



MALAYSIA

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

SUKU KEEMPAT / FOURTH QUARTER

2017

Pemakluman/Announcement:

Dimaklumkan bahawa Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day 2017 adalah “Data Berkualiti, Kehidupan Sejahtera”.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day 2017 theme is “Better Data, Better Lives”.

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Pengguna yang mengeluarkan sebarang maklumat dari terbitan ini sama ada yang asal atau diolah semula hendaklah meletakkan kenyataan berikut:

“Sumber data: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”.

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KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan ini menyediakan statistik Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia bagi **suku tahun keempat 2017**. Data bermula daripada 2010 juga dimuatkan di dalam penerbitan ini.

Statistik ini memaparkan transaksi ekonomi antarabangsa antara Malaysia dengan negara lain di dunia. Ia disusun berdasarkan garis panduan Manual Imbangan Pembayaran dan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa Edisi Keenam (BPM6), Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

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 kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan kerjasama dan bantuan dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan. Sebarang pandangan dan cadangan ke arah menambah baik laporan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Februari 2018

PREFACE

This report provides Malaysia's Balance of Payments statistics for the fourth quarter of 2017. Data starting from 2010 are also included in this publication.

The statistics 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).

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 would like to express our appreciation to all parties concerned for their cooperation and assistance in providing the required data. All comments and suggestions towards improving future reports are appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia

February 2018

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**JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN, 2017**
**SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION QUARTERLY, 2017**

Suku Tahun Rujukan <i>Reference Quarter</i>	Tarikh Penerbitan <i>Publication Date</i>
Suku Pertama 2017 <i>First Quarter 2017</i>	19 Mei 2017 <i>19 May 2017</i>
Suku Kedua 2017 <i>Second Quarter 2017</i>	18 Ogos 2017 <i>18 August 2017</i>
Suku Ketiga 2017 <i>Third Quarter 2017</i>	17 November 2017 <i>17 November 2017</i>
Suku Keempat 2017 <i>Fourth Quarter 2017</i>	14 Februari 2018 <i>14 February 2018</i>

Kenyataan akhbar dihantar kepada pihak media pada tarikh pengeluaran dengan masa embargo ditetapkan bagi penyiaran. Kenyataan akhbar tersebut disiarkan selepas masa embago di laman web Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (<https://www.dosm.gov.my>).

A press statement is issued to the media on the date of release with a specified embargo time for release. The press statement is posted after the embargo time on the website of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (<https://www.dosm.gov.my>).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

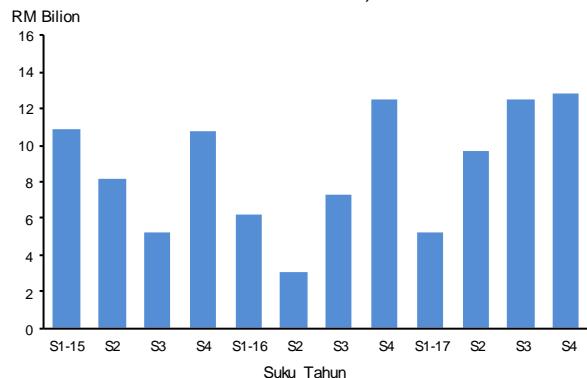
KESELURUHAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

Pada suku keempat 2017, Imbangan Pembayaran Malaysia mencatatkan lebahan tertinggi RM12.9 bilion berbanding semua suku sebelumnya bagi tahun 2017 (Carta 1). Sementara itu, akaun kewangan merekodkan perubahan arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM5.0 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM1.2 bilion. Rizab antarabangsa Bank Negara Malaysia berjumlah RM414.5 bilion pada akhir Disember 2017.

Pada tahun 2017, imbangan akaun semasa merekodkan lebahan lebih tinggi RM40.3 bilion daripada RM29.0 bilion tahun lepas. Sementara itu, akaun kewangan mencatatkan perubahan arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM2.3 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM1.1 bilion bagi tempoh yang sama tahun lepas.

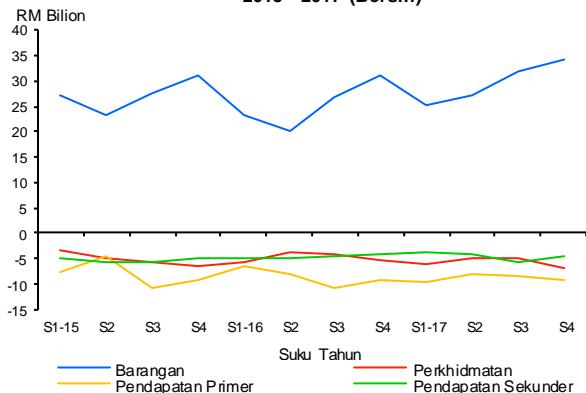
AKAUN SEMASA

Carta 1: Akaun Semasa, 2015 - 2017



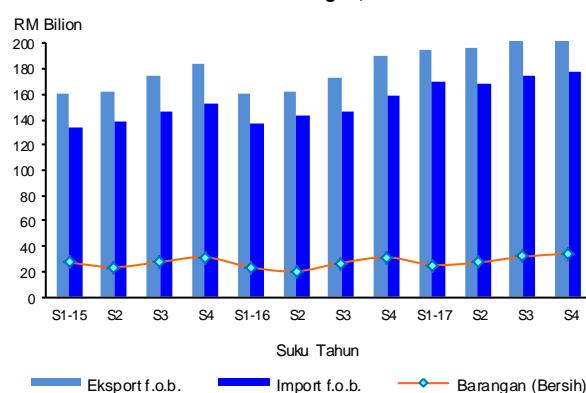
Imbangan akaun semasa meningkat kepada RM12.9 bilion terutamanya dipacu oleh peningkatan berterusan pada akaun barang. Sementara itu, akaun pendapatan sekunder juga menyumbang kepada defisit lebih rendah RM4.8 bilion pada suku terakhir 2017 (S3 2017: defisit RM5.7 bilion), seperti di Carta 2.

Carta 2: Akaun Semasa mengikut Komponen, 2015 - 2017 (Bersih)



Akaun Barang

Carta 3: Akaun Barang, 2015 - 2017

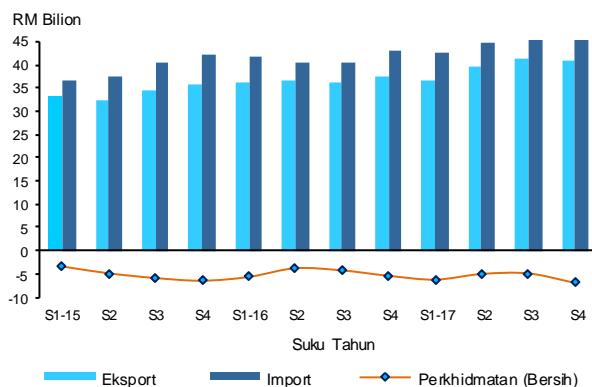


Akaun barang mencatatkan lebahan yang lebih tinggi RM34.1 bilion berbanding RM31.7 bilion pada suku lepas. Eksport meningkat 2.3 peratus (suku tahun ke suku tahun) untuk mencatatkan RM211.4 bilion dan import meningkat 1.4 peratus (suku tahun ke suku tahun) untuk merekodkan RM177.3 bilion (Carta 3). Pada tahun 2017, eksport merekodkan nilai pertumbuhan paling kukuh 17.9 peratus dengan nilai RM808.9 bilion dan perkembangan yang sama juga dilihat pada import yang merekodkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu 18.1 peratus untuk merekodkan RM690.8 bilion. Ini menyebabkan lebahan yang lebih tinggi RM118.1 bilion pada akaun barang, meningkat sebanyak RM16.7 bilion daripada tempoh sama tahun lalu.

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Akaun Perkhidmatan

Carta 4: Akaun Perkhidmatan, 2015 - 2017

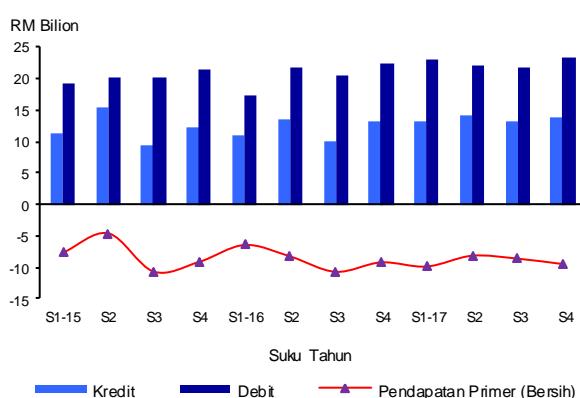


Pada suku keempat 2017, eksport perkhidmatan mencatatkan RM40.7 bilion manakala import merekodkan RM47.6 bilion berbanding suku lalu. Ini menyebabkan defisit yang lebih tinggi RM6.9 bilion berbanding RM4.9 bilion pada suku ketiga 2017 (Carta 4). Defisit yang lebih tinggi terutamanya disebabkan oleh lebihan lebih rendah pada perjalanan RM7.9 bilion (S3 2017: lebihan RM9.2 bilion) dan defisit yang lebih tinggi pada pembinaan RM4.3 bilion (S3 2017: defisit RM3.3 bilion).

Pada tahun 2017, eksport perkhidmatan berjumlah RM157.8 bilion (2016: RM146.3 bilion), manakala import berkembang RM180.9 bilion (2016: RM165.4 bilion). Peningkatan defisit daripada RM19.1 bilion kepada RM23.1 bilion disebabkan defisit yang lebih tinggi pada pengangutan, pembinaan dan caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.

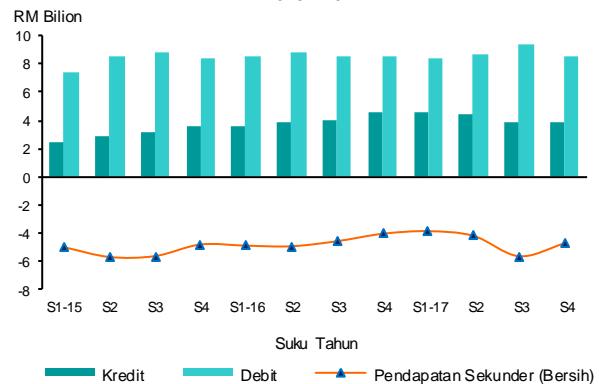
Akaun Pendapatan

Carta 5: Akaun Pendapatan Primer, 2015 - 2017



Pada suku keempat 2017, akaun pendapatan primer merekodkan defisit lebih tinggi RM9.5 bilion daripada RM8.6 bilion suku lepas, seperti di Carta 5. Terimaan pendapatan merekodkan RM13.9 bilion berbanding RM13.1 bilion pada suku lepas. Sementara itu, bayaran pendapatan lebih tinggi direkodkan pada pelaburan langsung RM15.4 bilion (S3 2017: RM14.6 bilion) dan pelaburan portfolio RM4.2 bilion (S3 2017: RM3.3 bilion). Bagi tahun 2017, defisit pada akaun pendapatan primer melebar kepada RM36.1 bilion daripada RM34.6 bilion tahun lepas.

Carta 6: Akaun Pendapatan Sekunder, 2015 - 2017



Terimaan pada akaun pendapatan sekunder merekodkan RM3.8 bilion, manakala bayaran mencatatkan RM8.6 bilion (Carta 6). Pada asas bersih, defisit akaun ini mengecil kepada RM4.8 bilion daripada RM5.7 bilion suku lepas. Pada tahun 2017, akaun ini mencatatkan defisit RM18.6 bilion (2016: defisit RM18.6 bilion).

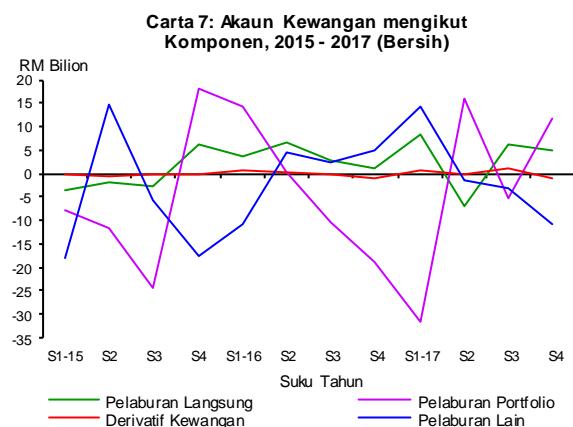
AKAUN MODAL

Pada suku keempat 2017, akaun modal mencatatkan lebihan lebih rendah RM21.8 juta daripada RM45.1 juta pada suku ketiga 2017. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran masuk lebih rendah pada perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran RM31.3 juta (S3 2017: RM40.0 juta) dan pindahan modal RM10.8 juta (S3 2017: RM28.8 juta). Sementara itu,

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

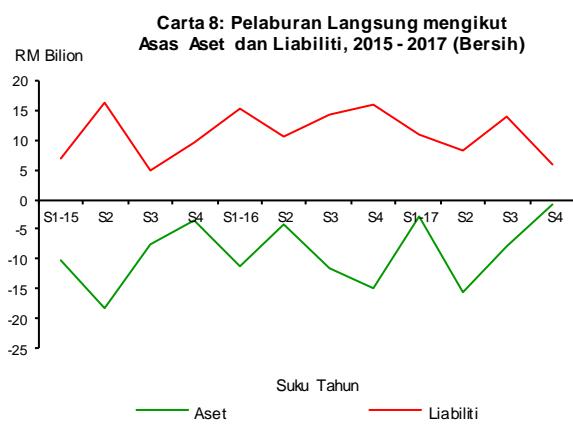
bagi tahun 2017, akaun modal mencatatkan lebihan lebih rendah RM86.0 juta (2016 : RM107.6 juta).

AKAUN KEWANGAN



Akaun kewangan merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM5.0 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM1.2 bilion pada suku ketiga 2017. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh perubahan arah pada pelaburan portfolio kepada aliran masuk bersih RM11.7 bilion (S3 2017: aliran keluar bersih RM5.1 bilion), seperti di Carta 7. Secara kumulatif bagi tahun 2017, akaun kewangan merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM2.3 bilion terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran masuk bersih pada pelaburan langsung.

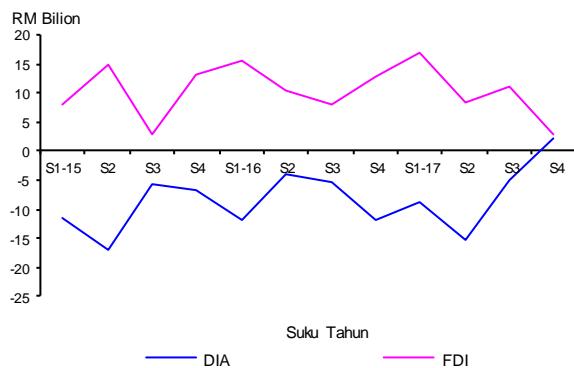
Pelaburan Langsung



Pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih lebih rendah RM5.1 bilion pada suku keempat 2017 daripada aliran masuk bersih RM6.2 bilion pada suku lepas. Pada asas aset dan liabiliti, aset mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih lebih rendah RM0.7 bilion (S3 2017: aliran keluar bersih RM7.7 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih RM5.8 bilion (S3 2017: aliran masuk bersih RM13.9 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Carta 8. Pada tahun 2017, pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih lebih rendah RM12.4 bilion daripada RM14.1 bilion tahun lalu.

Mengikut asas arah aliran, **Pelaburan Langsung di Luar Negeri (DIA)** berubah arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM2.3 bilion pada suku keempat 2017 (S3 2017: aliran keluar bersih RM5.0 bilion). Sektor utama menyumbang kepada aliran masuk DIA adalah Perlombongan dan Perkhidmatan. Pada 2017, DIA merekodkan aliran keluar bersih lebih rendah RM26.8 bilion daripada RM33.1 bilion pada tahun lalu.

Carta 9: Pelaburan Langsung mengikut Asas Prinsip Arah Aliran, 2015 - 2017 (Bersih)



Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDI) di Malaysia merekodkan aliran masuk bersih lebih rendah RM2.8 bilion (S3 2017: aliran masuk bersih RM11.2 bilion) seperti di Carta 9. FDI disalurkan terutamanya dalam sektor Perkhidmatan, Perlombongan dan Pembinaan. Pada 2017, FDI merekodkan aliran masuk bersih RM39.2 bilion (2016: aliran masuk bersih RM47.2 bilion).

RINGKASAN PENEMUAN

Pelaburan Portfolio

Pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih lebih tinggi RM11.7 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM5.1 bilion pada suku lepas (Carta 7). Aset pelaburan portfolio menunjukkan aliran masuk bersih RM4.0 bilion (S3 2017: aliran keluar bersih RM8.8 bilion), manakala liabiliti mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih lebih tinggi RM7.7 bilion (S3 2017: aliran masuk bersih RM3.7 bilion). Pada tahun 2017, pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih lebih rendah RM9.2 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM15.4 bilion tahun lepas. Ini disebabkan oleh perubahan arah pada liabiliti pelaburan portfolio daripada aliran keluar bersih RM0.4 bilion kepada aliran masuk bersih RM7.3 bilion.

Pelaburan Lain

Pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih lebih tinggi RM10.9 bilion daripada RM3.3 bilion pada suku lepas (Carta 7). Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih lebih tinggi pada pelaburan sektor swasta RM10.9 bilion daripada RM3.1 bilion pada suku ketiga 2017. Pada tahun 2017, pelaburan lain mencatatkan perubahan arah aliran keluar bersih RM1.3 bilion daripada aliran masuk bersih RM1.0 bilion tahun lalu.

Aset Rizab

Rizab antarabangsa Bank Negara Malaysia berjumlah RM414.5 bilion pada akhir Disember 2017.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

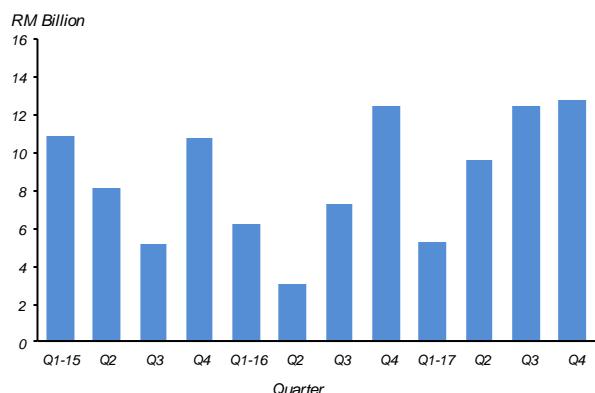
OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

In the fourth quarter 2017, Malaysia's Balance of Payments recorded the highest surplus of RM12.9 billion as compared to all the previous quarters for the whole year (Chart 1). Meanwhile, financial account recorded a turnaround to net inflow of RM5.0 billion from a net outflow of RM1.2 billion. The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia stood at RM414.5 billion as at end December 2017.

In 2017, the current account balance recorded a larger surplus of RM40.3 billion from RM29.0 billion last year. Meanwhile, financial account registered a turnaround to net inflow of RM2.3 billion from net outflow of RM1.1 billion in the same period last year.

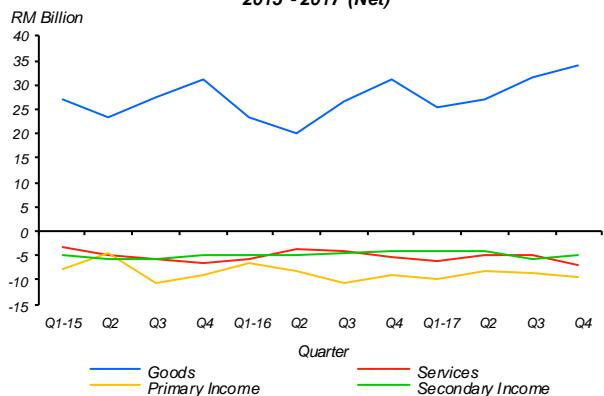
CURRENT ACCOUNT

Chart 1: Current Account, 2015 - 2017



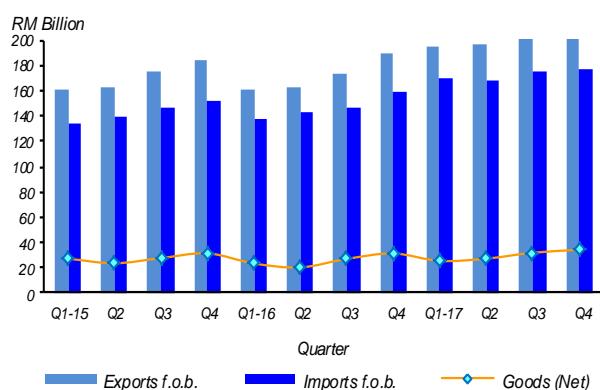
The current account balance increased to RM12.9 billion and was largely driven by a further expansion in goods account. In the meantime, secondary income account also contributed a lower deficit of RM4.8 billion in the final quarter 2017 (Q3 2017: deficit RM5.7 billion), as shown in Chart 2.

Chart 2: Current Account by Components, 2015 - 2017 (Net)



Goods Account

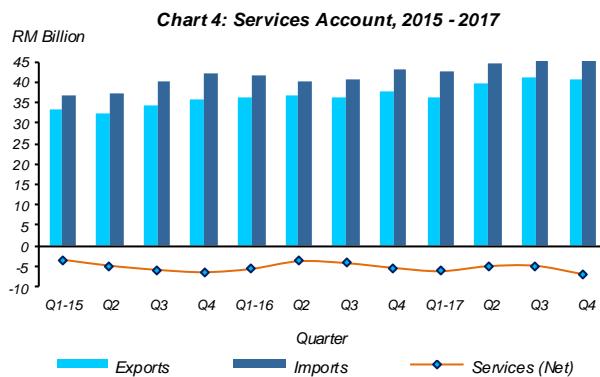
Chart 3: Goods Account, 2015 - 2017



Goods account registered a higher surplus of RM34.1 billion as compared to RM31.7 billion in the previous quarter. Exports grew by 2.3 per cent (quarter-on-quarter) to register RM211.4 billion and imports increased 1.4 per cent (quarter-on-quarter) to record RM177.3 billion (Chart 3). For the year 2017, exports recorded the strongest growth of 17.9 per cent with the value of RM808.9 billion and similar trend was observed in imports by registering double-digit growth of 18.1 per cent to register RM690.8 billion. This resulted to the higher surplus of RM118.1 billion in goods account, an increase of RM16.7 billion from the same period a year ago.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Services Account

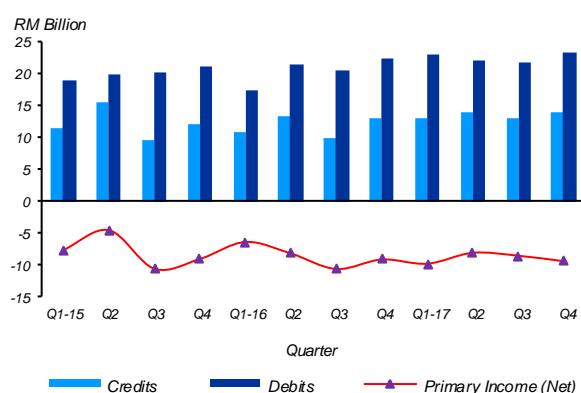


In fourth quarter 2017, exports of services registered RM40.7 billion while imports recorded RM47.6 billion as compared previous quarter. This led to a higher deficit of RM6.9 billion from RM4.9 billion in third quarter 2017 (Chart 4). Higher deficit was mainly due to lower surplus in travel RM7.9 billion (Q3 2017: surplus RM9.2 billion) and higher deficit in construction RM4.3 billion (Q3 2017: deficit RM3.3 billion).

In 2017, the export of services amounted to RM157.8 billion (2016: RM146.3 billion), whereas imports expanded to RM180.9 billion (2016: RM165.4 billion). The widening of deficit from RM19.1 billion to RM23.1 billion was mainly due to higher deficit in transport, construction and charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

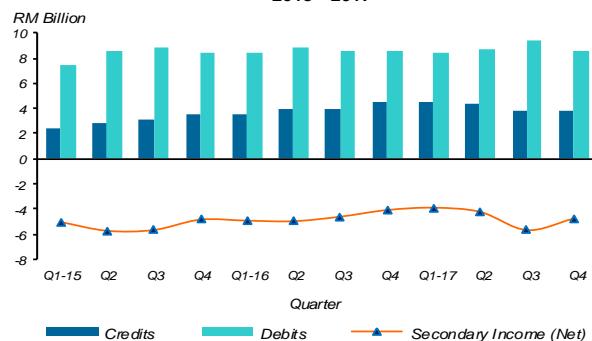
Income Account

Chart 5: Primary Income Account, 2015 - 2017



During the fourth quarter of 2017, primary income account recorded a higher deficit of RM9.5 billion from RM8.6 billion in previous quarter, as shown in Chart 5. The income receipts recorded RM13.9 billion as compared RM13.1 billion last quarter. In the meantime, higher income payments were made on direct investment RM15.4 billion (Q3 2017: RM14.6 billion) and portfolio investment RM4.2 billion (Q3 2017: RM3.3 billion). In 2017, deficit in primary income account widened further to RM36.1 billion from RM34.6 billion a year ago.

Chart 6: Secondary Income Account, 2015 - 2017



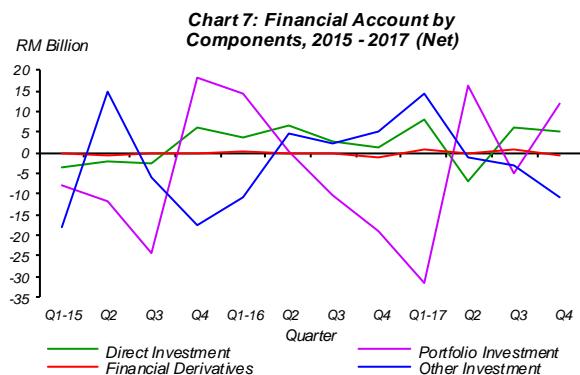
The secondary income account receipts recorded RM3.8 billion, while the payments was RM8.6 billion (Chart 6). On the net basis, deficit in this account narrowed to RM4.8 billion from RM5.7 billion in previous quarter. In 2017, this account registered a deficit of RM18.6 billion (2016: deficit RM18.6 billion).

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

In fourth quarter 2017, the capital account recorded a lower surplus of RM21.8 million from RM45.1 million in third quarter 2017. This was mainly due to lower inflow in gross disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets RM31.3 million (Q3 2017: RM40.0 million) and capital transfer RM10.8 million (Q3 2017: RM28.8 million). Meanwhile, for 2017, capital account posted a lower surplus of RM86.0 million (2016: RM107.6 million).

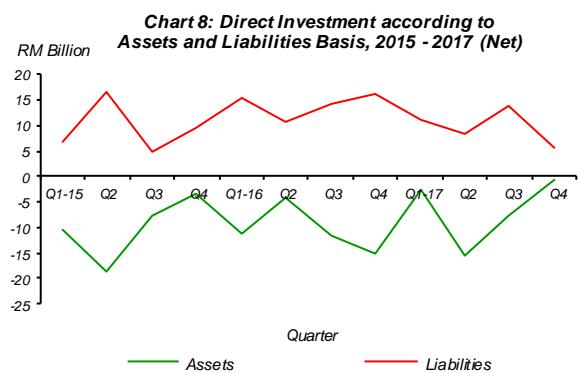
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT



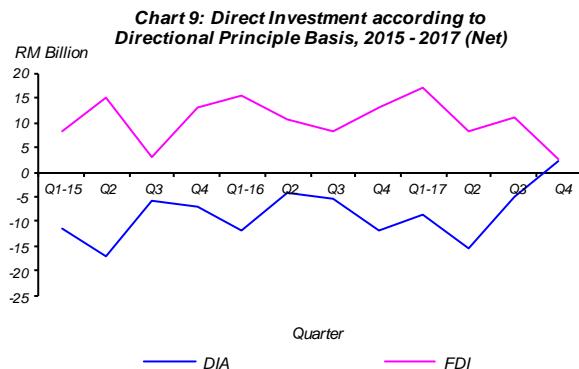
The financial account recorded a net inflow of RM5.0 billion from a net outflow of RM1.2 billion in third quarter 2017. This was mainly due to reversal of portfolio investment to net inflow of RM11.7 billion (Q3 2017: net outflow RM5.1 billion) as shown in Chart 7. Cumulatively, for the year of 2017, the financial account recorded a net inflow of RM2.3 billion mainly due to net inflow of direct investment.

Direct Investment



Direct investment registered a lower net inflow of RM5.1 billion in fourth quarter 2017 from net inflow of RM6.2 billion in previous quarter. On assets and liabilities basis, assets recorded a lower net outflow RM0.7 billion (Q3 2017: net outflow RM7.7 billion), while liabilities registered a net inflow of RM5.8 billion (Q3 2017: net inflow RM13.9 billion), as depicted in Chart 8. In 2017, direct investment registered a lower net inflow of RM12.4 billion from RM14.1 billion previous year.

According to directional basis, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** switched to net inflow of RM2.3 billion in fourth quarter 2017 (Q3 2017: net outflow RM5.0 billion). The major sectors contributed to the net inflow DIA were Mining and Services. In 2017, DIA recorded a lower net outflow of RM26.8 billion from RM33.1 billion in previous year.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia recorded a lower net inflow of RM2.8 billion (Q3 2017: net inflow RM11.2 billion) as shown in Chart 9. The FDI were mainly channelled to Services, Mining and Construction sectors. For the year 2017, FDI recorded a net inflow of RM39.2 billion (2016: net inflow RM47.2 billion).

Portfolio Investment

Portfolio investment registered a higher net inflow of RM11.7 billion from a net outflow of RM5.1 billion in the last quarter (Chart 7). Portfolio investment assets showed a net inflow of RM4.0 billion (Q3 2017: net outflow RM8.8 billion), while liabilities registered a higher net inflow of RM7.7 billion (Q3 2017: net inflow RM3.7 billion). In 2017, portfolio investment registered a lower net outflow of RM9.2 billion from the net outflow RM15.4 billion from last year. This was due to a reversal in the portfolio investment liabilities from net outflow of RM0.4 billion to net inflow of RM7.3 billion.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Other Investment

Other investment registered a higher net outflow of RM10.9 billion from RM3.3 billion last quarter (Chart 7). This was mainly due to a higher net outflow in private sector investment of RM10.9 billion from RM3.1 billion in third quarter 2017. For the year of 2017, other investment recorded a turnaround to net outflow of RM1.3 billion from net inflow of RM1.0 billion from last year.

Reserve Assets

The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia stood at RM414.5 billion as at end December 2017.

JADUAL / TABLES

JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2015 - 2017 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2015 ^f	2016 ^r	2017 ^p	Q115 ^f	Q215 ^f	Q315 ^f	Q415 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	35,155	29,023	40,295	10,917	8,193	5,226	10,819
1. Barang	109,224	101,382	118,105	27,069	23,411	27,472	31,273
2. Perkhidmatan	-20,632	-19,090	-23,065	-3,402	-4,878	-5,885	-6,467
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	8,191	9,188	10,286	2,069	1,991	2,091	2,040
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	-17	-189	-127	58	-214	42	97
2.3 Pengangkutan	-24,565	-23,513	-29,727	-5,758	-5,986	-6,256	-6,565
2.4 Perjalanan	26,941	31,526	32,995	7,151	7,088	6,253	6,449
2.5 Pembinaan	-6,511	-8,133	-12,691	-1,832	-1,674	-1,338	-1,666
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-7,759	-7,969	-8,879	-1,763	-2,088	-2,123	-1,786
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-349	-156	-97	-112	-92	-88	-57
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,682	-5,111	-6,667	-1,184	-1,179	-1,201	-1,118
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	-2,384	-2,766	-1,573	-130	-1,061	-387	-807
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-7,219	-9,622	-3,739	-1,366	-1,332	-2,052	-2,469
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-1,674	-1,657	-1,414	-459	-205	-640	-370
2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-603	-689	-1,431	-74	-127	-187	-215
3. Pendapatan primer	-32,112	-34,640	-36,137	-7,702	-4,594	-10,680	-9,135
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-5,595	-5,636	-4,716	-1,326	-1,355	-1,295	-1,620
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-26,517	-29,004	-31,421	-6,377	-3,240	-9,385	-7,515
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-32,931	-30,127	-33,059	-8,335	-5,042	-10,855	-8,699
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-12,436	-13,405	-11,419	-2,781	-3,472	-3,047	-3,136
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	18,850	14,527	13,057	4,739	5,274	4,517	4,319
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,325	-18,629	-18,608	-5,047	-5,745	-5,681	-4,852
AKAUN MODAL	-1,136	108	86	-1	-1,107	-13	-15
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-1,127	108	55	-1	-1,104	-11	-11
2. Pindahan modal	-8	0	31	0	-3	-2	-4
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-55,350	-1,126	2,282	-29,165	383	-33,170	6,600
1. Pelaburan langsung	-1,810	14,131	12,357	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714	6,322
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-26,122	-15,419	-9,210	-7,898	-11,791	-24,431	17,997
3. Derivatif kewangan	-663	-802	478	3	-449	-111	-106
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,755	964	-1,343	-17,871	14,644	-5,914	-17,613
ASET RIZAB	-3,750	-14,779	9,337	15,696	-8,450	-16,997	6,000
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	25,082	-13,226	-52,000	2,552	980	44,954	-23,405

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2015 - 2017 (RM MILLION)

Q116 ^r	Q216 ^r	Q316 ^r	Q416 ^r	Q117 ^p	Q217 ^p	Q317 ^p	Q417 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
6,214	3,075	7,263	12,471	5,269	9,642	12,518	12,865	CURRENT ACCOUNT
23,258	20,104	26,840	31,181	25,280	27,046	31,724	34,055	1. Goods
-5,658	-3,783	-4,245	-5,405	-6,231	-5,010	-4,897	-6,927	2. Services
2,148	2,204	2,405	2,431	2,441	2,519	2,626	2,701	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
12	-36	-106	-59	-99	-51	-13	35	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-5,242	-5,720	-5,814	-6,736	-7,378	-7,567	-7,434	-7,348	2.3 Transport
7,408	8,310	8,224	7,585	7,599	8,262	9,223	7,911	2.4 Travel
-2,494	-1,343	-1,954	-2,341	-2,655	-2,406	-3,304	-4,325	2.5 Construction
-1,872	-2,070	-1,976	-2,051	-2,305	-2,102	-2,158	-2,314	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-41	-73	-21	-21	-20	-22	-28	-27	2.7 Financial services
-1,342	-1,205	-1,266	-1,298	-1,555	-1,730	-1,719	-1,663	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-1,234	-774	-560	-197	-269	-499	-358	-447	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-2,353	-2,817	-2,259	-2,193	-1,364	-788	-861	-727	2.10 Other business services
-528	-87	-712	-331	-382	-330	-482	-221	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-118	-172	-205	-194	-244	-296	-388	-502	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-6,449	-8,265	-10,712	-9,213	-9,875	-8,155	-8,618	-9,488	3. Primary income
-1,635	-1,348	-1,345	-1,309	-1,255	-1,193	-1,071	-1,197	3.1 Compensation of employees
-4,814	-6,918	-9,368	-7,904	-8,620	-6,962	-7,547	-8,291	3.2 Investment income
-5,203	-7,856	-10,165	-6,904	-10,486	-6,665	-8,142	-7,766	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,230	-3,175	-3,163	-3,836	-2,483	-3,921	-1,939	-3,076	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,618	4,113	3,960	2,835	4,349	3,624	2,534	2,551	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-3,905	-4,239	-5,690	-4,774	4. Secondary income
4	126	-20	-2	18	1	45	22	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
0	128	-16	-4	0	-4	34	26	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
4	-2	-4	3	18	6	12	-4	2. Capital transfers
7,822	11,106	-5,810	-14,244	-8,804	7,318	-1,196	4,964	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
3,837	6,564	2,707	1,023	8,254	-7,137	6,187	5,053	1. Direct investment
14,137	70	-10,557	-19,069	-31,866	16,048	-5,113	11,721	2. Portfolio investment
515	12	-98	-1,232	646	-286	984	-865	3. Financial derivatives
-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,163	-1,307	-3,254	-10,945	4. Other investment
27,570	-8,771	-14,622	-18,956	1,775	-2,662	-2,896	13,121	RESERVE ASSETS
-41,609	-5,536	13,188	20,731	1,742	-14,299	-8,471	-30,972	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2015 - 2017 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2015 ^f	2016 ^r	2017 ^p	Q115 ^f	Q215 ^f	Q315 ^f	Q415 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	35,155	29,023	40,295	10,917	8,193	5,226	10,819
1. Barang	109,224	101,382	118,105	27,069	23,411	27,472	31,273
1.1 Kredit	681,275	686,075	808,869	160,537	162,224	174,611	183,903
1.2 Debit	572,051	584,693	690,764	133,468	138,813	147,139	152,630
2. Perkhidmatan	-20,632	-19,090	-23,065	-3,402	-4,878	-5,885	-6,467
2.1 Kredit	136,095	146,313	157,793	33,292	32,530	34,457	35,817
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	8,402	9,440	10,619	2,118	2,043	2,145	2,096
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	1,460	1,502	1,791	367	222	385	486
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	16,365	16,792	18,727	3,960	3,896	4,178	4,330
2.1.4 Perjalanan	68,675	74,975	78,797	17,398	16,789	17,096	17,392
2.1.5 Pembinaan	4,038	4,086	4,185	840	777	1,081	1,340
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,463	1,399	1,295	306	292	404	461
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,332	2,038	2,303	241	266	319	506
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	351	461	906	69	54	134	94
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	10,372	9,964	11,223	2,525	2,269	2,826	2,753
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	21,760	23,770	25,570	5,093	5,490	5,399	5,779
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	1,509	1,525	1,995	277	332	408	492
2.1.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	369	361	382	98	100	83	88
2.2 Debit	156,727	165,403	180,859	36,694	37,408	40,341	42,284
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	211	252	333	50	52	54	56
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	1,477	1,691	1,919	309	435	343	389
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	40,930	40,305	48,454	9,719	9,883	10,434	10,895
2.2.4 Perjalanan	41,734	43,449	45,802	10,247	9,702	10,843	10,942
2.2.5 Pembinaan	10,549	12,219	16,876	2,672	2,451	2,419	3,006
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	9,222	9,368	10,175	2,069	2,380	2,527	2,247
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,681	2,194	2,400	353	358	407	563
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	5,033	5,572	7,572	1,253	1,232	1,335	1,213
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	12,757	12,730	12,796	2,655	3,330	3,213	3,560
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	28,979	33,392	29,310	6,459	6,821	7,451	8,248
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	3,183	3,182	3,410	736	537	1,048	862
2.2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	971	1,050	1,813	172	227	269	303
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	88,592	82,292	95,040	23,667	18,532	21,587	24,806
Kredit	817,370	832,388	966,662	193,829	194,754	209,068	219,720
Debit	728,778	750,096	871,623	170,162	176,221	187,481	194,914
3. Pendapatan primer	-32,112	-34,640	-36,137	-7,702	-4,594	-10,680	-9,135
3.1 Kredit	48,674	47,320	54,269	11,436	15,467	9,540	12,232
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	6,405	6,569	7,018	1,563	1,523	1,626	1,692
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	42,270	40,751	47,251	9,872	13,944	7,914	10,540
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	18,398	20,758	26,627	4,084	7,485	1,888	4,941
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	3,176	3,257	4,507	681	731	951	813
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	20,696	16,736	16,116	5,106	5,728	5,075	4,786
3.2 Debit	80,786	81,960	90,406	19,138	20,061	20,220	21,367
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	12,000	12,205	11,735	2,889	2,878	2,921	3,312
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	68,786	69,755	78,671	16,249	17,183	17,299	18,055
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	51,329	50,884	59,686	12,420	12,527	12,742	13,640
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	15,612	16,662	15,926	3,462	4,203	3,998	3,949
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,845	2,209	3,059	367	454	558	467
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,325	-18,629	-18,608	-5,047	-5,745	-5,681	-4,852
4.1 Kredit	11,925	15,988	16,661	2,414	2,799	3,176	3,536
4.2 Debit	33,251	34,617	35,270	7,462	8,544	8,857	8,388

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2015 - 2017 (RM MILLION)

Q116 ^r	Q216 ^r	Q316 ^r	Q416 ^r	Q117 ^p	Q217 ^p	Q317 ^p	Q417 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
6,214	3,075	7,263	12,471	5,269	9,642	12,518	12,865	CURRENT ACCOUNT
23,258	20,104	26,840	31,181	25,280	27,046	31,724	34,055	1. Goods
160,914	162,828	172,574	189,759	194,948	195,946	206,584	211,390	1.1 Credits
137,656	142,725	145,734	158,578	169,669	168,901	174,860	177,335	1.2 Debits
-5,658	-3,783	-4,245	-5,405	-6,231	-5,010	-4,897	-6,927	2. Services
36,059	36,532	36,224	37,498	36,415	39,540	41,177	40,662	2.1 Credits
2,204	2,266	2,472	2,498	2,513	2,598	2,714	2,793	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
402	376	323	400	373	450	476	492	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,215	4,136	4,119	4,322	4,374	4,661	4,823	4,869	2.1.3 Transport
18,333	18,580	18,754	19,308	18,081	19,497	21,116	20,104	2.1.4 Travel
1,173	1,149	998	766	1,017	1,502	832	834	2.1.5 Construction
303	385	326	385	310	328	291	366	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
527	462	489	560	565	573	532	632	2.1.7 Financial services
134	107	107	112	169	179	263	294	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
2,419	2,481	2,430	2,634	2,590	2,621	3,004	3,007	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
5,886	6,087	5,811	5,986	5,996	6,566	6,404	6,604	2.1.10 Other business services
357	408	321	439	348	468	605	575	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
106	95	73	87	78	97	117	91	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
41,716	40,314	40,469	42,904	42,645	44,550	46,074	47,589	2.2 Debits
56	62	67	67	73	79	89	93	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
390	413	429	459	472	501	489	456	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
9,457	9,856	9,934	11,058	11,752	12,228	12,257	12,217	2.2.3 Transport
10,926	10,269	10,530	11,723	10,482	11,235	11,892	12,192	2.2.4 Travel
3,667	2,493	2,952	3,107	3,672	3,908	4,136	5,160	2.2.5 Construction
2,175	2,454	2,303	2,436	2,615	2,430	2,449	2,680	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
568	535	509	581	585	594	561	660	2.2.7 Financial services
1,477	1,312	1,373	1,410	1,724	1,909	1,983	1,957	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
3,653	3,255	2,990	2,832	2,859	3,120	3,362	3,455	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
8,239	8,904	8,071	8,179	7,360	7,354	7,265	7,331	2.2.10 Other business services
885	495	1,033	769	729	799	1,087	795	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
224	267	278	281	322	392	505	594	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
17,600	16,321	22,595	25,776	19,049	22,036	26,827	27,128	Goods and Services
196,973	199,360	208,798	227,257	231,363	235,486	247,761	252,052	Credits
179,373	183,039	186,203	201,481	212,314	213,450	220,934	224,924	Debits
-6,449	-8,265	-10,712	-9,213	-9,875	-8,155	-8,618	-9,488	3. Primary income
10,871	13,382	9,942	13,125	13,127	14,091	13,144	13,907	3.1 Credits
1,716	1,700	1,544	1,609	1,719	1,698	1,749	1,852	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
9,155	11,682	8,398	11,516	11,408	12,394	11,395	12,054	3.1.2 Investment income
4,358	6,262	3,124	7,014	5,301	7,288	6,453	7,584	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
606	830	766	1,054	1,120	840	1,405	1,142	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,191	4,590	4,507	3,448	4,986	4,265	3,537	3,328	3.1.2.3 Other investment
17,320	21,647	20,654	22,338	23,002	22,247	21,762	23,395	3.2 Debits
3,351	3,047	2,889	2,918	2,974	2,891	2,820	3,050	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
13,970	18,600	17,766	19,420	20,028	19,355	18,942	20,346	3.2.2 Investment income
9,560	14,118	13,289	13,917	15,787	13,953	14,595	15,350	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
3,836	4,005	3,930	4,890	3,603	4,762	3,344	4,218	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
573	477	547	612	637	641	1,003	778	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,937	-4,980	-4,619	-4,092	-3,905	-4,239	-5,690	-4,774	4. Secondary income
3,555	3,923	4,003	4,507	4,581	4,444	3,791	3,845	4.1 Credits
8,492	8,904	8,622	8,598	8,485	8,683	9,482	8,620	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2015 - 2017 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2015 ^f	2016 ^r	2017 ^p	Q115 ^f	Q215 ^f	Q315 ^f	Q415 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	-1,136	108	86	-1	-1,107	-13	-15
1. Kredit	13	149	160	3	1	8	1
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	8	129	82	0	0	7	1
1.2 Pindahan modal	5	20	78	3	1	1	0
2. Debit	1,149	42	74	3	1,108	22	15
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	1,135	22	27	1	1,105	18	12
2.2 Pindahan modal	13	20	47	2	4	3	4
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-55,350	-1,126	2,282	-29,165	383	-33,170	6,600
1. Pelaburan langsung	-1,810	14,131	12,357	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714	6,322
1.1 Aset	-39,698	-42,095	-26,709	-10,266	-18,504	-7,541	-3,388
1.2 Liabiliti	37,888	56,226	39,066	6,868	16,483	4,828	9,710
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-26,122	-15,419	-9,210	-7,898	-11,791	-24,431	17,997
2.1 Aset	-9,098	-15,011	-16,539	-7,362	-8,062	668	5,659
2.2 Liabiliti	-17,024	-408	7,329	-536	-3,728	-25,099	12,339
3. Derivatif kewangan	-663	-802	478	3	-449	-111	-106
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,755	964	-1,343	-17,871	14,644	-5,914	-17,613
4.1 Sektor awam	-1,878	-3,033	-614	1,441	-3,810	1,376	-885
Kredit	4,380	193	111	2,327	74	1,877	103
Debit	6,258	3,226	725	886	3,883	500	988
4.2 Sektor swasta	-24,877	3,997	-729	-19,312	18,453	-7,290	-16,728
ASET RIZAB	-3,750	-14,779	9,337	15,696	-8,450	-16,997	6,000
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-3,750	-14,779	9,337	15,696	-8,450	-16,997	6,000
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	-1,138	2,700	219	-35	-210	-1,182	289
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	4	-176	351	470	-80	-513	127
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-2,616	-17,302	8,766	15,261	-8,159	-15,302	5,585

Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran

<i>Pelaburan langsung</i>	-1,810	14,131	12,357	-3,398	-2,021	-2,714	6,322
<i>Di luar negeri</i>	-41,187	-33,052	-26,826	-11,566	-17,097	-5,700	-6,824
<i>Di Malaysia</i>	39,377	47,182	39,183	8,168	15,076	2,987	13,146

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2015 - 2017 (RM MILLION)

Q116 ^r	Q216 ^r	Q316 ^r	Q416 ^r	Q117 ^p	Q217 ^p	Q317 ^p	Q417 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
4	126	-20	-2	18	1	45	22	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
12	128	0	9	27	23	69	42	1. Credits
0	128	0	1	1	10	40	31	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
12	0	0	8	26	13	29	11	1.2 Capital transfers
8	3	20	11	9	21	24	20	2. Debits
0	0	16	5	1	14	6	6	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
8	3	4	5	8	7	17	15	2.2 Capital transfers
7,822	11,106	-5,810	-14,244	-8,804	7,318	-1,196	4,964	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
3,837	6,564	2,707	1,023	8,254	-7,137	6,187	5,053	1. Direct investment
-11,402	-4,021	-11,622	-15,050	-2,677	-15,560	-7,734	-739	1.1 Assets
15,239	10,585	14,329	16,073	10,931	8,422	13,921	5,792	1.2 Liabilities
14,137	70	-10,557	-19,069	-31,866	16,048	-5,113	11,721	2. Portfolio investment
-5,897	-4,755	-7,099	2,740	-8,983	-2,773	-8,769	3,986	2.1 Assets
20,034	4,825	-3,458	-21,809	-22,884	18,821	3,656	7,736	2.2 Liabilities
515	12	-98	-1,232	646	-286	984	-865	3. Financial derivatives
-10,668	4,460	2,138	5,034	14,163	-1,307	-3,254	-10,945	4. Other investment
-356	-2,182	-387	-109	-395	-70	-128	-20	4.1 Public sector
14	102	45	32	14	68	7	23	Credits
370	2,284	432	140	409	138	135	43	Debits
-10,312	6,641	2,525	5,142	14,558	-1,237	-3,125	-10,925	4.2 Private sector
27,570	-8,771	-14,622	-18,956	1,775	-2,662	-2,896	13,121	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
27,570	-8,771	-14,622	-18,956	1,775	-2,662	-2,896	13,121	2. BNM external reserves
3,156	-92	-145	-219	25	22	-3	175	2.1 Special drawing rights
142	-63	-102	-153	17	33	5	296	2.2 IMF reserve position
24,272	-8,616	-14,375	-18,583	1,733	-2,718	-2,898	12,649	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

Direct Investment According to Directional Principle

3,837	6,564	2,707	1,023	8,254	-7,137	6,187	5,053	Direct investment
-11,714	-4,031	-5,322	-11,985	-8,723	-15,387	-5,007	2,290	Abroad
15,551	10,595	8,029	13,008	16,977	8,250	11,193	2,763	In Malaysia

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JADUAL SIRI MASA
TIME SERIES TABLES

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Q110
AKAUN SEMASA	82,816	99,324	50,177	35,485	48,554	28,352
1. Barang	124,182	140,529	113,030	96,552	113,327	41,483
2. Perkhidmatan	6,556	1,457	-8,542	-9,592	-10,706	1,981
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	8,202	7,934	7,877	7,269	7,800	2,232
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	226	294	93	-46	218	116
2.3 Pengangkutan	-17,168	-19,445	-22,040	-23,909	-26,050	-3,725
2.4 Perjalanan	31,617	28,959	24,821	29,167	33,233	7,553
2.5 Pembinaan	-470	-757	-3,777	-4,861	-5,879	-181
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-5,960	-6,394	-7,234	-7,296	-7,536	-1,393
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-930	-435	-614	-432	-223	-276
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-3,920	-4,557	-4,350	-4,053	-4,411	-1,055
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	474	166	483	-1,064	-1,237	222
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-4,437	-3,207	-2,040	-2,013	-4,019	-1,229
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-576	-577	-1,346	-2,136	-2,255	-159
2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-502	-524	-415	-218	-349	-122
3. Pendapatan primer	-26,131	-21,600	-35,841	-33,975	-36,624	-9,687
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-2,082	-2,331	-3,082	-4,007	-4,902	-392
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-24,049	-19,269	-32,760	-29,969	-31,722	-9,296
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-30,555	-26,698	-40,677	-34,614	-37,950	-10,853
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-6,852	-8,943	-8,525	-10,608	-11,842	-1,511
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	13,358	16,372	16,442	15,254	18,070	3,068
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,790	-21,061	-18,469	-17,498	-17,443	-5,424
AKAUN MODAL	-111	-133	241	-15	344	-26
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-95	-119	334	7	300	-29
2. Pindahan modal	-16	-14	-93	-22	44	3
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-19,945	23,265	-23,014	-20,216	-79,954	-17,392
1. Pelaburan langsung	-13,976	-9,337	-24,415	-6,276	-17,974	1,988
2. Pelaburan portfolio	48,467	26,139	63,859	-3,012	-39,354	12,952
3. Derivatif kewangan	-698	-76	972	-253	-975	415
4. Pelaburan lain	-53,738	6,539	-63,431	-10,675	-21,652	-32,747
ASET RIZAB	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	-14,649	36,507	19,634
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-65,387	-27,774	-23,531	-605	-5,451	-30,568

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q210	Q310	Q410	Q111	Q211	Q311	Q411	Components/Year & Quarter
13,579	18,899	21,985	24,711	24,004	27,450	23,158	CURRENT ACCOUNT
27,198	25,770	29,731	35,366	34,529	35,551	35,082	1. Goods
1,353	1,837	1,386	342	1,442	886	-1,214	2. Services
2,106	1,994	1,870	2,089	2,002	1,929	1,914	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
-1	36	76	70	71	69	83	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-4,317	-4,368	-4,758	-4,292	-4,832	-5,206	-5,115	2.3 Transport
8,127	8,454	7,484	6,405	7,009	8,329	7,216	2.4 Travel
-305	20	-4	-15	-234	-154	-355	2.5 Construction
-1,517	-1,564	-1,486	-1,505	-1,604	-1,703	-1,581	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-231	-191	-232	-239	239	-205	-231	2.7 Financial services
-817	-1,191	-857	-1,252	-724	-1,143	-1,438	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-46	142	157	209	-16	60	-87	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
-1,369	-1,252	-588	-809	-277	-804	-1,317	2.10 Other business services
-174	-143	-101	-149	-102	-184	-142	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-104	-101	-175	-172	-88	-102	-161	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-9,288	-3,484	-3,672	-5,889	-6,641	-3,728	-5,342	3. Primary income
-476	-555	-659	-451	-549	-516	-814	3.1 Compensation of employees
-8,811	-2,929	-3,013	-5,438	-6,091	-3,213	-4,528	3.2 Investment income
-10,797	-4,048	-4,857	-6,632	-8,543	-4,330	-7,193	3.2.1 Direct investment
-1,403	-2,662	-1,277	-2,328	-1,595	-2,956	-2,064	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,389	3,781	3,120	3,523	4,047	4,073	4,729	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,684	-5,224	-5,459	-5,108	-5,327	-5,259	-5,368	4. Secondary income
-34	-43	-8	-42	-21	-34	-36	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-30	-26	-11	-30	-27	-24	-38	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-4	-17	3	-12	6	-10	2	2. Capital transfers
-209	-3,117	773	-6,390	51,429	-22,406	631	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
162	-17,581	1,455	102	1,921	-4,021	-7,339	1. Direct investment
13,732	18,278	3,505	8,430	48,036	-27,857	-2,469	2. Portfolio investment
-2,088	835	140	144	416	-301	-335	3. Financial derivatives
-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	-15,066	1,057	9,773	10,775	4. Other investment
1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855	-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	RESERVE ASSETS
-15,212	-14,775	-4,833	-2,425	-13,687	5,906	-17,568	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.): IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN (BERSIH), 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213
AKAUN SEMASA	15,554	6,859	7,233	20,531	12,423	978
1. Barang	33,042	27,010	22,346	30,632	25,351	17,063
2. Perkhidmatan	-3,436	-2,823	-1,218	-1,066	-748	-3,408
2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	1,998	2,030	2,072	1,777	1,769	1,757
2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	130	33	-58	-12	29	-93
2.3 Pengangkutan	-5,272	-5,879	-5,593	-5,297	-5,226	-5,974
2.4 Perjalanan	4,970	5,911	6,980	6,960	7,973	6,683
2.5 Pembinaan	-865	-1,141	-1,022	-749	-845	-1,088
2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-1,908	-1,929	-1,693	-1,704	-1,868	-1,777
2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-157	-221	-128	-107	-144	-29
2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-871	-1,097	-1,208	-1,174	-802	-1,123
2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	120	169	200	-5	-18	-280
2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-1,166	-423	-156	-295	-1,187	-918
2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	-372	-152	-529	-293	-435	-526
2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-44	-123	-82	-166	5	-41
3. Pendapatan primer	-8,642	-12,678	-9,017	-5,504	-7,970	-8,146
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-760	-650	-838	-834	-941	-1,011
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-7,883	-12,028	-8,179	-4,670	-7,029	-7,135
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-10,241	-13,015	-10,911	-6,510	-8,746	-7,885
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-2,440	-2,000	-2,261	-1,824	-2,614	-2,271
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	4,798	2,986	4,993	3,664	4,331	3,022
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-5,410	-4,650	-4,878	-3,531	-4,210	-4,531
AKAUN MODAL	-136	-6	-10	393	2	-3
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-62	0	-3	399	4	0
2. Pindahan modal	-74	-6	-7	-6	-2	-3
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-10,368	6,484	-8,959	-10,171	1,200	4,397
1. Pelaburan langsung	-9,454	4,646	-1,308	-18,299	-2,757	-8,425
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,099	-4,961	33,338	10,384	3,921	3,277
3. Derivatif kewangan	-20	992	-64	64	211	-1,421
4. Pelaburan lain	-25,993	5,807	-40,925	-2,320	-174	10,965
ASET RIZAB	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	-1,518
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-12,271	-640	-5,790	-4,830	-9,583	-3,854

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q313	Q413	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Components/Year & Quarter
8,499	13,585	19,820	15,292	7,256	6,186	CURRENT ACCOUNT
23,915	30,222	31,230	27,435	25,744	28,917	1. Goods
-2,972	-2,465	-163	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	2. Services
1,860	1,882	1,746	1,892	1,996	2,165	2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
78	-61	-9	92	87	48	2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,353	-6,357	-5,762	-6,639	-6,808	-6,841	2.3 Transport
6,767	7,744	9,924	8,998	7,170	7,140	2.4 Travel
-1,526	-1,402	-1,281	-1,604	-586	-2,408	2.5 Construction
-1,826	-1,825	-1,884	-1,641	-1,928	-2,083	2.6 Insurance and pension services
-125	-135	-143	-49	-69	38	2.7 Financial services
-1,053	-1,075	-1,163	-1,113	-1,051	-1,084	2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-311	-455	-120	-126	-360	-631	2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
95	-3	-636	-835	-1,622	-926	2.10 Other business services
-511	-663	-715	-482	-591	-466	2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
-68	-114	-121	-77	-108	-42	2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-8,048	-9,811	-6,629	-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	3. Primary income
-1,052	-1,002	-1,213	-1,214	-1,161	-1,313	3.1 Compensation of employees
-6,996	-8,808	-5,416	-6,551	-8,312	-11,443	3.2 Investment income
-8,041	-9,942	-7,999	-8,790	-8,864	-12,297	3.2.1 Direct investment
-3,268	-2,455	-2,119	-3,201	-3,330	-3,193	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,312	3,588	4,702	5,440	3,882	4,047	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,396	-4,362	-4,618	-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	4. Secondary income
5	-20	-2	0	66	280	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
3	0	1	-4	24	279	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
2	-20	-3	4	42	2	2. Capital transfers
-15,685	-10,128	-38,038	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,069	3,838	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	1. Direct investment
-9,412	-798	-14,166	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	2. Portfolio investment
564	393	-1,487	229	49	234	3. Financial derivatives
-7,906	-13,560	-8,009	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	4. Other investment
-11,763	2,675	17,294	974	6,710	11,530	RESERVE ASSETS
18,944	-6,112	926	-4,176	-11,832	9,631	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Q110
AKAUN SEMASA	82,816	99,324	50,177	35,485	48,554	28,352
1. Barang	124,182	140,529	113,030	96,552	113,327	41,483
1.1 Kredit	602,609	658,421	644,864	637,683	678,865	149,189
1.2 Debit	478,427	517,893	531,835	541,131	565,538	107,706
2. Perkhidmatan	6,556	1,457	-8,542	-9,592	-10,706	1,981
2.1 Kredit	111,466	118,880	125,337	132,685	137,618	26,330
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	8,282	8,039	8,012	7,437	7,947	2,252
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.l.	705	901	820	993	1,207	216
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	15,696	15,482	13,761	14,701	15,617	3,760
2.1.4 Perjalanan	58,350	60,146	62,548	67,733	73,951	13,692
2.1.5 Pembinaan	3,324	3,374	3,634	3,239	2,796	571
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,065	1,344	1,663	1,415	1,511	212
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	626	1,078	998	1,001	1,133	162
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.	320	455	417	342	248	12
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	6,851	7,412	9,033	9,001	9,039	1,707
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	15,608	19,881	23,674	25,885	22,965	3,583
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreatif	358	487	521	637	926	107
2.1.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	281	279	257	300	278	57
2.2 Debit	104,910	117,424	133,879	142,277	148,325	24,349
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	80	105	135	168	148	20
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.l.	479	607	727	1,040	989	101
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	32,864	34,928	35,801	38,610	41,666	7,485
2.2.4 Perjalanan	26,733	31,187	37,726	38,566	40,718	6,139
2.2.5 Pembinaan	3,794	4,132	7,411	8,100	8,675	752
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	7,025	7,738	8,898	8,712	9,047	1,605
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,555	1,514	1,612	1,433	1,356	438
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.	4,240	5,012	4,767	4,395	4,659	1,067
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	6,377	7,246	8,549	10,065	10,276	1,485
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	20,045	23,089	25,713	27,898	26,985	4,812
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreatif	934	1,063	1,868	2,773	3,181	266
2.2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	783	803	672	518	626	180
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	130,738	141,985	104,488	86,959	102,620	43,464
Kredit	714,075	777,302	770,202	770,368	816,483	175,519
Debit	583,337	635,316	665,714	683,408	713,863	132,056
3. Pendapatan primer	-26,131	-21,600	-35,841	-33,975	-36,624	-9,687
3.1 Kredit	38,352	52,521	42,297	47,656	52,395	7,109
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	3,550	3,707	3,994	4,486	5,170	931
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	34,802	48,814	38,303	43,170	47,225	6,178
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	18,767	28,762	16,165	22,308	24,251	2,438
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	1,600	2,424	3,537	3,814	3,429	429
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	14,434	17,628	18,601	17,048	19,546	3,311
3.2 Debit	64,483	74,121	78,138	81,631	89,019	16,797
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	5,632	6,038	7,076	8,492	10,071	1,323
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	58,851	68,083	71,062	73,138	78,948	15,474
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	49,323	55,461	56,842	56,922	62,202	13,291
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	8,452	11,367	12,061	14,422	15,271	1,940
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,076	1,256	2,159	1,794	1,475	243
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,790	-21,061	-18,469	-17,498	-17,443	-5,424
4.1 Kredit	1,920	4,683	6,661	7,597	10,496	420
4.2 Debit	23,711	25,744	25,130	25,096	27,939	5,844

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q210	Q310	Q410	Q111	Q211	Q311	Q411	Components/Year & Quarter
13,579	18,899	21,985	24,711	24,004	27,450	23,158	CURRENT ACCOUNT
27,198	25,770	29,731	35,366	34,529	35,551	35,082	1. Goods
147,242	150,183	155,995	157,525	163,213	166,362	171,321	1.1 Credits
120,043	124,413	126,265	122,159	128,684	130,811	136,238	1.2 Debits
1,353	1,837	1,386	342	1,442	886	-1,214	2. Services
27,470	28,673	28,993	27,274	29,239	30,768	31,599	2.1 Credits
2,126	2,015	1,889	2,116	2,028	1,956	1,939	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
110	179	200	210	230	205	255	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,015	4,053	3,868	3,939	4,025	3,751	3,767	2.1.3 Transport
14,523	15,117	15,018	13,543	14,194	16,182	16,227	2.1.4 Travel
634	1,210	908	833	813	774	954	2.1.5 Construction
254	267	332	258	334	412	341	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
161	160	144	146	612	157	163	2.1.7 Financial services
135	32	142	31	253	50	121	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,667	1,719	1,758	1,783	1,815	1,829	1,986	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
3,680	3,805	4,540	4,247	4,735	5,270	5,630	2.1.10 Other business services
88	60	103	112	118	127	130	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
76	58	90	56	84	55	84	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
26,117	26,836	27,608	26,932	27,797	29,882	32,813	2.2 Debits
20	21	19	27	26	27	25	2.2.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
111	143	124	140	158	137	172	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
8,332	8,420	8,626	8,231	8,857	8,957	8,882	2.2.3 Transport
6,396	6,664	7,534	7,137	7,185	7,853	9,011	2.2.4 Travel
940	1,190	912	848	1,047	927	1,309	2.2.5 Construction
1,771	1,831	1,818	1,763	1,938	2,115	1,922	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
391	350	376	385	373	362	394	2.2.7 Financial services
952	1,223	999	1,283	977	1,194	1,559	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,714	1,576	1,601	1,575	1,830	1,768	2,073	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
5,049	5,057	5,128	5,055	5,013	6,074	6,947	2.2.10 Other business services
262	203	204	261	220	311	272	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
179	159	265	227	172	158	245	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
28,551	27,607	31,116	35,708	35,971	36,438	33,869	Goods and Services
174,712	178,856	184,989	184,799	192,453	197,130	202,920	Credits
146,161	151,249	153,872	149,091	156,482	160,693	169,051	Debits
-9,288	-3,484	-3,672	-5,889	-6,641	-3,728	-5,342	3. Primary income
7,116	12,792	11,335	12,297	11,150	13,973	15,101	3.1 Credits
836	843	940	955	894	921	937	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
6,280	11,949	10,395	11,342	10,256	13,052	14,164	3.1.2 Investment income
2,129	7,719	6,482	7,260	4,865	8,184	8,452	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
534	184	453	231	1,035	490	668	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,618	4,046	3,460	3,851	4,355	4,378	5,044	3.1.2.3 Other investment
16,404	16,276	15,007	18,186	17,790	17,702	20,443	3.2 Debits
1,312	1,398	1,599	1,406	1,443	1,437	1,751	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
15,092	14,878	13,408	16,780	16,347	16,265	18,692	3.2.2 Investment income
12,926	11,767	11,339	13,892	13,409	12,515	15,645	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
1,937	2,846	1,730	2,559	2,630	3,446	2,732	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
229	265	339	328	308	304	315	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-5,684	-5,224	-5,459	-5,108	-5,327	-5,259	-5,368	4. Secondary income
435	558	507	1,017	1,032	1,265	1,370	4.1 Credits
6,118	5,782	5,966	6,125	6,358	6,524	6,738	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213
AKAUN SEMASA	15,554	6,859	7,233	20,531	12,423	978
1. Barang	33,042	27,010	22,346	30,632	25,351	17,063
1.1 Kredit	161,572	165,272	157,561	160,460	151,497	152,555
1.2 Debit	128,530	138,262	135,215	129,828	126,146	135,492
2. Perkhidmatan	-3,436	-2,823	-1,218	-1,066	-748	-3,408
2.1 Kredit	28,891	30,708	32,106	33,632	32,088	31,728
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	2,033	2,064	2,107	1,809	1,812	1,799
2.1.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	267	205	142	206	216	234
2.1.3 Pengangkutan	3,417	3,337	3,517	3,490	3,583	3,548
2.1.4 Perjalanan	13,953	15,174	16,275	17,146	17,005	16,108
2.1.5 Pembinaan	847	889	903	994	648	705
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	289	326	541	507	258	320
2.1.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	229	287	220	262	201	338
2.1.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	205	45	54	113	213	34
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	2,021	2,492	2,151	2,369	2,087	2,336
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	5,446	5,706	6,021	6,500	5,834	6,079
2.1.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	125	123	115	160	138	150
2.1.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	59	60	61	77	91	78
2.2 Debit	32,327	33,531	33,324	34,697	32,835	35,136
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	35	33	35	32	43	41
2.2.2 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pemberian t.t.t.l.	137	172	200	217	188	326
2.2.3 Pengangkutan	8,688	9,216	9,110	8,787	8,808	9,521
2.2.4 Perjalanan	8,983	9,262	9,295	10,186	9,032	9,425
2.2.5 Pembinaan	1,712	2,030	1,925	1,744	1,493	1,793
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	2,197	2,256	2,234	2,211	2,127	2,097
2.2.7 Perkhidmatan kewangan	386	508	348	369	345	367
2.2.8 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	1,076	1,143	1,261	1,287	1,015	1,157
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	1,901	2,323	1,952	2,374	2,104	2,616
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,612	6,129	6,177	6,795	7,021	6,997
2.2.11 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	497	275	644	452	573	676
2.2.12 Barang dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	103	183	142	243	87	119
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	29,606	24,187	21,128	29,566	24,604	13,656
Kredit	190,463	195,980	189,667	194,091	183,584	184,283
Debit	160,857	171,793	168,539	164,525	158,981	170,628
3. Pendapatan primer	-8,642	-12,678	-9,017	-5,504	-7,970	-8,146
3.1 Kredit	9,789	9,265	11,015	12,227	9,918	10,933
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,003	989	933	1,069	1,071	1,083
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	8,786	8,276	10,082	11,157	8,847	9,850
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	3,368	3,740	3,403	5,656	3,735	4,702
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	259	851	1,269	1,157	419	1,477
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,160	3,685	5,411	4,345	4,693	3,670
3.2 Debit	18,432	21,943	20,032	17,731	17,888	19,079
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,763	1,639	1,771	1,903	2,012	2,094
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	16,669	20,305	18,261	15,828	15,876	16,985
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	13,608	16,754	14,314	12,166	12,481	12,587
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	2,699	2,852	3,529	2,981	3,033	3,749
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	361	699	418	681	362	648
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-5,410	-4,650	-4,878	-3,531	-4,210	-4,531
4.1 Kredit	1,471	2,306	1,212	1,672	1,619	1,933
4.2 Debit	6,881	6,956	6,090	5,203	5,829	6,464

TABLE 5 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q313	Q413	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Components/Year & Quarter
8,499 13,585 19,820 15,292 7,256 6,186 CURRENT ACCOUNT						
23,915	30,222	31,230	27,435	25,744	28,917	1. Goods
163,325	170,306	166,749	172,346	167,554	172,216	1.1 Credits
139,410	140,084	135,519	144,911	141,809	143,299	1.2 Debits
-2,972	-2,465	-163	-1,583	-3,870	-5,090	2. Services
33,079	35,790	35,092	34,404	33,607	34,515	2.1 Credits
1,904	1,922	1,788	1,929	2,031	2,199	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
286	257	278	329	295	305	2.1.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
3,700	3,871	3,983	3,901	3,848	3,885	2.1.3 Transport
16,355	18,265	19,224	18,632	17,842	18,254	2.1.4 Travel
824	1,062	565	765	738	727	2.1.5 Construction
407	430	383	372	396	360	2.1.6 Insurance and pension services
218	243	192	259	294	388	2.1.7 Financial services
61	34	46	66	69	67	2.1.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
2,165	2,414	2,285	2,182	2,150	2,422	2.1.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
6,916	7,057	6,099	5,675	5,629	5,562	2.1.10 Other business services
179	169	193	232	268	233	2.1.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
65	66	57	61	47	113	2.1.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
36,052	38,255	35,256	35,987	37,477	39,605	2.2 Debits
44	40	41	37	35	34	2.1.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others
208	318	287	237	208	257	2.2.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
10,052	10,228	9,744	10,541	10,656	10,726	2.2.3 Transport
9,588	10,521	9,299	9,633	10,671	11,114	2.2.4 Travel
2,350	2,464	1,846	2,369	1,324	3,135	2.2.5 Construction
2,233	2,255	2,267	2,013	2,324	2,443	2.2.6 Insurance and pension services
343	378	335	308	363	351	2.2.7 Financial services
1,114	1,109	1,210	1,179	1,120	1,151	2.2.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
2,475	2,869	2,405	2,308	2,511	3,052	2.2.9 Telecommunications, computer and information services
6,821	7,060	6,734	6,511	7,252	6,488	2.2.10 Other business services
691	832	908	714	858	700	2.2.11 Personal, cultural and recreational services
132	180	178	138	156	155	2.2.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.
20,943	27,757	31,067	25,852	21,874	23,827	Goods and Services
196,404	206,096	201,842	206,750	201,161	206,731	Credits
175,461	178,339	170,774	180,898	179,287	182,904	Debits
-8,048	-9,811	-6,629	-7,765	-9,473	-12,756	3. Primary income
12,482	14,323	14,496	14,757	13,484	9,659	3.1 Credits
1,092	1,240	1,258	1,262	1,285	1,365	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
11,391	13,083	13,238	13,495	12,199	8,293	3.1.2 Investment income
6,116	7,755	6,607	6,982	7,329	3,333	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
581	1,337	1,568	700	590	571	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,693	3,991	5,062	5,814	4,280	4,390	3.1.2.3 Other investment
20,530	24,133	21,125	22,522	22,957	22,415	3.2 Debits
2,143	2,243	2,471	2,476	2,446	2,678	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
18,387	21,891	18,654	20,046	20,511	19,737	3.2.2 Investment income
14,157	17,697	14,606	15,772	16,193	15,630	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
3,849	3,791	3,687	3,900	3,920	3,764	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
381	403	360	374	398	343	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,396	-4,362	-4,618	-2,796	-5,145	-4,885	4. Secondary income
1,907	2,138	2,032	3,895	2,140	2,428	4.1 Credits
6,302	6,500	6,650	6,691	7,285	7,313	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Q110
AKAUN MODAL	-111	-133	241	-15	344	-26
1. Kredit	69	44	410	17	382	13
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	28	11	403	13	311	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	41	33	7	4	71	13
2. Debit	180	177	169	32	38	39
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	123	130	69	6	11	29
2.2 Pindahan modal	57	47	100	26	27	10
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-19,945	23,265	-23,014	-20,216	-79,954	-17,392
1. Pelaburan langsung	-13,976	-9,337	-24,415	-6,276	-17,974	1,988
1.1 Aset	-49,163	-55,324	-51,957	-41,928	-52,623	-12,491
1.2 Liabiliti	35,186	45,987	27,542	35,653	34,649	14,479
2. Pelaburan portfolio	48,467	26,139	63,859	-3,012	-39,354	12,952
2.1 Aset	-23,176	-18,522	-21,464	-32,088	-28,112	-4,069
2.2 Liabiliti	71,643	44,661	85,323	29,076	-11,242	17,022
3. Derivatif kewangan	-698	-76	972	-253	-975	415
4. Pelaburan lain	-53,738	6,539	-63,431	-10,675	-21,652	-32,747
4.1 Sektor awam	119	-1,337	-1,674	-3,965	1,083	-721
Kredit	2,878	1,430	1,882	1,172	4,648	309
Debit	2,759	2,767	3,557	5,137	3,565	1,029
4.2 Sektor swasta	-53,856	7,876	-61,756	-6,710	-22,735	-32,026
ASET RIZAB	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	-14,649	36,507	19,634
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	-14,649	36,507	19,634
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	837	190	209	-445	-30	578
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	62	-1,219	19	-530	-112	120
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	1,729	-93,653	-4,102	-13,674	36,649	18,936

Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran

Pelaburan langsung	-13,976	-9,337	-24,415	-6,276	-17,974	1,988
Di luar negeri	-43,160	-46,662	-52,952	-44,450	-53,574	-3,675
Di Malaysia	29,183	37,325	28,537	38,175	35,600	5,663

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q210	Q310	Q410	Q111	Q211	Q311	Q411	Components/Year & Quarter
-34	-43	-8	-42	-21	-34	-36	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
7	7	43	7	15	11	11	1. Credits
0	1	27	0	0	3	8	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
7	6	16	7	15	8	3	1.2 Capital transfers
41	50	50	49	36	45	47	2. Debits
30	27	38	30	27	27	45	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
11	23	13	19	9	18	1	2.2 Capital transfers
-209	-3,117	773	-6,390	51,429	-22,406	631	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
162	-17,581	1,455	102	1,921	-4,021	-7,339	1. Direct investment
-2,223	-23,866	-10,583	-13,739	-12,088	-17,378	-12,119	1.1 Assets
2,385	6,285	12,038	13,841	14,009	13,357	4,780	1.2 Liabilities
13,732	18,278	3,505	8,430	48,036	-27,857	-2,469	2. Portfolio investment
-2,055	-9,249	-7,802	-8,735	-3,650	-5,629	-508	2.1 Assets
15,787	27,527	11,307	17,165	51,686	-22,228	-1,962	2.2 Liabilities
-2,088	835	140	144	416	-301	-335	3. Financial derivatives
-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	-15,066	1,057	9,773	10,775	4. Other investment
-317	1,354	-198	-546	-202	-508	-82	4.1 Public sector
164	2,045	360	340	164	313	612	Credits
481	691	558	886	366	822	694	Debits
-11,698	-6,003	-4,129	-14,520	1,258	10,282	10,856	4.2 Private sector
1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855	-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855	-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	2. BNM external reserves
188	3	68	281	-45	-231	184	2.1 Special drawing rights
-75	1	16	-718	-98	-284	-119	2.2 IMF reserve position
1,762	-968	-18,001	-15,417	-61,582	-10,402	-6,252	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

Direct Investment According to Directional Principle

162	-17,581	1,455	102	1,921	-4,021	-7,339	Direct investment
-6,333	-24,004	-9,149	-11,326	-7,895	-12,828	-14,612	Abroad
6,495	6,423	10,603	11,428	9,816	8,808	7,273	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.): AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2010 - 2014 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q112	Q212	Q312	Q412	Q113	Q213
AKAUN MODAL	-136	-6	-10	393	2	-3
1. Kredit	1	4	1	404	5	0
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	1	0	0	402	5	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	0	4	1	2	1	0
2. Debit	137	10	11	11	3	3
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	63	0	3	3	0	0
2.2 Pindahan modal	74	10	8	8	3	3
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-10,368	6,484	-8,959	-10,171	1,200	4,397
1. Pelaburan langsung	-9,454	4,646	-1,308	-18,299	-2,757	-8,425
1.1 Aset	-21,499	-6,691	-7,226	-16,541	-11,581	-15,683
1.2 Liabiliti	12,045	11,336	5,918	-1,758	8,824	7,258
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,099	-4,961	33,338	10,384	3,921	3,277
2.1 Aset	-7,544	-3,849	-5,921	-4,149	-5,252	-11,407
2.2 Liabiliti	32,643	-1,111	39,259	14,533	9,174	14,685
3. Derivatif kewangan	-20	992	-64	64	211	-1,421
4. Pelaburan lain	-25,993	5,807	-40,925	-2,320	-174	10,965
4.1 Sektor awam	-790	-238	-41	-606	-729	-1,242
Kredit	220	195	717	750	64	187
Debit	1,010	433	758	1,356	793	1,429
4.2 Sektor swasta	-25,203	6,045	-40,883	-1,715	555	12,207
ASET RIZAB	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	-1,518
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	-1,518
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	176	-92	77	48	74	-170
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	53	-80	24	23	8	-145
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	6,993	-12,524	7,424	-5,994	-4,124	-1,203

Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Prinsip Arah Aliran

<i>Pelaburan langsung</i>	-9,454	4,646	-1,308	-18,299	-2,757	-8,425
<i>Di luar negeri</i>	-18,004	-2,742	-7,751	-24,455	-11,837	-17,212
<i>Di Malaysia</i>	8,550	7,388	6,444	6,156	9,080	8,787

TABLE 6 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2010 - 2014 (RM MILLION)

Q313	Q413	Q114	Q214	Q314	Q414	Components/Year & Quarter
CAPITAL ACCOUNT						
5	-20	-2	0	66	280	1. Credits
12	0	2	9	73	299	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
9	0	2	0	28	281	1.2 Capital transfers
3	0	0	9	45	17	2. Debits
6	20	4	9	7	18	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
6	0	0	4	4	2	2.2 Capital transfers
1	20	3	5	3	16	
-15,685	-10,128	-38,038	-12,090	-2,200	-27,627	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,069	3,838	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	1. Direct investment
-8,164	-6,500	-20,578	-16,534	-6,294	-9,217	1.1 Assets
9,233	10,338	6,202	12,488	8,515	7,444	1.2 Liabilities
-9,412	-798	-14,166	6,321	-11,151	-20,359	2. Portfolio investment
-10,021	-5,407	-7,516	-10,400	-10,416	219	2.1 Assets
609	4,609	-6,650	16,721	-735	-20,578	2.2 Liabilities
564	393	-1,487	229	49	234	3. Financial derivatives
-7,906	-13,560	-8,009	-14,595	6,681	-5,729	4. Other investment
-838	-1,156	-656	-426	2,671	-507	4.1 Public sector
211	711	579	307	3,413	349	Credits
1,049	1,867	1,234	733	742	856	Debits
-7,068	-12,404	-7,353	-14,169	4,010	-5,222	4.2 Private sector
-11,763	2,675	17,294	974	6,710	11,530	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-11,763	2,675	17,294	974	6,710	11,530	2. BNM external reserves
-291	-57	6	106	112	-254	2.1 Special drawing rights
-284	-109	-8	-27	30	-107	2.2 IMF reserve position
-11,188	2,841	17,295	895	6,568	11,891	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

Direct Investment According to Directional Principle

1,069	3,838	-14,376	-4,045	2,221	-1,773	Direct investment
-8,056	-7,345	-21,618	-14,559	-5,694	-11,703	Abroad
9,125	11,182	7,242	10,513	7,915	9,930	In Malaysia

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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 mengusaha atau bercadang untuk terus mengusaha, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala urusniaga yang signifikan.

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

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

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

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2. Sistem Catatan Beregu

Sistem ini berdasarkan prinsip perakaunan yang diterima di peringkat antarabangsa bagi merekodkan dua kemasukan yang sama bagi setiap urusniaga. Kemasukan kredit untuk merekodkan eksport barang dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan diterima dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan pengurangan dalam aset kewangan atau meningkatkan liabiliti. Sebaliknya, kemasukan debit adalah digunakan untuk merekodkan import barang dan perkhidmatan, pendapatan yang akan dibayar dan urusniaga kewangan yang melibatkan peningkatan dalam aset atau pengurangan dalam liabiliti.

3. Konsep Pemilikan

Konsep pertukaran pemilikan ekonomi di antara residen dan bukan residen digunakan dalam pengiktirafan transaksi BOP terutamanya bagi akaun barang 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 barang, 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. Barang

Transaksi barang 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 barang di bawah *merchanting* dan emas bukan monetari.

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

- Eksport f.o.b. merujuk kepada nilai barang di pasaran di sempadan kastam, termasuk semua kos pengangkutan barang 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 barang 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 barang yang diperoleh daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan barangan) diselaraskan untuk liputan

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merangkumi urusniaga pesawat udara dan kapal komersial yang dihantar ke luar Malaysia dan eksport/import air ke/dari Singapura.

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

- barang untuk prosesan pemasangan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan (GFP);
- barang eksport/import untuk penyimpanan sementara;
- barang untuk pembaikan; dan
- barang yang dikembalikan.

Merchanting ditakrifkan sebagai pembelian barang oleh residen daripada bukan-residen dan menjual semula kepada bukan-residen lain tanpa barang tersebut perlu memasuki Malaysia. Perbezaan antara nilai pembelian dan jualan semula barang direkodkan sebagai eksport bersih barang 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 barang untuk prosesan (tanpa pertukaran hak milik) daripada akaun barang. Ia meliputi caj fi oleh pemproses kepada pemilik barang 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 barang 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).

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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 barang) dan aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan. Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

(i) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang

- (a) Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barang 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 barang dan kebanyakan barang alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
 - bukan-residen ke atas barang dan kebanyakan barang alih lain yang diperoleh atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia).
- (b) Penghantaran barang biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barang dan supaya iaanya konsisten dengan penilaian f.o.b. bagi komponen barang. Prosedur penyusunan adalah seperti berikut:
 - dikira sebagai eksport semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen Malaysia/negara lain ke atas eksport, sebaik sahaja barang eksport tersebut dimuatkan ke kapal/pesawat udara di sempadan Malaysia/negara lain dari tempat dimana barang di eksport; dan

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- dikira sebagai import semua perkhidmatan yang dibekalkan oleh residen asing ke atas import Malaysia, sebaik sahaja barang 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 barang import Malaysia. Pendapatan tambang muatan yang diterima oleh syarikat residen kerana perkhidmatan pengangkutan barang 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 barang.

d. Perjalanan

- (i) Item ini merujuk kepada barang 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 diambil kira. Pengangkutan antarabangsa pelawat direkodkan di bawah perkhidmatan pengangkutan.

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- (ii) Kedua-dua jenis pelawat iaitu pelancong dan pelawat harian adalah termasuk dalam penyusunan ini. Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia mendefinisikan pelancong dan pelawat harian seperti berikut:

- **Pelancong**

“Warga asing yang melawat Malaysia bukan untuk tujuan bekerja di Malaysia, dan tinggal sekurang-kurangnya satu malam tetapi tidak melebihi satu tahun”; dan

- **Pelawat Harian**

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

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Komponen Perjalanan juga termasuk perbelanjaan pelajar Malaysia di luar negeri dan perbelanjaan pelajar asing di Malaysia. Pelajar kekal sebagai residen di negara asal tanpa mengambil kira tempoh tinggal di negara lain.
- (v) Perbelanjaan kesihatan/perubatan bagi kredit dan debit juga diambil kira 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 pemberian. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barang 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 perrobohan 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.

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g. Perkhidmatan Kewangan

Meliputi caj eksplisit dan implisit bagi perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan dan sokongan (kecuali pengusaha dana penceran dan insurans) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan eksplisit adalah termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (cth. yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusniaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusniaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawalseliaan 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 persempahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.

i. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat

Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data, atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, telex, telegram, radio dan televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, telesidang dan perkhidmatan sokongan.

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

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

j. Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain

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

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

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

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

k. Perkhidmatan Persendirian, Kebudayaan dan Rekreasi	Merujuk kepada perkhidmatan berkaitan audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan dengannya; dan perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi lain. Ini termasuk bayaran bagi akses siaran televisyen sulit, sewaan audio-visual dan produk berkaitan, bayaran kepada pelakon, pengarah dan pengeluar, perkhidmatan pendidikan, perkhidmatan kesihatan, pendidikan, sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.
I. Barang 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 (barang dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia.
iii. Pendapatan Primer	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.

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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 akibat 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 (barang, perkhidmatan dan aset kewangan) dibekalkan tanpa menerima balasan yang mempunyai nilai ekonomi.

Pendapatan sekunder adalah diklasifikasikan kepada dua kategori standard utama: kerajaan dan sektor lain yang meliputi pindahan peribadi dan pindahan semasa lain secara tunai (cth. pencen, denda, cukai, hadiah yang dimenangi dari loteri) atau bentuk barang (cth. hadiah makanan, bekalan perubatan, pakaian).

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

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

5. Akaun Modal

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

**i. Perolehan /
Pelupusan Kasar
Aset Bukan Kewangan
Bukan Pengeluaran**

Ia terdiri daripada urusniaga sumber asli (cth. tanah), kontrak, lesen dan pajakan dan aset pemasaran dan muhibah (terdiri daripada jenama, cap dagangan, logo dan nama domain). Item-item tersebut juga dimasukkan dalam perolehan/pelupusan tanah oleh kedutaan asing.

ii. Pindahan Modal

Pindahan modal adalah entri pengimbang kepada transaksi modal sehala. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insurans 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 di digunakan atau bagaimana defisit dibayai. 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 imbanginan, iaitu lembaran imbanginan penghantar dimana tuntutan terhadapnya diadakan sebagai liabiliti, dan lembaran imbanginan kepada pemegang tuntutan yang akan merekodkan urusniaga sebagai aset.

i. Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung ialah kategori pelaburan antarabangsa yang mencerminkan objektif entiti residen dalam sesebuah ekonomi memperoleh hak kepentingan jangka panjang di dalam enterpis residen ekonomi lain. Hak kepentingan jangka panjang merujuk kepada wujudnya hubungan jangka panjang di antara pelaburan langsung dengan enterpis pelaburan langsung dan mempunyai kuasa dalam pengurusan enterpis tersebut. Pegangan sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus dalam enterpis ialah sebagai bukti wujudnya hubungan tersebut. Pelaburan langsung meliputi

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semua transaksi di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpis 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 BPM6, pelaburan langsung dipersembahkan mengikut asas aset dan liabiliti. Aset merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di luar negeri bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpis pelaburan langsung di Malaysia, sementara liabiliti merujuk kepada semua pelaburan di Malaysia bagi kedua-dua pelabur langsung dan enterpis pelaburan langsung di luar negeri.

Berdasarkan BPM5, pelaburan langsung ditunjukkan mengikut asas prinsip arah aliran. DIA diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara aset pelabur langsung Malaysia dengan liabilitinya, sementara FDI diperoleh daripada perbezaan antara liabiliti enterpis pelaburan langsung Malaysia dengan asetnya.

- | | |
|---|---|
| ii. Pelaburan Portfolio | Pelaburan portfolio melibatkan urusniaga antarabangsa dalam sekuriti ekuiti (cth. saham) dan sekuriti hutang (cth. bon dan nota, sukuk dan instrumen pasaran wang), selain daripadanya termasuk dalam pelaburan langsung dan aset rizab. |
| iii. Derivatif Kewangan | Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan swap. |
| iv. Pelaburan Lain | Merujuk kepada pelaburan selain daripada pelaburan langsung dan pelaburan portfolio yang terdiri daripada mata wang & deposit, pinjaman yang dikaitkan dengan pajakan kewangan, kredit perdagangan dan pendahuluan tanpa mengira tempoh pembayaran balik, dan akaun lain yang belum terima/bayar. Urusniaga pelaburan lain berlaku di antara residen dan pihak yang tidak berkaitan dengan bukan-residen. Sebarang urusniaga di bawah pelaburan langsung adalah dikecualikan. |
| v. Ekuiti dan dana pelaburan saham | Terdiri daripada semua saham dalam syarikat subsidiari dan bersekutu, serta sumbangan lain (barang, 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 enterpis tersebut. |

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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 pengimpor bagi barang 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) dimana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barang 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. Aset ini terdiri daripada pegangan BNM terhadap SDR, Kedudukan Dana Rizab Malaysia, Emas & Tukaran Asing dan Sumber IMF.
	SDR – SDR ialah aset yang diwujudkan oleh IMF untuk memenuhi keperluan global apabila ia diperlukan. Ia diwujudkan sebagai tambahan kepada aset rizab yang sedia ada.
	Kedudukan Rizab IMF – Kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF dirujuk dalam terma SDR, yang mencerminkan urusniaga dengan IMF dalam suatu tempoh. IMF akan membernarkan 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.

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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:

- Penyiasatan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;
- Penyiasatan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
- Penyiasatan 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..

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D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

Amalan yang digunakan 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.

Kebanyakannya disemak disebabkan oleh pelaporan terkini atau yang telah disemak oleh pembekal data.

E. PEMBUNDARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data yang dilaporkan adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

F. SINGKATAN

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

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. Residency

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.*

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- 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.

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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.

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(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.

TECHNICAL NOTES

(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.

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

- (i) 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.
- (ii) Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board defines tourists and excursionists as follows:
 - **Tourists**
“Foreigners travelling to Malaysia for any reason other than following an activity remunerated from within Malaysia and stayed for at least a night but not exceeding one year”; and
 - **Excursionists**
“Foreigners travelling to Malaysia for any reason other than following an activity remunerated from within Malaysia and stayed less than 24 hours without an overnight stay”.
- (iii) 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.

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- (iv) The Travel component also includes the expenditure of Malaysian students who study overseas, and foreign students studying in Malaysia. Students remain residents of their economies of origin regardless of their length of stay in another economy.
- (v) 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 included 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 included 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 excluded interest. The implicit charges is measured by FISIM which using 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,

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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 or 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 other business services.*

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 include 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 television channels, rental of audio-visual and related products, fees to actors, directors and producers, education services, health services, sports, recreational and entertainment services.*

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- 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.

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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 something of economic value being received in return.

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 Transfers

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 of the holder of the claims who will record the transactions as assets.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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).

Under BPM6, direct investment is presented according to 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.

Under BPM5, direct investment is presented according to directional principle basis. DIA is derived by netting off the assets of Malaysia's direct investors with its liabilities, while FDI is derived by netting off the liabilities of Malaysia's direct investment enterprises with its assets.

ii. Portfolio Investment

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

iii. Financial Derivatives

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

iv. Other Investment

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

v. Equity

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

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	<i>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.</i>
ix. Loans	<i>Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.</i>
x. Trade Credit and Advances	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>
xi. Other Accounts Receivable / Payable	<i>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.</i>
7. Reserve Assets	<i>The reserve assets refer to BNM's claims against non-residents for meeting BOP needs. These assets comprise BNM's holdings of SDR, Malaysia's Reserve Position in the Fund, Gold & Foreign Exchange and IMF Resources.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>IMF Reserve Position - The reserve position of Malaysia with the IMF, defined in terms of SDR, reflects transactions with the IMF during the period. When the IMF makes its resources available to Malaysia, it does so by allowing Malaysia to purchase SDR or other members' currencies in exchange for the Ringgit. Purchases (or drawings) of other member's currencies from the IMF by Malaysia would result in a decline in its reserve position with the IMF while repurchases (or repayments) would have the opposite effect.</i>

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 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

Data for compiling the Balance of Payments estimates are sourced as follows:

(i) *Primary sources:*

- *BNM – DOSM Joint Survey on International Investment Position;*
- *Survey on International Trade in Services conducted by the Department; 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.*

TECHNICAL NOTES

D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

The practice adopted by DOSM for preliminary data release and revision 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 revision data.*

The revisions are mostly due to latest or revised reporting by data providers.

E. ROUNDING

Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

F. ABBREVIATIONS

BOP	<i>Balance of Payments</i>
c.i.f	<i>cost, insurance and freight</i>
e.g	<i>example</i>
E&O	<i>Errors and Omissions</i>
etc	<i>etcetera</i>
FISIM	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
f.o.b	<i>free on board</i>
GDP	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
GFP	<i>Goods for Processing</i>
1H	<i>Half yearly</i>
n.i.e	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
Q	<i>Quarter</i>
f	<i>final</i>
p	<i>preliminary</i>
r	<i>revised</i>

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