



**IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS**

SUKU PERTAMA/*FIRST QUARTER*

2013

MALAYSIA

KATA PENGANTAR

Laporan ini memaparkan anggaran imbangan pembayaran suku tahunan Malaysia bagi **suku tahun pertama, 2013**. Anggaran tahunan dan suku tahunan bagi tahun 2005 – 2012 juga dimuatkan di dalam penerbitan ini.

Penyusunan anggaran ini adalah berdasarkan garis panduan yang terkandung dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran Edisi Keenam (BPM6) oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF).

Untuk memudahkan lagi kefahaman, nota teknikal yang antara lain meliputi skop, liputan, rangka, konsep, dan definisi bagi anggaran tersebut ada dimuatkan di dalam laman web kami (www.statistics.gov.my). Diharap nota berkenaan akan memberi manfaat kepada para pengguna.

Saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada semua pihak yang telah memberikan kerjasama dan bantuan dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan. Ulasan dan cadangan ke arah memperbaiki lagi laporan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Ketua Perangkawan

Malaysia

Mei, 2013

PREFACE

This report presents quarterly balance of payments estimates for Malaysia for the **first quarter of 2013**. Quarterly and annual estimates for the years 2005 - 2012 are also presented.

The compilation of the estimates is based on the guidelines of the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

To facilitate greater understanding, technical notes relating to the scope, coverage, frame, concepts, and definitions of the estimates is available at our web site (www.statistics.gov.my). It is hoped that users will find these notes useful.

I wish to express our appreciation to all parties concerned for their co-operation and assistance in providing the required data. Comments and suggestions towards improving future issues of this report would be greatly appreciated.

DR. HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HASAN

Chief Statistician

Malaysia

May, 2013

JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN, 2013
SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION QUARTERLY, 2013

Suku Tahun Rujukan <i>Reference Quarter</i>	Tarikh Penerbitan <i>Publication Date</i>
Suku Pertama 2013 <i>First Quarter 2013</i>	15 Mei 2013 <i>15 May 2013</i>
Suku Kedua 2013 <i>Second Quarter 2013</i>	21 Ogos 2013 <i>21 August 2013</i>
Suku Ketiga 2013 <i>Third Quarter 2013</i>	15 November 2013 <i>15 November 2013</i>
Suku Keempat 2013 <i>Fourth Quarter 2013</i>	12 Februari 2014 <i>12 February 2014</i>

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

SINGKATAN/ABBREVIATIONS

BNM	:	Bank Negara Malaysia/ <i>Central Bank of Malaysia</i>
BOP	:	Imbangan Pembayaran/ <i>Balance of Payments</i>
BPM6	:	Manual Imbangan Pembayaran Edisi Keenam/ <i>Balance of Payments Manual Sixth Edition</i>
DOSM	:	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia/ <i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
DIA	:	Pelaburan Langsung Di Luar Negeri/ <i>Direct Investment Abroad</i>
DIE	:	Enterpris Pelaburan Langsung/ <i>Direct Investment Enterprise</i>
f	:	muktamad/ <i>final</i>
FDI	:	Pelaburan Langsung Asing Di Luar Negeri/ <i>Foreign Direct Investment</i>
FDIR	:	Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing/ <i>Foreign Direct Investment Relationship</i>
H	:	Separuh Tahun/ <i>Half Yearly</i>
IMF	:	Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa/ <i>International Monetary Fund</i>
KDNK	:	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar
p	:	permulaan/ <i>preliminary</i>
r	:	disemak/ <i>revised</i>
RM	:	Ringgit Malaysia
S	:	Suku Tahun
t.t.t.l.	:	tidak tercatat di tempat lain
cth	:	contoh
dll	:	dan lain-lain
c.i.f.	:	<i>Cost, insurance, and freight</i>
E&O	:	<i>Error and Omissions</i>
etc	:	<i>etcetera</i>
e.g.	:	<i>Example</i>
f.o.b.	:	<i>Free on board</i>
GDP	:	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
n.i.e.	:	<i>not included elsewhere</i>
Q	:	<i>Quarter</i>

NOTA/NOTE

Jumlah angka-angka komponen mungkin tidak bersamaan dengan angka jumlah kecil atau jumlah besar disebabkan pembundaran.

The sum of component figures may not tally with the sub-total or total figures due to rounding.

KANDUNGAN
CONTENTS

Muka Surat
Page Number

KATA PENGANTAR/PREFACE	i
JADUAL TARIKH PENGELUARAN PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN, 2013 <i>SCHEDULE OF RELEASE DATES FOR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS PUBLICATION QUARTERLY, 2013</i>	iii
SINGKATAN/ABBREVIATIONS	iv
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN, SUKU PERTAMA 2013 <i>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, FIRST QUARTER 2013</i>	1
JADUAL-JADUAL/TABLES	
1 Imbangan Pembayaran Suku Tahunan (Bersih), 2010 - 2013 <i>Quarterly Balance of Payments (Net), 2010 - 2013</i>	16
2 Akaun Semasa, 2010 - 2013 <i>Current Account, 2010 - 2013</i>	18
3 Akaun Modal, Akaun Kewangan dan Aset Rizab, 2010 - 2013 <i>Capital Account, Financial Account and Reserve Assets, 2010 - 2013</i>	20
JADUAL-JADUAL SIRI MASA/TIME SERIES TABLES	
4 Imbangan Pembayaran Suku Tahunan (Bersih), 2005 - 2009 <i>Quarterly Balance of Payments (Net), 2005 - 2009</i>	26
5 Akaun Semasa, 2005 - 2009 <i>Current Account, 2005 - 2009</i>	30
6 Akaun Modal, Akaun Kewangan dan Aset Rizab, 2005 - 2009 <i>Capital Account, Financial Account and Reserve Assets, 2005 - 2009</i>	34
7 NOTA KETERANGAN/EXPLANATORY NOTES	41
8 LAMPIRAN/APPENDICES	67

PRESTASI SUKU TAHUNAN
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN JANUARI - MARCH, 2013

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS JANUARY - MARCH, 2013

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

SUKU PERTAMA 2013

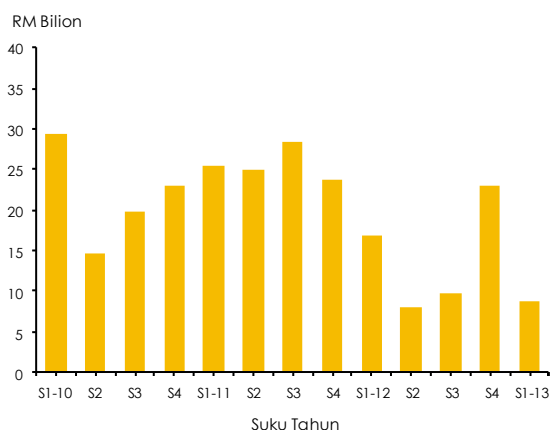
PENGENALAN

Bermula suku pertama 2013, DOSM mula melaksanakan standard statistik antarabangsa yang terkini seperti yang ditetapkan dalam Manual Imbangan Pembayaran Edisi Keenam (BPM6), 2009 oleh Tabung Kewangan Antarabangsa (IMF). Penyusunan sebelum ini adalah berasaskan Manual Imbangan Pembayaran Edisi Kelima (BPM5), 1993 yang diterbitkan oleh organisasi yang sama. Data siri masa dari suku pertama 2005 juga diterbitkan berdasarkan BPM6.

Adaptasi semasa bagi BPM6 terutamanya melibatkan pengkelasan semula dan penelitian kepada data sedia ada. Pengkelasan semula yang utama dan format penerbitan antara BPM5 dan BPM6 masing-masing ditunjukkan di **Lampiran I** dan **Lampiran II**. Bagi tujuan memudahkan pengguna, data pelaburan langsung ditunjukkan mengikut asas aset & liabiliti (seperti BPM6) dan asas arah aliran (seperti BPM5).

AKAUN SEMASA

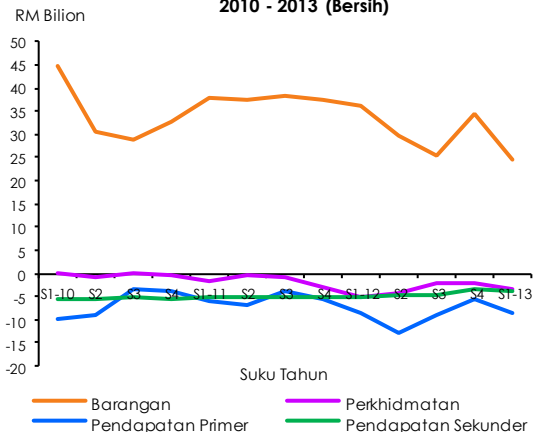
Carta 1: Akaun Semasa, 2010 - 2013 (Bersih)



Pada tempoh Januari – Mac 2013, akaun semasa merekodkan lebih yang lebih rendah RM8.7 bilion daripada RM22.9 bilion suku lepas. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh:

- Akaun barangan
Lebih yang lebih rendah RM24.7 bilion (\$4 2012: RM34.3 bilion); dan
- Akaun pendapatan primer
Aliran keluar bersih yang lebih tinggi RM8.8 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM5.6 bilion).

Carta 2: Akaun Semasa mengikut Komponen, 2010 - 2013 (Bersih)



Tahun-ke-tahun, lebih pada akaun semasa berkurang sebanyak RM8.2 bilion kepada RM8.7 bilion daripada RM16.9 bilion dicatatkan dalam tempoh yang sama tahun lepas. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh lebih yang berkurang pada akaun barangan sebanyak RM11.3 bilion daripada RM36.0 bilion tahun lepas.

Akaun Barangan

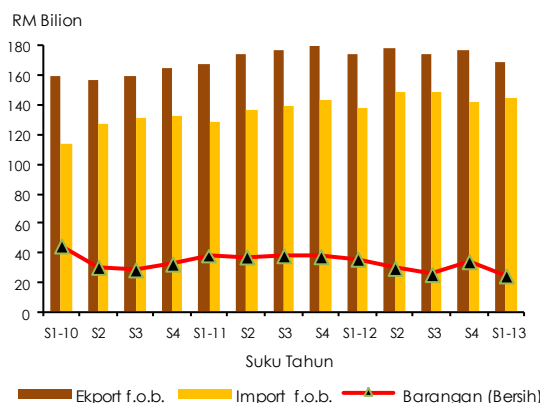
Pada suku berakhir Mac 2013, barangan mencatatkan lebih yang lebih rendah RM24.7 bilion daripada RM34.3 bilion suku lepas. Ini disebabkan oleh nilai eksport f.o.b.

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU PERTAMA 2013

yang lebih rendah dan nilai import f.o.b. yang lebih tinggi.

- Eksport f.o.b. menyusut sebanyak RM7.3 bilion kepada RM169.4 bilion (S4 2012: RM176.7 bilion). Ini disumbangkan oleh permintaan yang perlahan untuk barangan elektrik & elektronik dan minyak sawit & hasil keluaran minyak sawit berbanding suku sebelumnya. Tiga negara utama destinasi eksport ialah Singapura, Jepun, dan Republik Rakyat China.
- Import f.o.b. meningkat sebanyak RM2.4 bilion kepada RM144.8 bilion (S4 2012: RM142.4 bilion). Ini disebabkan oleh permintaan yang lebih tinggi terhadap import penggunaan akhir bagi barang perantara. Tiga sumber utama import ialah Republik Rakyat China, Singapura, dan Jepun.

Carta 3: Akaun Barangan, 2010 - 2013

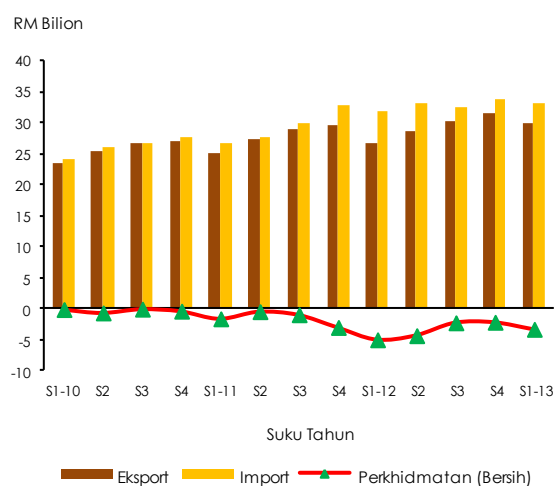


Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun barangan merekodkan lebihan yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM11.3 bilion daripada RM36.0 bilion setahun lalu. Ini disebabkan peningkatan import f.o.b.

yang lebih besar berbanding penurunan eksport f.o.b. dimana import f.o.b. meningkat kepada RM144.8 bilion (S1 2012: RM138.1 bilion) dan eksport f.o.b. merekodkan RM169.4 bilion (S1 2012: RM174.1 bilion).

Akaun Perkhidmatan

Carta 4 : Akaun Perkhidmatan, 2010 - 2013



Pada S1 2013, eksport perkhidmatan mencatatkan RM29.8 bilion daripada RM31.6 bilion pada S4 2012, terutamanya terdiri daripada komponen berikut:

- perjalanan RM16.1 bilion (S4 2012: RM17.1 bilion);
- perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM6.2 bilion (S4 2012: RM6.5 bilion);
- pengangkutan RM3.3 bilion (S4 2012: RM3.5 bilion); dan
- Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat RM2.1 bilion (S4 2012: RM2.3 bilion).

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU PERTAMA 2013

Sementara itu, import perkhidmatan berkurang sebanyak RM0.6 bilion kepada RM33.2 bilion daripada RM33.8 bilion pada suku lepas, di mana:

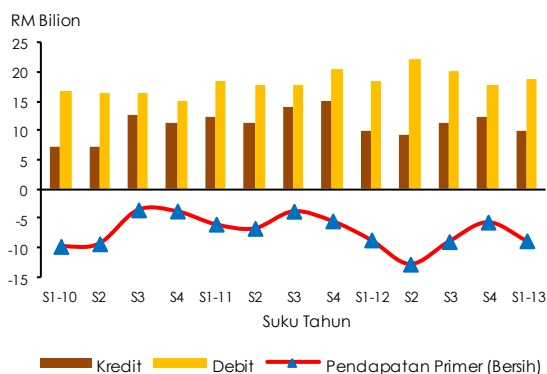
- pengangkutan RM10.2 bilion (S4 2012: RM10.2 bilion);
- perjalanan RM9.2 bilion (S4 2012: RM9.5 bilion);
- perkhidmatan perniagaan lain RM7.1 bilion (S4 2012: RM6.7 bilion); dan
- perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat RM2.2 bilion (S4 2012: RM2.4 bilion).

Pada asas bersih, akaun perkhidmatan merekodkan bayaran bersih yang lebih tinggi RM3.4 bilion (S4 2012: -RM2.2 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, eksport perkhidmatan merekodkan terimaan yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM3.1 bilion (11.5 peratus) daripada RM26.8 bilion pada tempoh yang sama tahun lepas. Sementara itu, import merekodkan pembayaran yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM1.4 bilion (4.4 peratus) daripada RM31.8 bilion.

Akaun Pendapatan Primer

Carta 5 : Pendapatan Primer, 2010 - 2013



Pada suku semasa, terimaan pendapatan primer (kredit) mencatatkan RM9.9 bilion daripada RM12.2 bilion pada S4 2012, yang mana:

- pampasan pekerja RM1.0 bilion (S4 2012: RM1.1 bilion); dan
- pendapatan pelaburan RM8.8 bilion (S4 2012: RM11.1 bilion).

Terimaan pendapatan pelaburan diperoleh daripada:

- pelaburan langsung RM3.8 bilion (S4 2012: RM5.6 bilion), terutamanya dijana daripada sektor minyak & gas, kewangan & insurans, dan hiburan & rekreasi;
- pelaburan portfolio RM0.4 bilion (S4 2012: RM1.2 bilion); dan
- pelaburan lain RM4.7 bilion (S4 2012: RM4.3 bilion).

Sebaliknya, bayaran pendapatan primer (debit) mencatatkan RM18.7 bilion daripada RM17.8 bilion pada S4 2012, yang mana:

- pampasan pekerja RM2.0 bilion (S4 2012: RM1.9 bilion); dan
- pelaburan pendapatan RM16.7 bilion (S4 2012: RM15.8 bilion).

Bayaran pendapatan pelaburan adalah daripada:

- pelaburan langsung RM13.3 bilion (S4 2012: RM12.1 bilion), terutamanya dijana daripada sektor pembuatan, minyak & gas, dan kewangan & insurans;

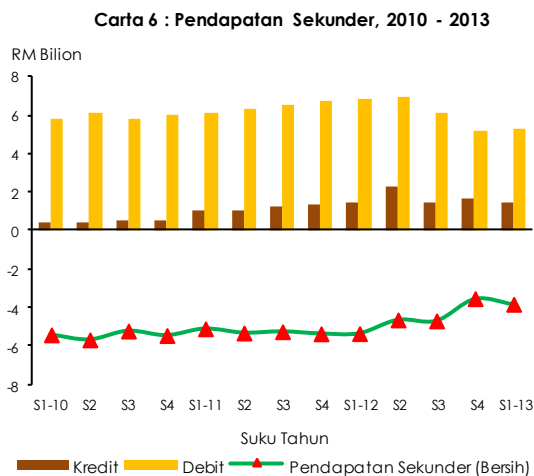
IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU PERTAMA 2013

- pelaburan portfolio RM3.0 bilion (\$4 2012: RM3.0 bilion); dan
- pelaburan lain RM0.4 bilion (\$4 2012: RM0.7 bilion).

Pada asas bersih, aliran keluar pendapatan primer melebar sebanyak RM3.2 bilion kepada RM8.8 bilion daripada RM5.6 bilion direkodkan pada suku sebelumnya, terutamanya disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih pendapatan pelaburan yang lebih tinggi RM7.9 bilion daripada RM4.7 bilion.

Tahun-ke-tahun, terimaan pendapatan primer meningkat sebanyak RM0.1 bilion (0.7 peratus) daripada RM9.8 bilion, terutamanya disebabkan oleh pendapatan pelaburan langsung yang lebih tinggi. Pada masa yang sama, bayaran pendapatan primer meningkat sebanyak RM0.2 bilion (1.2 peratus) daripada RM18.5 bilion tahun lepas. Pada asas bersih, akaun pendapatan primer merekodkan bayaran bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM0.1 bilion daripada RM8.7 bilion setahun lalu.

Pendapatan Sekunder



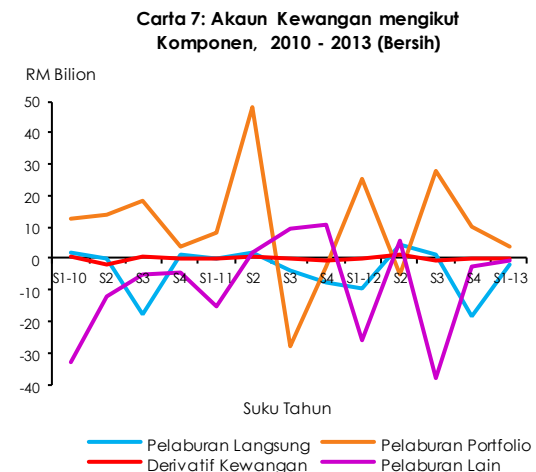
Pada tiga bulan pertama 2013, terimaan pendapatan sekunder menurun kepada RM1.5 bilion (\$4 2012: RM1.7 bilion) manakala bayaran menunjukkan peningkatan RM5.3 bilion (\$4 2012: RM5.2 bilion). Pendapatan sekunder merekodkan bayaran bersih lebih tinggi RM3.8 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM3.5 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, bayaran bersih pendapatan sekunder mengecil sebanyak RM1.5 bilion atau 28.5 peratus daripada RM5.4 bilion pada suku yang sama tahun lepas.

AKAUN MODAL

Pada S1 2013, akaun modal beralih arah kepada aliran keluar bersih RM6.0 juta daripada aliran masuk bersih RM372.0 juta pada S4 2012. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh bayaran bersih lebih tinggi pada pindahan modal sebanyak RM6.0 juta. Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun modal menunjukkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM141.0 juta (\$1 2012: -RM147.0 juta).

AKAUN KEWANGAN



IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU PERTAMA 2013

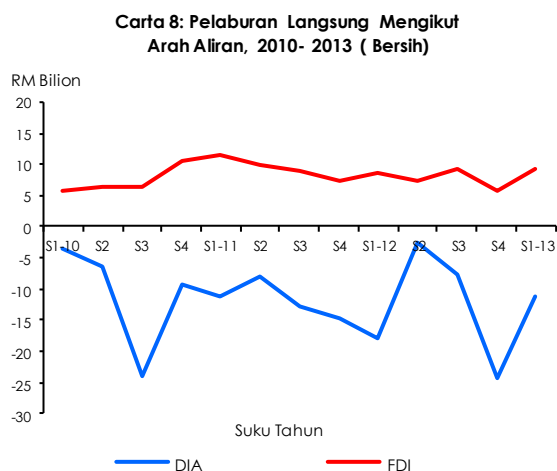
Sepanjang Januari - Mac 2013, akaun kewangan beralih arah kepada aliran masuk bersih RM1.0 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM10.3 bilion dilaporkan pada suku sebelumnya. Perubahan ini terutamanya disumbangkan oleh:

- pelaburan langsung: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM2.2 bilion daripada RM18.4 bilion; dan
- pelaburan lain: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM1.0 bilion daripada RM2.3 bilion.

Tahun-ke-tahun, akaun kewangan bertukar haluan kepada aliran masuk bersih sebanyak RM11.2 bilion daripada aliran keluar bersih RM10.3 bilion setahun lepas. Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh:

- pelaburan lain: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM1.0 bilion daripada RM25.9 bilion; dan
- pelaburan langsung: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM2.2 bilion daripada RM9.5 bilion.

Pelaburan Langsung



Pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih RM2.2 bilion daripada RM18.4 bilion suku sebelumnya. Pecahan terperinci bagi pelaburan langsung disusun mengikut asas berikut:

i. Pelaburan langsung mengikut asas aset dan liabiliti:

- Aset : aliran keluar RM11.5 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM16.5 bilion); dan
- Liabiliti : aliran masuk RM9.4 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM1.9 bilion).

ii. Pelaburan langsung mengikut asas arah aliran:

- DIA: aliran keluar bersih RM11.3 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM24.3 bilion). Sektor utama yang menyumbang kepada DIA ialah kewangan & insurans, hiburan & rekreasi, dan pembuatan. Tiga negara utama pelaburan *immediate* adalah Isle of Man, United Kingdom, dan Singapura.
- FDI di Malaysia: aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi RM9.1 bilion (\$4 2012: RM5.9 bilion). Aliran masuk FDI terutamanya disalurkan ke dalam sektor pembuatan, minyak & gas, dan kewangan & insurans. Tiga sumber utama FDI adalah Belanda, Singapura, dan Jepun.

Tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan langsung mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM7.3 bilion daripada RM9.5 bilion pada S1 2012. Ini disumbangkan oleh:

IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN

SUKU PERTAMA 2013

- DIA: aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM6.7 bilion kepada RM11.3 bilion (\$1 2012: RM18.0 bilion); dan
- FDI di Malaysia: aliran masuk bersih yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM0.5 bilion kepada RM9.1 bilion (\$1 2012: RM8.6 bilion).

Pelaburan Portfolio

Pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah RM3.9 bilion daripada RM10.4 bilion sebelumnya, di mana:

- Aset : aliran keluar RM5.3 bilion (\$4 2012: -RM4.1 bilion); dan
- Liabiliti : aliran masuk RM9.2 bilion (\$4 2012: RM14.5 bilion).

Tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan portfolio mencatatkan aliran masuk bersih yang lebih rendah daripada RM25.1 bilion kepada RM3.9 bilion.

Pelaburan Lain

Pada suku semasa, pelaburan lain mencatatkan aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah RM1.0 bilion daripada -RM2.3 bilion. Ini disebabkan oleh aliran keluar bersih yang lebih kecil pada sektor swasta kepada RM0.2 bilion daripada RM1.7 bilion.

Sementara tahun-ke-tahun, pelaburan lain mencatat aliran keluar bersih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM24.9 bilion daripada -RM25.9 bilion.

ASET RIZAB

Rizab antarabangsa Bank Negara Malaysia sehingga akhir Mac 2013 adalah RM431.2 bilion, peningkatan sebanyak RM4.0 bilion berbanding suku sebelumnya.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FIRST QUARTER 2013

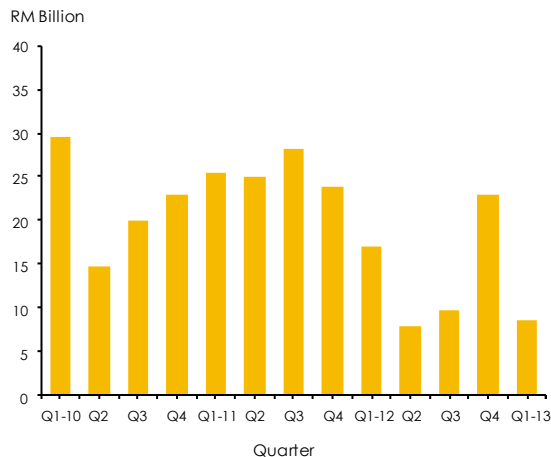
INTRODUCTION

Starting first quarter 2013, DOSM commenced the implementation of the latest international statistical standards as set forth in the Balance of Payments Manual Sixth Edition (BPM6), 2009 by International Monetary Fund (IMF). Previously the compilations were based on Balance of Payments Manual Fifth Edition (BPM5), 1993 published by the same organization. The back series data from first quarter 2005 are also published based on BPM6.

The current adoption of BPM6 mainly involves reclassifications and refinements to existing data items. The main reclassifications and publication format between BPM5 and BPM6 are shown in **Appendix I** and **Appendix II**, respectively. For the purpose of facilitating the users, direct investment data are presented on both assets & liabilities (as per BPM6) and directional basis (as per BPM5).

CURRENT ACCOUNT

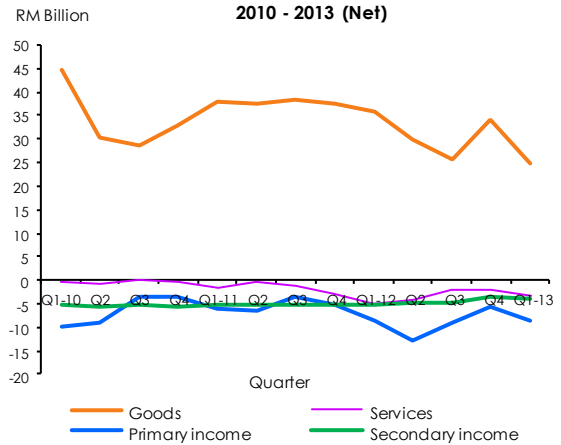
Chart 1: Current Account, 2010 - 2013 (Net)



In the period January – March 2013, current account recorded lower surplus RM8.7 billion from RM22.9 billion last quarter. This was mainly attributed to:

- Goods account
A lower surplus of RM24.7 billion (Q4 2012: RM34.3 billion); and
- Primary income account
A higher net outflow of RM8.8 billion (Q4 2012: -RM5.6 billion).

Chart 2: Current Account By Components, 2010 - 2013 (Net)



Year-on-year, the surplus on current account reduced by RM8.2 billion to RM8.7 billion from RM16.9 billion posted in the same period last year. This was mainly due to lower surplus on goods account by RM11.3 billion from RM36.0 billion last year.

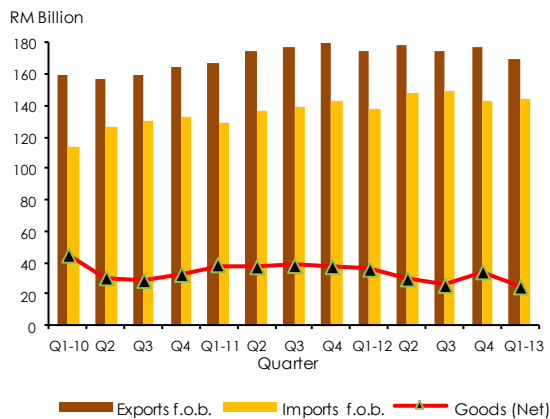
Goods Account

In the quarter ending March 2013, goods registered lower surplus of RM24.7 billion from RM34.3 billion last quarter. This was due to lower value in exports f.o.b. and higher value in imports f.o.b.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIRST QUARTER 2013

- Exports f.o.b. reduced by RM7.3 billion to RM169.4 billion (Q4 2012: RM176.7 billion). This was attributed to slow down in demands for electrical & electronic products and palm oil & palm oil based products compared to last quarter. The top three exports destinations were Singapore, Japan, and The People's Republic of China.
- Imports f.o.b. increased by RM2.4 billion to RM144.8 billion (Q4 2012: RM142.4 billion). This was due to higher demands for imports by end-use for intermediate goods. The top three imports sources were The People's Republic of China, Singapore, and Japan.

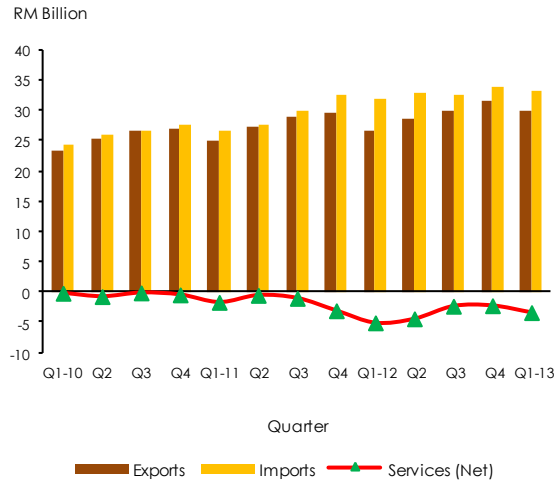
Chart 3: Goods Account, 2010 - 2013



Year-on-year, goods account recorded lower surplus by RM11.3 billion from RM36.0 billion a year ago. This was due to increase in imports f.o.b. larger than the decreased of exports f.o.b. where imports f.o.b. increased to RM144.8 billion (Q1 2012: RM138.1 billion) and exports f.o.b. recorded RM169.4 billion (Q1 2012: RM174.1 billion).

Services Account

Chart 4: Services Account, 2010 - 2013



In Q1 2013, exports of services registered RM29.8 billion from RM31.6 billion in Q4 2012, mainly consisting of the following components:

- travel of RM16.1 billion (Q4 2012: RM17.1 billion);
- other business services of RM6.2 billion (Q4 2012: RM6.5 billion);
- transport of RM3.3 billion (Q4 2012: RM3.5 billion); and
- telecommunications, computer, and information services of RM2.1 billion (Q4 2012: RM2.3 billion).

Meanwhile, imports of services decreased by RM0.6 billion to RM33.2 billion from RM33.8 billion a quarter ago, of which:

- transport of RM10.2 billion (Q4 2012: RM10.2 billion);
- travel of RM9.2 billion (Q4 2012: RM9.5 billion);

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

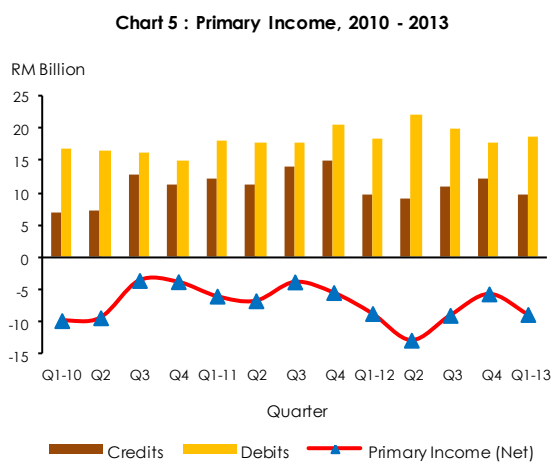
FIRST QUARTER 2013

- other business services of RM7.1 billion (Q4 2012: RM6.7 billion); and
- telecommunications, computer, and information services of RM2.2 billion (Q4 2012: RM2.4 billion).

On net basis, services account recorded higher net payments of RM3.4 billion (Q4 2012: -RM2.2 billion).

Year-on-year, exports of services recorded higher receipts by RM3.1 billion (11.5 per cent) from RM26.8 billion in the same period last year. Meanwhile, imports recorded higher payments by RM1.4 billion (4.4 per cent) from RM31.8 billion.

Primary Income Account



In the current quarter, primary income receipts (credit) registered RM9.9 billion from RM12.2 billion in Q4 2012, of which:

- compensation of employees of RM1.0 billion (Q4 2012: RM1.1 billion); and

- investment income of RM8.8 billion (Q4 2012: RM11.1 billion).

The investment income receipts derived from:

- direct investment of RM3.8 billion (Q4 2012: RM5.6 billion), mainly generated from oil & gas, financial & insurance, and entertainment & recreation sectors;
- portfolio investment of RM0.4 billion (Q4 2012: RM1.2 billion); and
- other investment of RM4.7 billion (Q4 2012: RM4.3 billion).

On the other hand, primary income payments (debit) posted RM18.7 billion from RM17.8 billion in Q4 2012, of which:

- compensation of employees of RM2.0 billion (Q4 2012: RM1.9 billion); and
- investment income of RM16.7 billion (Q4 2012: RM15.8 billion).

The investment income payments derived from:

- direct investment of RM13.3 billion (Q4 2012: RM12.1 billion), mainly generated from manufacturing, oil & gas, and financial & insurance sectors;
- portfolio investment of RM3.0 billion (Q4 2012: RM3.0 billion); and
- other investment of RM0.4 billion (Q4 2012: RM0.7 billion).

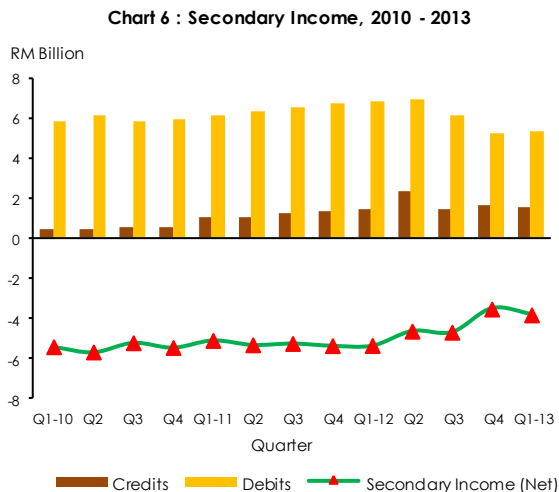
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FIRST QUARTER 2013

On net basis, the primary income outlay widened by RM3.2 billion to RM8.8 billion from RM5.6 billion recorded in the preceding quarter, specifically due to higher net outlay on investment income of RM7.9 billion from RM4.7 billion.

Year-on-year, primary income receipts rose by RM0.1 billion (0.7 per cent) from RM9.8 billion, mainly due to higher direct investment income. In the meantime, primary income payments increased by RM0.2 billion (1.2 per cent) from RM18.5 billion last year. On net basis, primary income account recorded higher net payments by RM0.1 billion from RM8.7 billion a year ago.

Secondary Income



In the first three months of 2013, receipts on secondary income saw a decrease amounting to RM1.5 billion (Q4 2012: RM1.7 billion) whilst payments showed an increase of RM5.3 billion (Q4 2012: RM5.2 billion). Secondary income recorded higher net payments RM3.8 billion (Q4 2012: -RM3.5 billion).

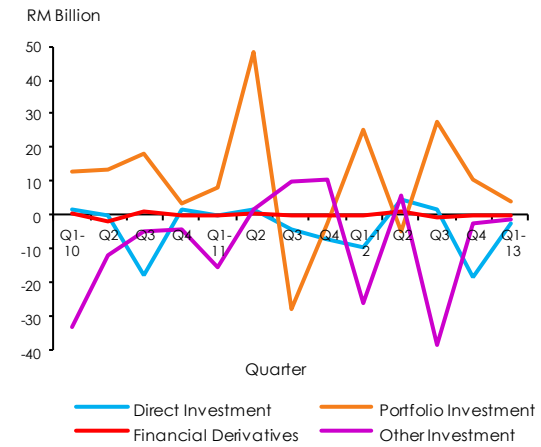
Year-on-year, net payments on secondary income narrowed by RM1.5 billion or 28.5 per cent from RM5.4 billion in the same quarter of last year.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

In Q1 2013, capital account reverted to net outflow of RM6.0 million from net inflow of RM372.0 million in Q4 2012. This was mainly due to higher net payments on capital transfers by RM6.0 million. Year-on-year, capital account showed lower net outflow by RM141.0 million (Q1 2012: -RM147.0 million).

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT

Chart 7: Financial Account by Components, 2010 - 2013 (Net)



During January - March 2013, financial account recorded a turnaround to net inflow of RM1.0 billion from net outflow of RM10.3 billion posted in previous quarter. These changes were mainly attributed to:

- direct investment: lower net outflow of RM2.2 billion from RM18.4 billion; and
- other investment: lower net outflow of RM1.0 billion from RM2.3 billion.

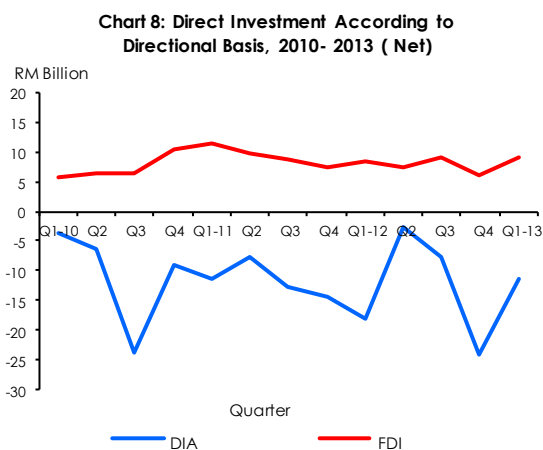
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FIRST QUARTER 2013

Year-on-year, financial account switched to net inflow by RM11.2 billion from net outflow of RM10.3 billion a year ago. This was mainly due to:

- other investment: lower net outflow of RM1.0 billion from RM25.9 billion; and
- direct investment: lower net outflow of RM2.2 billion from RM9.5 billion.

Direct Investment



Direct investment registered a net outflow of RM2.2 billion from RM18.4 billion last quarter. The details breakdown of direct investment is presented on the following basis:

i. Direct investment on assets and liabilities basis:

- Assets : an outflow of RM11.5 billion (Q4 2012: -RM16.5 billion); and
- Liabilities : an inflow of RM9.4 billion (Q4 2012: -RM1.9 billion).

ii. Direct investment on directional basis:

- DIA: lower net outflow of RM11.3 billion (Q4 2012: -RM24.3 billion). The major sectors attributed to DIA were financial & insurance, entertainment & recreation, and manufacturing. The top three immediate investing countries were Isle of Man, United Kingdom, and Singapore.
- FDI in Malaysia: higher net inflow of RM9.1 billion (Q4 2012: RM5.9 billion). FDI inflows were primarily channelled into manufacturing, oil & gas, and financial & insurance sectors. The top three sources of FDI were Netherlands, Singapore, and Japan.

Year-on-year, direct investment registered a lower net outflow by RM7.3 billion from RM9.5 billion in Q1 2012. This was contributed by:

- DIA: lower net outflow by RM6.7 billion to RM11.3 billion (Q1 2012: RM18.0 billion); and
- FDI in Malaysia: higher net inflow by RM0.5 billion to RM9.1 billion (Q1 2012: RM8.6 billion).

Portfolio Investment

The portfolio investment registered lower net inflow of RM3.9 billion from RM10.4 billion previously, of which:

- Assets : an outflow of RM5.3 billion (Q4 2012: -RM4.1 billion); and

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

FIRST QUARTER 2013

- Liabilities : an inflow of RM9.2 billion (Q4 2012: RM14.5 billion).

Year-on-year, portfolio investment registered lower net inflow from RM25.1 billion to RM3.9 billion.

Other Investment

In the current quarter, other investment posted a lower net outflow of RM1.0 billion from -RM2.3 billion. This was attributed to a smaller net outflow in the private sector to RM0.2 billion from RM1.7 billion.

While year-on-year, other investment posted lower net outflow by RM24.9 billion from -RM25.9 billion.

RESERVE ASSETS

The international reserves of Bank Negara Malaysia as at end March 2013 was RM431.2 billion, an increase of RM4.0 billion as compared to a quarter ago.

**JADUAL-JADUAL IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
(2010 - 2013)**

- JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN (BERSIH)
JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA
JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB

**TABLES ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(2010 - 2013)**

- TABLE 1 : QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET)
TABLE 2 : CURRENT ACCOUNT
TABLE 3 : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS

JADUAL-JADUAL IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN
TABLES ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

JADUAL 1 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN (BERSIH), 2010 - 2013 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010^f	2011^f	2012^f	Q110^f	Q210^f	Q310^f	Q410^f	Q111^f
AKAUN SEMASA	87,183	102,426	57,348	29,547	14,728	19,871	23,037	25,384
1. Barangan	136,751	151,565	125,614	44,909	30,454	28,736	32,652	38,128
2. Perkhidmatan	-1,444	-6,272	-14,003	-174	-722	-111	-438	-1,674
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	226	294	101	116	-1	36	76	70
2.2 Pengangkutan	-22,391	-25,064	-28,012	-4,913	-5,640	-5,717	-6,120	-5,627
2.3 Perjalanan	31,617	28,959	26,893	7,553	8,127	8,454	7,484	6,405
2.4 Pembinaan	-470	-757	-3,202	-181	-305	20	-4	-15
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-737	-776	-1,273	-206	-194	-215	-123	-170
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-728	-230	-697	-199	-199	-144	-186	-166
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-3,920	-4,557	-4,317	-1,055	-817	-1,191	-857	-1,252
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	474	166	221	222	-46	142	157	209
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-4,437	-3,207	-1,994	-1,229	-1,369	-1,252	-588	-809
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	-576	-577	-1,309	-159	-174	-143	-101	-149
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-502	-524	-415	-122	-104	-101	-175	-172
3. Pendapatan primer	-26,333	-21,806	-36,024	-9,764	-9,320	-3,530	-3,719	-5,962
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-2,082	-2,331	-3,040	-392	-476	-555	-659	-451
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-24,251	-19,475	-32,985	-9,373	-8,844	-2,975	-3,060	-5,511
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-30,555	-26,698	-40,684	-10,853	-10,797	-4,048	-4,857	-6,632
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-6,852	-8,943	-8,526	-1,511	-1,403	-2,662	-1,277	-2,328
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	13,156	16,166	16,225	2,991	3,357	3,735	3,074	3,450
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,790	-21,061	-18,239	-5,424	-5,684	-5,224	-5,459	-5,108
AKAUN MODAL	-111	-133	159	-26	-34	-43	-8	-42
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-95	-119	252	-29	-30	-26	-11	-30
2. Pindahan modal	-16	-14	-93	3	-4	-17	3	-12
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-19,946	23,265	-23,037	-17,392	-209	-3,117	773	-6,390
1. Pelaburan langsung	-13,977	-9,337	-21,748	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	102
2. Pelaburan portfolio	48,467	26,139	58,388	12,952	13,732	18,278	3,505	8,430
3. Derivatif kewangan	-698	-76	954	415	-2,088	835	140	144
4. Pelaburan lain	-53,738	6,539	-60,632	-32,747	-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	-15,066
ASET RIZAB	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	19,634	1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-69,754	-30,876	-30,597	-31,762	-16,360	-15,746	-5,885	-3,097

TABLE 1 (cont'd.) : QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2010 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q211 ^f	Q311 ^f	Q411 ^f	Q112 ^r	Q212 ^r	Q312 ^r	Q412 ^r	Q113 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
24,956	28,284	23,803	16,889	7,910	9,650	22,899	8,659	CURRENT ACCOUNT
37,483	38,314	37,641	35,969	29,751	25,609	34,285	24,666	1. Goods
-518	-1,015	-3,064	-5,060	-4,396	-2,317	-2,231	-3,369	2. Services
71	69	83	132	36	-56	-11	15	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-6,243	-6,649	-6,544	-6,643	-7,441	-7,161	-6,767	-6,870	2.2 Transport
7,009	8,329	7,216	5,444	6,355	7,448	7,646	6,927	2.3 Travel
-234	-154	-355	-796	-997	-571	-838	-511	2.4 Construction
-193	-261	-152	-488	-389	-154	-242	-434	2.5 Insurance and pension services
280	-177	-167	-169	-201	-185	-143	-287	2.6 Financial services
-724	-1,143	-1,438	-871	-1,098	-1,207	-1,141	-832	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-16	60	-87	14	115	197	-104	-158	2.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
-277	-804	-1,317	-1,265	-501	-38	-189	-821	2.9 Other business services
-102	-184	-142	-373	-152	-509	-275	-385	2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
-88	-102	-161	-44	-123	-81	-166	-12	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-6,682	-3,756	-5,406	-8,661	-12,801	-8,946	-5,617	-8,807	3. Primary income
-549	-516	-814	-766	-638	-741	-895	-941	3.1 Compensation of employees
-6,133	-3,240	-4,592	-7,895	-12,163	-8,205	-4,721	-7,866	3.2 Investment income
-8,543	-4,330	-7,193	-10,243	-13,017	-10,922	-6,501	-9,516	3.2.1 Direct investment
-1,595	-2,956	-2,064	-2,440	-2,001	-2,261	-1,825	-2,642	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,006	4,046	4,665	4,788	2,855	4,978	3,604	4,292	3.2.3 Other investment
-5,327	-5,259	-5,368	-5,359	-4,645	-4,697	-3,538	-3,831	4. Secondary income
-21	-34	-36	-147	-40	-26	372	-6	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-27	-24	-38	-73	-33	-18	377	0	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
6	-10	2	-74	-6	-7	-5	-6	2. Capital transfers
51,429	-22,406	631	-10,263	6,528	-9,001	-10,302	956	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,921	-4,021	-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	1. Direct investment
48,036	-27,857	-2,469	25,104	-4,939	27,844	10,379	3,861	2. Portfolio investment
416	-301	-335	-20	974	-64	64	213	3. Financial derivatives
1,057	9,773	10,775	-25,895	5,850	-38,263	-2,323	-946	4. Other investment
-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	RESERVE ASSETS
-14,639	5,073	-18,212	-13,700	-1,702	-8,149	-7,046	-5,566	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 2 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2010 - 2013 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010 ^f	2011 ^f	2012 ^f	Q110 ^f	Q210 ^f	Q310 ^f	Q410 ^f	Q111 ^f
AKAUN SEMASA	87,183	102,426	57,348	29,547	14,728	19,871	23,037	25,384
1. Barangan	136,751	151,565	125,614	44,909	30,454	28,736	32,652	38,128
1.1 Kredit	641,135	699,591	703,152	159,081	157,389	159,546	165,119	167,299
1.2 Debit	504,384	548,026	577,538	114,172	126,935	130,810	132,467	129,171
2. Perkhidmatan	-1,444	-6,272	-14,003	-174	-722	-111	-438	-1,674
2.1 Kredit	102,900	110,630	117,007	23,998	25,267	26,596	27,039	25,100
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	705	901	820	216	110	179	200	210
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	15,696	15,482	13,665	3,760	4,015	4,053	3,868	3,939
2.1.3 Perjalanan	58,350	60,146	62,548	13,692	14,523	15,117	15,018	13,543
2.1.4 Pembinaan	3,324	3,374	4,050	571	634	1,210	908	833
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,065	1,344	1,670	212	254	267	332	258
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	342	868	444	81	85	97	78	88
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	320	455	416	12	135	32	142	31
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	6,851	7,412	8,706	1,707	1,667	1,719	1,758	1,783
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	15,608	19,881	23,889	3,583	3,680	3,805	4,540	4,247
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	358	487	540	107	88	60	103	112
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	281	279	257	57	76	58	90	56
2.2 Debit	104,344	116,902	131,010	24,172	25,989	26,707	27,476	26,774
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	479	607	718	101	111	143	124	140
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	38,087	40,546	41,677	8,673	9,655	9,770	9,988	9,566
2.2.3 Perjalanan	26,733	31,187	35,654	6,139	6,396	6,664	7,534	7,137
2.2.4 Pembinaan	3,794	4,132	7,252	752	940	1,190	912	848
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,802	2,120	2,943	417	447	481	456	427
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	1,069	1,097	1,141	281	283	242	264	254
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	4,240	5,012	4,734	1,067	952	1,223	999	1,283
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	6,377	7,246	8,485	1,485	1,714	1,576	1,601	1,575
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	20,045	23,089	25,883	4,812	5,049	5,057	5,128	5,055
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	934	1,063	1,850	266	262	203	204	261
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	783	803	672	180	179	159	265	227
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	135,306	145,293	111,611	44,735	29,732	28,625	32,214	36,454
3. Pendapatan primer	-26,333	-21,806	-36,024	-9,764	-9,320	-3,530	-3,719	-5,962
3.1 Kredit	38,322	52,491	42,323	7,090	7,114	12,786	11,331	12,283
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	3,550	3,707	4,076	931	836	843	940	955
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	34,772	48,785	38,247	6,159	6,278	11,943	10,391	11,328
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	18,767	28,762	16,146	2,438	2,129	7,719	6,482	7,260
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	1,600	2,424	3,535	429	534	184	453	231
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	14,404	17,598	18,566	3,292	3,616	4,040	3,456	3,837
3.2 Debit	64,655	74,297	78,348	16,854	16,434	16,317	15,050	18,245
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	5,632	6,038	7,116	1,323	1,312	1,398	1,599	1,406
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	59,023	68,260	71,232	15,532	15,122	14,918	13,451	16,839
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	49,323	55,461	56,830	13,291	12,926	11,767	11,339	13,892
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	8,452	11,367	12,061	1,940	1,937	2,846	1,730	2,559
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,248	1,432	2,341	301	260	305	382	387
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-21,790	-21,061	-18,239	-5,424	-5,684	-5,224	-5,459	-5,108
4.1 Kredit	1,920	4,683	6,848	420	435	558	507	1,017
4.2 Debit	23,711	25,744	25,087	5,844	6,118	5,782	5,966	6,125

TABLE 2 (cont'd.) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2010 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q211 ^f	Q311 ^f	Q411 ^f	Q112 ^r	Q212 ^r	Q312 ^r	Q412 ^r	Q113 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
24,956	28,284	23,803	16,889	7,910	9,650	22,899	8,659	CURRENT ACCOUNT
37,483	38,314	37,641	35,969	29,751	25,609	34,285	24,666	1. Goods
174,063	177,236	180,992	174,066	178,056	174,336	176,694	169,437	1.1 Credits
136,581	138,923	143,351	138,098	148,304	148,726	142,409	144,772	1.2 Debits
-518	-1,015	-3,064	-5,060	-4,396	-2,317	-2,231	-3,369	2. Services
27,160	28,764	29,607	26,750	28,619	30,072	31,567	29,831	2.1 Credits
230	205	255	267	205	142	206	216	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,025	3,751	3,767	3,413	3,322	3,475	3,456	3,331	2.1.2 Transport
14,194	16,182	16,227	13,953	15,174	16,275	17,146	16,139	2.1.3 Travel
813	774	954	979	1,047	1,013	1,012	896	2.1.4 Construction
334	412	341	288	326	551	506	422	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
560	110	110	105	103	117	119	105	2.1.6 Financial services
253	50	121	205	45	54	112	194	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,815	1,829	1,986	1,906	2,427	2,120	2,253	2,090	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
4,735	5,270	5,630	5,451	5,786	6,129	6,522	6,230	2.1.9 Other business services
118	127	130	124	123	134	159	137	2.1.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
84	55	84	59	60	61	77	73	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
27,678	29,779	32,671	31,809	33,015	32,388	33,798	33,200	2.2 Debits
158	137	172	135	169	198	217	201	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
10,268	10,400	10,312	10,056	10,763	10,636	10,223	10,201	2.2.2 Transport
7,185	7,853	9,011	8,509	8,819	8,827	9,500	9,212	2.2.3 Travel
1,047	927	1,309	1,775	2,043	1,584	1,850	1,406	2.2.4 Construction
527	672	493	775	715	705	748	856	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
280	287	277	274	304	302	261	392	2.2.6 Financial services
977	1,194	1,559	1,076	1,144	1,261	1,253	1,026	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,830	1,768	2,073	1,892	2,312	1,923	2,357	2,248	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
5,013	6,074	6,947	6,717	6,288	6,167	6,711	7,051	2.2.9 Other business services
220	311	272	497	275	643	434	522	2.2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
172	158	245	103	183	142	243	85	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
36,964	37,299	34,576	30,909	25,356	23,293	32,054	21,297	Goods and Services
-6,682	-3,756	-5,406	-8,661	-12,801	-8,946	-5,617	-8,807	3. Primary income
11,145	13,974	15,089	9,791	9,237	11,116	12,178	9,863	3.1 Credits
894	921	937	997	1,001	1,028	1,050	1,032	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
10,251	13,052	14,153	8,795	8,237	10,088	11,128	8,832	3.1.2 Investment income
4,865	8,184	8,452	3,368	3,739	3,402	5,638	3,751	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
1,035	490	668	259	851	1,269	1,156	391	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,351	4,378	5,032	5,167	3,647	5,418	4,334	4,690	3.1.2.3 Other investment
17,827	17,730	20,495	18,452	22,038	20,063	17,794	18,670	3.2 Debits
1,443	1,437	1,751	1,762	1,638	1,770	1,946	1,972	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
16,384	16,293	18,744	16,690	20,400	18,293	15,849	16,698	3.2.2 Investment income
13,409	12,515	15,645	13,612	16,756	14,324	12,138	13,267	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
2,630	3,446	2,732	2,699	2,852	3,529	2,981	3,033	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
346	332	367	379	792	440	729	398	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-5,327	-5,259	-5,368	-5,359	-4,645	-4,697	-3,538	-3,831	4. Secondary income
1,032	1,265	1,370	1,467	2,303	1,400	1,678	1,493	4.1 Credits
6,358	6,524	6,738	6,826	6,948	6,097	5,216	5,324	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 3 : AKAUN MODAL , AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2010 - 2013 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2010 ^f	2011 ^f	2012 ^r	Q110 ^f	Q210 ^f	Q310 ^f	Q410 ^f	Q111 ^f
AKAUN MODAL	-111	-133	159	-26	-34	-43	-8	-42
1. Kredit	69	44	411	13	7	7	43	7
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	28	11	403	0	0	1	27	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	41	33	8	13	7	6	16	7
2. Debit	180	177	252	39	41	50	50	49
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	123	130	151	29	30	27	38	30
2.2 Pindahan modal	57	47	101	10	11	23	13	19
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-19,946	23,265	-23,037	-17,392	-209	-3,117	773	-6,390
1. Pelaburan langsung	-13,977	-9,337	-21,748	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	102
1.1 Aset	-49,163	-55,324	-51,910	-12,491	-2,223	-23,866	-10,583	-13,739
1.2 Liabiliti	35,186	45,987	30,162	14,479	2,385	6,285	12,038	13,841
2. Pelaburan portfolio	48,467	26,139	58,388	12,952	13,732	18,278	3,505	8,430
2.1 Aset	-23,176	-18,522	-21,455	-4,069	-2,055	-9,249	-7,802	-8,735
2.2 Liabiliti	71,643	44,661	79,843	17,022	15,787	27,527	11,307	17,165
3. Derivatif kewangan	-698	-76	954	415	-2,088	835	140	144
4. Pelaburan lain	-53,738	6,539	-60,632	-32,747	-12,016	-4,649	-4,327	-15,066
4.1 Sektor awam	119	-1,337	-1,702	-721	-317	1,354	-198	-546
Kredit	2,878	1,430	1,882	309	164	2,045	360	340
Debit	2,759	2,767	3,584	1,029	481	691	558	886
4.2 Sektor swasta	-53,856	7,876	-58,930	-32,026	-11,698	-6,003	-4,129	-14,520
ASET RIZAB	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	19,634	1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	2,628	-94,682	-3,873	19,634	1,875	-965	-17,917	-15,855
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	837	190	209	578	188	3	68	281
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	62	-1,219	19	120	-75	1	16	-718
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	1,729	-93,653	-4,102	18,936	1,762	-968	-18,001	-15,417
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Arah Aliran								
Pelaburan langsung	-13,977	-9,337	-21,748	1,988	162	-17,581	1,455	102
Di luar negeri	-43,160	-46,662	-52,864	-3,675	-6,333	-24,004	-9,149	-11,326
Di Malaysia	29,183	37,325	31,116	5,663	6,495	6,423	10,603	11,428

TABLE 3 (cont'd.) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2010 - 2013 (RM MILLION)

Q211 ^f	Q311 ^f	Q411 ^f	Q112 ^r	Q212 ^r	Q312 ^r	Q412 ^r	Q113 ^p	Components/Year & Quarter
-21	-34	-36	-147	-40	-26	372	-6	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
15	11	11	1	4	1	405	1	1. Credits
0	3	8	1	0	0	402	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
15	8	3	0	4	1	3	1	1.2 Capital transfers
36	45	47	149	43	26	33	6	2. Debits
27	27	45	74	33	18	25	0	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
9	18	1	74	10	8	8	6	2.2 Capital transfers
51,429	-22,406	631	-10,263	6,528	-9,001	-10,302	956	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
1,921	-4,021	-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	1. Direct investment
-12,088	-17,378	-12,119	-21,500	-6,693	-7,244	-16,473	-11,548	1.1 Assets
14,009	13,357	4,780	12,048	11,337	8,726	-1,949	9,376	1.2 Liabilities
48,036	-27,857	-2,469	25,104	-4,939	27,844	10,379	3,861	2. Portfolio investment
-3,650	-5,629	-508	-7,552	-3,819	-5,970	-4,114	-5,310	2.1 Assets
51,686	-22,228	-1,962	32,656	-1,121	33,814	14,493	9,171	2.2 Liabilities
416	-301	-335	-20	974	-64	64	213	3. Financial derivatives
1,057	9,773	10,775	-25,895	5,850	-38,263	-2,323	-946	4. Other investment
-202	-508	-82	-790	-255	-41	-616	-729	4.1 Public sector
164	313	612	220	195	717	750	64	Credits
366	822	694	1,010	450	758	1,366	793	Debits
1,258	10,282	10,856	-25,105	6,105	-38,222	-1,707	-217	4.2 Private sector
-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-61,724	-10,917	-6,186	7,221	-12,697	7,526	-5,923	-4,043	2. BNM external reserves
-45	-231	184	176	-92	77	48	74	2.1 Special drawing rights
-98	-284	-119	53	-80	24	23	8	2.2 IMF reserve position
-61,582	-10,402	-6,252	6,993	-12,524	7,424	-5,994	-4,124	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange
Direct Investment According to Directional Basis								
1,921	-4,021	-7,339	-9,452	4,644	1,482	-18,422	-2,172	Direct investment
-7,895	-12,828	-14,612	-18,038	-2,706	-7,786	-24,334	-11,304	Abroad
9,816	8,808	7,273	8,586	7,350	9,268	5,913	9,132	In Malaysia

**JADUAL-JADUAL SIRI MASA
(2005 - 2009)**

- JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN (BERSIH)
JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA
JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB

***TIME SERIES TABLES
(2005 - 2009)***

- TABLE 4 : QUATERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET)
TABLE 5 : CURRENT ACCOUNT
TABLE 6 : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS

JADUAL-JADUAL SIRI MASA
TIME SERIES TABLES

JADUAL 4 : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN (BERSIH), 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q105
AKAUN SEMASA	78,367	96,029	102,190	131,414	110,727	22,910
1. Barangan	130,152	139,489	130,825	170,380	140,355	33,242
2. Perkhidmatan	-10,872	-9,427	1,384	1,557	4,173	-2,259
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	291	400	270	526	345	122
2.2 Pengangkutan	-15,422	-19,285	-12,570	-14,812	-15,818	-3,914
2.3 Perjalanan	18,684	22,633	29,052	28,510	32,168	4,987
2.4 Pembinaan	-1,361	-565	-1,148	-457	-525	-542
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-929	-1,175	-1,120	-1,173	-881	-232
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-191	-214	-397	-720	-510	-23
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-4,919	-3,402	-3,940	-3,659	-3,003	-1,108
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	-195	-287	-157	-286	77	-118
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-5,979	-6,119	-7,231	-4,508	-6,468	-1,251
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	-502	-975	-1,015	-1,275	-603	-91
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-350	-440	-359	-589	-609	-88
3. Pendapatan primer	-23,943	-17,294	-13,984	-23,033	-14,215	-3,374
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-535	-306	-622	-894	-1,463	-117
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-23,408	-16,988	-13,362	-22,139	-12,752	-3,257
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-27,435	-20,572	-19,058	-30,236	-21,245	-4,293
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-1,633	-2,955	-5,843	-9,581	-6,970	-148
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	5,660	6,539	11,539	17,677	15,463	1,184
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-16,971	-16,739	-16,035	-17,490	-19,587	-4,699
AKAUN MODAL	-	-203	-109	672	-51	-
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	-46	-116	757	-31	-
2. Pindahan modal	-	-156	7	-85	-20	-
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-36,991	-43,182	-38,954	-119,082	-80,173	3,091
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-353
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-13,896	12,680	18,548	-83,193	-1,781	3,638
3. Derivatif kewangan	-220	106	-164	-2,029	2,369	4
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,624	-56,112	-47,991	-7,865	-58,447	-197
ASET RIZAB	-13,550	-25,158	-45,296	18,250	-13,831	-21,757
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-27,825	-27,485	-17,831	-31,252	-16,671	-4,244

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Components/Year & Quarter
18,603	19,072	17,783	20,828	19,142	28,106	27,952	CURRENT ACCOUNT
30,915	30,662	35,333	32,569	30,753	38,342	37,825	1. Goods
-2,339	-1,932	-4,342	-2,459	-3,395	-1,306	-2,268	2. Services
140	37	-8	83	126	98	93	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-3,243	-3,472	-4,794	-4,999	-5,655	-3,892	-4,740	2.2 Transport
4,725	4,608	4,364	5,763	5,637	5,619	5,614	2.3 Travel
-599	-208	-12	-190	-247	-156	27	2.4 Construction
-361	-135	-199	-148	-408	-253	-366	2.5 Insurance and pension services
-20	-65	-84	-40	4	-98	-80	2.6 Financial services
-1,307	-1,171	-1,333	-800	-935	-823	-844	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-36	-13	-28	-68	-8	-97	-114	2.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
-1,433	-1,340	-1,954	-1,683	-1,599	-1,357	-1,480	2.9 Other business services
-140	-90	-180	-267	-244	-230	-234	2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
-66	-82	-114	-110	-67	-119	-144	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-5,185	-5,916	-9,467	-4,572	-4,386	-4,656	-3,679	3. Primary income
-147	-35	-236	-30	-24	-123	-129	3.1 Compensation of employees
-5,039	-5,881	-9,231	-4,543	-4,362	-4,534	-3,550	3.2 Investment income
-6,294	-7,235	-9,613	-5,557	-4,770	-5,687	-4,558	3.2.1 Direct investment
-424	-249	-812	-287	-942	-812	-914	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,680	1,603	1,194	1,302	1,349	1,965	1,923	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,788	-3,743	-3,742	-4,709	-3,831	-4,273	-3,926	4. Secondary income
-	-	-	3	6	-67	-145	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-	-	-	1	-1	-13	-33	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	3	7	-54	-112	2. Capital transfers
436	5,896	-46,414	-4,671	-376	-18,044	-20,091	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	1. Direct investment
1,984	-3,448	-16,070	8,368	-1,040	76	5,276	2. Portfolio investment
-56	-4	-164	-35	-52	55	138	3. Financial derivatives
-4,309	10,576	-32,693	-11,840	891	-16,943	-28,221	4. Other investment
-10,626	-17,349	36,181	-5,296	-18,715	-3,820	2,672	RESERVE ASSETS
-8,413	-7,619	-7,549	-10,864	-57	-6,177	-10,387	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 4 (samb.) : IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN SUKU TAHUNAN (BERSIH), 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208
AKAUN SEMASA	19,628	24,676	29,956	27,930	23,753	39,461
1. Barangan	26,503	29,766	37,092	37,464	33,587	49,098
2. Perkhidmatan	-184	1,644	260	-336	831	1,167
2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	76	28	151	15	100	136
2.2 Pengangkutan	-2,686	-3,011	-3,219	-3,654	-3,613	-3,508
2.3 Perjalanan	7,772	7,876	6,711	6,693	7,341	7,992
2.4 Pembinaan	-640	-268	-250	9	-188	-303
2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	-179	-438	-233	-270	-298	-423
2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	-49	-86	-119	-142	-143	-171
2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	-890	-935	-938	-1,177	-809	-821
2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	-67	89	8	-187	-31	-132
2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	-3,203	-1,285	-1,595	-1,148	-1,075	-1,289
2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	-310	-257	-173	-274	-334	-176
2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	-8	-69	-82	-201	-118	-138
3. Pendapatan primer	-2,980	-2,787	-3,220	-4,998	-5,991	-6,554
3.1 Pampasan pekerja	-161	-88	-108	-265	-211	-187
3.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	-2,819	-2,699	-3,112	-4,733	-5,780	-6,367
3.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	-3,577	-3,793	-5,015	-6,673	-7,816	-7,375
3.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	-1,072	-1,669	-1,395	-1,707	-2,915	-2,762
3.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,830	2,763	3,298	3,648	4,951	3,771
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-3,712	-3,946	-4,176	-4,200	-4,675	-4,251
AKAUN MODAL	-4	-3	-92	-10	819	-17
1. Perolehan/pelupusan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-9	-2	-92	-13	818	-15
2. Pindahan modal	5	-1	1	3	1	-2
AKAUN KEWANGAN	1,486	7,605	-30,973	-17,071	26,354	-11,423
1. Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,561	16,169	-28,761	5,579	25,724	-22,005
3. Derivatif kewangan	17	-211	29	1	383	-201
4. Pelaburan lain	-24,726	-8,243	2,784	-17,806	5,433	10,674
ASET RIZAB	-15,510	-33,844	4,355	-297	-48,942	-26,213
KESILAPAN DAN KETINGGALAN BERSIH	-5,598	1,565	-3,247	-10,551	-1,984	-1,807

TABLE 4 (cont'd.) : QUARTERLY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (NET), 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q308	Q408	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Components/Year & Quarter
39,982	28,218	27,606	28,091	27,090	27,941	CURRENT ACCOUNT
50,852	36,842	33,906	33,330	34,751	38,367	1. Goods
-905	463	2,265	1,429	869	-389	2. Services
125	165	89	91	46	118	2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
-4,207	-3,484	-2,427	-3,678	-4,554	-5,159	2.2 Transport
6,543	6,634	7,460	8,281	8,288	8,138	2.3 Travel
93	-59	-11	-333	-181	0	2.4 Construction
-375	-77	-210	-335	-165	-171	2.5 Insurance and pension services
-197	-209	-102	-119	-174	-115	2.6 Financial services
-1,074	-955	-720	-652	-792	-839	2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
-53	-70	-8	-54	357	-218	2.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
-1,182	-962	-1,516	-1,394	-1,790	-1,769	2.9 Other business services
-436	-329	-149	-235	-24	-195	2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
-142	-191	-142	-145	-143	-179	2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
-5,435	-5,054	-4,401	-2,826	-1,740	-5,248	3. Primary income
-215	-281	-373	-425	-341	-324	3.1 Compensation of employees
-5,219	-4,773	-4,028	-2,401	-1,399	-4,924	3.2 Investment income
-7,955	-7,090	-6,243	-4,069	-3,679	-7,253	3.2.1 Direct investment
-2,050	-1,853	-2,489	-1,704	-1,997	-780	3.2.2 Portfolio investment
4,786	4,170	4,704	3,373	4,277	3,109	3.2.3 Other investment
-4,531	-4,033	-4,164	-3,842	-6,791	-4,790	4. Secondary income
-98	-33	-43	-17	13	-4	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-17	-29	-26	-16	14	-4	1. Acquisitions/disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-80	-3	-18	-1	-1	0	2. Capital transfers
-62,480	-71,534	-30,034	-22,080	-8,853	-19,206	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-19,732	-1,187	3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	1. Direct investment
-53,607	-33,305	-13,274	-10,455	18,042	3,906	2. Portfolio investment
-2,281	70	1,358	669	465	-123	3. Financial derivatives
13,141	-37,112	-21,160	-7,210	-18,210	-11,867	4. Other investment
31,523	61,881	-3,265	-2,134	-11,458	3,025	RESERVE ASSETS
-8,928	-18,533	5,736	-3,859	-6,792	-11,755	NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS

JADUAL 5 : AKAUN SEMASA, 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q105
AKAUN SEMASA	78,367	96,029	102,190	131,414	110,727	22,910
1. Barangan	130,152	139,489	130,825	170,380	140,355	33,242
1.1 Kredit	540,681	592,215	606,512	662,455	552,920	125,180
1.2 Debit	410,529	452,726	475,687	492,076	412,565	91,938
2. Perkhidmatan	-10,872	-9,427	1,384	1,557	4,173	-2,259
2.1 Kredit	73,014	77,291	99,867	103,641	98,751	17,258
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	651	797	723	965	856	205
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	16,376	16,013	25,516	23,730	16,472	3,392
2.1.3 Perjalanan	33,503	38,239	48,278	50,960	54,995	8,480
2.1.4 Pembinaan	3,857	3,637	4,665	4,277	3,090	603
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,056	1,063	1,228	1,241	1,001	230
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	224	259	302	286	298	73
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	103	96	128	657	937	28
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	2,382	3,329	4,045	5,107	6,675	496
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	14,234	13,219	14,388	15,985	13,910	3,573
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	201	236	296	305	368	72
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	427	403	301	127	148	105
2.2 Debit	83,886	86,718	98,485	102,084	94,578	19,517
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	360	397	452	439	512	83
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	31,799	35,298	38,086	38,542	32,290	7,307
2.2.3 Perjalanan	14,820	15,606	19,226	22,451	22,827	3,493
2.2.4 Pembinaan	5,218	4,203	5,813	4,734	3,615	1,146
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	1,984	2,238	2,348	2,414	1,882	462
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	415	472	699	1,006	808	95
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.	5,022	3,498	4,067	4,316	3,940	1,136
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	2,577	3,616	4,202	5,393	6,598	614
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	20,212	19,338	21,619	20,493	20,379	4,825
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	702	1,210	1,311	1,580	971	163
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	777	842	660	716	757	193
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	119,280	130,062	132,209	171,936	144,529	30,983
3. Pendapatan primer	-23,943	-17,294	-13,984	-23,033	-14,215	-3,374
3.1 Kredit	20,627	31,107	39,068	40,335	39,630	6,090
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	4,313	5,007	5,350	4,264	3,986	994
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	16,313	26,100	33,717	36,072	35,644	5,095
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	4,239	11,898	14,993	15,545	17,594	2,437
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	392	705	516	822	1,128	63
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	11,682	13,497	18,209	19,705	16,922	2,596
3.2 Debit	44,569	48,401	53,052	63,368	53,845	9,464
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	4,848	5,313	5,973	5,157	5,449	1,111
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	39,721	43,088	47,079	58,211	48,396	8,352
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	31,674	32,470	34,051	45,780	38,839	6,730
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	2,026	3,660	6,358	10,403	8,098	211
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	6,022	6,958	6,670	2,028	1,459	1,411
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-16,971	-16,739	-16,035	-17,490	-19,587	-4,699
4.1 Kredit	1,137	1,149	1,348	1,414	3,738	324
4.2 Debit	18,107	17,889	17,383	18,904	23,326	5,023

TABLE 5 (cont'd) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Components/Year & Quarter
18,603	19,072	17,783	20,828	19,142	28,106	27,952	CURRENT ACCOUNT
30,915	30,662	35,333	32,569	30,753	38,342	37,825	1. Goods
132,446	138,938	144,116	137,290	143,587	158,161	153,177	1.1 Credits
101,531	108,276	108,783	104,722	112,833	119,818	115,352	1.2 Debits
-2,339	-1,932	-4,342	-2,459	-3,395	-1,306	-2,268	2. Services
18,501	19,126	18,129	18,120	17,828	20,730	20,612	2.1 Credits
228	132	86	173	225	203	196	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
4,529	4,902	3,552	3,015	3,136	5,383	4,479	2.1.2 Transport
8,164	8,263	8,596	9,510	9,106	9,503	10,121	2.1.3 Travel
1,069	1,002	1,183	865	713	1,023	1,038	2.1.4 Construction
272	321	233	268	238	297	260	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
44	54	54	46	77	59	77	2.1.6 Financial services
24	32	19	22	18	21	35	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
527	590	768	767	793	816	952	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer and information services
3,475	3,688	3,498	3,290	3,366	3,273	3,290	2.1.9 Other business services
65	38	27	56	46	63	71	2.1.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
104	104	114	108	111	90	94	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
20,840	21,057	22,471	20,578	21,223	22,037	22,880	2.2 Debits
88	95	94	90	99	105	103	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
7,772	8,374	8,346	8,014	8,791	9,275	9,219	2.2.2 Transport
3,439	3,656	4,231	3,747	3,469	3,884	4,507	2.2.3 Travel
1,668	1,209	1,195	1,054	960	1,178	1,010	2.2.4 Construction
633	456	433	416	645	550	626	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
64	119	137	86	72	157	157	2.2.6 Financial services
1,331	1,203	1,352	823	953	844	878	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
563	604	796	835	801	913	1,066	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
4,908	5,028	5,452	4,973	4,965	4,630	4,771	2.2.9 Other business services
204	128	207	323	290	292	305	2.2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
170	186	228	218	177	209	238	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
28,576	28,731	30,991	30,110	27,359	37,036	35,557	Goods and Services
-5,185	-5,916	-9,467	-4,572	-4,386	-4,656	-3,679	3. Primary income
4,332	5,300	4,905	5,352	8,138	9,167	8,450	3.1 Credits
1,064	1,195	1,060	1,236	1,271	1,232	1,268	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
3,268	4,105	3,845	4,116	6,868	7,934	7,182	3.1.2 Investment income
59	835	908	1,151	3,264	3,997	3,486	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
130	157	43	75	262	265	103	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
3,079	3,113	2,894	2,890	3,341	3,672	3,593	3.1.2.3 Other investment
9,517	11,217	14,372	9,925	12,524	13,823	12,129	3.2 Debits
1,210	1,231	1,296	1,266	1,295	1,355	1,398	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
8,307	9,986	13,076	8,659	11,230	12,468	10,731	3.2.2 Investment income
6,353	8,070	10,521	6,708	8,034	9,684	8,043	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
554	406	855	362	1,204	1,077	1,017	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
1,400	1,510	1,700	1,589	1,992	1,707	1,671	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,788	-3,743	-3,742	-4,709	-3,831	-4,273	-3,926	4. Secondary income
350	245	218	259	285	263	343	4.1 Credits
5,138	3,988	3,959	4,968	4,116	4,536	4,269	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 5 (samb.) : AKAUN SEMASA, 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208
AKAUN SEMASA	19,628	24,676	29,956	27,930	23,753	39,461
1. Barangan	26,503	29,766	37,092	37,464	33,587	49,098
1.1 Kredit	137,304	145,411	159,918	163,880	151,528	175,589
1.2 Debit	110,801	115,645	122,826	126,416	117,941	126,491
2. Perkhidmatan	-184	1,644	260	-336	831	1,167
2.1 Kredit	24,101	25,169	24,761	25,836	24,839	26,356
2.1.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	180	138	267	138	241	301
2.1.2 Pengangkutan	6,025	6,428	6,570	6,493	5,742	6,282
2.1.3 Perjalanan	12,164	12,476	11,473	12,165	12,330	12,990
2.1.4 Pembinaan	980	999	1,324	1,362	1,055	895
2.1.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	316	293	300	319	251	293
2.1.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	65	79	79	79	80	69
2.1.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelekt t.t.t.l.	47	29	27	24	115	241
2.1.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	922	1,071	1,035	1,017	1,158	1,223
2.1.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	3,246	3,491	3,535	4,116	3,763	3,962
2.1.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	64	71	80	81	72	74
2.1.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	91	95	72	44	31	27
2.2 Debit	24,284	23,526	24,503	26,173	24,007	25,188
2.2.1 Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.	104	110	116	123	142	164
2.2.2 Pengangkutan	8,711	9,439	9,790	10,146	9,355	9,790
2.2.3 Perjalanan	4,392	4,599	4,762	5,472	4,989	4,998
2.2.4 Pembinaan	1,620	1,267	1,574	1,353	1,243	1,198
2.2.5 Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen	495	730	533	589	549	716
2.2.6 Perkhidmatan kewangan	114	165	198	222	223	240
2.2.7 Caj penggunaan harta intelekt t.t.t.l.	937	963	965	1,201	924	1,062
2.2.8 Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat	989	982	1,027	1,204	1,189	1,355
2.2.9 Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	6,449	4,776	5,130	5,264	4,838	5,250
2.2.10 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi	375	329	253	355	406	250
2.2.11 Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.	99	164	154	244	149	165
Barangan dan Perkhidmatan	26,319	31,410	37,352	37,128	34,419	50,266
3. Pendapatan primer	-2,980	-2,787	-3,220	-4,998	-5,991	-6,554
3.1 Kredit	7,782	9,372	11,267	10,647	9,939	12,558
3.1.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,279	1,421	1,413	1,237	1,101	1,056
3.1.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	6,502	7,951	9,854	9,409	8,838	11,501
3.1.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	2,666	3,757	4,530	4,040	3,378	6,816
3.1.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	84	119	167	145	73	394
3.1.2.3 Pelaburan lain	3,752	4,075	5,157	5,225	5,388	4,292
3.2 Debit	10,762	12,160	14,487	15,644	15,930	19,111
3.2.1 Pampasan pekerja	1,440	1,509	1,521	1,502	1,311	1,243
3.2.2 Pendapatan pelaburan	9,321	10,651	12,966	14,142	14,618	17,869
3.2.2.1 Pelaburan langsung	6,243	7,550	9,545	10,713	11,193	14,191
3.2.2.2 Pelaburan portfolio	1,156	1,789	1,562	1,852	2,988	3,156
3.2.2.3 Pelaburan lain	1,922	1,312	1,859	1,577	437	522
4. Pendapatan sekunder	-3,712	-3,946	-4,176	-4,200	-4,675	-4,251
4.1 Kredit	457	276	375	241	291	321
4.2 Debit	4,168	4,222	4,551	4,441	4,967	4,572

TABLE 5 (cont'd) : CURRENT ACCOUNT, 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q308	Q408	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Components/Year & Quarter
39,982	28,218	27,606	28,091	27,090	27,941	CURRENT ACCOUNT
50,852	36,842	33,906	33,330	34,751	38,367	1. Goods
186,079	149,259	118,029	129,719	145,512	159,661	1.1 Credits
135,227	112,417	84,122	96,389	110,760	121,293	1.2 Debits
-905	463	2,265	1,429	869	-389	2. Services
26,044	26,402	23,677	24,099	24,972	26,002	2.1 Credits
192	231	204	236	149	267	2.1.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
6,146	5,560	4,276	3,975	4,039	4,182	2.1.2 Transport
12,436	13,204	12,691	13,694	14,040	14,570	2.1.3 Travel
1,138	1,189	825	642	657	966	2.1.4 Construction
284	413	214	238	292	257	2.1.5 Insurance and pension services
75	62	63	69	75	91	2.1.6 Financial services
222	79	294	194	211	238	2.1.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,329	1,397	1,585	1,660	1,823	1,607	2.1.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
4,115	4,145	3,423	3,284	3,540	3,663	2.1.9 Other business services
72	87	74	70	114	110	2.1.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
34	35	28	37	32	50	2.1.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
26,949	25,939	21,412	22,671	24,104	26,391	2.2 Debits
67	66	114	145	103	149	2.2.1 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
10,353	9,044	6,703	7,653	8,592	9,342	2.2.2 Transport
5,894	6,571	5,231	5,413	5,752	6,432	2.2.3 Travel
1,045	1,248	836	975	838	966	2.2.4 Construction
659	490	424	573	457	428	2.2.5 Insurance and pension services
272	271	165	188	249	206	2.2.6 Financial services
1,296	1,034	1,014	846	1,003	1,077	2.2.7 Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
1,382	1,467	1,592	1,714	1,466	1,826	2.2.8 Telecommunications, computer, and information services
5,298	5,107	4,939	4,678	5,330	5,432	2.2.9 Other business services
508	416	223	305	138	305	2.2.10 Personal, cultural, and recreational services
176	226	171	182	175	229	2.2.11 Government goods and services n.i.e.
49,947	37,305	36,171	34,759	35,620	37,979	Goods and Services
-5,435	-5,054	-4,401	-2,826	-1,740	-5,248	3. Primary income
10,605	7,233	6,388	9,168	12,634	11,440	3.1 Credits
1,112	995	1,014	1,013	950	1,009	3.1.1 Compensation of employees
9,494	6,238	5,374	8,155	11,684	10,431	3.1.2 Investment income
3,891	1,461	194	4,097	6,971	6,332	3.1.2.1 Direct investment
221	135	86	250	111	681	3.1.2.2 Portfolio investment
5,383	4,642	5,094	3,808	4,602	3,419	3.1.2.3 Other investment
16,040	12,287	10,789	11,994	14,374	16,688	3.2 Debits
1,327	1,276	1,387	1,438	1,291	1,333	3.2.1 Compensation of employees
14,713	11,011	9,402	10,556	13,083	15,355	3.2.2 Investment income
11,846	8,551	6,438	8,167	10,650	13,585	3.2.2.1 Direct investment
2,271	1,988	2,575	1,954	2,108	1,461	3.2.2.2 Portfolio investment
597	472	390	435	325	309	3.2.2.3 Other investment
-4,531	-4,033	-4,164	-3,842	-6,791	-4,790	4. Secondary income
274	528	446	303	336	2,654	4.1 Credits
4,804	4,561	4,610	4,145	7,127	7,444	4.2 Debits

JADUAL 6 : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Q105
AKAUN MODAL	-	-203	-109	672	-51	-
1. Kredit	-	25	23	854	44	-
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	6	0	851	35	-
1.2 Pindahan modal	-	19	23	3	9	-
2. Debit	-	228	132	182	95	-
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	-	53	116	94	66	-
2.2 Pindahan modal	-	175	16	88	29	-
AKAUN KEWANGAN	-36,991	-43,182	-38,954	-119,082	-80,173	3,091
1. Pelaburan langsung	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-353
1.1 Aset	-11,641	-27,947	-40,500	-50,438	-22,928	-2,257
1.2 Liabiliti	15,390	28,091	31,153	24,442	613	1,904
2. Pelaburan portfolio	-13,896	12,680	18,548	-83,193	-1,781	3,638
2.1 Aset	-2,706	-7,769	-13,442	-10,773	-22,177	-199
2.2 Liabiliti	-11,191	20,449	31,990	-72,420	20,396	3,837
3. Derivatif kewangan	-220	106	-164	-2,029	2,369	4
4. Pelaburan lain	-26,624	-56,112	-47,991	-7,865	-58,447	-197
4.1 Sektor awam	-3,149	-8,018	-5,787	852	-182	-1,571
Kredit	7,019	3,918	2,960	6,680	3,366	666
Debit	10,168	11,936	8,747	5,828	3,547	2,237
4.2 Sektor swasta	-23,474	-48,094	-42,203	-8,717	-58,265	1,373
ASET RIZAB	-13,550	-25,158	-45,296	18,250	-13,831	-21,757
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-13,550	-25,158	-45,296	18,250	-13,831	-21,757
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	17	-9	-4	-25	-6,493	7
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	1,882	393	176	-510	-389	201
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-15,449	-25,543	-45,468	18,785	-6,950	-21,965
Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Arah Aliran						
Pelaburan langsung	3,749	144	-9,348	-25,996	-22,315	-353
Di luar negeri	-11,647	-22,086	-38,892	-49,920	-27,436	-3,077
Di Malaysia	15,396	22,230	29,545	23,924	5,121	2,724

TABLE 6 (cont'd) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q205	Q305	Q405	Q106	Q206	Q306	Q406	Components/Year & Quarter
-	-	-	3	6	-67	-145	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
-	-	-	10	9	2	4	1. Credits
-	-	-	6	0	0	0	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	4	9	2	4	1.2 Capital transfers
-	-	-	7	3	69	149	2. Debits
-	-	-	6	1	13	33	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
-	-	-	1	2	56	116	2.2 Capital transfers
436	5,896	-46,414	-4,671	-376	-18,044	-20,091	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	1. Direct investment
-2,976	-5,324	-1,085	-4,219	-6,883	-7,895	-8,951	1.1 Assets
5,793	4,097	3,597	3,054	6,708	6,663	11,666	1.2 Liabilities
1,984	-3,448	-16,070	8,368	-1,040	76	5,276	2. Portfolio investment
-945	-1,121	-441	-629	-1,084	-4,459	-1,597	2.1 Assets
2,929	-2,327	-15,629	8,998	44	4,535	6,873	2.2 Liabilities
-56	-4	-164	-35	-52	55	138	3. Financial derivatives
-4,309	10,576	-32,693	-11,840	891	-16,943	-28,221	4. Other investment
936	-1,498	-1,017	-1,082	-328	-2,536	-4,073	4.1 Public sector
2,340	3,155	858	932	1,062	527	1,397	Credits
1,404	4,653	1,875	2,013	1,390	3,063	5,470	Debits
-5,245	12,074	-31,676	-10,758	1,219	-14,407	-24,148	4.2 Private sector
-10,626	-17,349	36,181	-5,296	-18,715	-3,820	2,672	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
-10,626	-17,349	36,181	-5,296	-18,715	-3,820	2,672	2. BNM external reserves
14	-2	-2	7	-21	-10	15	2.1 Special drawing rights
373	506	802	146	-22	-5	274	2.2 IMF reserve position
-11,013	-17,853	35,381	-5,449	-18,672	-3,805	2,383	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

Direct Investment According to Directional Basis

2,817	-1,228	2,512	-1,165	-175	-1,231	2,715	Direct investment
-2,249	-3,878	-2,444	-4,907	-5,706	-6,385	-5,089	Abroad
5,066	2,650	4,956	3,742	5,531	5,153	7,804	In Malaysia

JADUAL 6 (samb.) : AKAUN MODAL, AKAUN KEWANGAN DAN ASET RIZAB, 2005 - 2009 (RM JUTA)

Komponen/Tahun & Suku Tahun	Q107	Q207	Q307	Q407	Q108	Q208
AKAUN MODAL	-4	-3	-92	-10	819	-17
1. Kredit	7	4	6	7	848	1
1.1 Pelupusan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	0	0	0	0	846	0
1.2 Pindahan modal	7	4	6	7	2	1
2. Debit	11	7	97	17	29	18
2.1 Perolehan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran	9	2	92	13	28	15
2.2 Pindahan modal	2	5	5	4	1	3
AKAUN KEWANGAN	1,486	7,605	-30,973	-17,071	26,354	-11,423
1. Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109
1.1 Aset	-2,125	-13,500	-14,821	-10,054	-12,367	-15,932
1.2 Liabiliti	2,758	13,390	9,797	5,208	7,181	16,041
2. Pelaburan portfolio	25,561	16,169	-28,761	5,579	25,724	-22,005
2.1 Aset	1,704	-5,147	-6,488	-3,511	281	-3,633
2.2 Liabiliti	23,857	21,316	-22,272	9,090	25,444	-18,372
3. Derivatif kewangan	17	-211	29	1	383	-201
4. Pelaburan lain	-24,726	-8,243	2,784	-17,806	5,433	10,674
4.1 Sektor awam	-278	-1,182	-3,386	-942	-712	1,605
Kredit	1,108	276	895	681	207	2,189
Debit	1,386	1,458	4,281	1,623	919	584
4.2 Sektor swasta	-24,448	-7,061	6,169	-16,864	6,144	9,069
ASET RIZAB	-15,510	-33,844	4,355	-297	-48,942	-26,213
1. Sumber IMF	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Rizab luar negeri BNM	-15,510	-33,844	4,355	-297	-48,942	-26,213
2.1 Hak pengeluaran khas	7	-6	-11	6	-5	-15
2.2 Kedudukan rizab IMF	11	83	62	20	-2	9
2.3 Emas dan pertukaran wang asing	-15,528	-33,922	4,305	-323	-48,935	-26,207

Pelaburan Langsung Mengikut Arah Aliran

Pelaburan langsung	633	-110	-5,025	-4,846	-5,186	109
Di luar negeri	-5,121	-11,775	-12,365	-9,631	-8,853	-15,656
Di Malaysia	5,754	11,665	7,341	4,785	3,667	15,765

TABLE 6 (cont'd) : CAPITAL ACCOUNT, FINANCIAL ACCOUNT AND RESERVE ASSETS, 2005 - 2009 (RM MILLION)

Q308	Q408	Q109	Q209	Q309	Q409	Components/Year & Quarter
-98	-33	-43	-17	13	-4	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
0	6	1	6	28	9	1. Credits
0	5	0	4	25	6	1.1 Gross disposals of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
0	1	1	2	3	4	1.2 Capital transfers
98	38	44	23	15	13	2. Debits
17	34	26	20	10	10	2.1 Gross acquisitions of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
81	4	18	3	4	3	2.2 Capital transfers
-62,480	-71,534	-30,034	-22,080	-8,853	-19,206	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
-19,732	-1,187	3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	1. Direct investment
-21,759	-380	2,616	-6,229	-11,733	-7,583	1.1 Assets
2,027	-806	426	1,144	2,584	-3,541	1.2 Liabilities
-53,607	-33,305	-13,274	-10,455	18,042	3,906	2. Portfolio investment
-2,479	-4,941	-1,682	-6,511	-4,938	-9,046	2.1 Assets
-51,128	-28,364	-11,593	-3,943	22,980	12,952	2.2 Liabilities
-2,281	70	1,358	669	465	-123	3. Financial derivatives
13,141	-37,112	-21,160	-7,210	-18,210	-11,867	4. Other investment
-2,738	2,697	-999	-682	1,762	-263	4.1 Public sector
301	3,984	207	10	2,491	657	Credits
3,038	1,287	1,205	692	730	920	Debits
15,878	-39,809	-20,162	-6,528	-19,972	-11,604	4.2 Private sector
31,523	61,881	-3,265	-2,134	-11,458	3,025	RESERVE ASSETS
-	-	-	-	-	-	1. IMF resources
31,523	61,881	-3,265	-2,134	-11,458	3,025	2. BNM external reserves
-2	-4	-20	-1	-6,606	133	2.1 Special drawing rights
20	-536	-213	-93	-111	28	2.2 IMF reserve position
31,505	62,421	-3,032	-2,041	-4,742	2,864	2.3 Gold and foreign exchange

Direct Investment According to Directional Basis

-19,732	-1,187	3,043	-5,085	-9,149	-11,123	Direct investment
-20,035	-5,377	388	-5,791	-12,892	-9,141	Abroad
302	4,190	2,655	706	3,743	-1,983	In Malaysia

NOTA KETERANGAN
EXPLANATORY NOTES

NOTA KETERANGAN

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 Edisi Keenam 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 dimana atau dari mana unit tersebut mengusahakan atau bercadang untuk terus mengusahakan, sama ada untuk tempoh selama-lamanya atau tempoh yang panjang, di dalam aktiviti ekonomi dan dengan skala urusan yang signifikan.

2. Bukan Residen

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 ada 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.

3. Sistem Catatan Beregu

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

NOTA KETERANGAN

4. Akaun Semasa

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

i. Barangan

Semua urusanniaga barangan yang melibatkan pertukaran hak milik di antara residen dan bukan-residen adalah diliputi. Barangan dinilai berdasarkan harga pasaran.

Perkhidmatan penghantaran barangan sehingga ke sempadan kastam termasuk dalam barangan. Perkhidmatan penghantaran yang disediakan melepasi sempadan kastam oleh pengangkut tempatan adalah dikelaskan sebagai tambang muatan eksport.

Peraturan pertukaran hak milik digunapakai dalam mendefinisikan dagangan bagi memastikan pada prinsipnya komponen tersebut adalah konsisten dalam liputan dan selaras dengan komponen - komponen lain dalamimbangan pembayaran. Walau bagaimanapun, standard antarabangsa digunakan bagi perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri berdasarkan kepada pergerakan fizikal barangan merentasi sempadan kastam.

Secara umumnya, pertukaran hak milik bagi kebanyakan barangan berlaku pada masa yang sama apabila ia secara fizikalnya bergerak melepasi sempadan.

Proksi nilai pasaran di sempadan kastam Malaysia bagi barangan eksport yang dilaporkan kepada pihak kastam ialah nilai f.o.b. dan nilai c.i.f. bagi barangan import.

- Eksport f.o.b merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran di sempadan perangkaan/kastam, iaitu termasuk semua kos pengangkutan barangan ke sempadan perangkaan/kastam, eksport dan duti lain yang kena bayar, dan juga kos punggahan ke kenderaan pengangkut melainkan kos ditanggung sendiri oleh syarikat pengangkut.
- Import c.i.f. merujuk kepada nilai barangan di pasaran sempadan perangkaan/kastam, iaitu termasuk semua caj pengangkutan dan insurans ketika dalam perjalanan tetapi tidak termasuk kos punggahan daripada kapal, kapal terbang atau kenderaan, melainkan kos sedemikian ditanggung sendiri oleh syarikat pengangkut tersebut. Nilai c.i.f. dibuat penyesuaian kepada nilai f.o.b. dalam penyusunan perangkaanimbangan pembayaran.

Nilai barangan yang diperolehi daripada pengisytiharan kastam (perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri) diselaraskan untuk liputan yang merangkumi urusanniaga pesawat udara dan kapal komersil, yang dihantar ke luar Malaysia, import barangan ketenteraan dan eksport/import air ke/dari Singapura. Sebaliknya, pengecualian bagi eksport/import yang tidak berlaku pertukaran hak milik termasuklah barangan yang dikembalikan (barangan ini telah diimport dan dikembalikan semula kerana didapati rosak atau tidak menepati spesifikasi) dan kenderaan terpakai yang dieksport/diimport untuk kegunaan persendirian.

NOTA KETERANGAN

Imbangan barangan adalah berbeza dengan perdagangan luar negeri dan perangkaan BOP kerana:

- import direkodkan pada c.i.f. bagi perangkaan perdagangan luar negeri; dan
- liputan dan masa berlaku pertukaran hak milik barangan disesuaikan dalam BOP.

Merchanting ditakrifkan sebagai pembelian barangan oleh residen daripada bukan-residen dan menjual semula kepada bukan-residen lain tanpa barangan tersebut perlu memasuki Malaysia. Perbezaan antara nilai pembelian dan jualan semula barangan direkodkan sebagai eksport bersih barangan di bawah *merchanting*.

ii. Perkhidmatan

Perkhidmatan adalah hasil daripada aktiviti pengeluaran yang melibatkan perubahan keadaan unit pengeluaran, atau memenuhi pertukaran produk atau aset kewangan. Perkhidmatan bukan secara umum dipisahkan kepada item dimana hak milik boleh diwujudkan dan tidak boleh secara umum dipisahkan daripada pengeluaran mereka.

a. Perkhidmatan Penyenggaraan dan Pembaikan t.t.t.l.

Termasuk penyenggaraan dan kerja pembaikan oleh residen ke atas barangan yang dimiliki oleh bukan residen (dan sebaliknya).

Kerja pembaikan mungkin dilakukan di tempat pembaikan atau di tempat lain. Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan bagi kapal, pesawat dan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain juga termasuk.

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).

b. Pengangkutan

Pengangkutan meliputi semua jenis pengangkutan iaitu laut, udara, dan lain-lain (termasuk darat, jalan air, angkasa lepas dan saluran paip) dan perkhidmatan pos dan kurier. Ia melibatkan pengangkutan penumpang, tambang (pergerakan barangan) dan aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan. Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

(i) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

(a) Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:

- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan dilih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
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NOTA KETERANGAN

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

(ii) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang

- (a) Perkhidmatan ini merujuk kepada pengangkutan penumpang di peringkat antarabangsa. Perkhidmatan lain yang membabitkan perbelanjaan penumpang yang menaiki kapal/pesawat udara, bayaran kerana lebihan bagasi dan barangan persendirian yang dibawa bersama juga diambil kira.
- (b) Untuk mengelakkan kesulitan dalam menentukan taraf residen penumpang, satu ketetapan telah dibuat dimana tiket penumpang yang dijual di Malaysia disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada residen. Sebaliknya, tiket penumpang yang dijual di negara asing disifatkan sebagai dijual kepada bukan residen.

(iii) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain

- (a) Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan di pelabuhan atau di lapangan terbang oleh syarikat pengangkut direkodkan disini. Perkhidmatan tersebut termasuklah perkhidmatan pemunggahan kargo, perkhidmatan lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pengemudian, penundaan, penyenggaraan dan pembaikan.

NOTA KETERANGAN

- (b) Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamat juga membentuk sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

(iv) Perkhidmatan Pos dan Kurier

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

c. Perjalanan

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

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

- d. Pembinaan** Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan kerja baik pulih yang dijalankan pada tempoh masa yang pendek, kurang daripada satu tahun. Pembinaan ialah asas kasar penggunaan semua barangan dan perkhidmatan yang digunakan sebagai input kerja dan juga kos pengeluaran lain. Ini termasuklah kerja-kerja penyediaan tapak, kerja-kerja membina dan menyiapkan bangunan (mengecat, memasang paip, meroboh, dll.), kerja-kerja pembinaan untuk kejuruteraan awam, kerja-kerja pemasangan dan pemasangan jentera dan pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan atau perobohan dengan pengendali; kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)
- e. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insuran hayat, insuran bukan-hayat, insuran semula, insuran tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insuran.
- f. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi perkhidmatan kewangan, perantaraan dan perkhidmatan tambahan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insuran) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan 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.
- g. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l.** Caj bagi penggunaan harta intelek termasuklah:
- Caj bagi penggunaan hak intelek, seperti paten, cap dagang, hak cipta, rekacipta dan proses industri, rahsia perdagangan, dan francais, dimana hak wujud daripada penyelidikan dan pembangunan, serta daripada pemasaran; dan
 - Caj ke atas lesen untuk mengeluarkan semula dan/atau mengedarkan harta intelek yang terkandung dalam ciptaan asal atau prototaip, seperti hak cipta ke atas buku dan manuskrip, perisian komputer, sinematografi dan rakaman bunyi, dan hak yang berkaitan, seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- h. 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, *teleconferencing*, 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.
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NOTA KETERANGAN

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

i. Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain

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

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

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

j. 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, perkhidmatan sukan, rekreasi dan hiburan.

k. Barangan dan Perkhidmatan Kerajaan t.t.t.l.

Ini adalah transaksi oleh sektor awam dengan bukan residen yang tidak direkodkan ditempat lain dalam komponen BOP. Transaksi ini termasuk perbelanjaan (barangan dan perkhidmatan) oleh perwakilan diplomat dan tentera Malaysia di luar negeri dan perwakilan diplomat dan tentera asing di Malaysia.

Eksport meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi misi diplomatik asing, misi perdagangan dan organisasi antarabangsa di Malaysia. Import meliputi perbelanjaan modal dan operasi kedutaan Malaysia, suruhanjaya tinggi, misi perdagangan dan jabatan pelajar luar negeri.

iii. Pendapatan Primer

Pendapatan primer meliputi dua jenis transaksi iaitu pampasan pekerja dan pendapatan pelaburan di antara residen dan bukan residen. Pampasan pekerja merujuk kepada upah, gaji dan faedah lain (dalam bentuk tunai atau barangan) yang diterima oleh pekerja residen yang bekerja di luar negeri atau yang dibayar kepada pekerja bukan residen yang bekerja di Malaysia.

Pendapatan pelaburan melibatkan terimaan pendapatan dan pembayaran ke atas aset dan liabiliti kewangan asing.

NOTA KETERANGAN

BPM6 telah menggariskan kategori pendapatan pelaburan sebagai pendapatan pelaburan langsung, pendapatan pelaburan portfolio dan pendapatan pelaburan lain.

Pendapatan Pelaburan Langsung terdiri daripada:

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

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

Pendapatan pelaburan lain merangkumi:

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

iv. Pendapatan Sekunder

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

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

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

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

NOTA KETERANGAN

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 sehalu. Ia termasuk hutang luput, tuntutan insuran bukan hayat, geran pelaburan, jaminan *one-off* dan andaian hutang lain, cukai dan pindahan modal lain.

6. Akaun Kewangan

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

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

i. Pelaburan Langsung

Pelaburan langsung ialah kategori pelaburan antarabangsa yang mencerminkan objektif entiti residen dalam sesebuah ekonomi memperoleh hak kepentingan jangka panjang di dalam enterpris residen ekonomi lain. Hak kepentingan jangka panjang merujuk kepada wujudnya hubungan jangka panjang di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dan mempunyai kuasa dalam pengurusan enterpris tersebut. Pegangan sekurang-kurangnya 10 peratus dalam enterpris ialah sebagai bukti wujudnya hubungan tersebut. Pelaburan langsung meliputi semua transaksi di antara pelabur langsung dengan enterpris pelaburan langsung dalam Hubungan Pelaburan Langsung Asing (FDIR). Instrumen kewangan yang meliputi di bawah pelaburan langsung termasuklah ekuiti, perolehan dilabur semula dan instrumen hutang (seperti pinjaman dan pendahuluan antara syarikat, kredit perdagangan).

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.

NOTA KETERANGAN

iii. Derivatif Kewangan	Instrumen kewangan yang dihubungkan dengan instrumen kewangan lain atau petunjuk atau komoditi, dan mempunyai risiko kewangan tertentu (seperti risiko kadar faedah, risiko mata wang, risiko harga ekuiti dan komoditi, risiko kredit, dll.) yang boleh diniagakan secara berasingan di pasaran kewangan. Contoh derivatif kewangan ialah opsiyen (termasuk waran), niaga hadapan, kontrak hadapan dan 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. Urus-niaga pelaburan lain berlaku di antara residen dan pihak yang tidak berkaitan dengan bukan-residen. Sebarang urusan niaga di bawah pelaburan langsung adalah dikecualikan.
v. Ekuiti	Terdiri daripada semua saham dalam syarikat subsidiari dan bersekutu, ekuiti di cawangan, dan sumbangan lain (barangan, perkhidmatan dan sumber lain). Kesemua saham yang dikeluarkan termasuklah saham biasa, saham premium dan saham keutamaan yang mempunyai hak mengundi.
vi. Perolehan Dilabur Semula	Pendapatan mengikut peratusan pemilikan ekuiti yang dipegang oleh pelabur langsung yang tidak diagihkan sebagai dividen tetapi sebaliknya dilaburkan semula ke dalam enterpris tersebut.
vii. Sekuriti Hutang	Sekuriti hutang termasuk bon, debentur, nota kewangan, nota janji hutang dan lain-lain sekuriti bukan-ekuiti yang boleh diniagakan, dan biasanya diniagakan (didagangkan) dalam pasaran kewangan yang teratur.
viii. Matawang dan Deposit	<p>Matawang terdiri daripada nota dan syiling yang mempunyai nilai tetap nominal dan dikeluarkan atau disahkan oleh bank-bank pusat atau kerajaan.</p> <p>Deposit merujuk kepada semua jenis deposit di bank seperti akaun simpanan, akaun semasa, akaun tetap dan deposit masa lain.</p>
ix. Pinjaman	Termasuk semua pinjaman dan pendahuluan (kecuali akaun akan diterima/dibayar). Ia juga meliputi pajakan kewangan dan perjanjian pembelian semula.
x. Kredit Perdagangan dan Pendahuluan	<p>Merujuk kepada kemudahan kredit yang diberikan oleh pengeksport kepada pengimport bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan (tidak termasuk <i>Letter of Credit</i>). Kemudahan kredit ini biasanya mempunyai tempoh matang kurang daripada tiga bulan.</p> <p>Pendahuluan merujuk kepada pendahuluan bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan (atau yang akan dilaksanakan) dimana pelanggan belum membuat bayaran pendahuluan bagi barangan dan perkhidmatan tersebut.</p>

NOTA KETERANGAN

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 urusan dengan IMF dalam suatu tempoh. IMF akan membenarkan Malaysia untuk membeli SDR atau matawang negara lain sebagai pertukaran kepada Ringgit. Pembelian (atau pengeluaran) matawang negara lain daripada IMF menyebabkan kedudukan rizab Malaysia di IMF akan berkurangan sebaliknya penjualan semula (pembayaran balik) akan menyebabkan kesan sebaliknya.

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

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

8. Kesilapan dan Ketinggalan Bersih

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

C. SUMBER DATA

Penyusunan Anggaran Imbangan Pembayaran menggunakan sumber data berikut:

(i) Sumber Utama:

- Penyiasatan Kedudukan Pelaburan Antarabangsa – usaha sama antara BNM dan Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia;
 - Penyiasatan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa (Pengangkutan dan Telekomunikasi) yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan; dan
 - Penyiasatan Perbelanjaan Residen Malaysia di Sempadan Bandar yang dijalankan oleh Jabatan.
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NOTA KETERANGAN

(ii) Sumber Sekunder:

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

D. AMALAN DATA AWALAN DAN SEMAKAN

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

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

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.

EXPLANATORY 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 Manual (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

B. CONCEPT AND COVERAGE

1. Resident

A resident is:

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

Centre of predominant economic interest of an institutional unit in a 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.

2. Non-Resident

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.

3. 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 and services, income payable and financial transactions involving increase of assets or decrease in liabilities.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

All transactions of goods that involved change of ownership between residents and non-residents are covered. The goods are valued at their market price. Goods covers general merchandise, goods for processing, net export of goods under merchanting, and nonmonetary gold.

Distributive services in connection with goods that are performed up to the customs frontier included in merchandise. Those distributive services that are performed beyond that frontier by local carrier are classified as exports of freight.

The change of ownership rule adopted for defining merchandise ensures in principle that the component is consistent as to coverage and timing with other components in the balance of payments. However, the international standards for trade statistics are based on physical movements of goods across the customs frontier.

Generally, the change of ownership of most goods occurs at the same time when it physically moves across the frontier.

A convenient proxy for the market value at Malaysia's customs frontier is the f.o.b. value on exports reported to Customs by exporters and the c.i.f. on imports reported by importers.

- Exports f.o.b. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier, including all costs of transporting the goods to the statistical/customs frontier, export and other duties payable as well as the cost of loading the goods onto the carrier unless the latter cost is borne by the carrier.
- Imports c.i.f. refer to the value of the goods in the market at the statistical/customs frontier, including all charges for transport and insurance whilst in transit but excluding the cost of unloading from the ship, aircraft or vehicle, unless it is borne by the carrier. The c.i.f. value is adjusted to f.o.b. valuation for the compilation of balance of payments statistics.

The value of goods as obtained from customs declarations (trade statistics) is adjusted for coverage to include transactions of commercial ships and aircrafts, which are delivered outside Malaysia, import of military goods and exports/imports of water to/from Singapore. On the other hand, the exclusion of exports/imports for which no change of ownership includes returned goods (such goods were imported earlier, but were subsequently returned because of defects or did not meet certain specifications) and second-hand vehicles exported/imported for personal use.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The balance on goods is differ between the external trade and BOP statistics because of:

- imports are recorded in c.i.f. in external trade statistics; and
- goods are adjusted for coverage and timing for change of ownership in BOP.

Merchanting is defined as purchase of goods by a resident from a non-resident and 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 export 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. 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).

b. Transport

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

(i) 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). Merchandise insurance on Malaysia's imports are included under this category.
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

- (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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Other Transport Services

- (a) Port and airport services relating to the procurement of services by shippers/carriers for consumption in their operations are captured here. The services include stevedoring, airport and harbour fees, pilotage, towage, maintenance and repair.
- (b) Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipments such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

(iv) Postal and Courier Services

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

c. 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.

(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.

(vi) 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.

d. Construction

Construction services cover both new and repair work and are performed for a short time period, less than one year. 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.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

e. Insurance and Pension Services

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

f. Financial Services

Covers financial, intermediary and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents. The services 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.

g. Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Charges for the use of intellectual property include:

- chargers for the use of propriety rights, such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs, trade secrets, and franchises, where rights arise from research and development, as well as from marketing; and
- charges for licenses to reproduce and/or distribute intellectual property embodied in produced originals or prototypes, such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings, and related rights, such as for the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.

h. Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Services

Telecommunications services encompass the broadcast of transmission of sound, image, data, or other information by telephone, telex, telegram, radio, and television satellite, electronic mail and facsimile including business network services, teleconferencing and support services

Computer services consist of hardware and software related services and data processing services. These include sales of customized and non-customized software, installation and consultancy services.

Information services include news agencies services, database services (database conception, storage, and dissemination), and direct non-bulk subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, whether by mail, electronic transmission, or other means.

i. 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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.

j. Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services

Refers to services associated to audio-visual and related services; and other personal, cultural, and recreational services. This includes charges for access to encrypted televisions channels, rental of audio-visual and related products, fees to actors, directors and producers, education services, health services, sports, recreational and entertainment services.

k. 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.
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Other investment income covers:

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

iv. Secondary Income

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

i. Direct Investment

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

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, equity in branches, and other contributions (goods, services and other resources). All classes of shares on issues include ordinary shares, premium shares and participating preference shares.

vi. Reinvestment of Earnings

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

vii. Debt Securities

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- viii. Currency and Deposits** Currency consists of notes and coins that are of fixed nominal values and are issued or authorized by central banks or governments. Deposits refers to all types of deposits in banks such as saving accounts, current accounts, fixed deposits and other time deposits.
- ix. Loans** Include all loans and advances (except account receivable/payable). It also covers the treatment of financial leases and repurchase agreements.
- x. Trade Credits and Advances** Refers to credit facilities provided by exporter to importer for extension in goods and services (exclude Letter of Credit). These facilities usually have maturity period of less than three months.
- Advances refer to advances for work that is in progress (or is yet to be undertaken) and prepayment by customers for goods and services not yet provided.
- xi. Other Accounts Receivable / Payable** Include all other accounts receivable/payable other than those included in trade credits and advances or other instruments that have accrued but have not been paid.
- 7. Reserve Assets** The reserve assets refer to BNM's claims against non-residents for meeting BOP needs. These assets comprise BNM's holdings of SDR, Malaysia's Reserve Position in the Fund, Gold & Foreign Exchange and IMF Resources.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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).
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 (Transportation and Telecommunication) 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 BNM, Accountant-General's Office, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and etc. are used.

D. DATA RELEASE AND REVISION PRACTICE

The practice adopted by DOSM for preliminary data release and 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.

LAMPIRAN
APPENDICES

PENKELASAN SEMULA YANG UTAMA DARIPADA BPM5 KEPADA BPM6

ITEM DALAM BPM5	PENKELASAN SEMULA KE BPM6
Pembaikan barangan di bawah akaun Barangan	Dikelaskan semula di bawah akaun Perkhidmatan dan dinamakan sebagai Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l.
Perdagangan <i>merchanting</i> di bawah Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	Dikelaskan semula kepada akaun Barangan dan dinamakan sebagai Eksport bersih di bawah <i>merchanting</i>
Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier termasuk di bawah Perkhidmatan komunikasi	Dikelaskan semula kepada Pengangkutan
Royalti dan yuran lesen	Dinamakan semula kepada Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l
i. Perkhidmatan komunikasi ii. Perkhidmatan komputer dan informasi	Digabungkan kepada kategori baru Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan informasi
Pendapatan	Dinamakan semula kepada Pendapatan primer
Pindahan semasa	Dinamakan semula kepada Pendapatan sekunder
Pindahan migran di bawah akaun Modal	Pindahan migran di keluarkan daripada akaun Modal
Pelaburan langsung disusun mengikut asas aliran	Pelaburan langsung disusun mengikut asas aset dan liabiliti

FORMAT PENERBITAN IMBANGAN PEMBAYARAN DALAM BPM5 DAN BPM6

BPM 5	BPM 6
AKAUN SEMASA	AKAUN SEMASA
Barangan	Barangan
Perkhidmatan	Perkhidmatan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pengangkutan Perjalanan Pembinaan Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen Perkhidmatan kewangan Perkhidmatan komunikasi Perkhidmatan komputer dan maklumat } Royalti dan yuran lesen Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain Perkhidmatan personal, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi Urus niaga kerajaan t.t.t.l. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l. Pengangkutan Perjalanan Pembinaan Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen Perkhidmatan kewangan Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain Perkhidmatan personal, kebudayaan, dan rekreasi Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l.
Pendapatan	Pendapatan primer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pampasan pekerja Pendapatan pelaburan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pampasan pekerja Pendapatan pelaburan
Pindahan semasa	Pendapatan sekunder
AKAUN MODAL	AKAUN MODAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pindahan modal Pembelian/penjualan aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pindahan modal Pembelian/penjualan kasar aset bukan kewangan bukan pengeluaran
AKAUN KEWANGAN	AKAUN KEWANGAN
Pelaburan langsung	Pelaburan langsung
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Di luar negeri Di Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aset Liabiliti
Pelaburan portfolio	Pelaburan portfolio
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aset Liabiliti
Derivatif kewangan	Derivatif kewangan
Pelaburan lain	Pelaburan lain
ASET RIZAB	ASET RIZAB

MAIN RECLASSIFICATIONS FROM BPM5 TO BPM6

ITEMS IN BPM5	RECLASSIFICATIONS TO BPM6
Repairs on goods under Goods account	Reclassified under services account and renamed as Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.
Merchanting trade under Other business services	Reclassified to Goods account and renamed as Net exports under merchanting
Postal and courier services included under Communications services	Reclassified to Transport
Royalties and license fees	Renamed to Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.
i. Communication services ii. Computer and information services	Merged to form a new category Telecommunication, computer, and information services.
Income	Renamed to Primary income
Current transfers	Renamed to Secondary income
Migrants' transfers under Capital account	Migrants' transfers excluded from Capital account
Direct investment presented on directional basis	Direct investment presented on assets and liabilities basis

PUBLICATION FORMAT IN BPM5 AND BPM6

BPM 5	BPM 6
CURRENT ACCOUNT	CURRENT ACCOUNT
Goods	Goods
Services	Services
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation Travel Construction services Insurance services Financial services Communication services Computer and information services Royalties and license fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and repair services n.i.e. Transport Travel Construction Insurance and pension services Financial services Telecommunications, computer, and information services Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e. Other business services Personal, cultural, and recreational services Government goods and services n.i.e.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other business services Personal, cultural, and recreational services Government transactions n.i.e. 	
Income	Primary income
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of employees Investment income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of employees Investment income
Current transfers	Secondary income
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	CAPITAL ACCOUNT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital transfers Acquisition/disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital transfers Gross acquisition/disposal of nonproduced nonfinancial assets
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	FINANCIAL ACCOUNT
Direct investment	Direct investment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abroad In Malaysia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets Liabilities
Portfolio investment	Portfolio investment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets Liabilities
Financial derivatives	Financial derivatives
Other investment	Other investment
RESERVE ASSETS	RESERVE ASSETS