengan perolehan perkhidmatan oleh syarikat perkapalan/penerbangan untuk aktiviti pengendalian kargo, bayaran lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pemanduan dan penundaan. Perkhidmatan penyimpanan dan pergudangan juga dikelaskan pada item ini.
- b). Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamat juga membentuk sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

(IV) Perkhidmatan Pos dan Kurier

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

d. Perjalanan

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

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

- **Pelancong**

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

- **Pelawat Harian**

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

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

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

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

e. Pembinaan

Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan pembaikan. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan sebagai input kerja dan juga kos pengeluaran lain. Ini termasuklah kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, kerja-kerja membina dan menyiapkan bangunan (mengecat, memasang paip, meroboh, dll.), kerja-kerja pembinaan untuk kejuruteraan awam, kerja-kerja pemasangan dan pemasangan jentera dan pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan

atau perobohan dengan pengendali, kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)

- f. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insurans hayat, insurans bukan-hayat, insurans semula, insurans tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insurans.
- g. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi caj eksplisit dan implisit bagi perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan dan sokongan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insurans) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan eksplisit adalah termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (cth. yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusniaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusniaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawal seliaan pasaran kewangan, perkhidmatan jagaan sekuriti tidak berkepentingan tetapi tidak termasuk faedah. Caj implisit diukur melalui FISIM yang menggunakan konsep kadar rujukan untuk mewakili elemen perkhidmatan diantara kadar faedah sebenar dan rujukan bagi pinjaman dan deposit.
- h. Caj Penggunaan Harta Intelek t.t.t.l.** Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:
- Caj bagi penggunaan hak intelek, seperti paten, cap dagang, hak cipta, rekacipta dan proses industri, rahsia perdagangan, dan francais, dimana hak wujud daripada penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta daripada pemasaran; dan
 - Caj ke atas lesen untuk mengeluarkan semula dan/atau mengedarkan harta intelek yang terkandung dalam ciptaan asal atau prototaip, seperti hak cipta ke atas buku dan manuskrip, perisian komputer, sinematografi dan rakaman bunyi, dan hak yang berkaitan seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- i. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat** Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data, atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, telex, telegram, radio dan televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, telesidang dan perkhidmatan sokongan.
- Perkhidmatan komputer termasuklah perkhidmatan berkaitan perisian dan perkakasan dan perkhidmatan pemprosesan data. Ini termasuklah jualan perisian khas dan bukan khas, pemasangan dan perkhidmatan perundingan.
- Perkhidmatan maklumat termasuk perkhidmatan agensi berita, perkhidmatan pangkalan data (konsep pangkalan data, penyimpanan dan penyebaran), dan langganan langsung bukan-pukul akhbar dan majalah, sama ada melalui pos, penghantaran elektronik atau cara lain
- Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain termasuklah perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, perkhidmatan profesional dan pengurusan perundingan, teknikal, perkhidmatan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.

**j. Perkhidmatan
Perniagaan Lain**

Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan meliputi perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan penyelidikan asas, penyelidikangunaan, 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 ditempat 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 semasala secara tunai (cth. pencen, denda, cukai, hadiah yang dimenangi dari loteri) atau bentuk barangan (cth. hadiah makanan, bekalan perubatan, pakaian).

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

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

5. Akaun Modal

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

i. **Perolehan/Pelupusan Kasar Aset Bukan Kewangan** Ia terdiri daripada urusan niaga sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.

ii. **Pindahan Modal** Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

6. Akaun Kewangan

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

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

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

(cth. saham) dan sekuriti hutang (cth. bon dan nota, sukuk dan instrumen pasaran wang), selain daripadanya termasuk dalam pelaburan langsung dan aset rizab.

- | | |
|---|---|
| iii. Derivatif Kewangan | Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsiyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan <i>swap</i> . |
| 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 <i>Letter of Credit</i>). Kemudahan kredit ini biasanya mempunyai tempoh matang kurang daripada tiga bulan.

Pendahuluan merujuk kepada pendahuluan bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan (atau yang akan dilaksanakan) di mana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut. |
| xi. Lain-lain Akaun Belum Terima/Bayar | Termasuk semua akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar selain daripadanya termasuk dalam kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan atau instrumen lain |

yang terakru tetapi belum dibayar.

7. Aset Rizab

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

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

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

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

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

Sumber IMF – IMF mengekalkan sumber kewangan yang besar bagi membiayai ketidakseimbangan sementara Imbangan Pembayaran atau kedudukan rizab negara ahlinya. Sumber ini bersifat pusingan dan ia diwujudkan daripada matawang negara ahli sebagai kuota langganan. IMF boleh menambahkan sumber tersebut melalui pinjaman.

8. Kesilapan dan Ketinggalan Bersih

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

C. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Anggaran Imbangan Pembayaran menggunakan sumber data berikut:

(I) Sumber Primer:

- Survei Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM

dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;

- Survei Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
- Survei Perbelanjaan Residen Malaysia di Bandar Sempadan yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.

(II) Sumber Sekunder:

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

D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

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

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

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

E. PEMBUNDARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data yang dilaporkan adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

F. SINGKATAN

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

A. INTRODUCTION

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

B. CONCEPT AND COVERAGE**1. Resident**

A resident is:

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

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

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

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

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

2. Double Entry System

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

3. Ownership Concept

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

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

4. Current Account

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

i. Goods

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii. Services

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

a. Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others

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

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

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

Exclude:

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

c. Transport

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

(I) Passenger Services

- a). Passenger services relates to the service performed in the international transport of people. Other services for which passengers make expenditures on board carriers or for which they pay charges to carriers, such as those for excess baggage or other personal accompanying effects are also included.*
- b). In order to avoid practical difficulties in determining the residency of passengers, the convention is adopted whereby passenger fares sold within Malaysia are deemed to be sold to residents. Likewise, passenger fares sold in foreign countries are deemed to be sold to non-residents.*

(II) Freight Services

- a). This item covers transportation and distributive services which are performed by:*
 - *residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by non-residents (on Malaysia's exports); and*

- *non-residents on merchandise and most other movable goods acquired or owned by residents (on Malaysia's imports).*
- b). *Transport of goods is always considered to begin at the customs frontier of the exporting country. The main purpose of specifying a convention is to provide a basis for recording the transport of goods, consistent with a uniform free on board (f.o.b.) valuation basis for the goods component. The procedures for compilation are as follows:*
 - *to enter as exports all services performed by residents on Malaysia's/ other countries' exports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of Malaysia/other countries from which the goods are being exported; and*
 - *to enter as imports all services performed by foreign residents on Malaysia's imports, once these have been loaded on board the carrier at the customs frontier of the country from which they are imported.*
- c). *Freight payments to non-resident shipping and airline companies for services rendered in connection with Malaysia's imports. Freight earnings by resident carriers for the carriage of Malaysia's imports are excluded based on the underlying conventional assumption that all freight expenses incurred on imports are borne by residents.*

(III) Other Transport Services

- a). *Refer to port and airport services relating to the procurement of services by shippers/carriers for activities such as cargo handling, airport/port fees, pilotage and towage. Storage and warehousing services are also classified in this item.*
- b). *Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipments such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.*

(IV) Postal and Courier Services

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

d. Travel

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

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

- **Tourists**

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

- **Excursionists**

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

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

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

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

e. Construction

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

f. Insurance and Pension Services

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

g. Financial Services

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

- h. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.**
- Charges for the use of intellectual property include:*
- 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.

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

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

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

iii. Primary Income

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

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

Direct investment income includes:

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

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

Other investment income covers:

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

iv. **Secondary Income**

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

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

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

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

5. **Capital Account**

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

i. **Gross Acquisition/ Disposal of Nonproduced Nonfinancial Assets**

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

ii. **Capital Transfer**

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

6. **Financial Account**

Financial account measures Malaysia's net assets and liabilities to the rest of the world. It is classified according to the functional categories namely direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. Financial account reflects how the surplus in the current account is utilized or how the deficit is financed. Thus, a surplus may be reflected in investments abroad or overseas lending or accumulation of reserve assets.

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

i. **Direct Investment**

Direct investment is a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident entity in one economy obtaining a lasting interest

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

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

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

ii. Portfolio Investment

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

iii. Financial Derivatives

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

iv. Other Investment

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

v. Equity

Comprises all shares in subsidiaries and associates, and other contributions (goods, services and other resources). All classes of shares on issues include ordinary shares, premium shares and participating preference shares.

vi. Reinvestment of Earnings

Earnings proportionate to the percentage ownership of the equity owned by the direct investor that are not paid out as dividends but instead reinvested in the enterprise.

vii. Debt Securities

Debt securities include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes and other tradable non-equity securities, and are usually traded (tradable) in organised financial markets.

viii. Currency and Deposits

Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks or governments. Deposits refers to all types of deposits in banks such as saving accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and other time deposits.

ix. Loans

Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.

x. Trade Credit and Advances

Refers to credit facilities provided by exporter to importer for extension in goods and services (exclude Letter of Credit). These facilities usually have maturity period of less than three months.

Advances refer to advances for work that is in progress (or is yet to be undertaken) and prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided.

xi. Other Accounts Receivable/Payable

Include all other accounts receivable/payable other than those included in trade credits and advances or other instruments that have accrued but have not been paid.

7. Reserve Assets

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

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

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

Gold & Foreign Exchange - Gold holdings refer to monetary gold held by BNM. Foreign exchange reserves are held mainly in the denomination of the major currencies which are used for the settlement of trade. These reserves are required to meet the demands for foreign currencies, from both residents and non-residents, not only for trade settlements but for services, investment and other payments.

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

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

8. Net Errors and Omissions

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

C. DATA SOURCES

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

(I) Primary sources:

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

(II) Secondary sources:

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

D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

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

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

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

E. ROUNDING

Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

<i>b</i>	<i>billion</i>
<i>BOP</i>	<i>Balance of Payments</i>
<i>c.i.f</i>	<i>cost, insurance and freight</i>
<i>e.g</i>	<i>example</i>
<i>E&O</i>	<i>Errors and Omissions</i>
<i>etc</i>	<i>etcetera</i>

F. ABBREVIATION

<i>FISIM</i>	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
<i>f.o.b</i>	<i>free on board</i>
<i>GDP</i>	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
<i>GFP</i>	<i>Goods for Processing</i>
<i>n.i.e</i>	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
<i>Q</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>final</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>preliminary</i>
<i>r</i>	<i>revised</i>



2022



2022



20 OCT



2016-2030



PSSn

www.dosm.gov.my



@StatsMalaysia



