



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

ISSN 1394-6463



9 771394 646006

BOP

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

2023

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA

FIRST QUARTER

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA *FIRST QUARTER*

2023

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden untuk memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai platform yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai jenis data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah medium perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

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 Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents to provide information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

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 & C7, 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 Mei 2023 / *Published on May 2023.*

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 pertama 2023** memaparkan transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dengan negara lain di dunia. Ia disusun berdasarkan garis panduan *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)*. Statistik ini boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Mei 2023

PREFACE

*The Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the **first quarter of 2023** presents the international economic transaction between Malaysia with the rest of the world. It is compiled based on the guidelines of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This statistics can be used by government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for planning and formulations policies, economic analysis, projections and to assist in business development planning.*

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

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

May 2023

KALENDAR AWALAN KELUARAN 2023
PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN

ADVANCE RELEASE CALENDAR YEAR 2023
QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION

Suku Pertama 2023
First Quarter 2023

12 Mei 2023
12 May 2023

Suku Kedua 2023
Second Quarter 2023

11 Ogos 2023
11 August 2023

Suku Ketiga 2023
Third Quarter 2023

10 November 2023
10 November 2023

Suku Keempat 2023
Fourth Quarter 2023

Februari 2024*
February 2024

* Akan dikemaskini/ *To be updated*

ISI KANDUNGAN

CONTENTS

i

Kata Pengantar
Preface

iii

Kalendar Awalan Keluaran 2023
Advance Release Calendar Year 2023

1

Penemuan Utama
Main Findings

3

Ringkasan Penemuan
Summary of Findings

13

Jadual Statistik, 2021 - 2023
Statistical Tables, 2021 - 2023

14 **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2021 - 2023**
Balance of Payments, 2021 - 2023

16 **Akaun Semasa, 2021 - 2023**
Current Account, 2021 - 2023

20 **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2021 - 2023**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2021 - 2023

23

Jadual Siri Masa, 2014 - 2020
Time Series Tables, 2014 -2020

24 **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2014 - 2020**
Balance of Payments, 2014 - 2020

30 **Akaun Semasa, 2014 - 2020**
Current Account, 2014 - 2020

42 **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2014 - 2020**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2014 - 2020

49

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

63

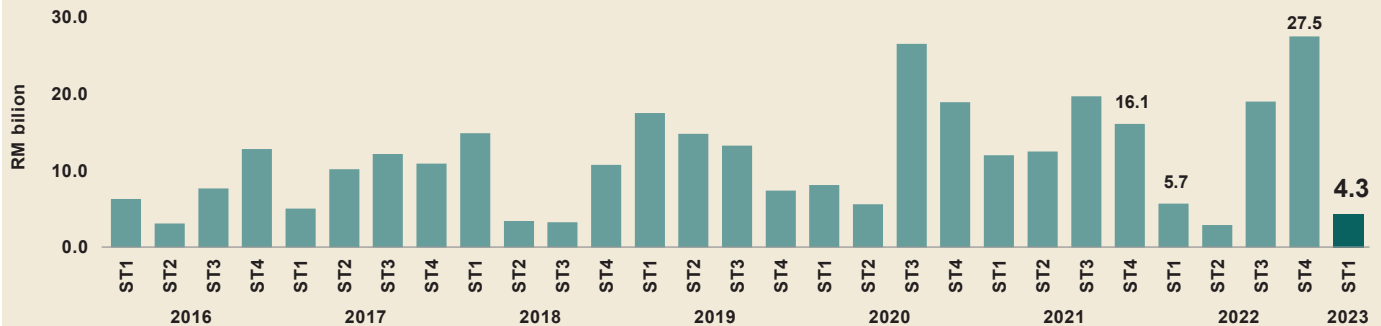
Nota Teknikal
Technical Notes



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

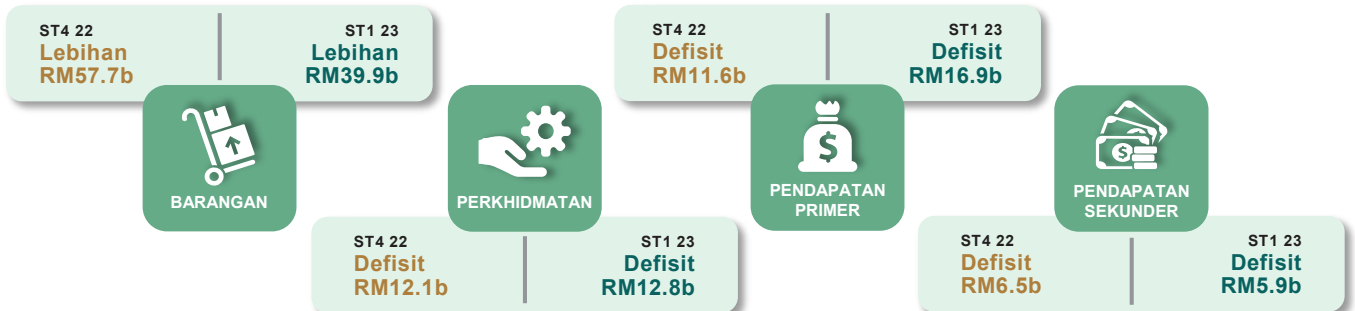


IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2023



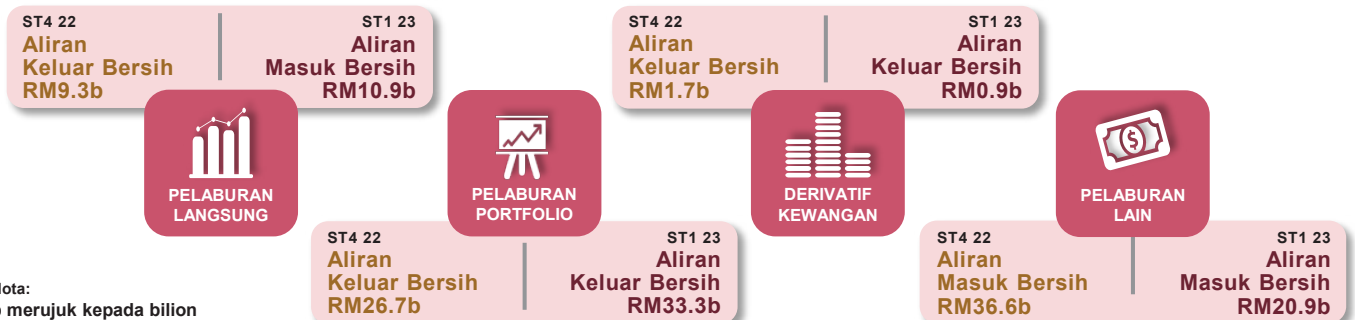
AKAUN SEMASA

Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia mencatatkan **lebih RM4.3 billion** disokong oleh eksport bersih **Barangan**



Akaun Kewangan mencatatkan **aliran keluar bersih RM2.4 billion** terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi dalam **Pelaburan portfolio** dan aliran masuk yang lebih rendah dalam **Pelaburan lain**

AKAUN KEWANGAN



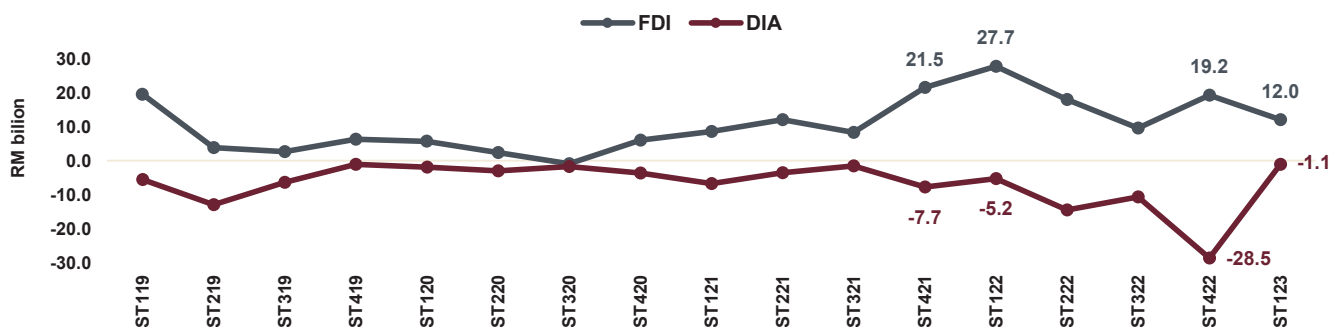
Nota:
b merujuk kepada bilion

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING

FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih **RM12.0 bilion**

PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI

DIA mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih **RM1.1 bilion**



Nota: Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar

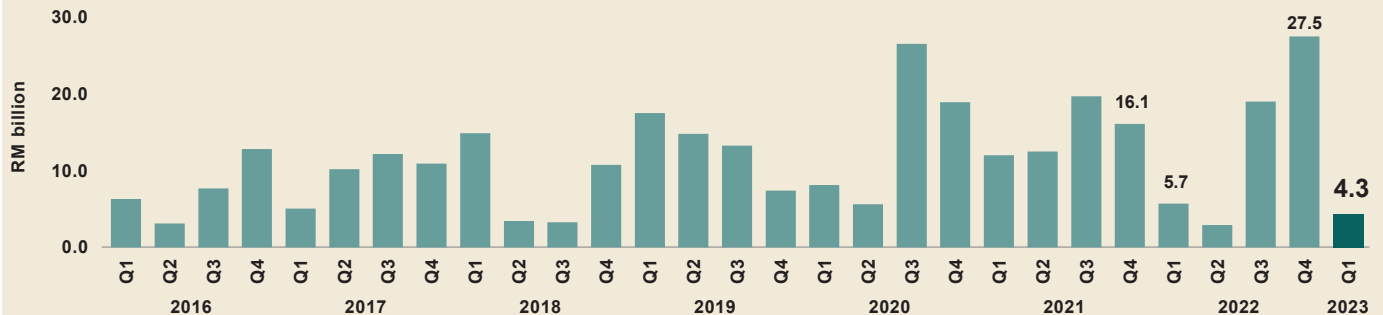
Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

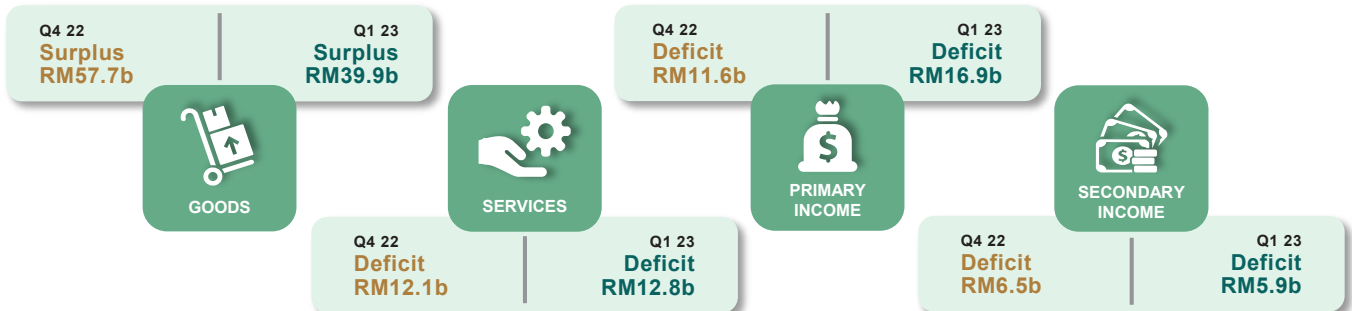


BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, FIRST QUARTER 2023



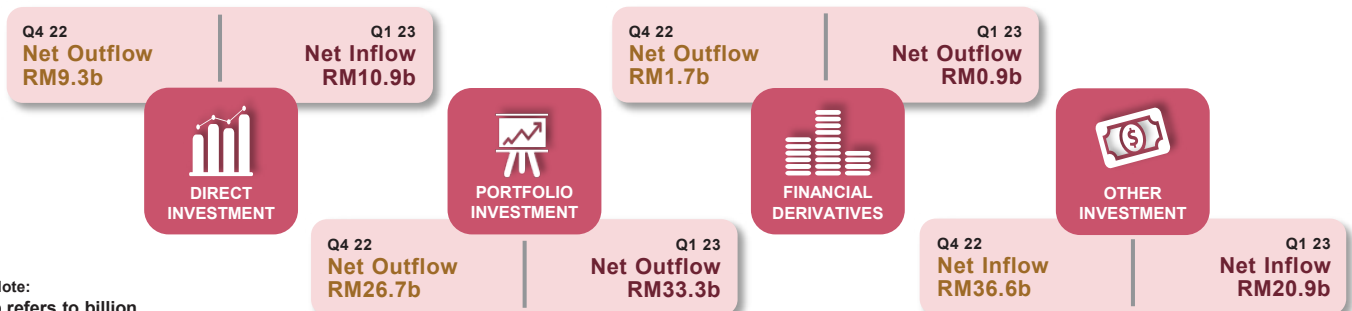
CURRENT ACCOUNT

Malaysia's current account balance posted a **surplus** of **RM4.3 billion** supported by net exports of **Goods**



Financial account registered a **net outflow** of **RM2.4 billion** mainly due to a higher outflow in **Portfolio investment** and a lower inflow in **Other investment**

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT



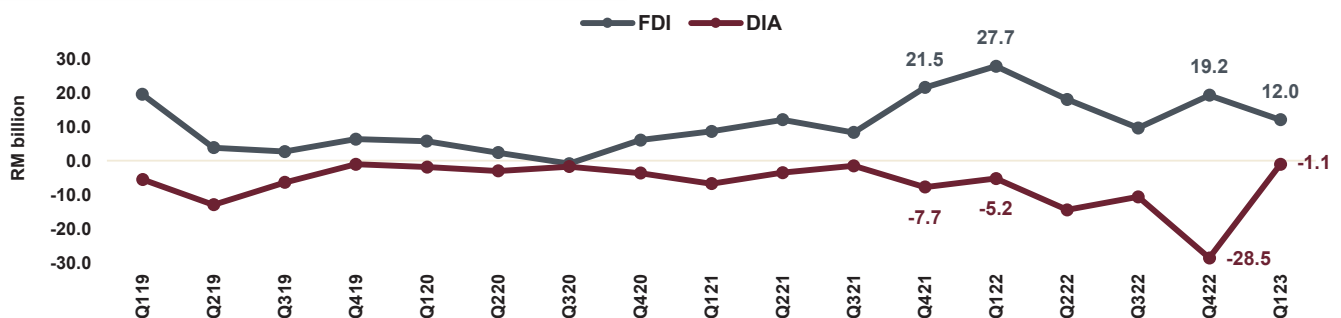
Note:
b refers to billion

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

FDI recorded a net inflow of **RM12.0 billion**

DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD

DIA recorded a net outflow of **RM1.1 billion**



Note: Negative value refers to outflow

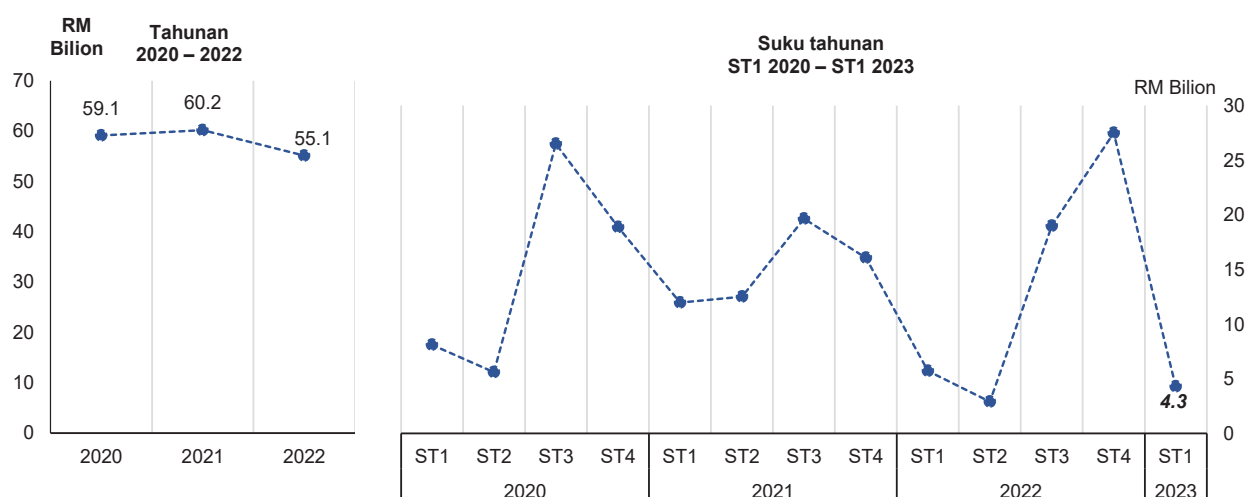
Source: Balance of Payments, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

PRESTASI IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) Malaysia terus mencatatkan lebih RM4.3 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2023 berbanding RM27.5 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya disokong oleh eksport bersih bagi akaun Barangan (**Carta 1**). Sementara itu, Akaun kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM2.4 bilion berbanding RM1.1 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi dalam Pelaburan portfolio dan aliran masuk yang lebih rendah dalam Pelaburan lain. Rizab antarabangsa berjumlah RM509.8 bilion (pada akhir ST4 2022: RM503.3 bilion).

Carta 1

Akaun Semasa, 2020 – 2022 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2023



Akaun Barangan

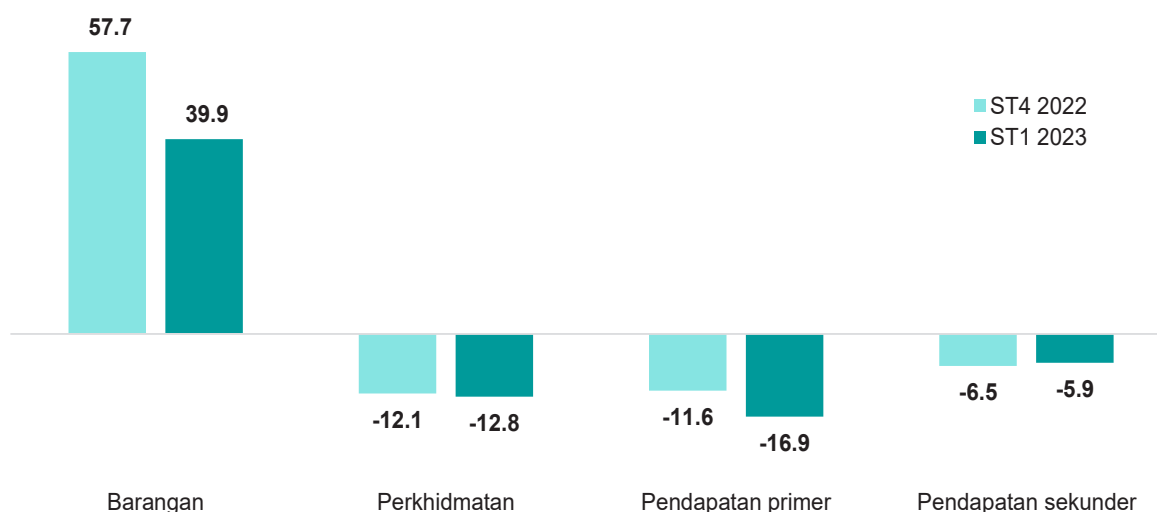
Akaun Barangan mencatatkan eksport bersih RM39.9 bilion pada suku tahun pertama 2023, menyusut sebanyak 30.9 peratus suku ke suku daripada RM57.7 bilion. Eksport barangan berjumlah RM261.5 bilion, menurun 17.6 peratus berbanding suku akhir 2022 (ST4 2022: RM317.3 bilion). Eksport utama ialah Elektrik & elektronik (E&E), produk berasaskan Petroleum dan Bahan kimia, terutamanya ke Singapura, China dan Amerika Syarikat. Pada masa yang sama, Import barangan berkurang sebanyak 14.6 peratus suku ke suku kepada RM221.6 bilion (ST4 2022: RM259.6 bilion). Import utama adalah barangan Perantaraan, Modal dan Penggunaan, terutamanya dari China yang kekal sebagai sumber import terbesar, diikuti oleh Singapura dan Taiwan.

Akaun Perkhidmatan

Akaun Perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM12.8 bilion berbanding RM12.1 bilion pada suku tahun keempat 2022. Defisit yang lebih tinggi disebabkan lebihan yang lebih rendah dalam Perjalanan dan defisit dalam Pembinaan. Eksport perkhidmatan bernilai RM41.0 bilion (ST4 2022: RM43.8 bilion), manakala import perkhidmatan merekodkan RM53.8 bilion (ST4 2022: RM56.0 bilion). Perjalanan yang merupakan penyumbang utama eksport Perkhidmatan mencatatkan nilai pada RM12.3 bilion pada suku pertama 2023 (ST4 2022: RM12.2 bilion). Eksport kedua tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain pada RM8.5 bilion, diikuti oleh Pengangkutan pada RM6.9 bilion. Sementara itu, komponen utama import perkhidmatan ialah Pengangkutan berjumlah RM14.3 bilion, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM12.0 bilion dan Perjalanan RM11.0 bilion.

Carta 2

Imbangan dalam Akaun Barangan, Akaun Perkhidmatan dan Akaun Pendapatan (RM Bilion), ST4 2022 dan ST1 2023



Akaun Pendapatan

Akaun pendapatan primer merekodkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM16.9 bilion berbanding RM11.6 bilion pada suku akhir 2022 (**Carta 2**). Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh terimaan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM16.7 bilion (ST4 2022: RM25.0 bilion), khususnya daripada Pelaburan langsung. Pada masa yang sama, bayaran akaun ini berjumlah RM33.6 bilion (ST4 2022: RM36.5 bilion).

Sementara itu, Akaun pendapatan sekunder mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM5.9 bilion berbanding RM6.5 bilion pada suku lepas (**Carta 2**). Defisit yang lebih kecil ini disumbangkan oleh terimaan yang lebih tinggi RM10.2 bilion pada suku ini (ST4 2022: RM5.8 bilion), peningkatan yang lebih pantas sebanyak 76.1 peratus suku ke suku berbanding bayaran RM16.0 bilion (ST4 2022: RM12.3 bilion).

AKAUN MODAL

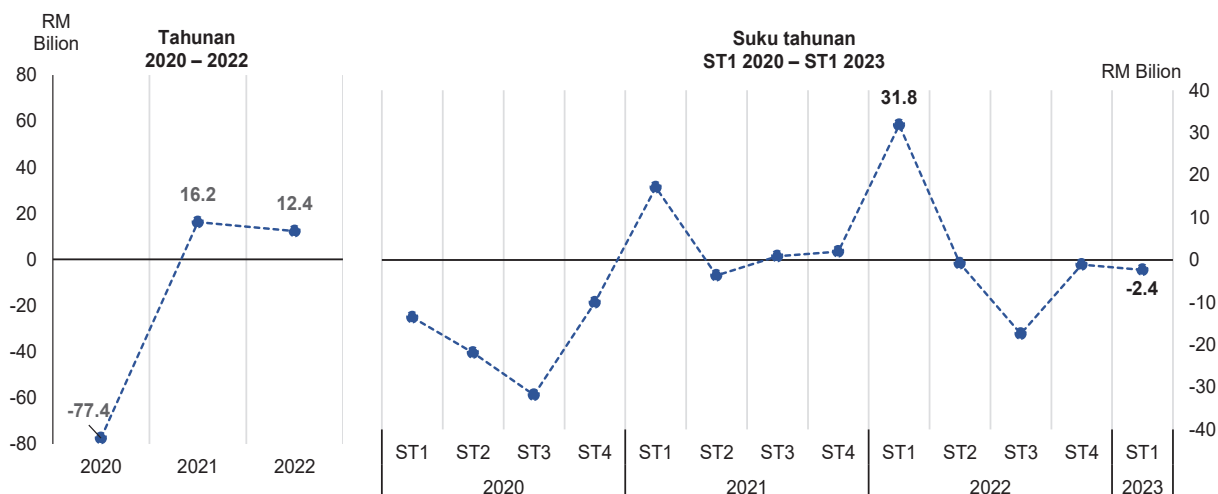
Akaun modal mencatatkan defisit RM82.6 juta berbanding RM66.5 juta pada suku tahun sebelumnya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar yang lebih tinggi dalam Perolehan/ pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran pada RM41.6 juta (ST4 2022: defisit RM23.5 juta).

AKAUN KEWANGAN

Akaun Kewangan merekodkan aliran keluar bersih sebanyak RM2.4 bilion berbanding RM1.1 bilion pada suku keempat 2022 (**Carta 3**). Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi dalam Pelaburan portfolio pada RM33.3 bilion dan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah dalam Pelaburan lain pada RM20.9 bilion. Sementara itu, Pelaburan langsung berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM10.9 bilion manakala Derivatif kewangan mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM0.9 bilion pada suku ini (**Carta 6**).

Carta 3

Akaun Kewangan (Bersih), 2019 – 2022 dan ST1 2020 – ST1 2023



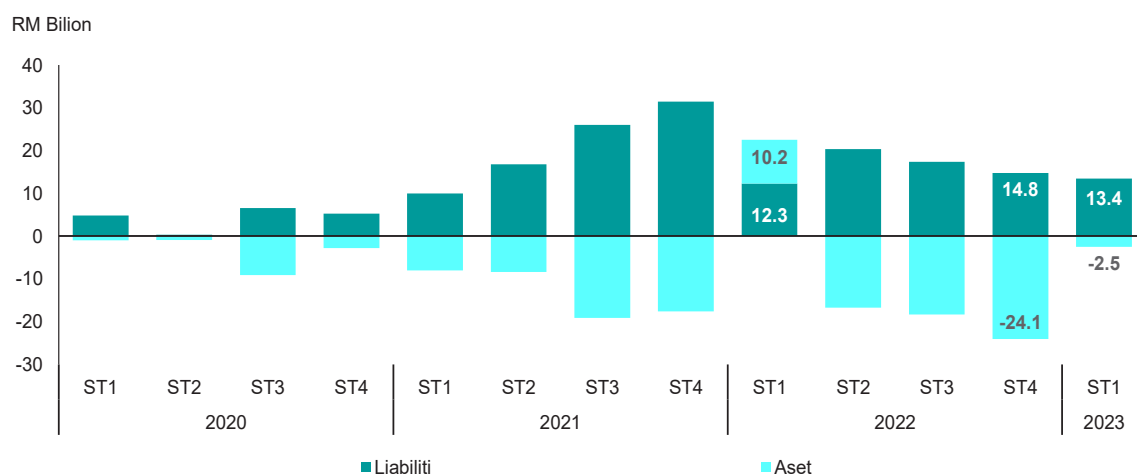
Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM10.9 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM9.3 bilion pada suku akhir 2022. Dari segi asas **aset dan liabiliti**, aset pelaburan langsung mencatat aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM2.5 bilion (ST4 2022: aliran keluar RM24.1 bilion), manakala liabiliti menunjukkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM13.4 bilion (ST4 2022: RM14.8 bilion) seperti ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 4**.

Carta 4

Pelaburan Langsung mengikut asas Aset dan Liabiliti (Bersih), ST1 2020 – ST1 2023

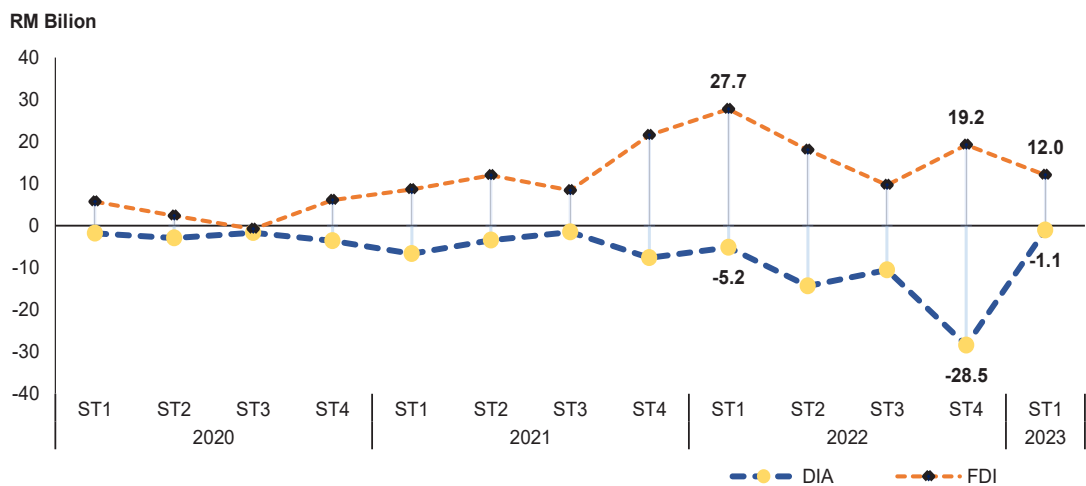


Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)

Berdasarkan kepada prinsip arah aliran, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM1.1 bilion berbanding RM28.5 bilion pada suku sebelumnya (**Carta 5**). Penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar adalah Perkhidmatan terutamanya dalam aktiviti Pengangkutan & penyimpanan, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Pertanian. Tiga destinasi DIA utama ialah Singapura, Amerika Syarikat dan Viet Nam.

Carta 5 Pelaburan Langsung mengikut asas Prinsip Arah Aliran (Bersih), ST1 2020 – ST1 2023



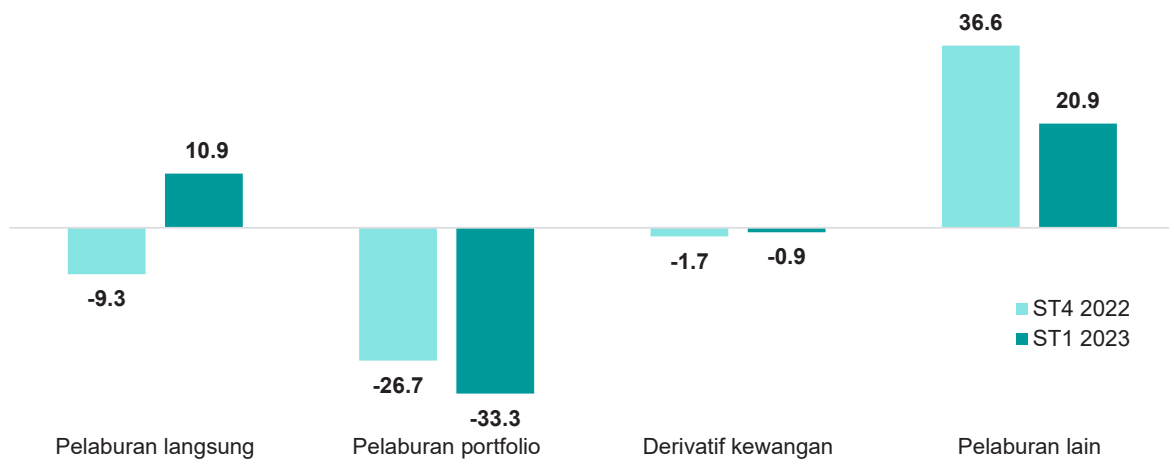
Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)

Dalam pada itu, **Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)** mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM12.0 bilion berbanding RM19.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya. Perkhidmatan merupakan sektor terbesar FDI, terutamanya dalam aktiviti Kewangan diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembuatan. Sumber FDI utama adalah dari Mauritius, Switzerland dan Hong Kong.

Pelaburan Portfolio dan Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM33.3 bilion berbanding aliran keluar bersih RM26.7 bilion pada suku lepas (**Carta 6**). Aset pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM16.3 bilion (ST4 2022: aliran keluar bersih RM15.0 bilion) disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam kedua-dua Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham serta Sekuriti hutang. Sementara itu, liabiliti merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM17.0 bilion berbanding RM11.7 bilion pada suku keempat 2022 terutamanya disebabkan aliran keluar dalam Sekuriti hutang.



Nota: nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar bersih

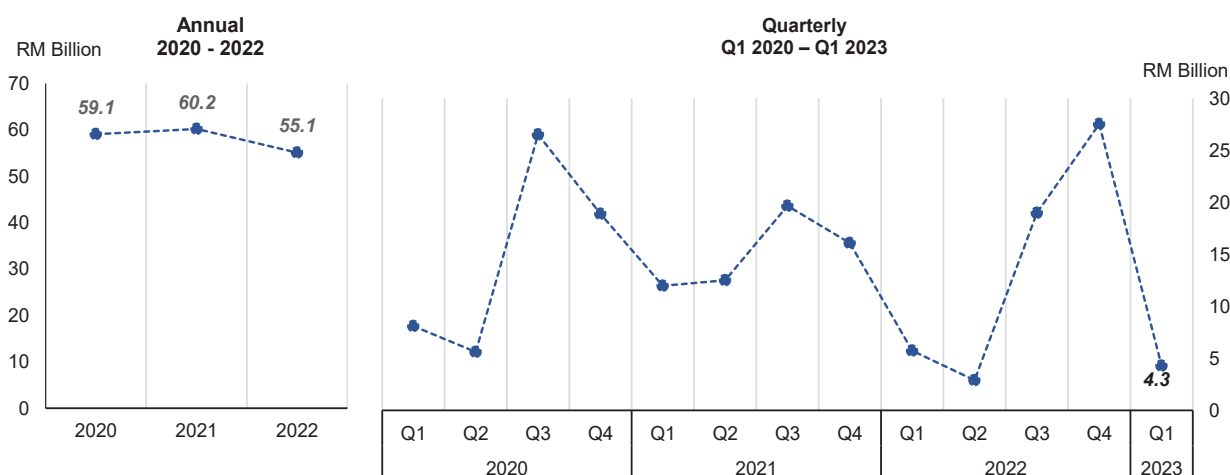
Sementara itu, Pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM20.9 bilion daripada RM36.8 bilion pada suku lepas (**Carta 6**). Aset pelaburan lain berubah arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM4.9 bilion (ST4 2022: aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM25.6 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM25.9 bilion (ST4 2022: aliran masuk bersih RM11.0 bilion).

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PERFORMANCE

Malaysia's Current Account Balance continued to record a surplus of RM4.3 billion in the first quarter of 2023 as compared to RM27.5 billion in the previous quarter, mainly supported by net exports of Goods account (**Chart 1**). Meanwhile, Financial account registered a net outflow of RM2.4 billion as compared to RM1.1 billion in the preceding quarter, due to a higher outflow in Portfolio investment and a lower inflow in Other investment. The international reserves stood at RM509.8 billion (as at end of Q4 2022: RM503.3 billion).

Chart 1

Current Account, 2020 – 2022 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2023



Goods Account

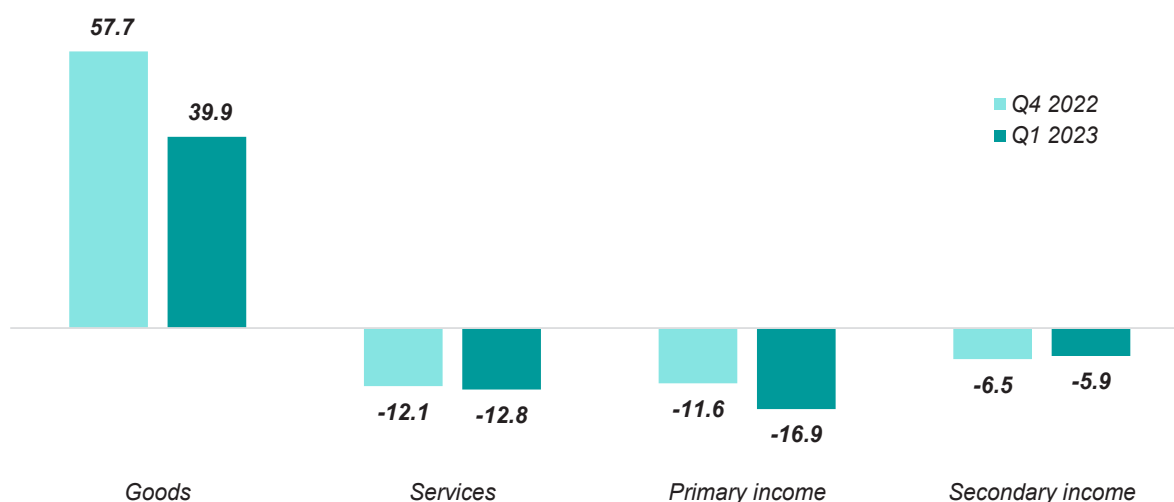
Goods account recorded a net export of RM39.9 billion in the first quarter of 2023, shrank 30.9 per cent from RM57.7 billion in the previous quarter (**Chart 2**). Exports of goods amounted to RM261.5 billion, decreased by 17.6 per cent as against the final quarter of 2022 (Q4 2022: RM317.3 billion). The main exports were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum and Chemicals products, especially to Singapore, China and the United States of America (USA). Concurrently, Imports of goods fell by 14.6 per cent quarter-on-quarter to RM221.6 billion (Q4 2022: RM259.6 billion). The major imports were Intermediate, Capital and Consumption goods, particularly from China which remained the largest import source, followed by Singapore and Taiwan.

Services Account

Services account posted a higher deficit of RM12.8 billion as compared to RM12.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022 (**Chart 2**). The higher deficit was owing to a lower surplus in Travel and a deficit in Construction. Exports of services valued at RM41.0 billion (Q4 2022: RM43.8 billion), while Imports of services was RM53.8 billion (Q4 2022: RM56.0 billion). Travel which was the mainstay of Services exports, logged the highest exports of RM12.3 billion in the first quarter of 2023 (Q4 2022: RM12.2 billion). The second highest export was recorded by Other business services at RM8.5 billion, followed by Transport at RM6.9 billion. Meanwhile, the major components of services imports were Transport at RM14.3 billion, Other business services at RM12.0 billion and Travel at RM11.0 billion.

Chart 2

Balance on Goods, Services, and Income Accounts (RM Billion), Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



Income Account

Primary Income account recorded a higher deficit of RM16.9 billion as compared to RM11.6 billion in the final quarter of 2022 (**Chart 2**). This was mainly due to the lower receipts of RM16.7 billion (Q4 2022: RM25.0 billion), particularly in Direct investment. Simultaneously, payments of this account amounted to RM33.6 billion (Q4 2022: RM36.5 billion).

Meanwhile, Secondary Income account posted a lower deficit of RM5.9 billion as opposed to RM6.5 billion last quarter (**Chart 2**). The smaller deficit was led by the higher receipts of RM10.2 billion this quarter (Q4 2022: RM5.8 billion), a faster growth of 76.1 per cent quarter-on-quarter than payments of RM16.0 billion (Q4 2022: RM12.3 billion).

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

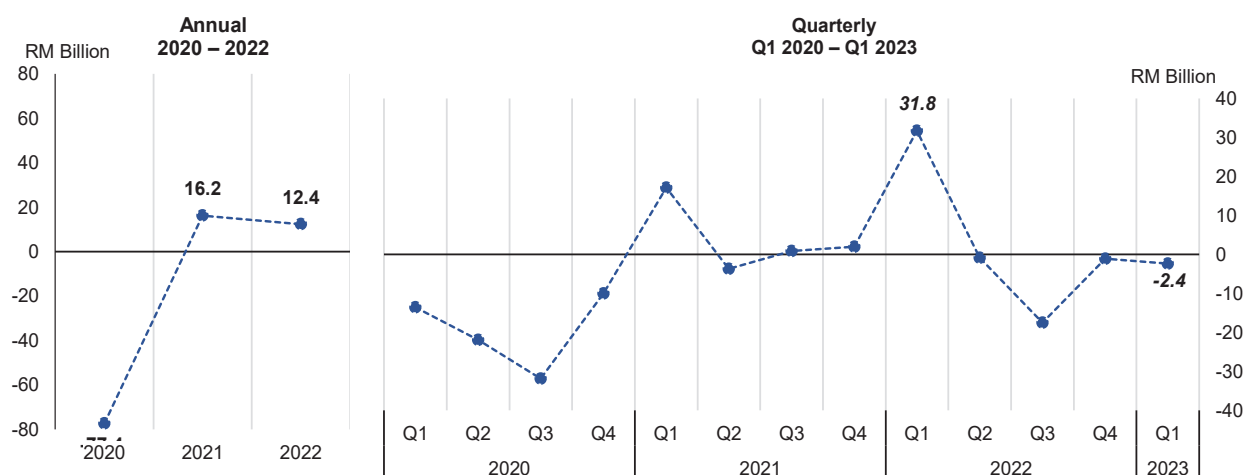
Capital account registered a deficit of RM82.6 million as against RM66.5 million in the previous quarter due to higher outflow in Acquisitions/ disposals of non-produced non-financial assets at RM41.6 million (Q4 2022: deficit RM23.5 million).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Financial account recorded a net outflow of RM2.4 billion as compared to RM1.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022 (**Chart 3**). This was mainly attributed to higher net outflow in Portfolio investment at RM33.3 billion and lower net inflow in Other investment at RM20.9 billion. Meanwhile, Direct investment registered a turned around to net inflow of RM10.9 billion while Financial derivatives recorded a lower net outflow of RM0.9 billion this quarter (**Chart 6**).

Chart 3

Financial Account (Net), 2020 – 2022 and Q1 2020 – Q1 2023



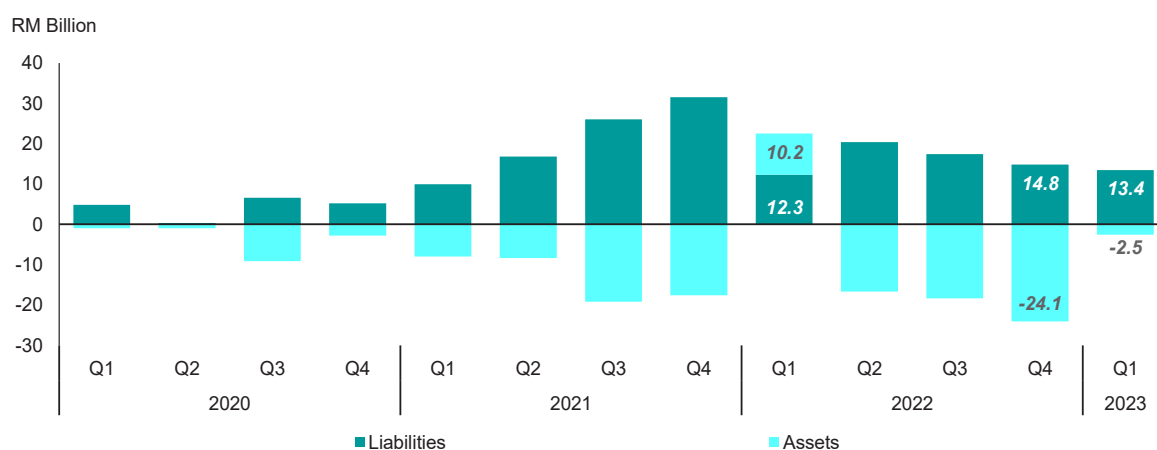
Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment

Direct investment posted a turned around to net inflow of RM10.9 billion from a net outflow of RM9.3 billion in the final quarter of 2022. In terms of **assets and liabilities** basis, Direct investment assets recorded a lower net outflow of RM2.5 billion (Q4 2022: outflow RM24.1 billion), while liabilities showed a lower net inflow of RM13.4 billion (Q4 2022: RM14.8 billion) as shown in **Chart 4**.

Chart 4

Direct Investment according to Assets and Liabilities Basis (Net), Q1 2020 – Q1 2023



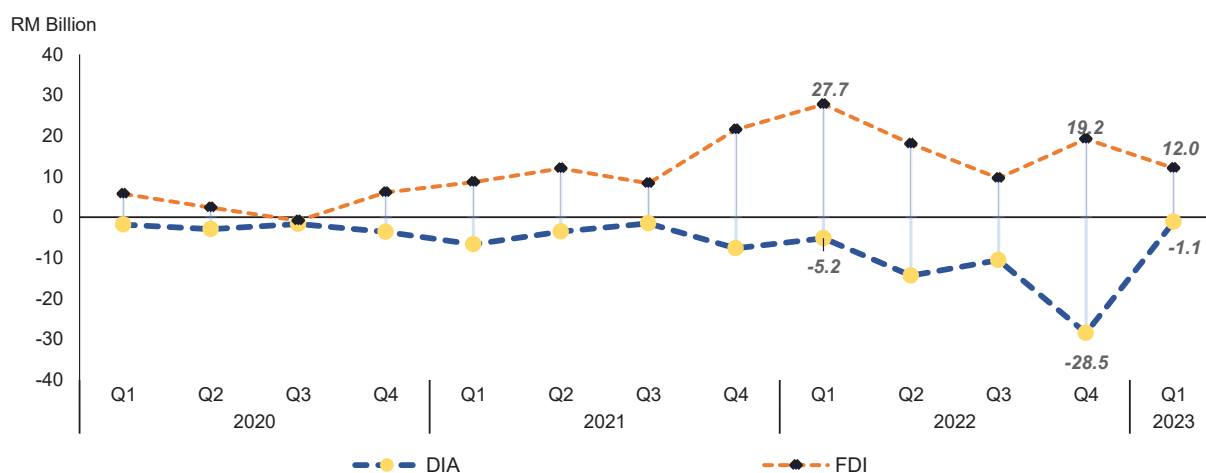
Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)

According to the directional basis, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** registered a lower net outflow of RM1.1 billion as compared to RM28.5 billion in the previous quarter (**Chart 5**). The major contributors to the outflow were Services particularly in Transportation & storage activities, followed by Manufacturing and Agriculture sectors. The top three DIA destinations were Singapore, the USA and Viet Nam.

Chart 5

**Direct Investment according to Directional Principle Basis (Net),
Q1 2020 – Q1 2023**



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

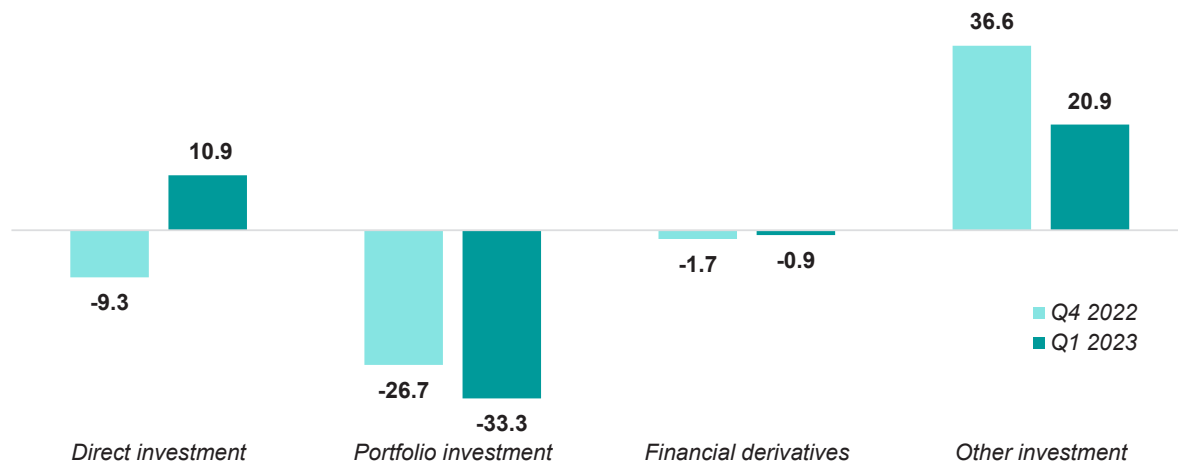
In the meantime, **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** recorded a lower net inflow of RM12.0 billion as compared to RM19.2 billion in the preceding quarter. Services was the largest sector of FDI, predominantly in Financial activities followed by Mining & quarrying and Manufacturing. The main FDI sources were from the Mauritius, Switzerland and Hong Kong.

Portfolio Investment and Other Investment

Portfolio investment recorded a higher net outflow of RM33.3 billion as compared to a net outflow RM26.7 billion in the last quarter (**Chart 6**). The Portfolio investment assets registered to a higher net outflow of RM16.3 billion (Q4 2022: net outflow RM15.0 billion) due to outflows in both Equity & investment fund shares and Debt securities. Meanwhile, liabilities recorded a higher net outflow of RM17.0 billion as against RM11.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022 particularly due to outflow in Debt securities.

Chart 6

Financial account by Functional Categories (Net) (RM Billion), Q4 2022 and Q1 2023



Note: negative value refers to net outflow

Meanwhile, Other investment registered a lower net inflow of RM20.9 billion from RM36.8 billion last quarter (**Chart 6**). Other investment assets switched to a net outflow of RM4.9 billion (Q4 2022: net inflow of RM25.6 billion), while liabilities recorded a higher net inflow of RM25.9 billion (Q4 2022: net inflow of RM11.0 billion).

BOP 2023

Balance of Payments

Suku Tahun Pertama | *First Quarter*

2021 - 2023

- 14 **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2021 - 2023**
Balance of Payments, 2021 - 2023
- 16 **Akaun Semasa, 2021 - 2023**
Current Account, 2021 - 2023
- 20 **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2021 - 2023**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2021 - 2023

JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2021 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2021 ^f	2022 ^r	Q121 ^f	Q221 ^f	Q321 ^f	Q421 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	60,178	55,098	11,956	12,499	19,655	16,068
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	111,973	129,632	22,222	25,311	27,027	37,413
1. Barangan	177,634	186,029	37,001	40,479	44,918	55,237
2. Perkhidmatan	-65,661	-56,397	-14,779	-15,169	-17,890	-17,823
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	13,426	16,263	3,499	3,440	2,997	3,490
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-514	-616	37	-217	-143	-192
2.3 Pengangkutan	-31,863	-34,045	-7,533	-7,880	-7,901	-8,550
2.4 Perjalanan	-14,857	-1,156	-3,569	-3,610	-3,781	-3,897
2.5 Pembinaan	-500	1,285	-726	-245	-1	473
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-8,383	-9,489	-2,076	-1,860	-2,098	-2,349
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-88	-71	20	-24	-21	-63
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-9,488	-10,537	-2,354	-2,432	-2,500	-2,202
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-3,795	-2,327	-934	-849	-867	-1,145
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-8,185	-14,607	-731	-1,145	-3,237	-3,073
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-511	-432	-221	-58	-139	-92
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-904	-665	-191	-290	-200	-223
3. Pendapatan primer	-42,153	-59,414	-6,641	-11,345	-4,173	-19,994
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-6,659	-7,235	-1,980	-1,697	-1,448	-1,534
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-35,494	-52,179	-4,661	-9,648	-2,724	-18,460
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-41,534	-55,421	-6,326	-12,760	-4,221	-18,226
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-9,829	-8,106	-3,571	-1,865	-1,369	-3,023
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	15,869	11,348	5,237	4,977	2,866	2,789
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-9,642	-15,120	-3,625	-1,466	-3,200	-1,351
AKAUN MODAL	-469	-454	-73	-65	-61	-269
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-264	-228	-13	-11	-6	-234
2. Pindahan modal	-204	-226	-60	-54	-55	-35
AKAUN KEWANGAN	16,242	12,356	17,095	-3,683	869	1,962
1. Pelaburan langsung	31,065	15,920	1,938	8,439	6,825	13,863
2. Pelaburan portfolio	18,802	-50,560	-118	20,198	-3,872	2,594
3. Derivatif kewangan	-2,250	-2,212	272	-1,464	748	-1,806
4. Pelaburan lain	-31,375	49,208	15,004	-30,856	-2,832	-12,690
ASET RIZAB	-45,686	-53,359	-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-30,266	-13,641	-11,846	-4,046	822	-15,197

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2021 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q122 ^r	Q222 ^r	Q322 ^r	Q422 ^r	Q123 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
5,716	2,887	18,985	27,510	4,281	CURRENT ACCOUNT
25,916	22,057	36,086	45,573	27,046	Goods and Services
44,171	36,876	47,260	57,722	39,877	1. Goods
-18,255	-14,819	-11,174	-12,149	-12,831	2. Services
3,836	3,957	4,539	3,930	3,506	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-74	-47	-201	-294	-113	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-9,326	-9,383	-7,546	-7,790	-7,416	2.3 Transport
-3,945	-383	1,335	1,837	1,259	2.4 Travel
-173	169	193	1,096	-423	2.5 Construction
-1,924	-2,640	-2,778	-2,147	-1,990	2.6 Insurance and pension services
43	-110	110	-114	-138	2.7 Financial services
-2,458	-2,919	-2,491	-2,670	-2,846	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-845	-319	-510	-652	-745	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-3,100	-2,904	-3,500	-5,103	-3,570	2.10 Other business services
-123	-82	-134	-93	-207	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-167	-157	-192	-150	-147	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-17,283	-16,247	-14,322	-11,563	-16,910	3. Primary income
-1,885	-1,678	-1,809	-1,864	-2,025	3.1 Compensation of employees
-15,398	-14,569	-12,513	-9,699	-14,884	3.2 Investment income
-15,601	-16,574	-14,537	-8,710	-16,831	3.2.1 Direct investment
-2,596	-1,173	-969	-3,368	-3,094	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,799	3,178	2,993	2,378	5,040	3.2.3 Other investment
-2,918	-2,923	-2,779	-6,500	-5,855	4. Secondary income
-96	-77	-214	-66	-83	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-22	-19	-162	-23	-42	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-73	-58	-52	-43	-41	2. Capital transfers
31,763	-831	-17,462	-1,114	-2,357	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
22,538	3,631	-939	-9,311	10,908	1. Direct investment
-8,917	-15,444	462	-26,661	-33,297	2. Portfolio investment
173	-216	-440	-1,730	-914	3. Financial derivatives
17,969	11,198	-16,546	36,587	20,946	4. Other investment
-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	5,721	RESERVE ASSETS
-24,632	2,932	11,896	-3,837	-7,563	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2021 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2021 ^f	2022 ^r	Q121 ^f	Q221 ^f	Q321 ^f	Q421 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	60,178	55,098	11,956	12,499	19,655	16,068
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	111,973	129,632	22,222	25,311	27,027	37,413
Kredit	1,093,895	1,378,452	246,246	264,782	274,844	308,023
Debit	981,922	1,248,820	224,025	239,471	247,817	270,609
1. Barangan	177,634	186,029	37,001	40,479	44,918	55,237
1.1 Kredit	1,005,841	1,238,180	225,434	243,185	253,198	284,024
Barang dagangan	999,917	1,224,441	225,187	242,693	250,674	281,362
<i>Merchanting</i>	5,253	12,417	63	331	2,410	2,449
Emas bukan monetari	671	1,322	184	162	113	213
1.2 Debit	828,206	1,052,151	188,433	202,706	208,280	228,787
Barang dagangan	811,228	1,035,871	181,619	199,187	205,873	224,549
Emas bukan monetari	16,978	16,280	6,815	3,518	2,407	4,238
2. Perkhidmatan	-65,661	-56,397	-14,779	-15,169	-17,890	-17,823
2.1 Kredit	88,054	140,272	20,812	21,597	21,646	23,999
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	15,700	20,130	3,723	3,828	3,823	4,325
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,739	2,453	534	438	389	378
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	16,474	25,604	3,689	4,022	3,946	4,817
2.1.4 Perjalanan	323	28,370	59	68	61	134
2.1.5 Pembinaan	3,919	6,063	860	884	915	1,261
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,025	2,677	384	598	556	486
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,417	2,522	600	628	592	598
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,213	1,243	253	301	274	385
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	13,960	15,940	3,475	3,480	3,434	3,571
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	27,042	31,427	6,539	6,590	6,786	7,126
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	2,925	3,478	622	689	794	820
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	318	366	73	73	76	97
2.2 Debit	153,716	196,670	35,591	36,766	39,537	41,822
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,274	3,867	224	388	826	836
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	2,253	3,069	497	655	532	570
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	48,337	59,649	11,222	11,901	11,847	13,366
2.2.4 Perjalanan	15,180	29,526	3,629	3,678	3,842	4,032
2.2.5 Pembinaan	4,420	4,779	1,586	1,129	916	788
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	10,407	12,166	2,460	2,457	2,654	2,836
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	2,505	2,593	580	651	612	661
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	10,700	11,780	2,607	2,732	2,774	2,587
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	17,755	18,267	4,409	4,329	4,301	4,715
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	35,226	46,034	7,270	7,735	10,023	10,199
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,436	3,910	843	747	933	913
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	1,222	1,031	264	363	276	319

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2021 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q122 ^r	Q222 ^r	Q322 ^r	Q422 ^r	Q123 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
5,716	2,887	18,985	27,510	4,281	CURRENT ACCOUNT
25,916	22,057	36,086	45,573	27,046	Goods and Services
305,150	343,551	368,634	361,117	302,469	Credits
279,234	321,494	332,549	315,544	275,423	Debits
44,171	36,876	47,260	57,722	39,877	1. Goods
280,650	311,465	328,789	317,275	261,465	1.1 Credits
278,113	308,463	325,482	312,383	259,342	Merchandise
2,239	2,755	3,018	4,405	1,603	Merchanting
298	248	289	487	520	Non-monetary gold
236,479	274,589	281,529	259,553	221,588	1.2 Debits
233,711	269,198	276,518	256,443	218,823	Merchandise
2,768	5,391	5,011	3,110	2,765	Non-monetary gold
-18,255	-14,819	-11,174	-12,149	-12,831	2. Services
24,500	32,086	39,845	43,842	41,004	2.1 Credits
4,773	4,987	5,381	4,989	4,330	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
462	606	746	639	730	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,480	5,703	7,810	7,610	6,878	2.1.3 Transport
301	5,741	10,082	12,246	12,293	2.1.4 Travel
1,054	1,282	1,452	2,274	1,469	2.1.5 Construction
730	620	624	703	672	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
586	582	676	678	604	2.1.7 Financial services
252	334	339	318	324	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,734	4,023	4,054	4,129	4,240	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
7,265	7,319	7,638	9,205	8,469	2.1.10 Other business services
786	801	947	945	909	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
76	89	96	105	87	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
42,755	46,905	51,019	55,991	53,835	2.2 Debits
936	1,029	842	1,059	824	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
536	653	947	933	843	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
13,806	15,087	15,356	15,400	14,294	2.2.3 Transport
4,246	6,124	8,747	10,409	11,033	2.2.4 Travel
1,228	1,113	1,260	1,178	1,892	2.2.5 Construction
2,654	3,260	3,402	2,850	2,662	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
543	692	566	792	742	2.2.7 Financial services
2,710	3,253	2,829	2,988	3,170	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
4,579	4,342	4,564	4,782	4,985	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
10,365	10,223	11,138	14,308	12,040	2.2.10 Other business services
909	883	1,081	1,037	1,116	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
242	246	288	255	234	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 2 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2021 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2021 ^f	2022 ^r	Q121 ^f	Q221 ^f	Q321 ^f	Q421 ^f
3. Pendapatan primer		-42,153	-59,414	-6,641	-11,345	-4,173	-19,994
3.1 Kredit		97,698	88,704	16,912	19,292	24,661	36,833
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja		6,433	7,124	1,523	1,600	1,518	1,792
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		91,265	81,580	15,389	17,693	23,142	35,041
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		58,822	49,276	7,196	7,794	15,401	28,432
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		13,640	14,733	2,054	4,312	4,050	3,223
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain		18,803	17,571	6,139	5,587	3,691	3,386
3.2 Debit		139,851	148,118	23,553	30,638	28,834	56,827
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja		13,092	14,359	3,503	3,297	2,967	3,326
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		126,759	133,759	20,050	27,341	25,867	53,501
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		100,356	104,696	13,522	20,554	19,622	46,658
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		23,468	22,839	5,625	6,177	5,420	6,247
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain		2,934	6,223	903	610	825	597
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-9,642	-15,120	-3,625	-1,466	-3,200	-1,351
4.1 Kredit		20,504	22,765	4,044	5,826	4,212	6,423
4.2 Debit		30,146	37,885	7,669	7,292	7,411	7,774

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2021 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q122 ^r	Q222 ^r	Q322 ^r	Q422 ^r	Q123 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-17,283	-16,247	-14,322	-11,563	-16,910	3. Primary income
15,961	25,032	22,739	24,972	16,715	3.1 Credits
1,694	1,864	1,771	1,794	1,920	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
14,267	23,168	20,968	23,178	14,795	3.1.2 Investment income
8,039	14,098	12,276	14,864	4,337	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
2,591	4,999	3,984	3,158	2,299	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,637	4,071	4,707	5,156	8,159	3.1.2.3 Other investment
33,243	41,279	37,061	36,535	33,625	3.2 Debits
3,579	3,542	3,581	3,658	3,946	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
29,664	37,737	33,480	32,877	29,680	3.2.2 Investment income
23,640	30,671	26,813	23,573	21,168	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,188	6,172	4,953	6,526	5,394	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
837	893	1,715	2,778	3,118	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-2,918	-2,923	-2,779	-6,500	-5,855	4. Secondary income
4,903	5,546	6,533	5,783	10,187	4.1 Credits
7,821	8,469	9,312	12,283	16,042	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2021 - 2023 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2021 ^f	2022 ^r	Q121 ^f	Q221 ^f	Q321 ^f	Q421 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	-469	-454	-73	-65	-61	-269
1. Kredit	76	87	11	8	21	36
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	13	8	4	3	3	3
1.2 Pindahan modal	63	79	7	5	18	33
2. Debit	545	541	85	73	82	305
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	278	236	17	14	9	237
2.2 Pindahan modal	267	305	68	59	73	68
AKAUN KEWANGAN	16,242	12,356	17,095	-3,683	869	1,962
1. Pelaburan langsung	31,065	15,920	1,938	8,439	6,825	13,863
1.1 Aset	-53,200	-48,933	-8,011	-8,382	-19,174	-17,634
1.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-11,869	-53,890	-6,324	-4,219	-473	-852
1.1.2 Instrumen hutang	-41,332	4,957	-1,687	-4,163	-18,701	-16,781
1.2 Liabiliti	84,265	64,853	9,949	16,820	25,999	31,497
1.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	55,379	54,878	8,405	13,811	15,988	17,175
1.2.2 Instrumen hutang	28,886	9,975	1,543	3,010	10,010	14,322
2. Pelaburan portfolio	18,802	-50,560	-118	20,198	-3,872	2,594
2.1 Aset	-35,788	-30,454	-14,267	-10,399	-5,036	-6,085
2.1.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-37,866	-25,856	-15,999	-9,571	-6,292	-6,004
2.1.2 Sekuriti hutang	2,079	-4,598	1,732	-828	1,256	-81
2.2 Liabiliti	54,590	-20,105	14,149	30,597	1,165	8,680
2.2.1 Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-1,682	17,973	-2,657	-1,633	-215	2,824
2.2.2 Sekuriti hutang	56,272	-38,078	16,806	32,230	1,380	5,856
3. Derivatif kewangan	-2,250	-2,212	272	-1,464	748	-1,806
4. Pelaburan lain	-31,375	49,208	15,004	-30,856	-2,832	-12,690
4.1 Aset	-51,600	-8,620	-32,661	18,301	-20,071	-17,169
4.2 Liabiliti	20,225	57,828	47,665	-49,157	17,239	4,479
ASET RIZAB	-45,686	-53,359	-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564
1. Sumber IMF						
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-45,686	-53,359	-17,132	-4,705	-21,285	-2,564
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-20,339	-88	-75	-42	-20,507	284
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-121	-226	-62	-171	45	68
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-25,225	-53,045	-16,995	-4,491	-823	-2,916
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	31,065	15,920	1,938	8,439	6,825	13,863
Di luar negeri	-19,373	-58,633	-6,673	-3,523	-1,521	-7,656
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	-11,839	-53,866	-6,319	-4,214	-463	-842
Instrumen hutang	-7,535	-4,767	-354	691	-1,057	-6,814
Di Malaysia	50,438	74,552	8,611	11,962	8,345	21,520
Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham	55,349	54,853	8,401	13,806	15,979	17,164
Instrumen hutang	-4,911	19,699	211	-1,844	-7,633	4,355

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2021 - 2023 (RM MILLION)

Q122 ^r	Q222 ^r	Q322 ^r	Q422 ^r	Q123 ^p	Components/ Year & Quarter
-96	-77	-214	-66	-83	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
18	26	21	22	25	1. Credits
1	4	2	2	2	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
17	22	19	20	23	1.2 Capital transfers
114	103	235	88	108	2. Debits
24	23	164	25	43	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
90	80	71	63	64	2.2 Capital transfers
31,763	-831	-17,462	-1,114	-2,357	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
22,538	3,631	-939	-9,311	10,908	1. Direct investment
10,225	-16,718	-18,334	-24,107	-2,538	1.1 Assets
-9,892	-9,342	-8,204	-26,452	-6,713	1.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
20,118	-7,376	-10,130	2,346	4,174	1.1.2 Debt instruments
12,313	20,349	17,395	14,796	13,446	1.2 Liabilities
12,034	20,845	17,281	4,717	13,501	1.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
278	-496	114	10,078	-54	1.2.2 Debt instruments
-8,917	-15,444	462	-26,661	-33,297	2. Portfolio investment
-13,671	-4,412	2,588	-14,960	-16,337	2.1 Assets
-10,035	-4,698	1,666	-12,789	-9,811	2.1.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-3,636	286	923	-2,171	-6,526	2.1.2 Debt securities
4,754	-11,032	-2,127	-11,700	-16,960	2.2 Liabilities
10,179	2,418	1,983	3,392	-3,075	2.2.1 Equity and investment fund shares
-5,425	-13,451	-4,110	-15,092	-13,885	2.2.2 Debt securities
173	-216	-440	-1,730	-914	3. Financial derivatives
17,969	11,198	-16,546	36,587	20,946	4. Other investment
-7,807	4,740	-31,186	25,634	-4,939	4.1 Assets
25,776	6,458	14,641	10,953	25,885	4.2 Liabilities
-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	5,721	RESERVE ASSETS
-12,751	-4,911	-13,204	-22,492	5,721	1. IMF resources
27	-122	-413	419	-485	2. BNM external reserves
14	-15	-91	-134	-228	2.1 Special drawing rights
-12,793	-4,774	-12,700	-22,778	6,435	2.2 IMF reserve position
					2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle					
22,538	3,631	-939	-9,311	10,908	Direct investment
-5,178	-14,394	-10,557	-28,503	-1,136	Abroad
-9,876	-9,324	-8,180	-26,486	-6,697	Equity and investment fund shares
4,698	-5,070	-2,378	-2,017	5,561	Debt instruments
27,716	18,025	9,619	19,192	12,044	In Malaysia
12,018	20,827	17,257	4,751	13,485	Equity and investment fund shares
15,698	-2,801	-7,638	14,441	-1,441	Debt instruments

BOP 2023

Balance of Payments

Suku Tahun Pertama | *First Quarter*

2014 - 2020

- 24 **Imbangan Pembayaran, 2014 - 2020**
Balance of Payments, 2014 - 2020
- 30 **Akaun Semasa, 2014 - 2020**
Current Account, 2014 - 2020
- 42 **Akaun Modal dan Akaun Kewangan, 2014 - 2020**
Capital Account and Financial Account, 2014 - 2020

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AKAUN SEMASA	48,554	35,155	29,907	38,296	32,295	52,918
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	102,620	88,592	83,128	94,255	97,106	113,863
1. Barangan	113,327	109,224	102,046	117,113	114,621	124,738
2. Perkhidmatan	-10,706	-20,632	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	7,800	8,191	9,188	10,389	11,135	11,325
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	218	-17	-178	-109	198	-42
2.3 Pengangkutan	-26,050	-24,565	-23,459	-29,622	-27,688	-25,925
2.4 Perjalanan	33,233	26,941	31,515	32,470	30,218	30,833
2.5 Pembinaan	-5,879	-6,511	-8,084	-12,698	-8,153	-2,927
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-7,536	-7,759	-7,942	-8,559	-8,619	-8,218
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-223	-349	-140	-68	-143	-149
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,411	-4,682	-5,116	-6,616	-7,032	-8,280
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-1,237	-2,384	-2,762	-1,547	-1,733	-2,231
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-4,019	-7,219	-9,603	-3,665	-3,655	-3,576
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-2,255	-1,674	-1,672	-1,437	-1,285	-973
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-349	-603	-665	-1,398	-758	-711
3. Pendapatan primer	-36,624	-32,112	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-4,902	-5,595	-5,606	-4,848	-7,657	-9,229
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-31,722	-26,517	-28,986	-33,811	-37,425	-30,267
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-37,950	-32,931	-30,127	-33,159	-33,263	-30,823
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-11,842	-12,436	-13,405	-13,606	-15,186	-10,946
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	18,070	18,850	14,545	12,954	11,023	11,502
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-17,443	-21,325	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450
AKAUN MODAL	344	-1,136	102	-26	-89	371
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	300	-1,127	107	-3	8	365
2. Pindahan modal	44	-8	-5	-22	-97	6
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-79,954	-55,350	-249	-4,730	11,430	-38,024
1. Pelaburan langsung	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-39,354	-26,122	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403
3. Derivatif kewangan	-975	-663	-802	-197	981	-478
4. Pelaburan lain	-21,652	-26,755	964	-5,346	49,742	-11,697
ASET RIZAB	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-13,023	-32,222	-23,899	-17,132	-35,878	-6,849

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

2020	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Components/ Year & Quarter
59,091	19,820	15,292	7,256	6,186	10,917	CURRENT ACCOUNT
90,325	31,067	25,852	21,874	23,827	23,667	Goods and Services
137,486	31,230	27,435	25,744	28,917	27,069	1. Goods
-47,161	-163	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	-3,402	2. Services
11,922	1,746	1,892	1,996	2,165	2,069	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
30	-9	92	87	48	58	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-27,427	-5,762	-6,639	-6,808	-6,841	-5,758	2.3 Transport
-7,569	9,924	8,998	7,170	7,140	7,151	2.4 Travel
-582	-1,281	-1,604	-586	-2,408	-1,832	2.5 Construction
-7,628	-1,884	-1,641	-1,928	-2,083	-1,763	2.6 Insurance and pension services
121	-143	-49	-69	38	-112	2.7 Financial services
-9,055	-1,163	-1,113	-1,051	-1,084	-1,184	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-3,391	-120	-126	-360	-631	-130	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-2,496	-636	-835	-1,622	-926	-1,366	2.10 Other business services
-471	-715	-482	-591	-466	-459	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-614	-121	-77	-108	-42	-74	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-28,520	-6,629	-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	-7,702	3. Primary income
-8,061	-1,213	-1,214	-1,161	-1,313	-1,326	3.1 Compensation of employees
-20,459	-5,416	-6,551	-8,312	-11,443	-6,377	3.2 Investment income
-25,961	-7,999	-8,790	-8,864	-12,297	-8,335	3.2.1 Direct investment
-9,033	-2,119	-3,201	-3,330	-3,193	-2,781	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
14,535	4,702	5,440	3,882	4,047	4,739	3.2.3 Other investment
-2,714	-4,618	-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	-5,047	4. Secondary income
-419	-2	-0	66	280	-1	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-178	1	-4	24	279	-1	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-242	-3	4	42	2	0	2. Capital transfers
-77,396	-38,038	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	-29,165	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
3,111	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	1. Direct investment
-49,584	-14,166	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	-7,898	2. Portfolio investment
407	-1,487	229	49	234	3	3. Financial derivatives
-31,330	-8,009	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	-17,871	4. Other investment
19,297	18,025	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	RESERVE ASSETS
-572	195	-228	-5,881	-7,110	-6,751	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q215	Q315	Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316
AKAUN SEMASA	8,193	5,226	10,819	6,314	3,096	7,682
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	18,532	21,587	24,806	17,689	16,288	23,002
1. Barangan	23,411	27,472	31,273	23,177	20,034	27,245
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,878	-5,885	-6,467	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	1,991	2,091	2,040	2,148	2,204	2,405
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-214	42	97	22	-26	-102
2.3 Pengangkutan	-5,986	-6,256	-6,565	-5,235	-5,713	-5,805
2.4 Perjalanan	7,088	6,253	6,449	7,444	8,328	8,175
2.5 Pembinaan	-1,674	-1,338	-1,666	-2,469	-1,327	-1,947
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-2,088	-2,123	-1,786	-1,910	-2,037	-1,942
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-92	-88	-57	-31	-74	-14
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-1,179	-1,201	-1,118	-1,342	-1,205	-1,266
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-1,061	-387	-807	-1,167	-828	-589
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-1,332	-2,052	-2,469	-2,349	-2,808	-2,227
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-205	-640	-370	-512	-87	-726
2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-127	-187	-215	-87	-172	-206
3. Pendapatan primer	-4,594	-10,680	-9,135	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-1,355	-1,295	-1,620	-1,618	-1,325	-1,326
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-3,240	-9,385	-7,515	-4,819	-6,888	-9,374
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-5,042	-10,855	-8,699	-5,203	-7,856	-10,165
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-3,472	-3,047	-3,136	-3,230	-3,175	-3,163
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,274	4,517	4,319	3,614	4,143	3,954
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-5,745	-5,681	-4,852	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619
AKAUN MODAL	-1,107	-13	-15	4	126	-20
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-1,104	-11	-11	0	128	-16
2. Pindahan modal	-3	-2	-4	4	-2	-4
AKAUN KEWANGAN	383	-33,170	6,600	9,038	11,131	-5,104
1. Pelaburan langsung	-2,021	-2,714	6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-11,791	-24,431	17,997	15,694	70	-9,849
3. Derivatif kewangan	-449	-111	-106	515	12	-98
4. Pelaburan lain	14,644	-5,914	-17,613	-10,668	4,460	2,138
ASET RIZAB	1,878	34,950	-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-9,347	-6,993	-9,131	-12,969	-10,009	-1,179

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q416	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
12,816	5,058	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	CURRENT ACCOUNT
26,150	19,312	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	Goods and Services
31,589	25,315	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	1. Goods
-5,440	-6,003	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	2. Services
2,431	2,438	2,515	2,617	2,818	2,689	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-72	-89	-40	-17	38	31	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,706	-7,289	-7,468	-7,439	-7,425	-6,656	2.3 Transport
7,569	7,565	8,357	9,039	7,508	6,637	2.4 Travel
-2,341	-2,660	-2,506	-3,279	-4,253	-2,820	2.5 Construction
-2,053	-2,205	-1,984	-2,102	-2,267	-2,037	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-20	-12	-8	-27	-20	-15	2.7 Financial services
-1,303	-1,507	-1,737	-1,715	-1,656	-1,547	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-177	-345	-463	-362	-377	-531	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-2,220	-1,282	-769	-840	-774	-872	2.10 Other business services
-347	-406	-331	-481	-219	-308	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-199	-210	-292	-389	-508	-329	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-9,242	-10,147	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	3. Primary income
-1,338	-1,235	-1,191	-1,152	-1,270	-1,581	3.1 Compensation of employees
-7,905	-8,912	-6,976	-8,980	-8,942	-6,721	3.2 Investment income
-6,904	-10,781	-6,620	-8,946	-6,812	-7,037	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,836	-2,483	-3,923	-2,704	-4,496	-2,853	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
2,835	4,352	3,566	2,670	2,366	3,169	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,092	-4,106	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	4. Secondary income
-8	17	8	-25	-25	-41	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-5	-1	4	-3	-3	2	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-2	18	4	-22	-22	-43	2. Capital transfers
-15,315	-8,313	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,001	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	1. Direct investment
-20,118	-32,374	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	2. Portfolio investment
-1,232	646	-286	570	-1,127	879	3. Financial derivatives
5,034	14,206	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	4. Other investment
2,250	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	RESERVE ASSETS
257	1,061	-8,895	309	-9,606	-5,538	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

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

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q319	Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Components/ Year & Quarter
13,245	7,403	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,349	28,640	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982	Goods and Services
29,673	32,653	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815	1. Goods
-1,324	-4,013	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	2. Services
2,891	2,946	2,758	2,671	3,193	3,300	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-110	72	-89	30	10	79	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,579	-6,765	-6,600	-6,325	-7,050	-7,453	2.3 Transport
9,910	6,356	2,230	-3,066	-3,441	-3,292	2.4 Travel
-892	-414	-265	-44	86	-359	2.5 Construction
-2,035	-2,024	-1,817	-1,490	-2,203	-2,119	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-36	-13	36	34	61	-11	2.7 Financial services
-2,319	-2,330	-2,221	-2,229	-2,246	-2,360	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-627	-621	-592	-928	-997	-875	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,086	-841	-790	-826	-443	-437	2.10 Other business services
-246	-155	-100	-56	-195	-121	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-194	-223	-157	-143	-131	-184	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-9,563	-15,685	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	3. Primary income
-2,248	-2,410	-2,319	-1,924	-1,836	-1,982	3.1 Compensation of employees
-7,315	-13,275	-4,792	-1,870	-8,439	-5,358	3.2 Investment income
-7,899	-11,375	-6,516	-3,004	-10,051	-6,390	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,156	-3,535	-3,103	-2,842	-1,191	-1,897	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,741	1,635	4,827	3,975	2,803	2,929	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,541	-5,551	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759	4. Secondary income
-10	385	-89	-52	-177	-102	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-3	360	-57	-1	-121	2	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-7	25	-32	-50	-56	-104	2. Capital transfers
-4,153	-1,949	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-3,667	5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	1. Direct investment
-25,841	-3,499	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	2. Portfolio investment
830	-618	2,501	-616	-533	-945	3. Financial derivatives
24,525	-3,158	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	4. Other investment
-6,440	2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	RESERVE ASSETS
-2,641	-8,002	-3,091	9,982	3,913	-11,377	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AKAUN SEMASA	48,554	35,155	29,907	38,296	32,295	52,918
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	102,620	88,592	83,128	94,255	97,106	113,863
Kredit	816,483	817,370	834,491	960,778	992,511	987,481
Debit	713,863	728,778	751,363	866,524	895,405	873,618
1. Barangan	113,327	109,224	102,046	117,113	114,621	124,738
1.1 Kredit	678,865	681,275	686,896	801,394	830,137	817,260
1.2 Debit	565,538	572,051	584,850	684,281	715,516	692,522
2. Perkhidmatan	-10,706	-20,632	-18,917	-22,859	-17,515	-10,875
2.1 Kredit	137,618	136,095	147,596	159,384	162,375	170,221
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	7,947	8,402	9,440	10,725	11,673	11,889
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	1,207	1,460	1,503	1,815	2,128	2,335
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	15,617	16,365	17,251	19,256	20,524	21,707
2.1.4 Perjalanan	73,951	68,675	74,980	78,944	79,178	82,143
2.1.5 Pembinaan	2,796	4,038	4,137	4,097	3,463	2,655
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,511	1,463	1,329	1,250	1,264	1,517
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,133	1,332	2,042	2,302	2,445	2,616
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	248	351	476	1,233	1,074	919
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	9,039	10,372	10,690	11,506	11,428	12,410
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	22,965	21,760	23,859	25,838	26,865	29,310
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	926	1,509	1,524	2,017	2,022	2,364
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	278	369	365	401	310	356
2.2 Debit	148,325	156,727	166,513	182,243	179,889	181,096
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	148	211	252	336	538	564
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	989	1,477	1,681	1,923	1,930	2,378
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	41,666	40,930	40,710	48,878	48,212	47,632
2.2.4 Perjalanan	40,718	41,734	43,465	46,475	48,961	51,309
2.2.5 Pembinaan	8,675	10,549	12,221	16,794	11,616	5,583
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	9,047	9,222	9,271	9,809	9,883	9,736
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,356	1,681	2,182	2,370	2,588	2,765
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	4,659	5,033	5,592	7,849	8,107	9,198
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	10,276	12,757	13,451	13,053	13,161	14,641
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	26,985	28,979	33,462	29,503	30,520	32,887
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,181	3,183	3,196	3,454	3,307	3,337
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	626	971	1,030	1,799	1,067	1,067

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

2020	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Components/ Year & Quarter
59,091	19,820	15,292	7,256	6,186	10,917	CURRENT ACCOUNT
90,325	31,067	25,852	21,874	23,827	23,667	Goods and Services
873,477	201,842	206,750	201,161	206,731	193,829	Credits
783,152	170,774	180,898	179,287	182,904	170,162	Debits
137,486	31,230	27,435	25,744	28,917	27,069	1. Goods
780,511	166,749	172,346	167,554	172,216	160,537	1.1 Credits
643,024	135,519	144,911	141,809	143,299	133,468	1.2 Debits
-47,161	-163	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	-3,402	2. Services
92,967	35,092	34,404	33,607	34,515	33,292	2.1 Credits
12,741	1,788	1,929	2,031	2,199	2,118	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
1,845	278	329	295	305	367	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
13,786	3,983	3,901	3,848	3,885	3,960	2.1.3 Transport
12,503	19,224	18,632	17,842	18,254	17,398	2.1.4 Travel
3,241	565	765	738	727	840	2.1.5 Construction
1,746	383	372	396	360	306	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
2,662	192	259	294	388	241	2.1.7 Financial services
977	46	66	69	67	69	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
13,351	2,285	2,182	2,150	2,422	2,525	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
27,268	6,099	5,675	5,629	5,562	5,093	2.1.10 Other business services
2,517	193	232	268	233	277	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
331	57	61	47	113	98	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
140,128	35,256	35,987	37,477	39,605	36,694	2.2 Debits
819	41	37	35	34	50	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
1,815	287	237	208	257	309	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
41,213	9,744	10,541	10,656	10,726	9,719	2.2.3 Transport
20,071	9,299	9,633	10,671	11,114	10,247	2.2.4 Travel
3,823	1,846	2,369	1,324	3,135	2,672	2.2.5 Construction
9,374	2,267	2,013	2,324	2,443	2,069	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
2,541	335	308	363	351	353	2.2.7 Financial services
10,032	1,210	1,179	1,120	1,151	1,253	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
16,742	2,405	2,308	2,511	3,052	2,655	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
29,764	6,734	6,511	7,252	6,488	6,459	2.2.10 Other business services
2,988	908	714	858	700	736	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
945	178	138	156	155	172	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q215	Q315	Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316
AKAUN SEMASA	8,193	5,226	10,819	6,314	3,096	7,682
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	18,532	21,587	24,806	17,689	16,288	23,002
Kredit	194,754	209,068	219,720	197,024	199,691	209,549
Debit	176,221	187,481	194,914	179,335	183,403	186,547
1. Barangan	23,411	27,472	31,273	23,177	20,034	27,245
1.1 Kredit	162,224	174,611	183,903	160,826	162,856	172,978
1.2 Debit	138,813	147,139	152,630	137,649	142,822	145,732
2. Perkhidmatan	-4,878	-5,885	-6,467	-5,488	-3,746	-4,244
2.1 Kredit	32,530	34,457	35,817	36,197	36,835	36,571
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,043	2,145	2,096	2,204	2,266	2,472
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	222	385	486	402	377	323
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	3,896	4,178	4,330	4,337	4,237	4,227
2.1.4 Perjalanan	16,789	17,096	17,392	18,373	18,599	18,714
2.1.5 Pembinaan	777	1,081	1,340	1,173	1,200	998
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	292	404	461	233	385	326
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	266	319	506	527	458	496
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	54	134	94	138	110	111
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,269	2,826	2,753	2,444	2,587	2,661
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	5,490	5,399	5,779	5,894	6,113	5,856
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	332	408	492	357	408	321
2.1.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	100	83	88	116	95	67
2.2 Debit	37,408	40,341	42,284	41,686	40,581	40,815
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	52	54	56	56	62	67
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	435	343	389	380	403	425
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	9,883	10,434	10,895	9,572	9,950	10,032
2.2.4 Perjalanan	9,702	10,843	10,942	10,930	10,271	10,539
2.2.5 Pembinaan	2,451	2,419	3,006	3,642	2,527	2,945
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,380	2,527	2,247	2,143	2,422	2,268
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	358	407	563	559	532	509
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,232	1,335	1,213	1,481	1,315	1,377
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	3,330	3,213	3,559	3,610	3,415	3,250
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,821	7,451	8,248	8,242	8,921	8,083
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	537	1,048	862	869	495	1,047
2.2.12 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	227	269	303	203	267	274

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q416	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
12,816	5,058	10,187	12,159	10,892	14,864	CURRENT ACCOUNT
26,150	19,312	22,650	26,584	25,709	27,849	Goods and Services
228,227	231,567	234,846	245,640	248,726	237,090	<i>Credits</i>
202,077	212,255	212,196	219,056	223,017	209,241	<i>Debits</i>
31,589	25,315	27,376	31,579	32,844	33,606	1. Goods
190,235	194,451	194,616	204,489	207,839	198,572	<i>1.1 Credits</i>
158,646	169,137	167,240	172,909	174,995	164,965	<i>1.2 Debits</i>
-5,440	-6,003	-4,726	-4,995	-7,135	-5,758	2. Services
37,992	37,116	40,230	41,151	40,887	38,518	<i>2.1 Credits</i>
2,498	2,511	2,593	2,706	2,914	2,832	<i>2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
400	377	464	481	492	507	<i>2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
4,450	4,536	4,777	4,923	5,021	4,991	<i>2.1.3 Transport</i>
19,294	18,140	19,828	20,952	20,025	18,287	<i>2.1.4 Travel</i>
766	1,015	1,373	858	851	1,004	<i>2.1.5 Construction</i>
385	310	332	241	367	284	<i>2.1.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
562	562	579	537	624	577	<i>2.1.7 Financial services</i>
116	342	329	264	299	283	<i>2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
2,999	2,679	2,797	3,006	3,025	2,828	<i>2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
5,996	6,216	6,589	6,444	6,588	6,369	<i>2.1.10 Other business services</i>
439	347	467	621	582	477	<i>2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
87	82	102	118	98	80	<i>2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
43,431	43,119	44,956	46,146	48,022	44,276	<i>2.2 Debits</i>
67	73	77	89	96	143	<i>2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
473	466	504	498	455	476	<i>2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
11,155	11,825	12,245	12,362	12,446	11,648	<i>2.2.3 Transport</i>
11,725	10,574	11,471	11,912	12,517	11,651	<i>2.2.4 Travel</i>
3,107	3,674	3,879	4,137	5,104	3,824	<i>2.2.5 Construction</i>
2,438	2,515	2,316	2,343	2,635	2,321	<i>2.2.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
582	574	588	564	644	592	<i>2.2.7 Financial services</i>
1,420	1,849	2,066	1,979	1,955	1,830	<i>2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,176	3,025	3,259	3,368	3,401	3,359	<i>2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
8,216	7,498	7,359	7,284	7,362	7,241	<i>2.2.10 Other business services</i>
786	753	798	1,102	801	784	<i>2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
286	292	394	507	606	408	<i>2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

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

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q319	Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Components/ Year & Quarter
13,245	7,403	8,094	5,600	26,514	18,884	CURRENT ACCOUNT
28,349	28,640	20,335	11,294	29,714	28,982	Goods and Services
249,305	253,615	224,437	184,094	226,586	238,360	<i>Credits</i>
220,957	224,975	204,102	172,800	196,872	209,379	<i>Debits</i>
29,673	32,653	27,941	23,664	43,066	42,815	1. Goods
204,400	211,009	190,934	165,474	206,599	217,504	<i>1.1 Credits</i>
174,727	178,356	162,993	141,810	163,532	174,689	<i>1.2 Debits</i>
-1,324	-4,013	-7,606	-12,370	-13,352	-13,833	2. Services
44,906	42,606	33,503	18,620	19,987	20,856	<i>2.1 Credits</i>
3,026	3,087	2,923	2,858	3,371	3,589	<i>2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
583	714	497	396	433	520	<i>2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
5,379	5,586	4,428	2,942	3,082	3,333	<i>2.1.3 Transport</i>
23,059	19,404	12,319	36	85	62	<i>2.1.4 Travel</i>
588	818	635	634	978	994	<i>2.1.5 Construction</i>
322	505	435	520	350	442	<i>2.1.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
638	657	670	630	695	667	<i>2.1.7 Financial services</i>
241	246	234	244	259	239	<i>2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,072	3,193	3,268	3,286	3,326	3,470	<i>2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
7,346	7,648	7,412	6,427	6,604	6,824	<i>2.1.10 Other business services</i>
563	641	595	567	731	623	<i>2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
88	106	85	78	74	93	<i>2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>
46,230	46,619	41,109	30,990	33,339	34,689	<i>2.2 Debits</i>
135	141	165	187	177	289	<i>2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>
693	643	586	366	423	441	<i>2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>
11,958	12,351	11,028	9,266	10,132	10,786	<i>2.2.3 Transport</i>
13,149	13,049	10,089	3,102	3,525	3,355	<i>2.2.4 Travel</i>
1,480	1,232	900	678	892	1,353	<i>2.2.5 Construction</i>
2,357	2,530	2,252	2,010	2,552	2,560	<i>2.2.6 Insurance and pension services</i>
674	670	634	596	633	678	<i>2.2.7 Financial services</i>
2,560	2,576	2,455	2,473	2,505	2,599	<i>2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>
3,699	3,814	3,860	4,214	4,323	4,345	<i>2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>
8,432	8,489	8,202	7,253	7,046	7,262	<i>2.2.10 Other business services</i>
809	796	695	623	925	744	<i>2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>
282	329	242	221	205	277	<i>2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
3. Pendapatan primer		-36,624	-32,112	-34,592	-38,658	-45,082	-39,496
3.1 Kredit		52,395	48,674	47,452	53,706	60,414	65,344
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja		5,170	6,405	6,648	7,082	6,793	6,614
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		47,225	42,270	40,805	46,625	53,621	58,730
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		24,251	18,398	20,758	25,590	26,931	29,690
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		3,429	3,176	3,257	4,646	9,465	10,090
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain		19,546	20,696	16,790	16,389	17,225	18,950
3.2 Debit		89,019	80,786	82,045	92,365	105,496	104,840
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja		10,071	12,000	12,254	11,929	14,450	15,843
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan		78,948	68,786	69,791	80,435	91,046	88,997
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung		62,202	51,329	50,884	58,749	60,194	60,513
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio		15,271	15,612	16,662	18,252	24,651	21,036
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain		1,475	1,845	2,245	3,435	6,201	7,449
4. Pendapatan sekunder		-17,443	-21,325	-18,629	-17,300	-19,729	-21,450
4.1 Kredit		10,496	11,925	15,988	16,797	15,602	16,905
4.2 Debit		27,939	33,251	34,617	34,097	35,330	38,355

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

2020	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Components/ Year & Quarter
-28,520	-6,629	-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	-7,702	3. Primary income
53,124	14,496	14,757	13,484	9,659	11,436	3.1 Credits
5,991	1,258	1,262	1,285	1,365	1,563	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
47,133	13,238	13,495	12,199	8,293	9,872	3.1.2 Investment income
17,868	6,607	6,982	7,329	3,333	4,084	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
10,379	1,568	700	590	571	681	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
18,887	5,062	5,814	4,280	4,390	5,106	3.1.2.3 Other investment
81,645	21,125	22,522	22,957	22,415	19,138	3.2 Debits
14,052	2,471	2,476	2,446	2,678	2,889	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
67,592	18,654	20,046	20,511	19,737	16,249	3.2.2 Investment income
43,829	14,606	15,772	16,193	15,630	12,420	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
19,412	3,687	3,900	3,920	3,764	3,462	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,352	360	374	398	343	367	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-2,714	-4,618	-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	-5,047	4. Secondary income
27,185	2,032	3,895	2,140	2,428	2,414	4.1 Credits
29,899	6,650	6,691	7,285	7,313	7,462	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun		Q215	Q315	Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316
3.	Pendapatan primer	-4,594	-10,680	-9,135	-6,437	-8,213	-10,700
3.1	Kredit	15,467	9,540	12,232	10,893	13,433	9,972
3.1.1	Pampasan pekerja	1,523	1,626	1,692	1,733	1,723	1,563
3.1.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	13,944	7,914	10,540	9,160	11,710	8,409
3.1.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	7,485	1,888	4,941	4,358	6,262	3,124
3.1.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	731	951	813	606	830	766
3.1.2.3	Pelaburan lain	5,728	5,075	4,786	4,197	4,618	4,518
3.2	Debit	20,061	20,220	21,367	17,330	21,646	20,673
3.2.1	Pampasan pekerja	2,878	2,921	3,312	3,351	3,047	2,889
3.2.2	Pendapatan pelaburan	17,183	17,299	18,055	13,980	18,598	17,783
3.2.2.1	Pelaburan langsung	12,527	12,742	13,640	9,560	14,118	13,289
3.2.2.2	Pelaburan portfolio	4,203	3,998	3,949	3,836	4,005	3,930
3.2.2.3	Pelaburan lain	454	558	467	583	475	565
4.	Pendapatan sekunder	-5,745	-5,681	-4,852	-4,937	-4,980	-4,619
4.1	Kredit	2,799	3,176	3,536	3,555	3,923	4,003
4.2	Debit	8,544	8,857	8,388	8,492	8,904	8,622

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q416	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
-9,242	-10,147	-8,168	-10,132	-10,212	-8,302	3. Primary income
13,154	12,961	14,075	13,160	13,510	13,920	3.1 Credits
1,629	1,740	1,698	1,757	1,887	1,879	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
11,525	11,221	12,378	11,404	11,623	12,042	3.1.2 Investment income
7,014	5,114	7,332	6,201	6,943	5,556	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
1,054	1,120	839	1,451	1,235	2,041	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,457	4,987	4,206	3,752	3,445	4,445	3.1.2.3 Other investment
22,396	23,108	22,243	23,292	23,721	22,222	3.2 Debits
2,967	2,976	2,889	2,908	3,156	3,459	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
19,430	20,133	19,354	20,384	20,565	18,763	3.2.2 Investment income
13,917	15,895	13,952	15,147	13,755	12,593	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
4,890	3,603	4,762	4,155	5,732	4,894	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
622	635	640	1,082	1,079	1,276	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,092	-4,106	-4,295	-4,293	-4,606	-4,683	4. Secondary income
4,507	4,583	4,443	3,903	3,867	3,770	4.1 Credits
8,598	8,689	8,739	8,196	8,473	8,454	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

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

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q319	Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Components/ Year & Quarter
-9,563	-15,685	-7,111	-3,794	-10,275	-7,339	3. Primary income
16,851	13,630	13,052	15,289	10,930	13,854	3.1 Credits
1,555	1,515	1,630	1,410	1,427	1,523	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
15,296	12,114	11,422	13,879	9,502	12,331	3.1.2 Investment income
7,520	6,342	3,215	5,665	2,631	6,357	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
2,224	2,101	1,810	3,031	3,113	2,425	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,551	3,672	6,397	5,183	3,759	3,549	3.1.2.3 Other investment
26,414	29,315	20,163	19,083	21,205	21,193	3.2 Debits
3,804	3,926	3,949	3,334	3,263	3,505	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
22,610	25,389	16,214	15,749	17,941	17,688	3.2.2 Investment income
15,419	17,717	9,731	8,668	12,682	12,747	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
5,380	5,636	4,913	5,873	4,304	4,322	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,811	2,037	1,570	1,208	955	619	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-5,541	-5,551	-5,130	-1,900	7,075	-2,759	4. Secondary income
3,841	3,917	3,870	4,737	14,294	4,284	4.1 Credits
9,382	9,469	9,000	6,637	7,219	7,043	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
AKAUN MODAL	344	-1,136	102	-26	-89	371
1. Kredit	382	13	142	67	57	452
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	311	8	128	9	14	378
1.2 Pindahan modal	71	5	14	58	43	74
2. Debit	38	1,149	40	93	146	81
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	11	1,135	22	12	6	13
2.2 Pindahan modal	27	13	18	80	140	68
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-79,954	-55,350	-249	-4,730	11,430	-38,024
1. Pelaburan langsung	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555
1.1 Aset	-52,623	-39,698	-42,246	-24,234	-23,431	-31,154
1.2 Liabiliti	34,649	37,888	56,038	40,405	33,535	37,709
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-39,354	-26,122	-14,203	-15,358	-49,396	-32,403
2.1 Aset	-28,112	-9,098	-15,009	-19,442	-11,984	-46,919
2.2 Liabiliti	-11,242	-17,024	806	4,084	-37,411	14,517
3. Derivatif kewangan	-975	-663	-802	-197	981	-478
4. Pelaburan lain	-21,652	-26,755	964	-5,346	49,742	-11,697
4.1 Aset	-51,100	593	-6,260	-18,081	6,527	-20,152
4.2 Liabiliti	29,448	-27,348	7,225	12,735	43,215	8,454
ASET RIZAB	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	44,080	53,553	-5,860	-16,409	-7,758	-8,416
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-30	-1,138	2,700	219	9	66
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-112	4	-176	351	-685	-782
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	44,222	54,687	-8,384	-16,979	-7,082	-7,700
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-17,974	-1,810	13,792	16,171	10,103	6,555
Di luar negeri	-53,574	-41,187	-33,233	-24,248	-20,638	-25,810
Di Malaysia	35,600	39,377	47,025	40,419	30,741	32,364

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

2020	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Q115	Components/ Year & Quarter
-419	-2	-0	66	280	-1	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
134	2	9	73	299	3	1. Credits
105	2	0	28	281	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
28	0	9	45	17	3	1.2 Capital transfers
553	4	9	7	18	3	2. Debits
283	0	4	4	2	1	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
270	3	5	3	16	2	2.2 Capital transfers
-77,396	-38,038	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	-29,165	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
3,111	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	1. Direct investment
-13,808	-20,578	-16,534	-6,294	-9,217	-10,266	1.1 Assets
16,919	6,202	12,488	8,515	7,444	6,868	1.2 Liabilities
-49,584	-14,166	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	-7,898	2. Portfolio investment
-60,695	-7,516	-10,400	-10,416	219	-7,362	2.1 Assets
11,110	-6,650	16,721	-735	-20,578	-536	2.2 Liabilities
407	-1,487	229	49	234	3	3. Financial derivatives
-31,330	-8,009	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	-17,871	4. Other investment
-5,436	-9,338	-26,642	-8,211	-6,908	-11,673	4.1 Assets
-25,894	1,330	12,047	14,892	1,179	-6,198	4.2 Liabilities
19,297	18,025	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
19,297	18,025	-2,973	758	28,271	24,999	2. BNM external reserves
-107	6	106	112	-254	-35	2.1 Special drawing rights
-1,246	-8	-27	30	-107	470	2.2 IMF reserve position
20,649	18,026	-3,052	616	28,632	24,563	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
3,111	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	-3,398	Direct investment
-10,170	-21,618	-14,559	-5,694	-11,703	-11,566	Abroad
13,281	7,242	10,513	7,915	9,930	8,168	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/ Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q215	Q315	Q415	Q116	Q216	Q316
AKAUN MODAL	-1,107	-13	-15	4	126	-20
1. Kredit	1	8	1	12	128	0
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	7	1	0	128	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	1	1	0	12	0	0
2. Debit	1,108	22	15	8	3	20
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	1,105	18	12	0	0	16
2.2 Pindahan modal	4	3	4	8	3	4
AKAUN KEWANGAN	383	-33,170	6,600	9,038	11,131	-5,104
1. Pelaburan langsung	-2,021	-2,714	6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705
1.1 Aset	-18,504	-7,541	-3,388	-11,687	-3,953	-11,555
1.2 Liabiliti	16,483	4,828	9,710	15,184	10,542	14,259
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-11,791	-24,431	17,997	15,694	70	-9,849
2.1 Aset	-8,062	668	5,659	-5,897	-4,755	-7,097
2.2 Liabiliti	-3,728	-25,099	12,339	21,591	4,825	-2,752
3. Derivatif kewangan	-449	-111	-106	515	12	-98
4. Pelaburan lain	14,644	-5,914	-17,613	-10,668	4,460	2,138
4.1 Aset	10,533	8,117	-6,384	-10,030	1,451	11,662
4.2 Liabiliti	4,111	-14,031	-11,229	-637	3,008	-9,524
ASET RIZAB	1,878	34,950	-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	1,878	34,950	-8,274	-2,387	-4,344	-1,380
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-210	-1,182	289	3,156	-92	-145
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	-80	-513	127	142	-63	-102
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	2,168	36,645	-8,689	-5,685	-4,189	-1,133
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	-2,021	-2,714	6,322	3,497	6,589	2,705
Di luar negeri	-17,097	-5,700	-6,824	-11,996	-3,962	-5,263
Di Malaysia	15,076	2,987	13,146	15,493	10,551	7,968

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q416	Q117	Q217	Q317	Q417	Q118	Components/ Year & Quarter
-8	17	8	-25	-25	-41	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
1	26	17	13	11	15	1. Credits
0	0	6	1	2	5	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
1	25	11	13	9	10	1.2 Capital transfers
9	9	10	39	36	56	2. Debits
5	1	2	4	5	3	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
4	8	7	35	30	53	2.2 Capital transfers
-15,315	-8,313	8,986	-6,261	858	8,906	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,001	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	1. Direct investment
-15,050	-2,058	-15,563	-6,336	-277	-3,351	1.1 Assets
16,052	11,267	8,416	15,481	5,241	11,994	1.2 Liabilities
-20,118	-32,374	17,513	-9,854	9,357	-3,532	2. Portfolio investment
2,740	-8,983	-2,773	-8,941	1,254	-11,445	2.1 Assets
-22,858	-23,391	20,286	-913	8,103	7,913	2.2 Liabilities
-1,232	646	-286	570	-1,127	879	3. Financial derivatives
5,034	14,206	-1,094	-6,123	-12,335	2,916	4. Other investment
-9,344	-3,447	7,757	-3,201	-19,191	-9,699	4.1 Assets
14,377	17,653	-8,851	-2,923	6,856	12,615	4.2 Liabilities
2,250	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	RESERVE ASSETS
-	0	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
2,250	2,178	-10,285	-6,182	-2,119	-18,191	2. BNM external reserves
-219	25	22	-3	175	134	2.1 Special drawing rights
-153	17	33	5	296	93	2.2 IMF reserve position
2,623	2,136	-10,341	-6,184	-2,590	-18,418	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
1,001	9,209	-7,147	9,146	4,964	8,643	Direct investment
-12,012	-8,028	-15,810	-2,922	2,512	-2,011	Abroad
13,013	17,237	8,663	12,067	2,452	10,654	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL DAN AKAUN KEWANGAN, 2014 - 2020 (RM JUTA)

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

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT, 2014 - 2020 (RM MILLION)

Q319	Q419	Q120	Q220	Q320	Q420	Components/ Year & Quarter
-10	385	-89	-52	-177	-102	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
10	411	6	6	107	15	1. Credits
2	362	0	0	99	6	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
8	49	6	6	8	9	1.2 Capital transfers
20	26	95	58	284	117	2. Debits
6	1	58	2	220	4	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
15	24	37	56	64	113	2.2 Capital transfers
-4,153	-1,949	-13,583	-21,892	-31,893	-10,027	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-3,667	5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	1. Direct investment
-5,926	-5,172	-991	-940	-9,093	-2,784	1.1 Assets
2,259	10,496	4,816	328	6,545	5,231	1.2 Liabilities
-25,841	-3,499	-41,628	20,581	-20,694	-7,844	2. Portfolio investment
-18,990	-15,898	-15,776	-3,144	-21,178	-20,596	2.1 Assets
-6,851	12,400	-25,853	23,726	485	12,753	2.2 Liabilities
830	-618	2,501	-616	-533	-945	3. Financial derivatives
24,525	-3,158	21,720	-41,246	-8,119	-3,686	4. Other investment
23,066	-24,725	7,408	-35,097	24,322	-2,069	4.1 Assets
1,459	21,568	14,312	-6,149	-32,440	-1,616	4.2 Liabilities
-6,440	2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-6,440	2,164	8,669	6,362	1,643	2,623	2. BNM external reserves
20	38	-157	-36	44	42	2.1 Special drawing rights
-317	144	-146	-627	49	-521	2.2 IMF reserve position
-6,142	1,982	8,972	7,025	1,550	3,102	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Principle						
-3,667	5,325	3,824	-612	-2,548	2,447	Direct investment
-6,364	-1,027	-1,871	-2,968	-1,711	-3,620	Abroad
2,697	6,352	5,695	2,355	-837	6,067	In Malaysia

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.
This page is deliberately left blank.

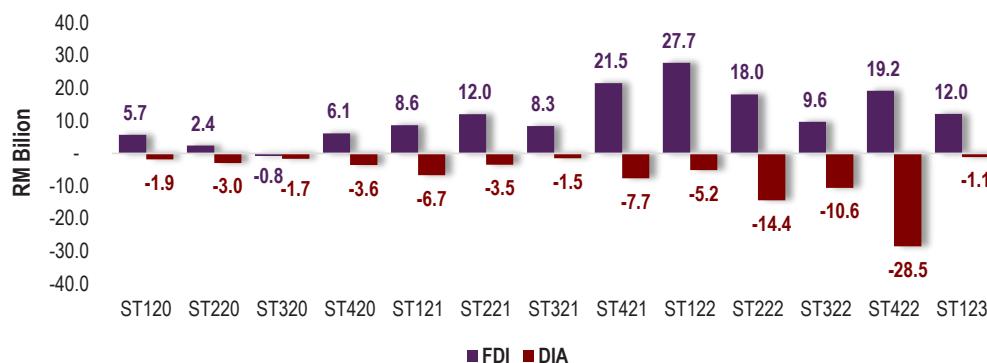
BOP 2023

Balance of Payments

Suku Tahun Pertama | *First Quarter*

SISIPAN: STATISTIK FDI & DIA
INSERT: MALAYSIA'S FDI & DIA STATISTICS

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) & PELABURAN LANGSUNG DI LUAR NEGERI (DIA) SUKU TAHUN PERTAMA 2023



“FDI TERUS MENCATATKAN ALIRAN MASUK BERSIH SEBANYAK **RM12.0 BILION** PADA ST1 2023”

“DIA MEREKODKAN ALIRAN KELUAR BERSIH LEBIH RENDAH **RM1.1 BILION** PADA ST1 2023”

SEKTOR UTAMA

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) Aliran Masuk Bersih RM12.0b



RM6.2b
Perkhidmatan



RM3.4b
Perlombongan & Pengkuarian



RM2.5b
Pembuatan

Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri (DIA) Aliran Keluar Bersih RM1.1b



-RM0.8b
Perkhidmatan



-RM0.6b
Pembuatan



-RM0.4b
Pertanian

Aliran masuk FDI berkurang
-RM7.1 bilion

“Perkhidmatan merupakan sektor terbesar bagi Aliran masuk FDI pada ST1 2023.”

Aliran keluar DIA berkurang
-RM27.4 bilion

“Perkhidmatan merupakan sektor terbesar untuk Aliran keluar DIA pada ST1 2023.”

RANTAU UTAMA

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)



Asia



Amerika



Afrika

“Rantau Asia, Amerika dan Afrika menyumbang 88.2% dari jumlah FDI pada ST1 2023.”

Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri (DIA)



Asia



Amerika

“Rantau Asia dan Amerika adalah rantau utama bagi aliran keluar DIA pada ST1 2023.”

NEGARA UTAMA

Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI)



1 MAURITIUS

RM1.7b



2 SWITZERLAND

RM1.7b



3 HONG KONG

RM1.7b

“Mauritius merupakan negara utama bagi FDI pada ST1 2023.”

Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri (DIA)

-RM4.1b

SINGAPURA 1



-RM1.0b

AMERIKA SYARIKAT 2



-RM0.7b

VIET NAM 3

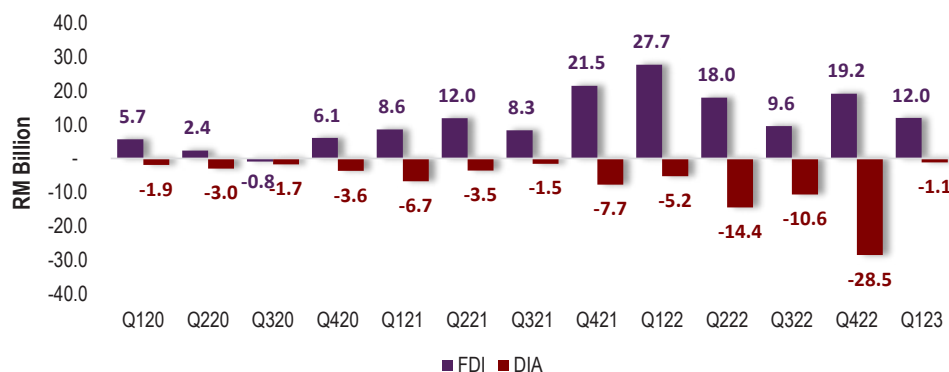


“Singapura mengungguli pelaburan DIA pada ST1 2023.”

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

Sumber: Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) & DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA) FIRST QUARTER 2023



“FDI CONTINUE TO RECORD NET INFLOW OF RM12.0 BILLION IN Q1 2023”

“DIA RECORDED LOWER NET OUTFLOW OF RM1.1 BILLION IN Q1 2023”

TOP SECTORS

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Net Inflow RM12.0b



RM6.2b
Services



RM3.4b
Mining & quarrying



RM2.5b
Manufacturing

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Net Outflow RM1.1b



-RM0.8b
Services



-RM0.6b
Manufacturing



-RM0.4b
Agriculture

FDI inflow decreased
-RM7.1 billion
“Services was the largest sector for FDI inflows in Malaysia during the Q1 2023.”

DIA outflow decreased
-RM27.4 billion
“Services was the largest sector for DIA outflows in Malaysia during the Q1 2023.”

TOP REGIONS

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



“Asia, Americas and Africa region accounted 88.2% of the total FDI in Q1 2023.”

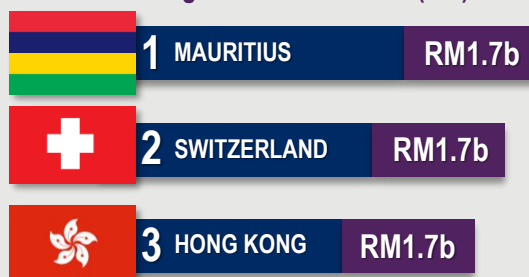
Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)



“Asia and Americas was the main region for DIA outflow in Q1 2023.”

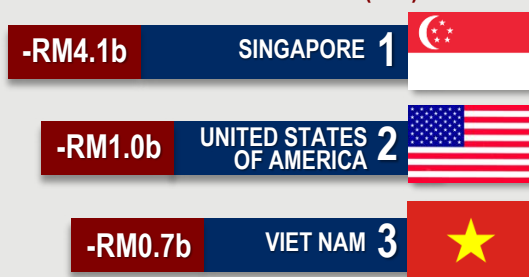
TOP COUNTRIES

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



“Mauritius was the main countries of FDI in Q1 2023.”

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)



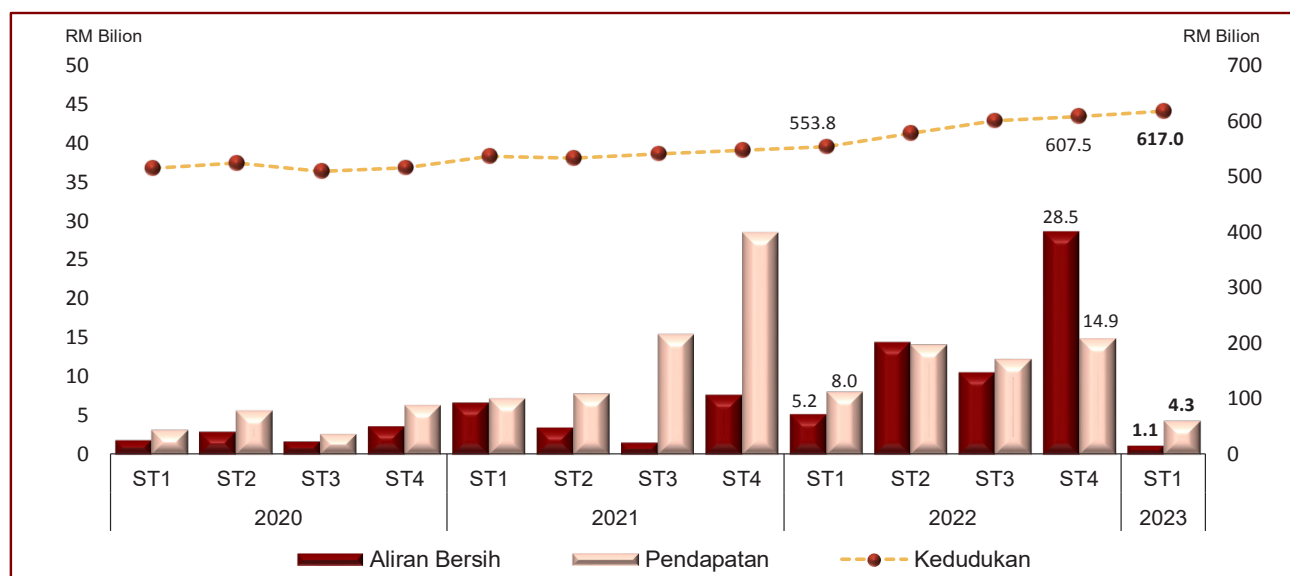
“Singapore lead the DIA for the Q1 2023.”

Notes: 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 2020 – ST1 2023

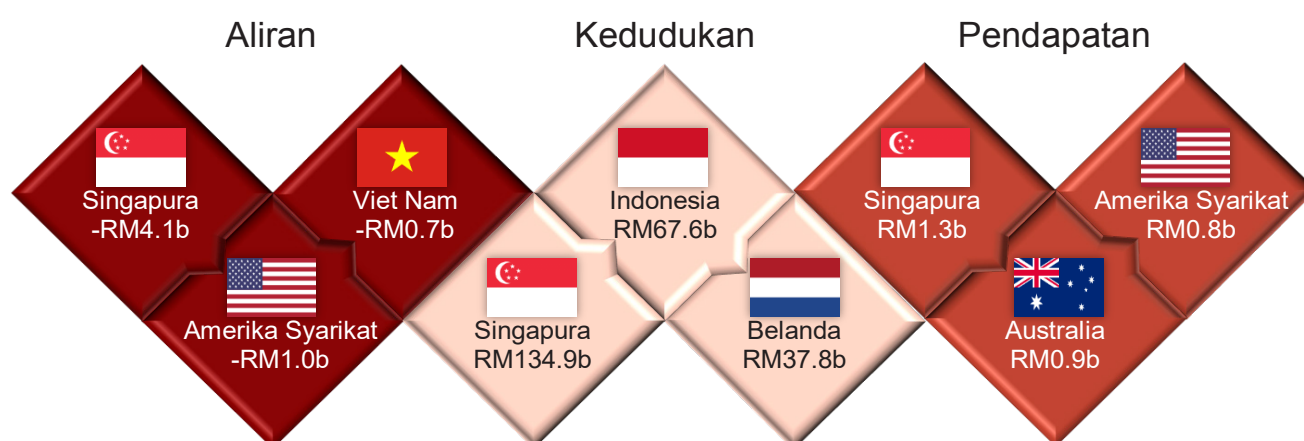


Pelaburan Langsung Malaysia di Luar Negeri (DIA) merekodkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM1.1 bilion berbanding RM28.5 bilion pada suku sebelumnya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar dalam Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham.

Pada akhir suku tahun pertama 2023, kedudukan DIA mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM617.0 bilion. Sementara itu, pendapatan DIA pula merekodkan RM4.3 bilion seperti yang dipaparkan di **Carta 1**.

Negara Utama DIA

Paparan 1: DIA mengikut Negara Utama



Aliran keluar DIA pada suku tahun pertama 2023 adalah terutamanya ke Singapura (RM4.1 bilion), Amerika Syarikat (RM1.0 bilion) dan Viet Nam (RM0.7 bilion) seperti yang dilampirkan di **Paparan 1**.

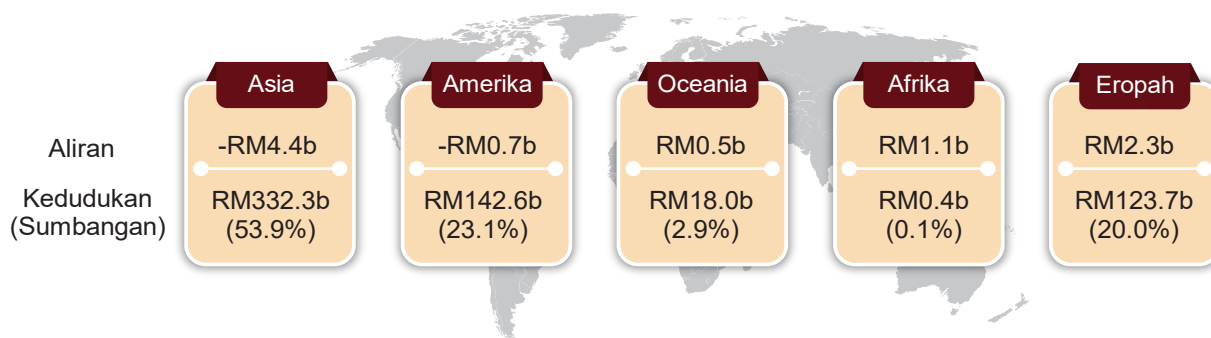
Nota: i. Statistik bagi kedudukan pelaburan merujuk kepada penerbitan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa
 ii. b merujuk kepada bilion
 iii. Nilai negatif merujuk kepada aliran keluar

Dari segi kedudukan DIA, Singapura menerima pelaburan terbesar daripada syarikat Malaysia dengan nilai RM134.9 bilion, diikuti Indonesia (RM67.6 bilion) dan Belanda (RM37.8 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini mengumpul RM240.3 bilion (39.0%) daripada keseluruhan kedudukan DIA Malaysia.

Singapura mencatatkan pendapatan tertinggi DIA dengan nilai sebanyak RM1.3 bilion, diikuti oleh Australia dan Amerika Syarikat dengan masing-masing merekodkan pendapatan sebanyak RM0.9 bilion dan RM0.8 bilion.

DIA mengikut Rantau Utama

Paparan 2: DIA mengikut Rantau Utama

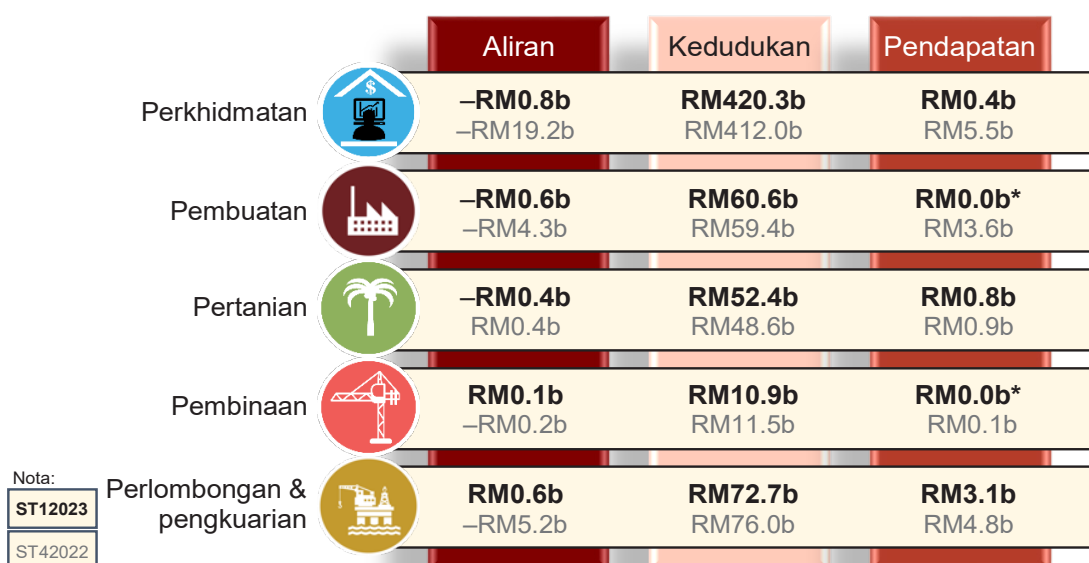


Asia merupakan rantau terbesar bagi aliran keluar DIA pada suku tahun pertama 2023 dengan mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM4.4 bilion, dan diikuti oleh Amerika pada RM0.7 bilion.

Bagi kedudukan DIA pula, Asia kekal sebagai rantau terbesar dengan jumlah RM332.3 bilion atau 53.9 peratus, diikuti oleh Amerika pada RM142.6 bilion (23.1%) dan Eropah pada RM123.7 bilion (20.0%).

DIA mengikut Sektor

Paparan 3: DIA mengikut Sektor



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

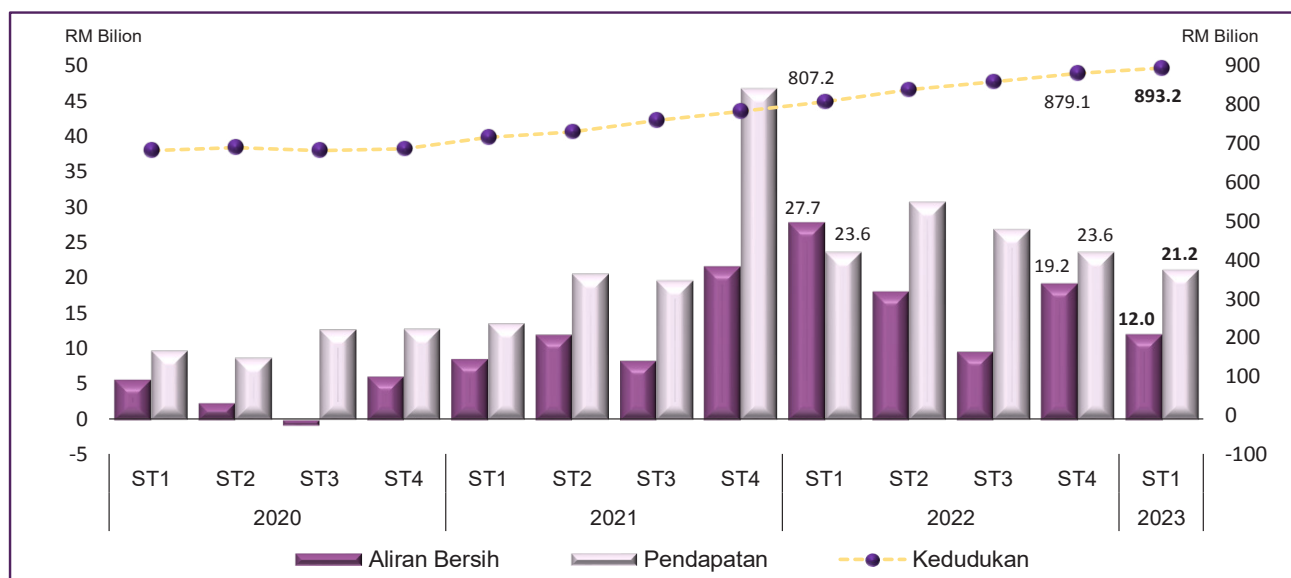
Sektor Perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada aliran keluar DIA sebanyak RM0.8 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan pada RM0.6 bilion dan Pertanian pada RM0.4 bilion.

Bagi kedudukan DIA, sektor Perkhidmatan kekal sebagai penyumbang utama kepada kedudukan DIA berjumlah RM420.3 bilion atau 68.1 peratus, diikuti oleh Perlombongan & pengkuarian bernilai RM72.7 bilion (11.8%) dan Pembuatan pada RM60.6 bilion (9.8%).

Sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian menjana pendapatan tertinggi sebanyak RM3.1 bilion bagi DIA, diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian (RM0.8 bilion) dan Perkhidmatan (RM0.4 bilion).

PELABURAN LANGSUNG ASING (FDI) DI MALAYSIA

Carta 2: Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia, ST1 2020 – ST1 2023

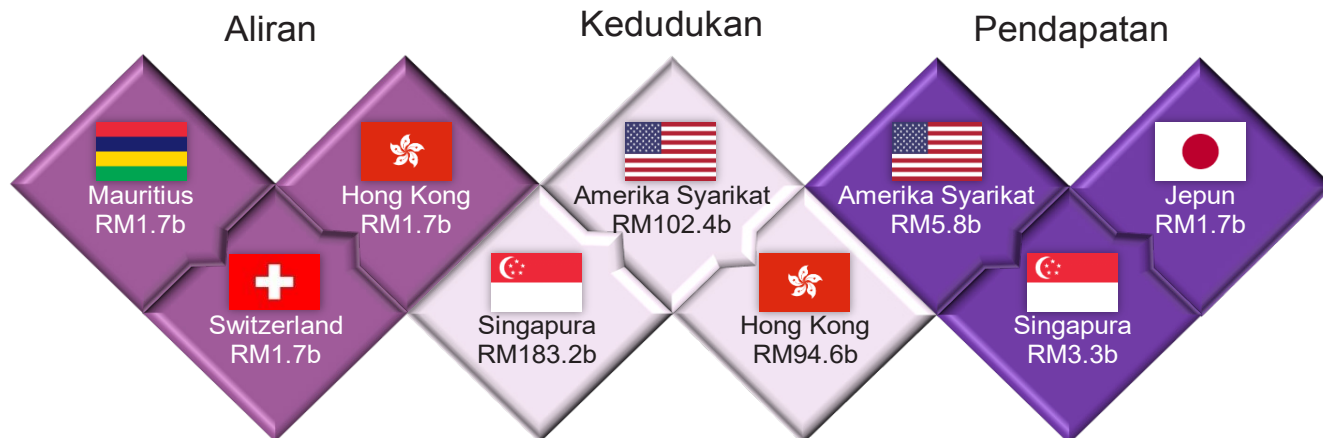


FDI di Malaysia mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM12.0 bilion berbanding RM19.2 bilion pada suku sebelumnya, disebabkan oleh aliran masuk dalam Ekuiti & dana pelaburan saham.

Pada akhir suku tahun pertama 2023, kedudukan FDI mencatatkan nilai RM893.2 bilion. Manakala pendapatan FDI merekodkan RM21.2 bilion seperti yang dipaparkan dalam **Carta 2**.

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

Paparan 4: FDI mengikut Negara Utama



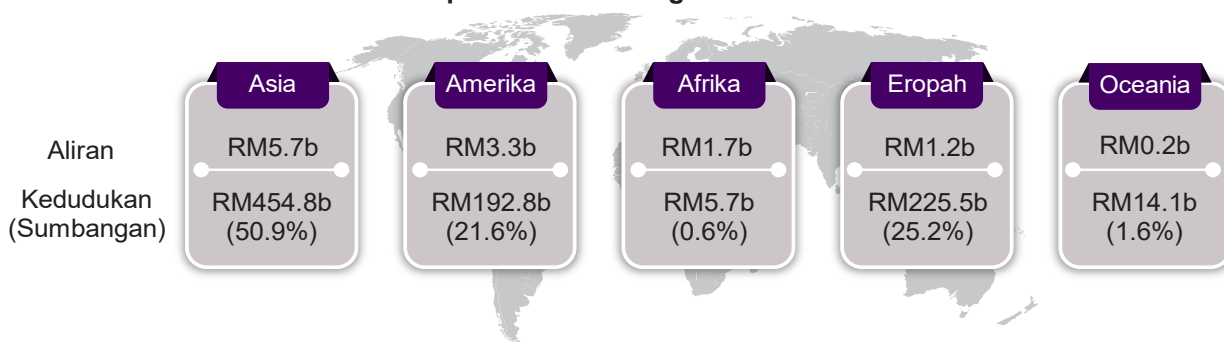
Pada suku tahun pertama 2023, aliran masuk FDI adalah terutamanya dari Mauritius, Switzerland dan Hong Kong, masing-masing mencatatkan RM1.7 bilion.

Bagi kedudukan FDI pula, Singapura kekal sebagai pelabur utama dengan RM183.2 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika Syarikat (RM102.4 bilion) dan Hong Kong (RM94.6 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini menyumbang kepada 42.6 peratus daripada keseluruhan kedudukan FDI seperti di **Paparan 4**.

Pelabur dari Amerika Syarikat memperoleh pendapatan FDI tertinggi pada RM5.8 bilion, diikuti oleh Singapura (RM3.3 bilion) dan Jepun (RM1.7 bilion). Ketiga-tiga negara ini menjana RM10.9 bilion daripada jumlah pendapatan FDI bagi suku tahun pertama 2023.

FDI Mengikut Rantau Utama

Paparan 5: FDI mengikut Rantau Utama



Asia merekodkan aliran FDI tertinggi dalam suku tahun pertama 2023 yang berjumlah RM5.7 bilion, diikuti oleh Amerika (RM3.3 bilion) dan Afrika (RM1.7 bilion) seperti di **Paparan 5**.

Bagi kedudukan FDI pula, rantau Asia mencatatkan sumbangan terkumpul terbesar sebanyak 50.9 peratus, diikuti oleh Eropah dengan 25.2 peratus dan Amerika dengan 21.6 peratus. Ketiga-tiga rantau ini menyumbang 97.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan kedudukan FDI di Malaysia.

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

FDI Mengikut Sektor

Paparan 6: FDI mengikut Sektor

		Aliran	Kedudukan	Pendapatan
Perkhidmatan		RM6.2b RM5.7b	RM436.4b RM429.1b	RM9.4b RM7.8b
Perlombongan & pengkuarian		RM3.4b RM0.7b	RM45.3b RM41.2b	RM2.7b RM2.8b
Pembuatan		RM2.5b RM13.2b	RM385.3b RM382.4b	RM9.0b RM12.8b
Pertanian		RM0.1b RM0.1b	RM14.0b RM14.2b	RM0.1b RM0.2b
Pembinaan		-RM0.0b* -RM0.5b	RM12.3b RM12.2b	-RM0.0b* RM0.0b*

Notes:

ST12023

ST42022

Aliran FDI di Malaysia disalurkan terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan yang menyumbang RM6.2 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Perlombongan & pengkuarian dan Pembuatan dengan masing-masing mencatatkan RM3.4 bilion dan RM2.5 bilion, seperti di **Paparan 6**.

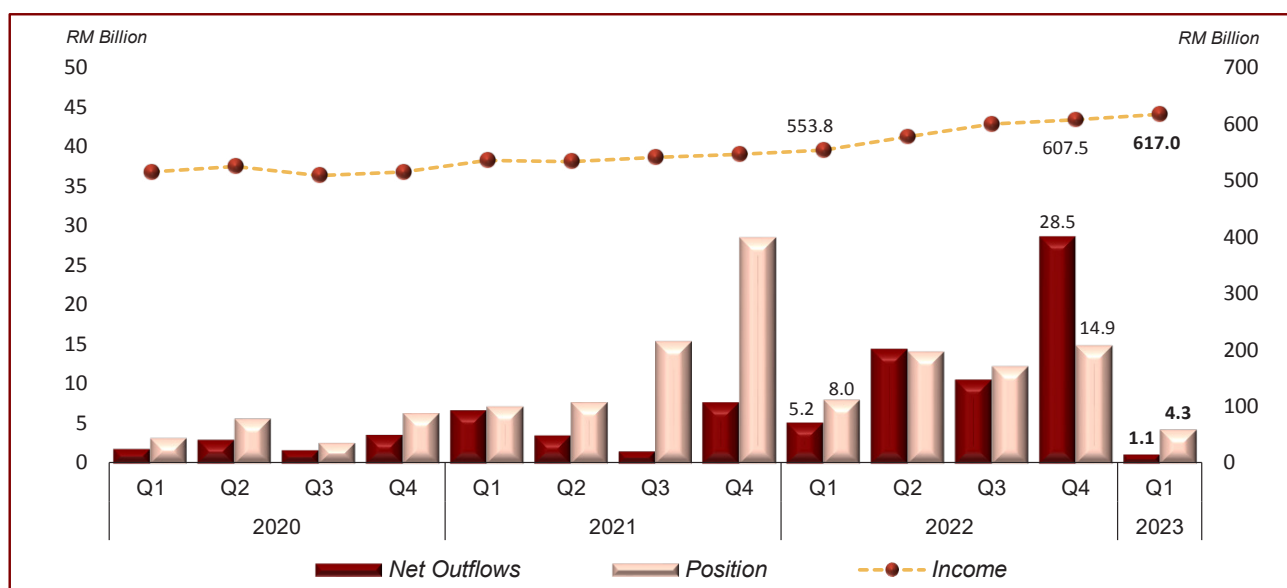
Pada akhir suku pertama 2023, kedudukan FDI adalah terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak RM436.4 bilion, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan pada RM385.3 bilion dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian pada RM45.3 bilion.

Pendapatan FDI di Malaysia terutamanya dijana dalam sektor Perkhidmatan sebanyak RM9.4 bilion, diikuti oleh Pembuatan (RM9.0 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

MALAYSIA'S DIRECT INVESTMENT ABROAD (DIA)

Chart 1: Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA), Q1 2020 – Q1 2023

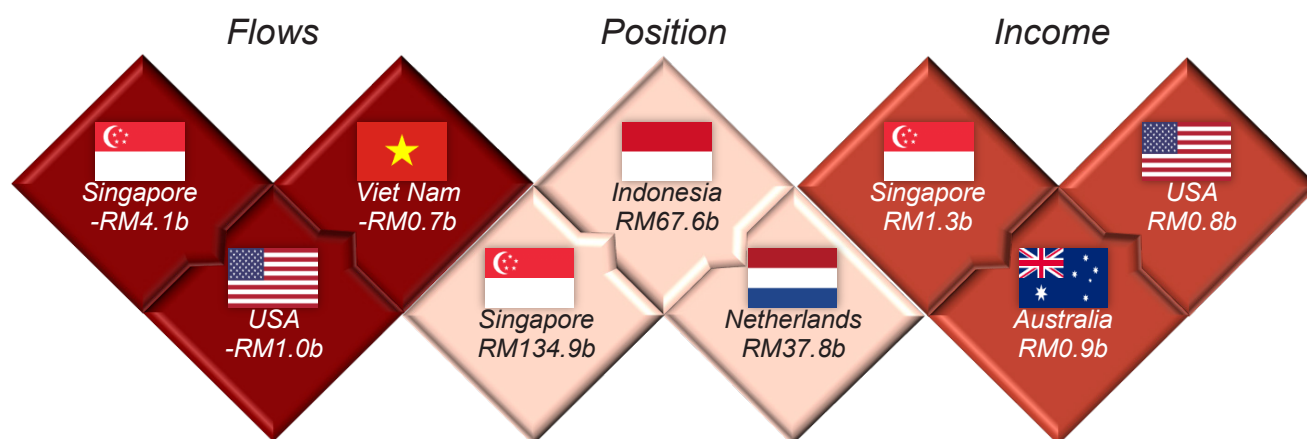


Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a lower net outflow of RM1.1 billion as compared to RM28.5 billion in the preceding quarter due to outflows in Equity & investment fund shares.

As at the end of first quarter 2023, DIA position registered a value of RM617.0 billion. Meanwhile, income in DIA recorded RM4.3 billion as depicted in **Chart 1**.

DIA by Top Country

Exhibit 1: DIA by Top Country



DIA outflows in the first quarter 2023 were mainly to the Singapore (RM4.1 billion), the United States of America (USA) (RM1.0 billion) and Viet Nam (RM0.7 billion) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

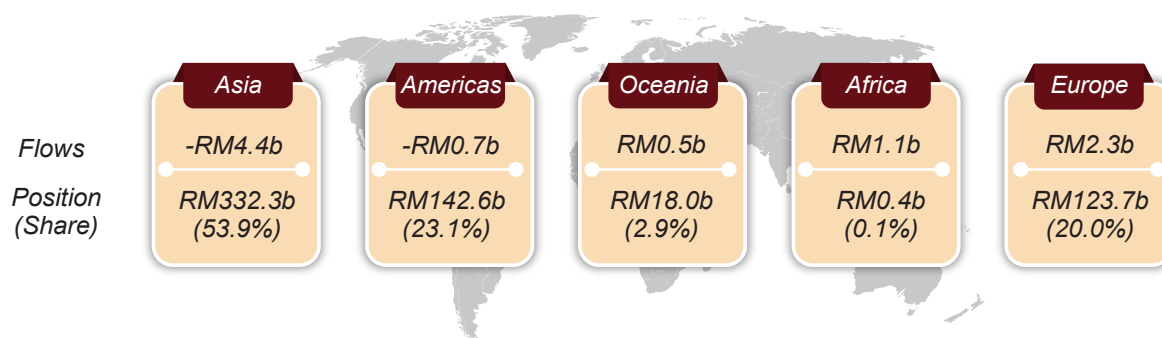
Notes: i. Statistics on investment position refer to publication of International Investment Position
 ii. b refers to billion
 iii. Negative value refers to net outflow

In terms of DIA position, Singapore received the largest investment from Malaysian companies with a value of RM134.9 billion, followed by Indonesia (RM67.6 billion) and the Netherlands (RM37.8 billion). These three countries accumulated RM240.3 billion (39.0%) from the total Malaysia's DIA position.

Singapore recorded the highest DIA income with a value of RM1.3 billion, followed by Australia and the USA which both registered an income of RM0.9 billion and RM0.8 billion respectively.

DIA by Main Region

Exhibit 2: DIA by Main Region

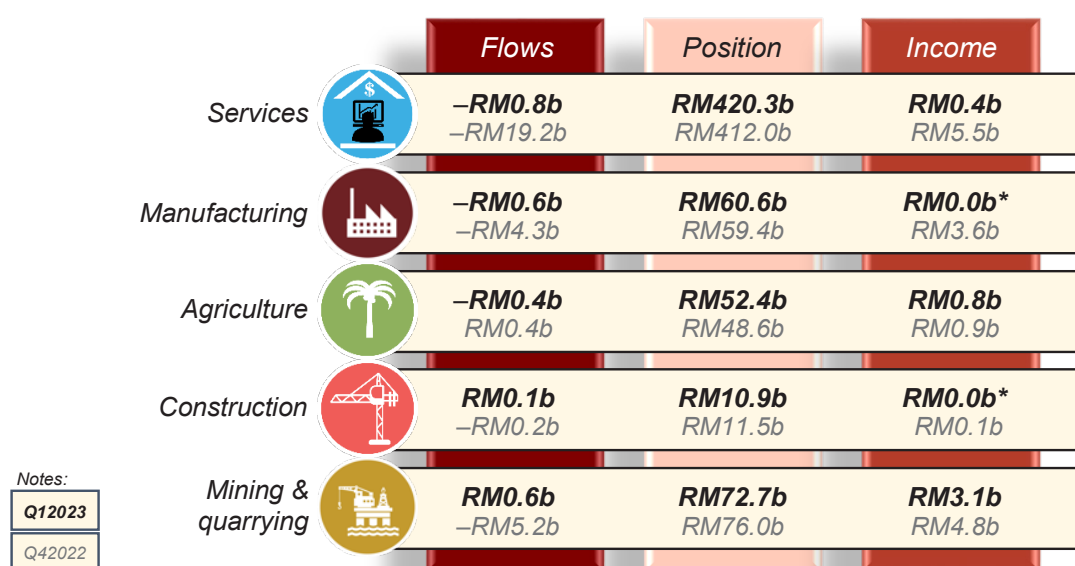


Asia was the largest region for DIA outflows in the first quarter 2023 which registered a value of RM4.4 billion, and followed by Americas with RM0.7 billion.

In terms of DIA position, Asia remained as the largest region with a total of RM332.3 billion or 53.9 per cent, followed by Americas with RM142.6 billion (23.1%) and Europe at RM123.7 billion (20.0%).

DIA by Sector

Exhibit 3: DIA by Sector



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

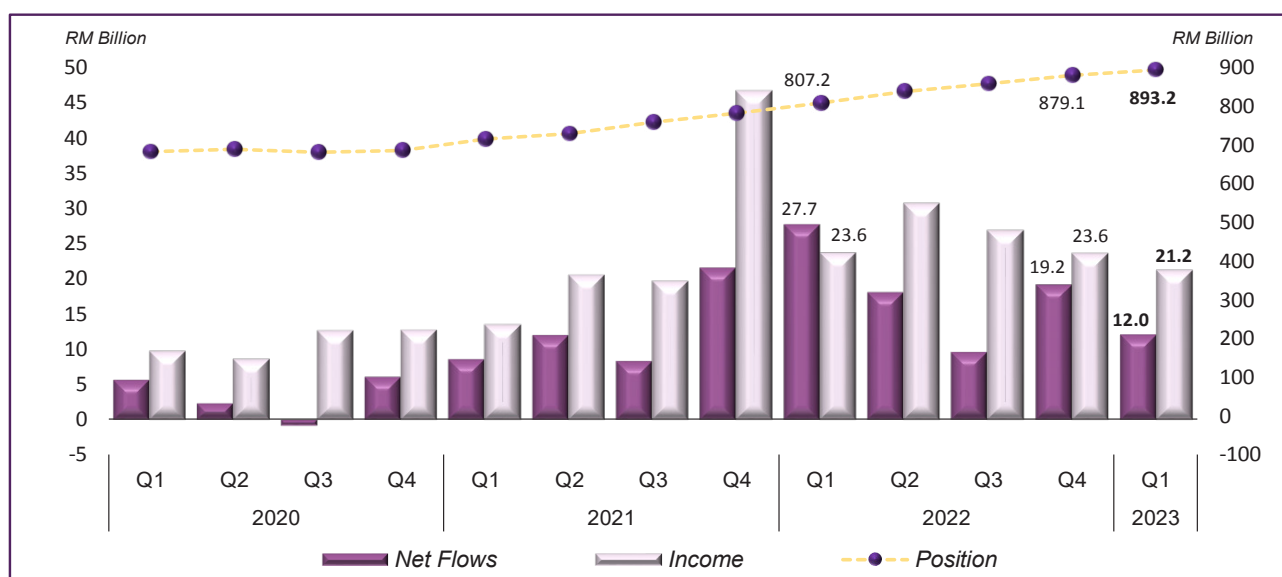
Services sector was the main contributor to the DIA outflows amounted to RM0.8 billion. This was followed by Manufacturing at RM0.6 billion and Agriculture sectors at RM0.4 billion.

As for DIA position, Services sector remained the main contributor amounted to RM420.3 billion or 68.1 per cent, followed by Mining & quarrying at RM72.7 billion (11.8%) and Manufacturing at RM60.6 billion (9.8%).

Mining & quarrying sector generated the highest income of RM3.1 billion for DIA, followed by Agriculture (RM0.8 billion) and Services (RM0.4 billion).

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) IN MALAYSIA

Chart 2: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, Q1 2020 – Q1 2023



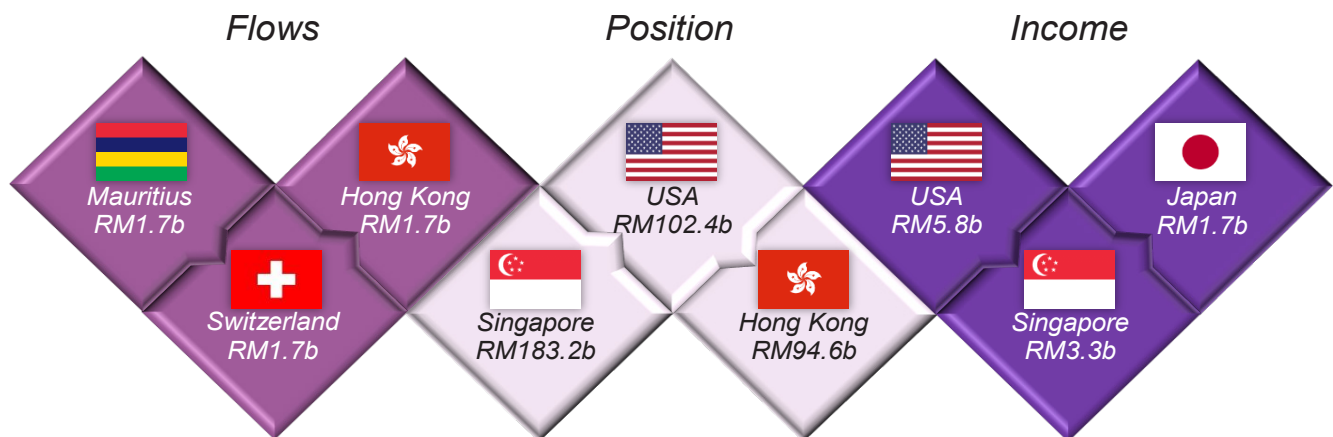
FDI in Malaysia recorded a lower net inflow of RM12.0 billion as compared to RM19.2 billion in the previous quarter due to inflows in Equity & investment fund shares.

As at the end of first quarter 2023, FDI position registered a value of RM893.2 billion. Meanwhile income in FDI recorded RM21.2 billion as depicted in **Chart 2**.

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

FDI by Top Country

Exhibit 4: FDI by Top Country



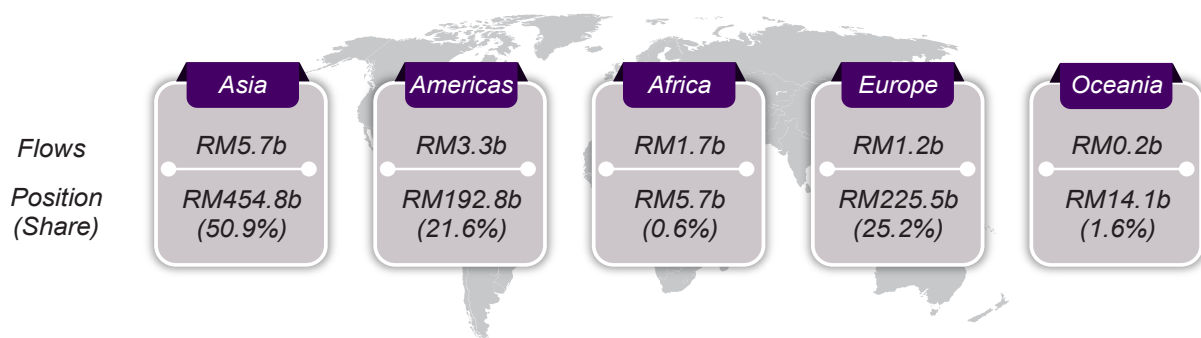
In the first quarter of 2023, FDI inflows was mainly from Mauritius, Switzerland and Hong Kong, which registered RM1.7 billion respectively.

As for FDI position, Singapore remained as the main investor with RM183.2 billion, followed by the USA (RM102.4 billion) and Hong Kong (RM94.6 billion). These three countries accumulated 42.6 per cent of total FDI position as depicted in **Exhibit 4**.

Investors from the USA earned the highest FDI income at RM5.8 billion, followed by Singapore (RM3.3 billion) and Japan (RM1.7 billion). These three countries generated RM10.9 billion of total FDI income for the first quarter of 2023.

FDI by Main Region

Exhibit 5: FDI by Main Region



Asia recorded the highest FDI flows in the first quarter of 2023 which amounted RM5.7 billion, followed by Americas (RM3.3 billion) and Africa (RM1.7 billion) as depicted in **Exhibit 5**.

As for FDI position, Asia region accumulated the largest share with 50.9 per cent, followed by Europe at 25.2 per cent and Americas at 21.6 per cent. These three regions contributed 97.8 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

Exhibit 6: FDI by Sector

	Flows	Position	Income
Services 	RM6.2b RM5.7b	RM436.4b RM429.1b	RM9.4b RM7.8b
Mining & quarrying 	RM3.4b RM0.7b	RM45.3b RM41.2b	RM2.7b RM2.8b
Manufacturing 	RM2.5b RM13.2b	RM385.3b RM382.4b	RM9.0b RM12.8b
Agriculture 	RM0.1b RM0.1b	RM14.0b RM14.2b	RM0.1b RM0.2b
Construction 	-RM0.0b* -RM0.5b	RM12.3b RM12.2b	-RM0.0b* RM0.0b*

Notes:

Q12023
Q42022

FDI flows in Malaysia was primarily channelled into Services sector which contributed RM6.2 billion, followed by Mining & quarrying and Manufacturing which registered RM3.4 billion and RM2.5 billion respectively, as depicted in **Exhibit 6**.

As at the end of first quarter 2023, FDI position was mainly in the Services sector of RM436.4 billion, followed by Manufacturing at RM385.3 billion and Mining & quarrying at RM45.3 billion.

FDI income in Malaysia was largely generated by the Services sector with RM9.4 billion, followed by Manufacturing (RM9.0 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

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.
This page is deliberately left blank.

BOP 2023

Balance of Payments

Suku Tahun Pertama | *First Quarter*

NOTA TEKNIKAL | TECHNICAL NOTES

A. PENGENALAN

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

B. KONSEP DAN LIPUTAN

1. Residen

Residen ialah:

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

Satu unit institusi dikatakan mempunyai pusat kepentingan di wilayah ekonomi di sebuah negara apabila wujudnya lokasi seperti bangunan, tempat pengeluaran atau premis lain di mana atau dari mana unit tersebut mengusahakan atau bercadang untuk terus mengusahakan, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala 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 pemunggahan ke atas kenderaan pengangkutan.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tidak termasuk kos pemunggahan daripada kapal, pesawat udara atau kenderaan.
- Bagi penyusunan BOP, kedua-dua eksport dan import dinilai pada f.o.b.

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

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

- barangan untuk 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, urusan pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusan 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 <i>de-pollution</i>, pertanian, perlombongan, pajakan operasi, perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain.
k. Perkhidmatan Persendirian, Kebudayaan dan Rekreasi	Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan berkaitan audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengannya; dan perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi lain. Ini termasuk bayaran bagi akses siaran televisyen sulit, sewaan audio-visual dan produk berkaitan, bayaran kepada pelakon, pengarah dan pengeluar, perkhidmatan pendidikan, perkhidmatan kesihatan, pendidikan, sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.
l. Barangan dan Perkhidmatan Kerajaan t.t.t.l.	Ini adalah transaksi oleh sektor awam dengan bukan residen yang tidak direkodkan di tempat lain dalam komponen BOP. Transaksi ini termasuk perbelanjaan (barangan dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia. Eksport meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi misi diplomatik asing, misi perdagangan dan organisasi antarabangsa di Malaysia. Import meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi kedutaan Malaysia, suruhanjaya tinggi, misi perdagangan dan jabatan pelajar luar negeri.
iii. Pendapatan Primer	Pendapatan primer meliputi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan di antara residen dan bukan residen. Pampasan pekerja merujuk kepada upah, gaji dan faedah lain (dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan) yang diterima oleh pekerja residen yang bekerja di luar negeri atau yang dibayar kepada pekerja bukan residen yang bekerja di Malaysia. Pendapatan pelaburan melibatkan terimaan pendapatan dan pembayaran ke atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan asing. BPM6 telah menggariskan kategori pendapatan pelaburan sebagai pendapatan pelaburan langsung, pendapatan pelaburan portfolio dan pendapatan pelaburan lain.

Pendapatan Pelaburan Langsung terdiri daripada:

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

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

Pendapatan pelaburan lain merangkumi:

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

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

Pendapatan sekunder adalah diklasifikasikan kepada dua kategori standard utama: kerajaan dan sektor lain yang meliputi pindahan peribadi dan pindahan 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 sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.
- ii. **Pindahan Modal** Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

6. Akaun Kewangan

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

Aset kewangan asing dan liabiliti tanggungan adalah tuntutan oleh residen kepada satu ekonomi terhadap residen ekonomi lain. Kewujudan tuntutan tersebut, walau bagaimanapun, secara umumnya akan direkodkan di dua lembaran imbalan, iaitu lembaran imbalan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaran imbalan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusan 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 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 | <i>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.</i> |
| iii. Financial Derivatives | <i>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.</i> |
| iv. Other Investment | <i>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.</i> |
| v. Equity | <i>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.</i> |
| vi. Reinvestment of Earnings | <i>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.</i> |
| vii. Debt Securities | <i>Debt securities include bonds, debentures, commercial paper, promissory notes and other tradable non-equity securities, and are usually traded (tradable) in organised financial markets.</i> |

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>

Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong.
This page is deliberately left blank.

