



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

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SITS

**STATISTIK PERDAGANGAN
PERKHIDMATAN ANTARABANGSA**
*STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN SERVICES*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

STATISTIK PERDAGANGAN PERKHIDMATAN ANTARABANGSA

STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

2023

Pemakluman

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah "Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian."

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah "Statistik Nadi Kehidupan". DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke 75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Announcement

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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“Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia”

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KATA PENGANTAR

Statistik Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa memaparkan eksport dan import perkhidmatan di bawah Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran (BOP) bagi siri tahun 2012 hingga 2023. Statistik ini meliputi semua komponen perkhidmatan selaras dengan garis panduan dalam *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6)*, *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* dan *Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) 2010, United Nations*.

Statistik mengikut subkomponen dan negara rakan dagang utama dirangkumkan dalam penerbitan ini. Penerbitan ini dibahagikan kepada tiga bahagian. Bahagian pertama memaparkan ringkasan penemuan bagi tahun 2023 sementara jadual statistik terperinci dipaparkan pada bahagian kedua. Aspek teknikal seperti konsep, metodologi dan definisi pula dimuatkan pada bahagian akhir.

Statistik eksport dan import perkhidmatan boleh digunakan oleh agensi kerajaan, ahli ekonomi, ahli akademik serta individu bagi tujuan membuat perancangan dan penggubalan dasar, analisis ekonomi, unjuran dan dapat membantu merancang pembangunan perniagaan.

Jabatan merakamkan penghargaan atas kerjasama semua pihak dalam membekalkan data yang diperlukan dan menyumbang kepada kejayaan penerbitan ini. Sebarang maklum balas dan cadangan ke arah penambahbaikan penerbitan ini pada masa hadapan amatlah dihargai.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia

Jun 2024

PREFACE

Statistics of International Trade in Services presents the exports and imports of services under the Balance of Payments (BOP) statistics for the series of 2012 to 2023. The statistics covers all components of the services in accordance with the guidelines of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition (BPM6) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in accordance with the Manual on Statistics of International Trade in Services (MSITS) 2010 of United Nations.

Statistics by subcomponents and major trading partner countries are included in this publication. The publication is divided into three parts. The first part presents the findings for 2023 while detailed statistics tables are provided in the second part. Technical aspects such as concepts, methodologies and definitions are included in the final part.

The exports and imports of services statistics is used by government agencies, economists, academicians as well as individuals for the purpose of policy planning and formulations, economic analysis, projections and to assist in business development planning.

The Department acknowledges the cooperation of all parties that have provided the required data and contributed to the success of this publication. Any feedback and suggestions towards improving the future publications are highly appreciated.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia

June 2024

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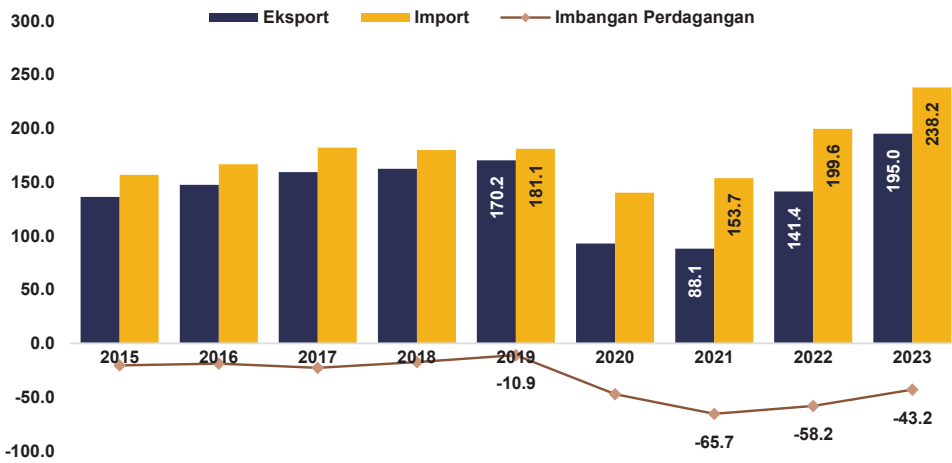
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Nota Teknikal
Technical Notes

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STATISTIK PERDAGANGAN PERKHIDMATAN ANTARABANGSA (SITS) 2023

RM billion



IMBANGAN PERDAGANGAN

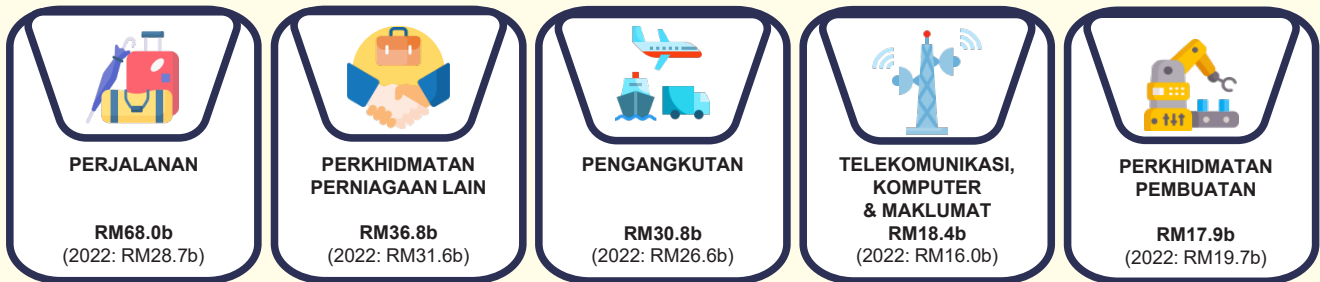
-RM43.2b
(2022: -RM58.2b)

JUMLAH PERDAGANGAN

RM433.2b
(2022: RM341.0b)

KOMPONEN UTAMA

EKSPORT: RM195.0b (2022: RM141.4b)



IMPORT: RM238.2b (2022: RM199.6b)



RAKAN DAGANG UTAMA



Nota:

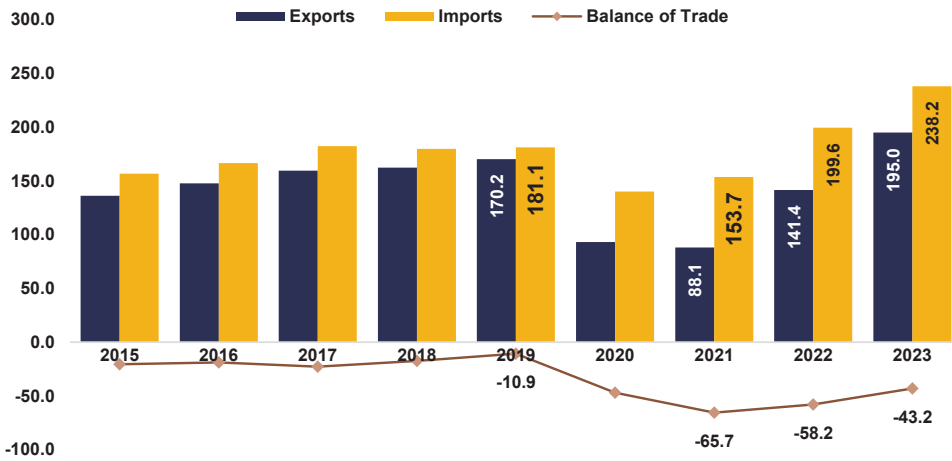
Eksport Import
b billion

Nilai negatif merujuk kepada defisit

Sumber: Statistik Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM)

STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES (SITS) 2023

RM billion



BALANCE OF TRADE

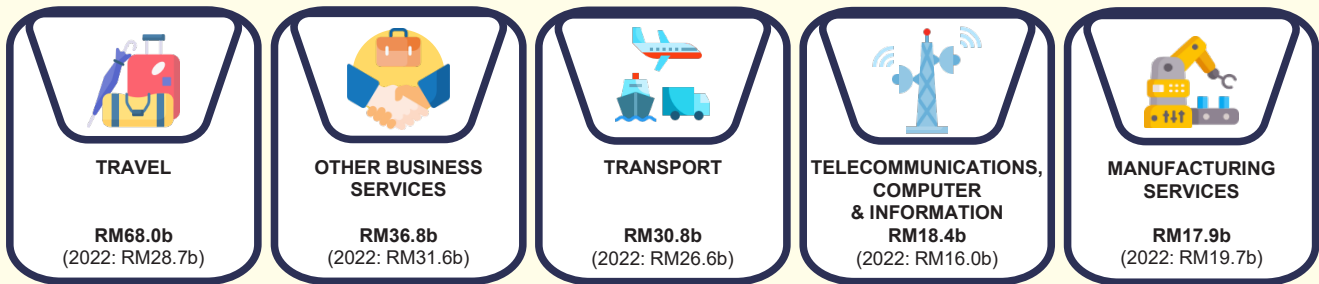
-RM43.2b
(2022: -RM58.2b)

TOTAL TRADE

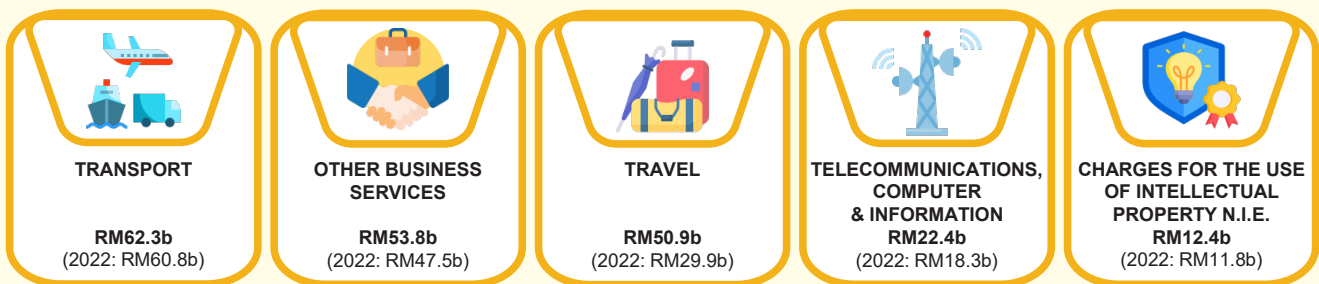
RM433.2b
(2022: RM341.0b)

MAJOR COMPONENTS

EXPORTS: RM195.0b (2022: RM141.4b)



IMPORTS: RM238.2b (2022: RM199.6b)



MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS



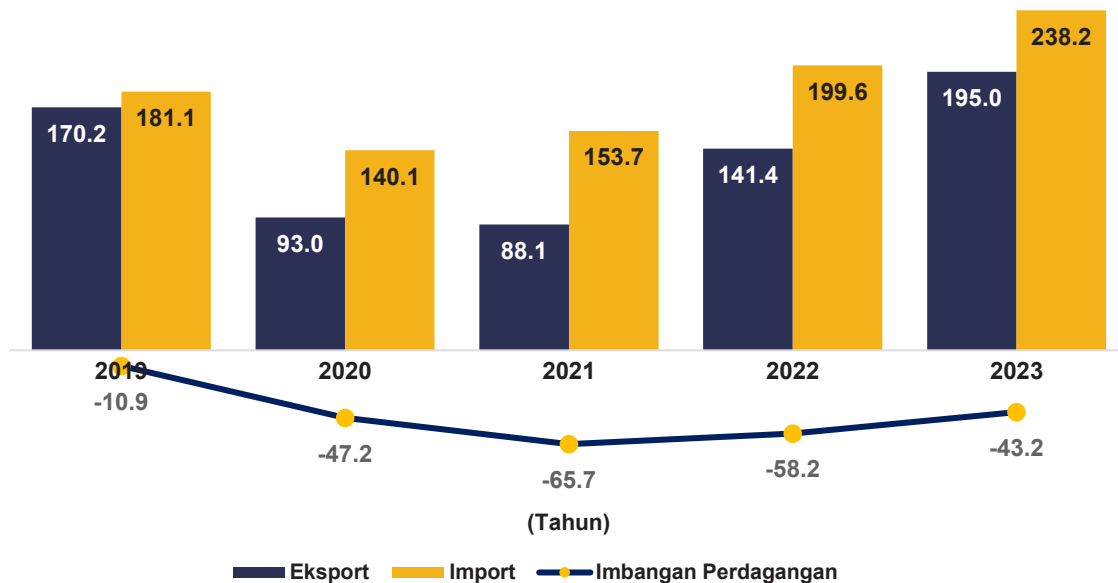
Notes:

Exports Imports
b billion
Negative value refers to deficit

Source: Statistics of International Trade in Services, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

“Jumlah perdagangan perkhidmatan Malaysia merekodkan **RM433.2 bilion** pada 2023, merangkumi **23.8 peratus** daripada **Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK)**”

Paparan 1: Eksport, Import dan Imbangan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan (RM bilion), 2019-2023



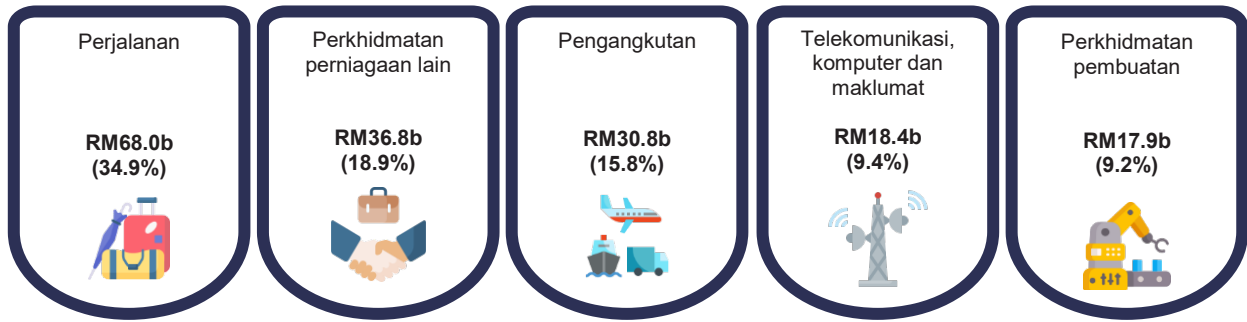
Jumlah perdagangan perkhidmatan Malaysia meningkat sebanyak 27.0 peratus merekodkan RM433.2 bilion pada tahun 2023 (2022: RM341.0 bilion), menyumbang 23.8 peratus kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) pada harga semasa. Eksport perkhidmatan meningkat sebanyak 37.9 peratus kepada RM195.0 bilion berbanding RM141.4 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya (**Paparan 1**). Trend peningkatan dalam eksport perkhidmatan dipacu oleh prestasi yang signifikan dalam Perjalanan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, dan Pengangkutan. Import meningkat kepada RM238.2 bilion, menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 19.3 peratus daripada tahun sebelumnya, didorong oleh Pengangkutan, Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain, dan Perjalanan. Oleh kerana eksport berkembang lebih cepat berbanding import, defisit menyusut daripada RM58.2 bilion pada 2022 kepada RM43.2 bilion.

KOMPONEN UTAMA PERKHIDMATAN

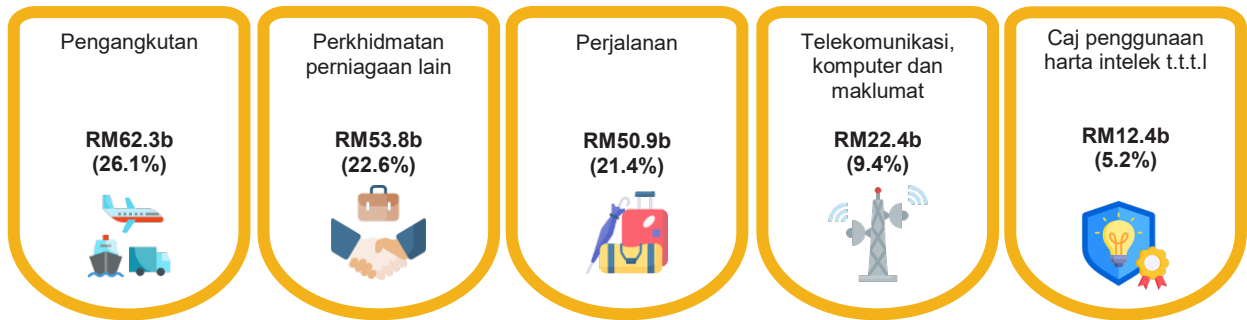
Komponen utama dalam eksport perdagangan perkhidmatan pada tahun 2023 ialah Perjalanan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, Pengangkutan, Telekomunikasi, komputer & maklumat dan Perkhidmatan pembuatan. Lima komponen ini menyumbang sebanyak 88.2 peratus daripada jumlah eksport perkhidmatan pada tahun 2023 (2022: 86.8%). Sementara itu, komponen utama import ialah Pengangkutan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain, Perjalanan, Telekomunikasi, komputer & maklumat dan Caj penggunaan harta intelek, di mana sumbangan komponen ini kepada jumlah import perkhidmatan adalah 84.7 peratus (2022: 84.3%) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 2**.

Paparan 2: Eksport dan Import mengikut Komponen Perkhidmatan Utama, 2023

EKSPORT: RM195.0b



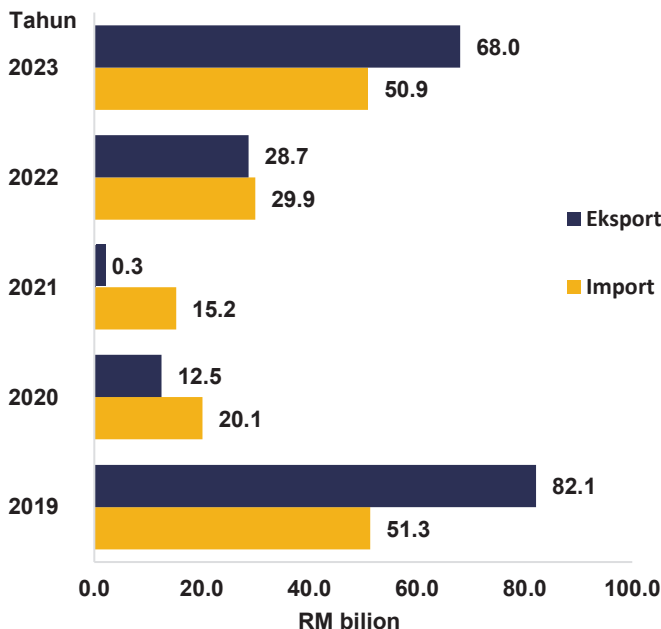
IMPORT: RM238.2b



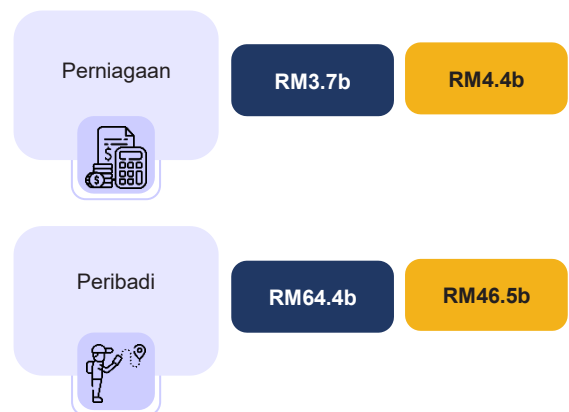
Nota: (%) Sumbangan, b bilion

PERJALANAN

Carta 1: Eksport dan Import bagi Perjalanan, 2019-2023



Paparan 3: Eksport dan Import bagi Perjalanan mengikut Subkomponen, 2023

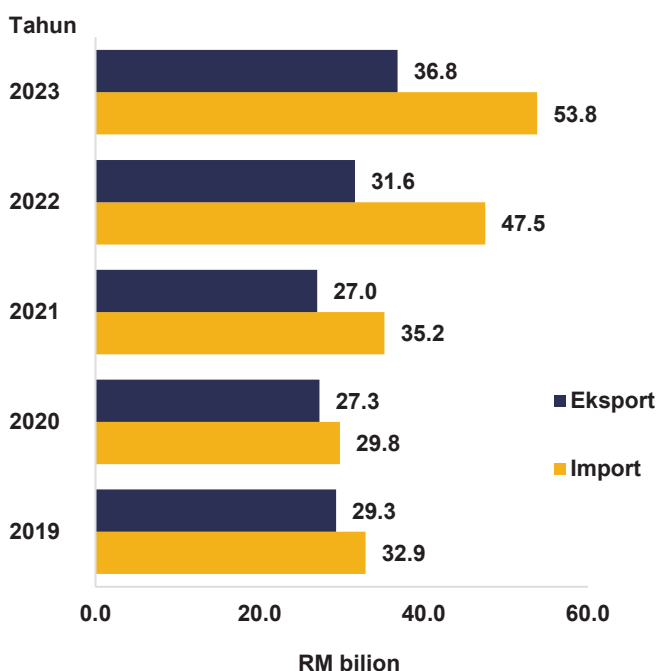


Nota: b bilion
Sebarang perbezaan dalam data agregat adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran

Prestasi Perjalanan masih dalam proses pemulihan untuk mencapai tahap sebelum pandemik, dengan eksport mencatatkan peningkatan yang ketara daripada RM28.7 bilion kepada RM68.0 bilion pada 2023. Begitu juga import, berkembang sebanyak 70.3 peratus kepada RM50.9 bilion daripada RM29.9 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya (**Carta 1**). Perjalanan bertambah baik berikutan merekodkan lebih sebanyak RM17.1 bilion selepas mencatatkan defisit selama tiga tahun berturut-turut (2022: defisit RM1.2 bilion).

PERKHIDMATAN PERNIAGAAN LAIN

Carta 2: Eksport dan Import bagi Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain, 2019-2023



Paparan 4: Eksport dan Import bagi Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain, mengikut Subkomponen, 2023



Nota:
b bilion
Sebarang perbezaan dalam data agregat adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran

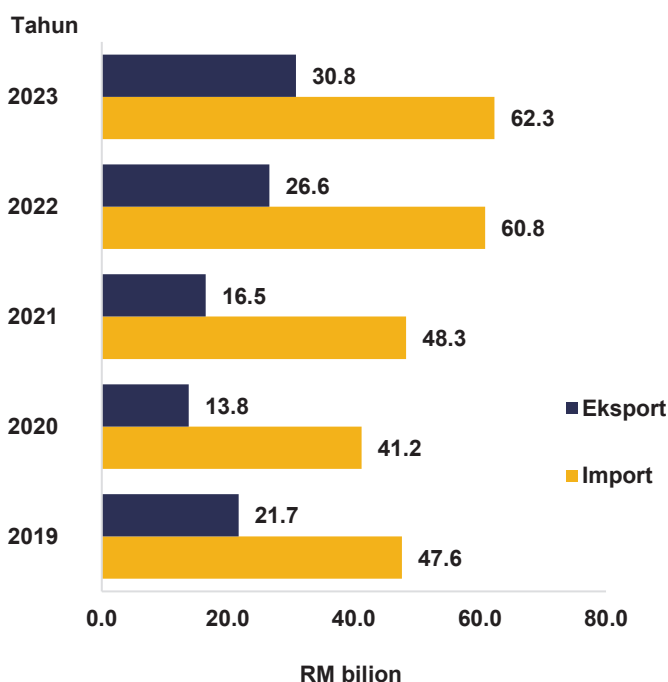
Eksport Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain meningkat kepada RM36.8 bilion pada tahun 2023 berbanding RM31.6 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Import bagi komponen ini juga meningkat sebanyak 13.3 peratus kepada RM53.8 bilion, berbanding RM47.5 bilion pada tahun 2022 (**Carta 2**). Komponen ini mencatatkan defisit yang lebih tinggi sebanyak RM17.0 bilion berbanding defisit RM15.9 bilion pada tahun 2022.

Dari segi subkomponen, Perkhidmatan profesional & rundingan pengurusan terus mendominasi eksport, diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan & perniagaan lain dan Perkhidmatan penyelidikan & pembangunan. Sementara itu, import tertinggi bagi Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain disumbangkan oleh subkomponen Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan & perniagaan lain diikuti oleh Perkhidmatan profesional & rundingan pengurusan dan Perkhidmatan penyelidikan & pembangunan (**Paparan 4**).

PENGANGKUTAN

Pengangkutan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM31.4 bilion pada tahun 2023 berbanding RM34.2 bilion pada tahun 2022. Eksport Pengangkutan meningkat 16.0 peratus daripada RM26.6 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM30.8 bilion pada tahun 2023 (**Carta 3**). Pertumbuhan ini terutamanya didorong oleh terimaan yang lebih tinggi dalam pengangkutan penumpang udara. Eksport Pengangkutan didominasi oleh Pengangkutan udara diikuti oleh Pengangkutan laut. Import Pengangkutan meningkat sebanyak 2.5 peratus daripada RM60.8 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM62.3 bilion terutamanya dalam Pengangkutan laut diikuti oleh Pengangkutan Udara seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 5**.

Carta 3: Eksport dan Import bagi Pengangkutan, 2019-2023



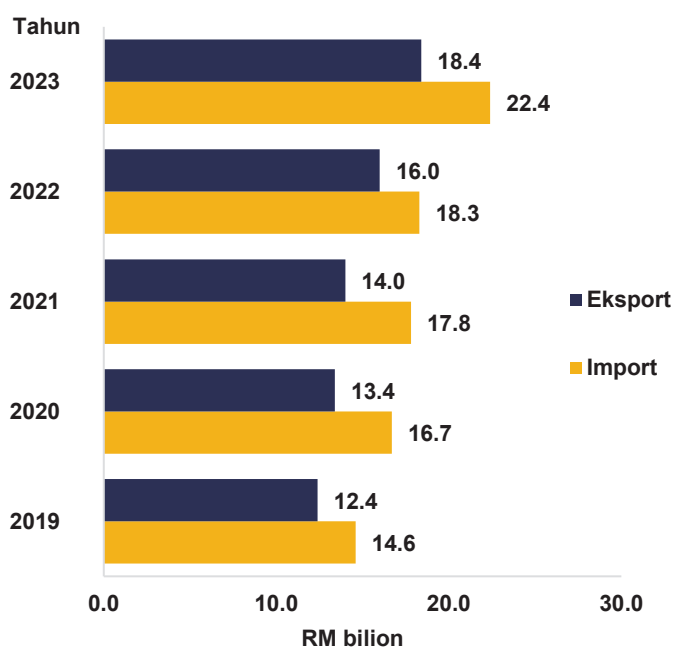
Paparan 5: Eksport dan Import bagi Pengangkutan, mengikut Subkomponen, 2023



TELEKOMUNIKASI, KOMPUTER DAN MAKLUMAT

Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer, dan maklumat mencatatkan defisit sebanyak RM4.0 bilion pada tahun 2023 (2022: defisit RM2.2 bilion), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Carta 4**. Eksport bagi komponen ini meningkat sebanyak 14.6 peratus kepada RM18.4 bilion berbanding RM16.0 bilion pada tahun 2022. Subkomponen Komputer kekal menjadi penyumbang tertinggi dengan RM13.1 bilion, diikuti oleh Telekomunikasi dan Maklumat. Pada masa yang sama, import bagi komponen ini juga meningkat sebanyak 22.8 peratus dari RM18.3 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM22.4 bilion. Subkomponen Komputer menyumbang 56.1 peratus atau RM12.6 bilion mencatatkan jumlah import tertinggi, diikuti oleh Telekomunikasi (RM7.3 bilion) dan Maklumat (RM2.6 bilion) seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 6**.

Carta 4: Eksport dan Import bagi Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat, 2019-2023



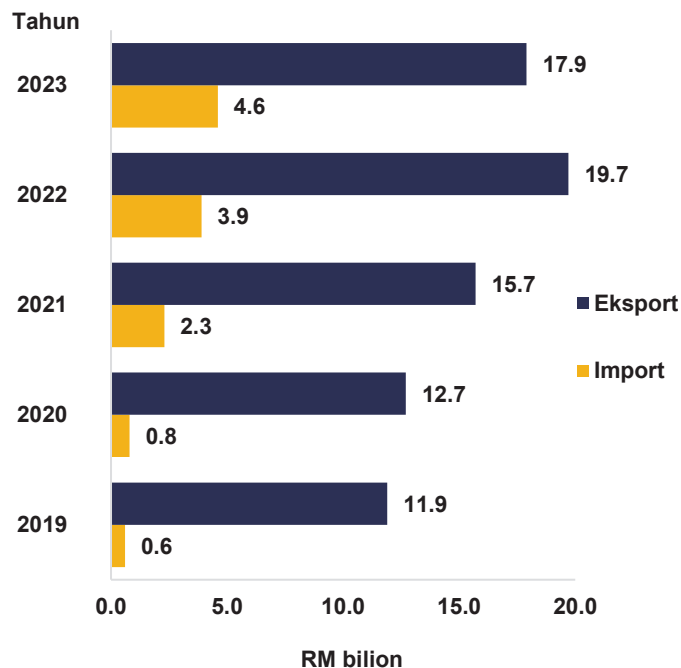
Paparan 6: Eksport dan Import bagi Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat mengikut Subkomponen, 2023



PERKHIDMATAN PEMBUATAN

Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal yang dimiliki oleh pihak lain mencatatkan lebih yang lebih rendah sebanyak RM13.3 bilion pada tahun 2023 (2022: RM15.9 bilion). Eksport bagi komponen ini menurun kepada RM17.9 bilion berbanding RM19.7 bilion pada tahun 2022 (**Carta 5**). Sementara itu, import perkhidmatan pembuatan meningkat kepada RM4.6 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya (2022: RM3.9 bilion).

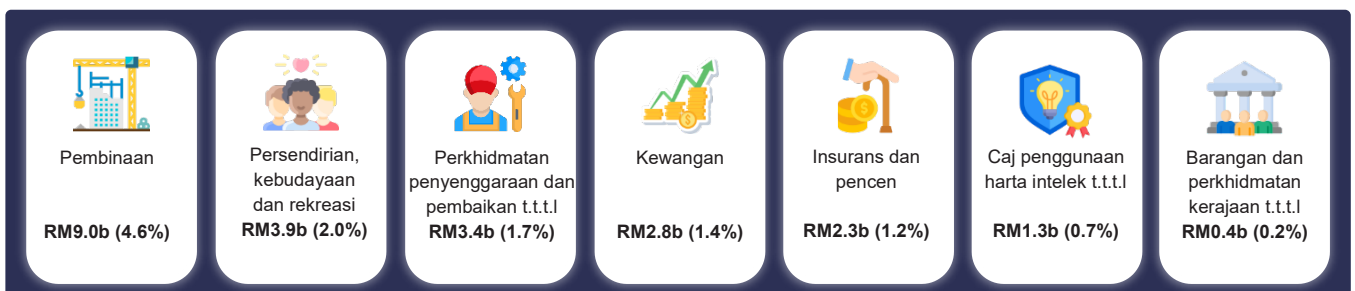
Carta 5: Eksport dan Import bagi Perkhidmatan Pembuatan, 2019-2023



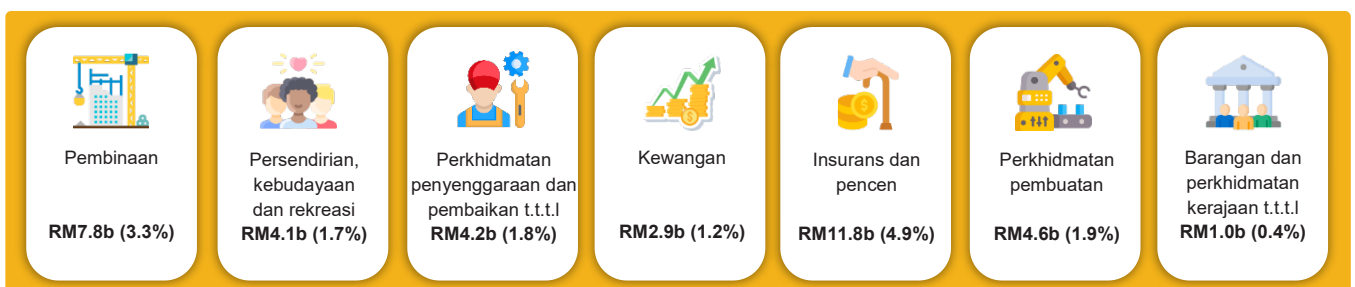
LAIN-LAIN KOMPONEN PERKHIDMATAN

Paparan 7: Eksport dan Import bagi Lain-lain Komponen Perkhidmatan, 2023

Eksport: RM23.0b



Import: RM44.2b



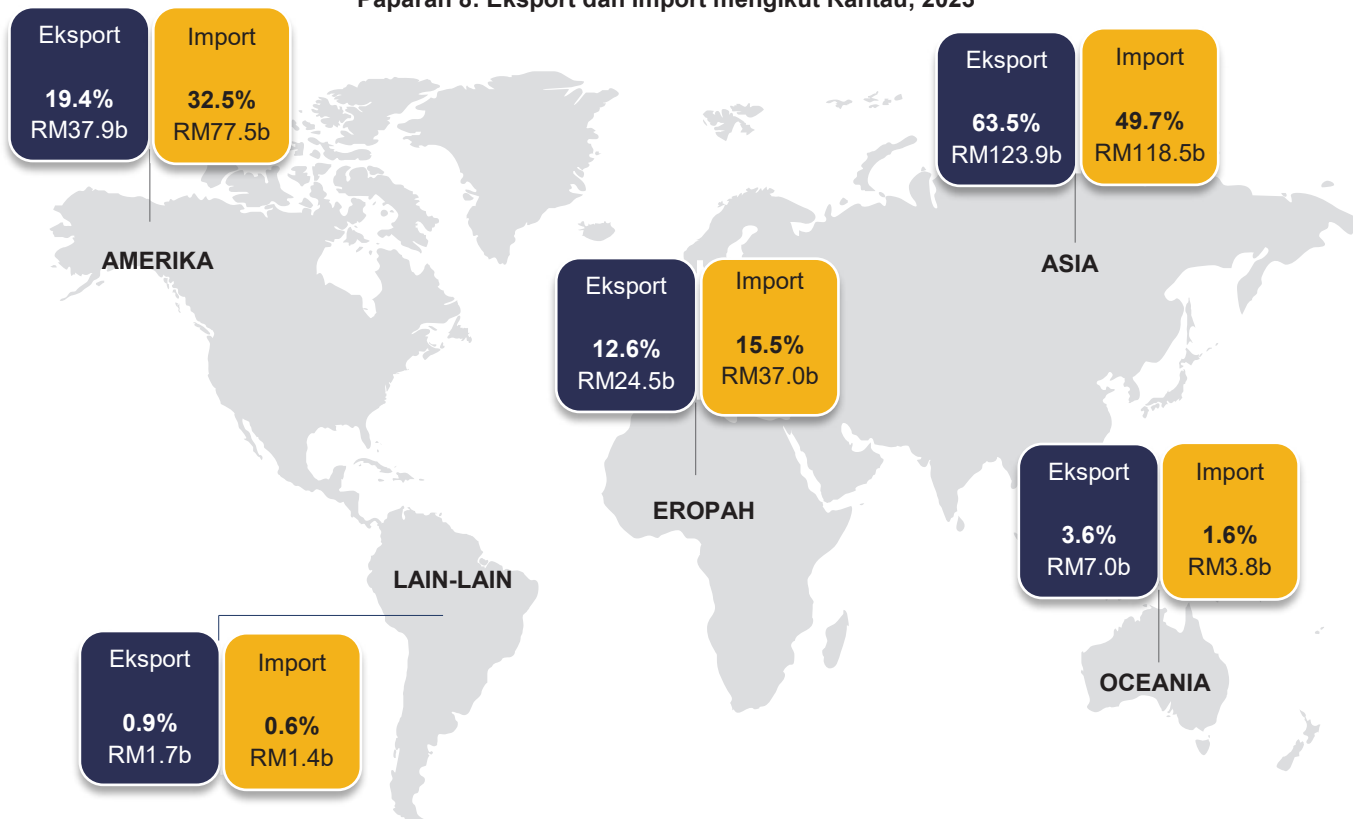
Nota: (%) Sumbangan, b bilion

Lain-lain komponen perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit sebanyak RM21.2 bilion pada tahun 2023 berbanding RM20.6 bilion dalam tahun sebelumnya. Eksport komponen ini meningkat kepada RM23.0 bilion (2022: RM18.7 bilion), disokong oleh Pembinaan, Persendirian, kebudayaan & rekreasi, Penyenggaraan & pembaikan, Kewangan dan Insurans & pencen. Begitu juga dengan import perkhidmatan berjumlah RM44.2 bilion, meningkat daripada RM39.3 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini terutamanya didorong oleh Caj penggunaan harta intelek, Insurans & pencen, Pembinaan, Penyenggaraan & pembaikan, dan Persendirian, kebudayaan & rekreasi (**Paparan 7**).

RANTAU DAGANG UTAMA

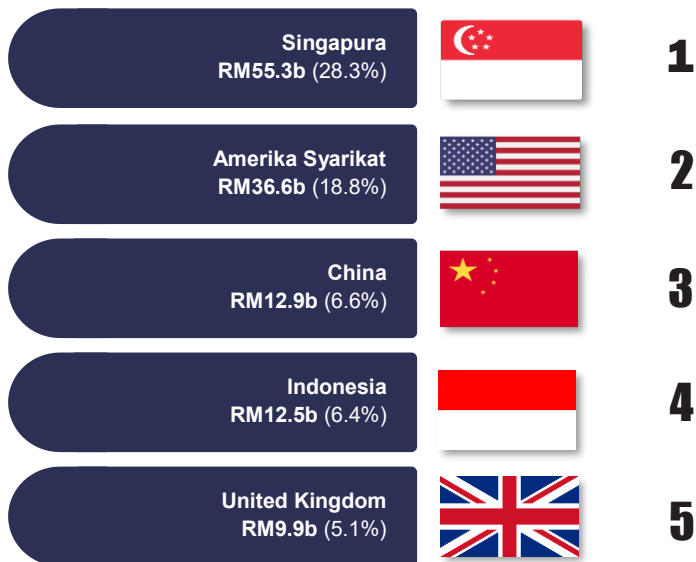
Asia terus menjadi destinasi utama untuk eksport perkhidmatan Malaysia pada tahun 2023, menyumbang sebanyak 63.5 peratus, sebahagian besarnya didorong oleh Perjalanan, Pengangkutan, dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain. Ini diikuti oleh Amerika (19.4%) dan Eropah (12.6%), seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Paparan 8**. Asia juga kekal sebagai sumber utama import perkhidmatan, merangkumi 49.7 peratus atau RM118.5 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh Amerika dengan sumbangan sebanyak 32.5 peratus dan Eropah (15.5%).

Paparan 8: Eksport dan Import mengikut Rantau, 2023



Nota: (%) Sumbangan, b bilion

Paparan 9: Eksport dan Peratus Sumbangan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama, 2023

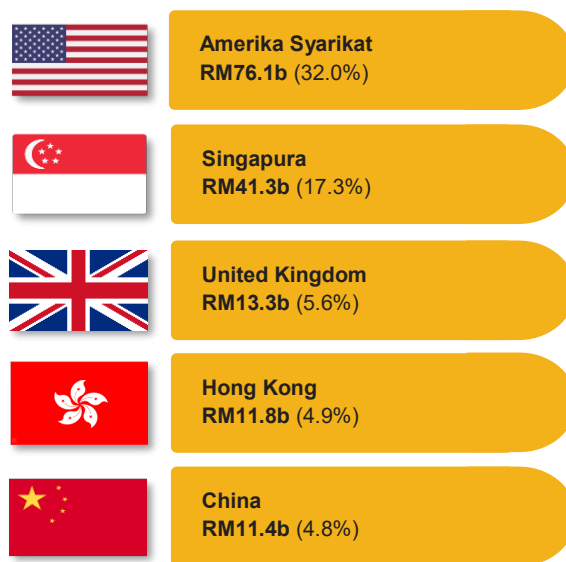


Nota: (%) Sumbangan, b bilion

Singapura merupakan destinasi utama untuk eksport perkhidmatan Malaysia pada tahun 2023, meningkat 47.3 peratus daripada RM37.5 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM55.3 bilion. Eksport ke Singapura terutamanya adalah Perjalanan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan. Ini diikuti oleh Amerika Syarikat dengan nilai RM36.6 bilion terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Perkhidmatan pembuatan, Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan Pengangkutan (**Paparan 9**).

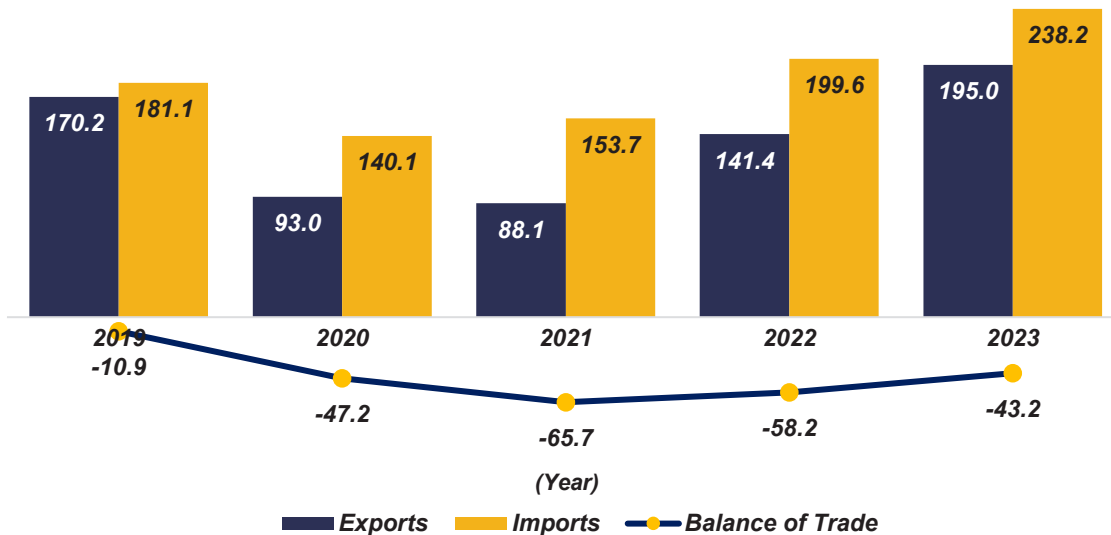
Sumber utama import perkhidmatan Malaysia adalah Amerika Syarikat berjumlah RM76.1 bilion pada tahun 2023 berbanding RM62.8 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya, terutamanya dalam Perjalanan, Perkhidmatan Perniagaan Lain, dan Pengangkutan dari negara ini. Singapura merupakan sumber kedua import dengan nilai RM41.3 bilion (2022: RM33.7 bilion), kebanyakannya dalam Pengangkutan, Telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat, serta Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain (**Paparan 10**).

Paparan 10: Import dan Peratus Sumbangan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama, 2023



“Malaysia’s total trade in services recorded **RM433.2 billion** in 2023, representing **23.8 per cent** of the **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**”

Exhibit 1: Exports, Imports and Balance of Trade in Services (RM billion), 2019-2023



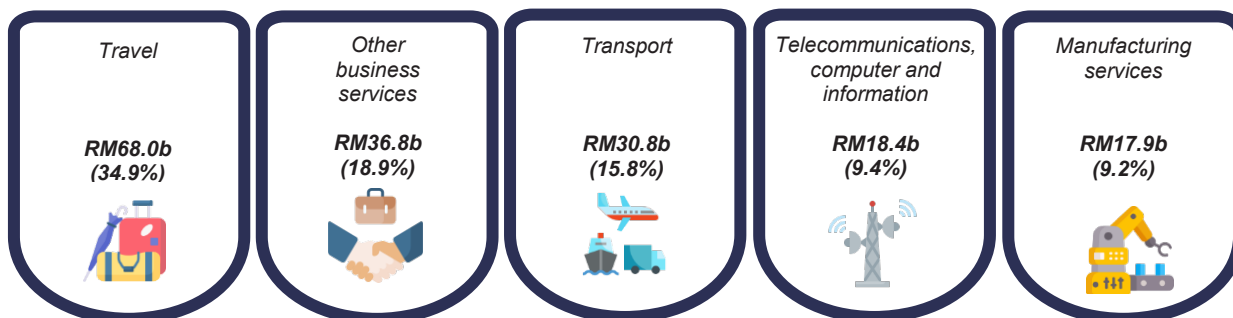
Malaysia’s total trade in services increased by 27.0 per cent to record RM433.2 billion in 2023 (2022: RM341.0 billion), contributing 23.8 per cent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices. Exports of services grew by 37.9 per cent to RM195.0 billion compared to RM141.4 billion in the previous year (**Exhibit 1**). The upward trend in services exports was driven by the significant performances in Travel, Other business services and Transport services. Imports rose to RM238.2 billion, an increase of 19.3 per cent from the preceding year, which was led by Transport, Other business services and Travel. As exports grew faster than imports, the deficit shrank from RM58.2 billion in 2022 to RM43.2 billion.

MAJOR SERVICES COMPONENTS

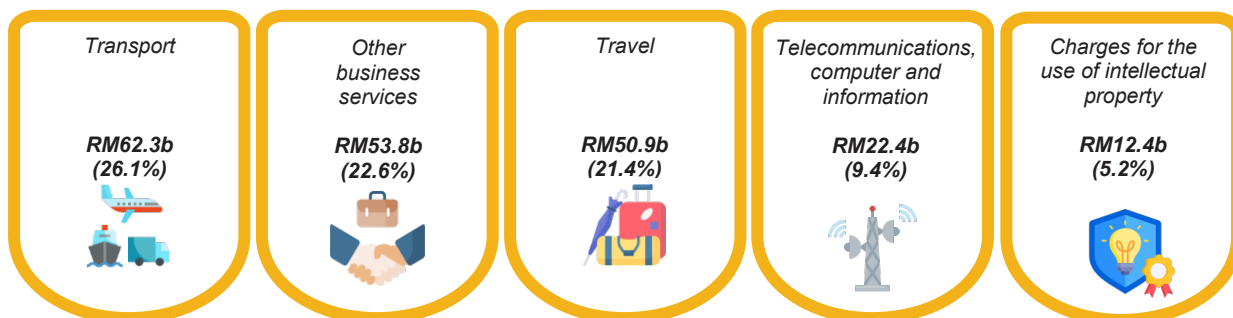
The major components of services exports in 2023 were Travel, Other business services, Transport, Telecommunications, computer & information and Manufacturing services. These five components accounted for 88.2 per cent of total services exports in 2023 (2022: 86.8%). Meanwhile, the main components of imports were Transport, Other business services, Travel, Telecommunications, computer & information and Charges for the use of intellectual property, wherein the share of these components to overall services imports was 84.7 per cent (2022: 84.3%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by Major Services Components, 2023

EXPORTS: RM195.0b



IMPORTS: RM238.2b



Notes: (%) Share, b billion

TRAVEL

Chart 1: Exports and Imports of Travel, 2019-2023

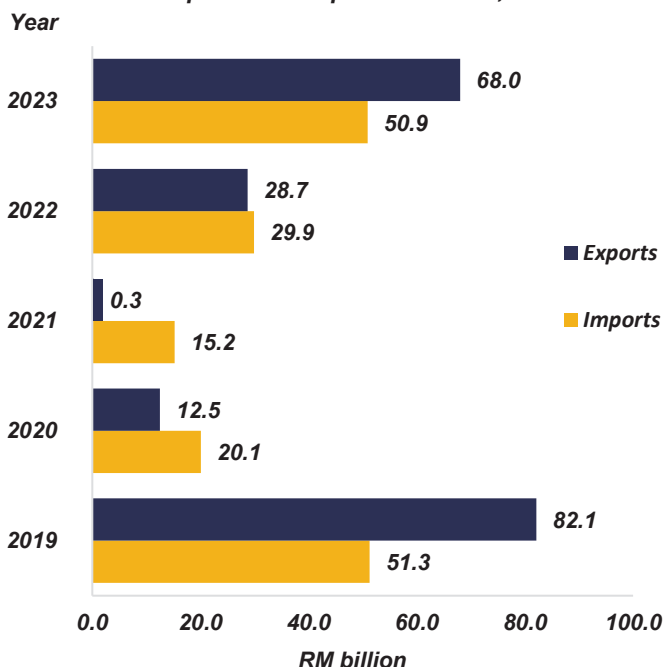
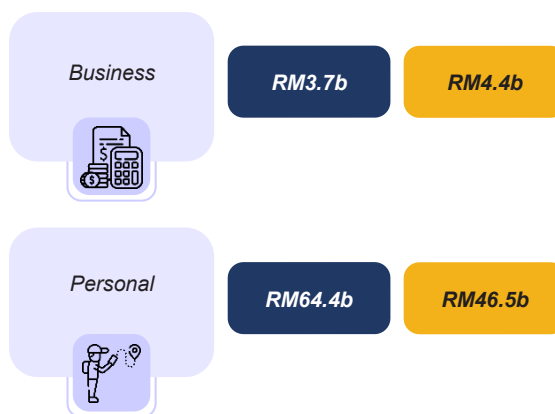


Exhibit 3: Exports and Imports of Travel by Subcomponents, 2023



Notes:
b billion
Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

Travel performance is still catching up to almost pre-pandemic highs, with exports of Travel recording a noteworthy increase from RM28.7 billion last year to RM68.0 billion in 2023. Similarly, imports also expanded by 70.3 per cent to RM50.9 billion as against RM29.9 billion in the previous year (Chart 1). Travel improved to a surplus of RM17.1 billion after recording a deficit for three consecutive years (2022: deficit RM1.2 billion).

OTHER BUSINESS SERVICES

Chart 2: Exports and Imports of Other Business Services, 2019-2023

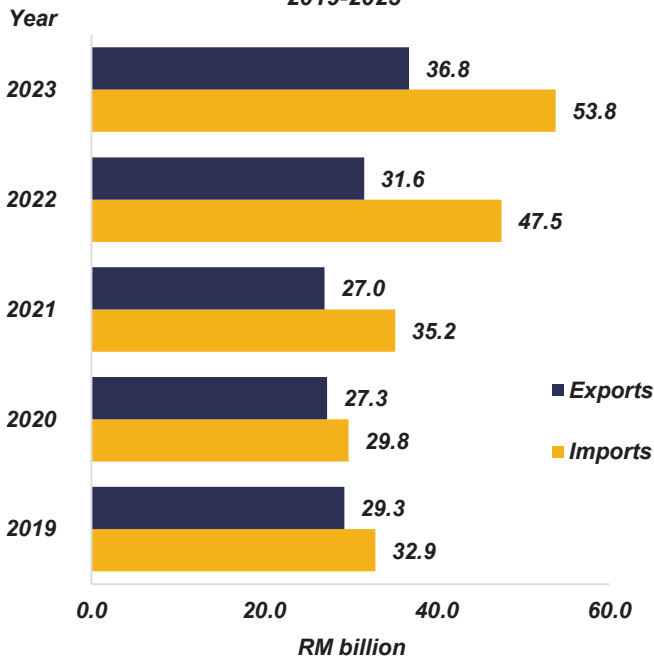


Exhibit 4: Exports and Imports of Other Business Services by Subcomponents, 2023



Notes:
b billion
Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

Exports of Other business services increased to RM36.8 billion in 2023 as against RM31.6 billion in the preceding year. Imports of this component also rose by 13.3 per cent to RM53.8 billion, compared to RM47.5 billion in 2022 (**Chart 2**). This component logged a higher deficit of RM17.0 billion as compared to deficit RM15.9 billion in 2022.

In terms of subcomponent, Professional & management consulting services continued to dominate exports followed by Technical, trade-related & other business, and Research & development services. Meanwhile, the highest imports of Other business services were contributed by the subcomponent of Technical, trade-related & other business followed by Professional & management consulting and Research & development services (**Exhibit 4**).

TRANSPORT

Transport recorded a lower deficit of RM31.4 billion in 2023 compared to RM34.2 billion in 2022. Exports of Transport surged by 16.0 per cent from RM26.6 billion in the preceding year to RM30.8 billion in 2023 (**Chart 3**). The growth was mainly propelled by the higher receipts in air passenger transport. The exports of Transport were dominated by Air transport, followed by Sea Transport. Imports of Transport grew by 2.5 per cent from RM60.8 billion in the previous year to RM62.3 billion mainly by Sea transport, followed by Air transport as shown in **Exhibit 5**.

Chart 3: Exports and Imports of Transport, 2019-2023

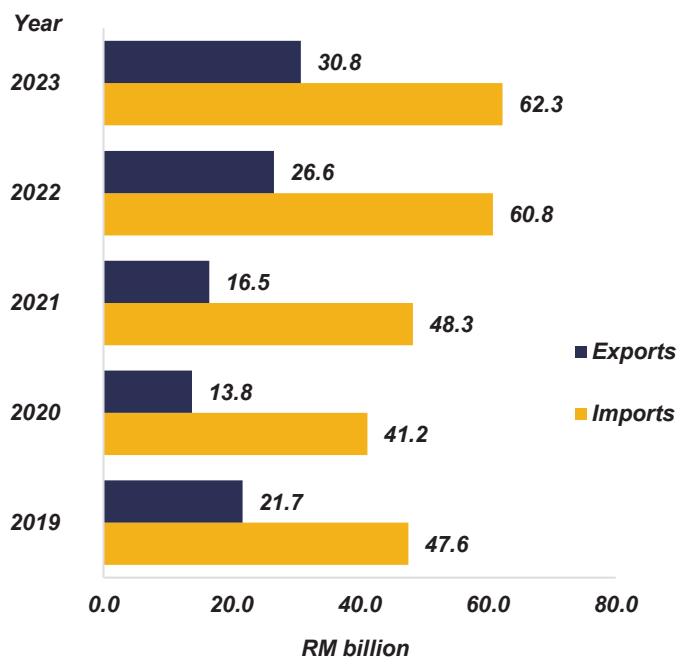


Exhibit 5: Exports and Imports of Transport by Subcomponents, 2023



Notes:
b billion
Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION

Telecommunications, computer and information services recorded a deficit of RM4.0 billion in 2023 (2022: deficit RM2.2 billion), as shown in **Chart 4**. Exports of this component increased by 14.6 per cent to RM18.4 billion compared to RM16.0 billion in 2022. Computer subcomponent remained as the highest contributor with RM13.1 billion, followed by Telecommunications and Information. At the same time, imports of this component also rose by 22.8 per cent from RM18.3 billion in the previous year to RM22.4 billion. The Computer subcomponent accounted for 56.1 per cent or RM 12.6 billion posted the highest value of imports, followed by Telecommunications (RM7.3 billion) and Information (RM2.6 billion) as shown in **Exhibit 6**.

Chart 4: Exports and Imports of Telecommunications, Computer and Information, 2019-2023

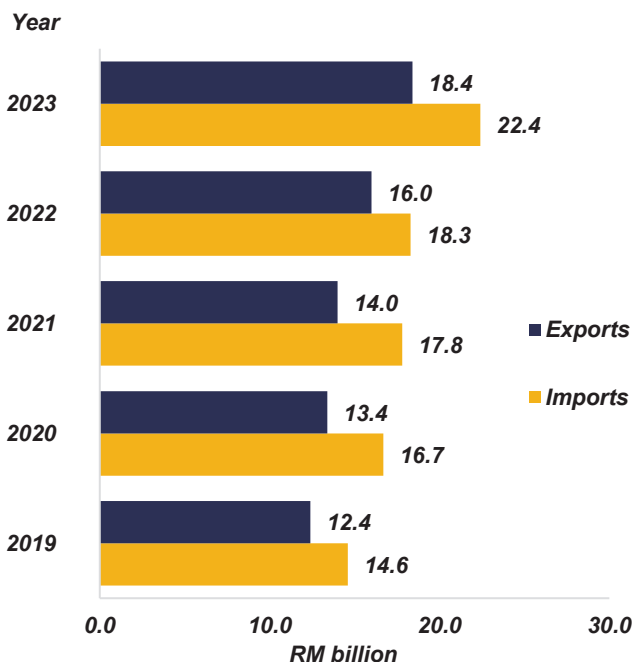


Exhibit 6: Exports and Imports of Telecommunications, Computer and Information by Subcomponents, 2023

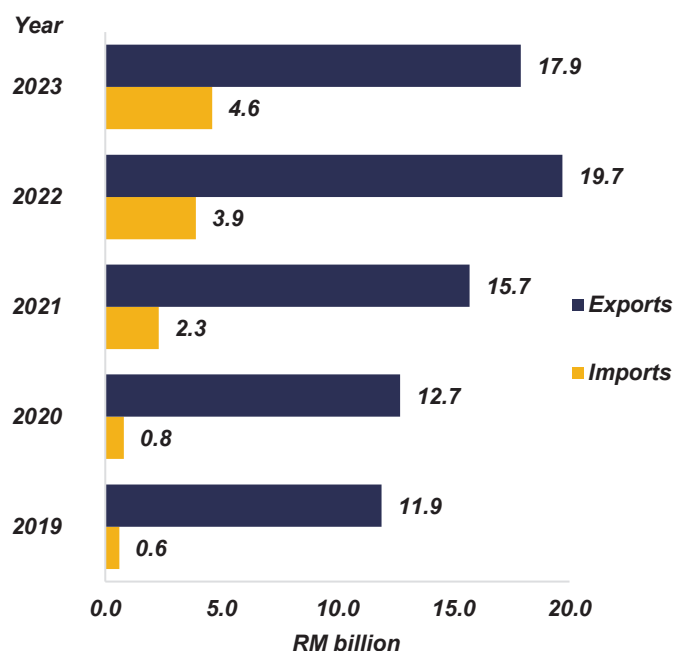


Notes:
b billion
Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.

MANUFACTURING SERVICES

Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others posted a lower surplus of RM13.3 billion in 2023 (2022: RM15.9 billion). Exports of this component decreased to RM17.9 billion as against RM19.7 billion in 2022 (**Chart 5**). Meanwhile, imports of manufacturing services increased to RM4.6 billion as against the previous year (2022: RM3.9 billion).

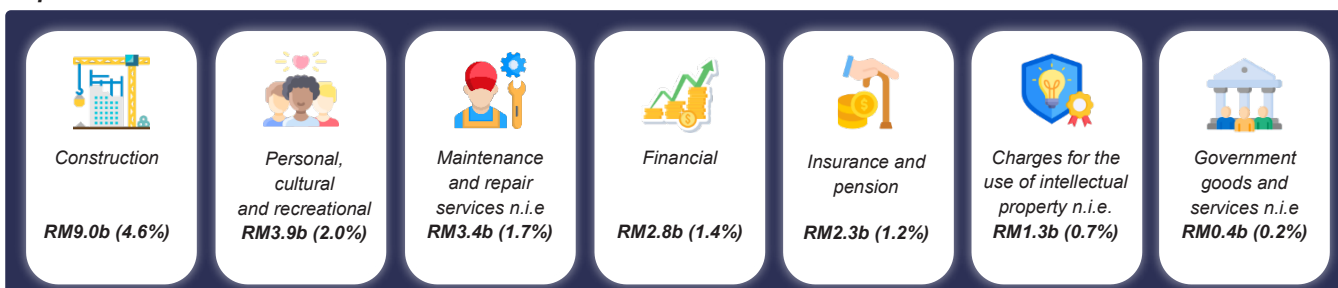
Chart 5: Exports and Imports of Manufacturing Services, 2019-2023



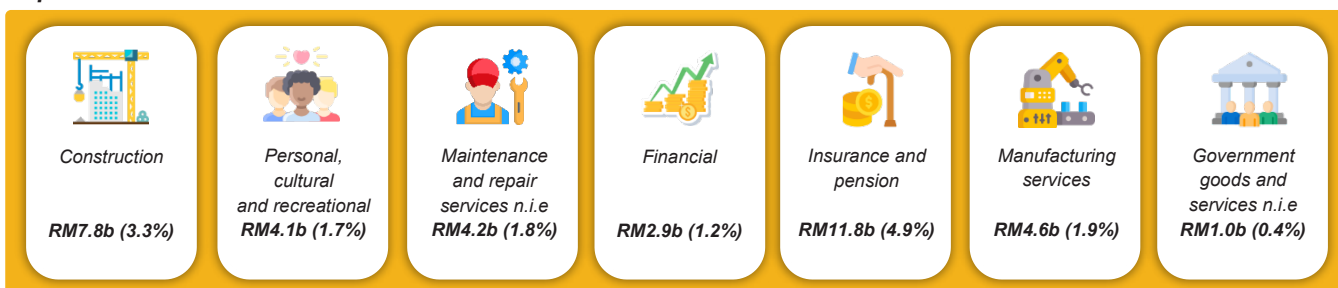
OTHER COMPONENTS SERVICES

Exhibit 7: Exports and Imports of Other Components Services, 2023

Exports: RM23.0b



Imports: RM44.2b



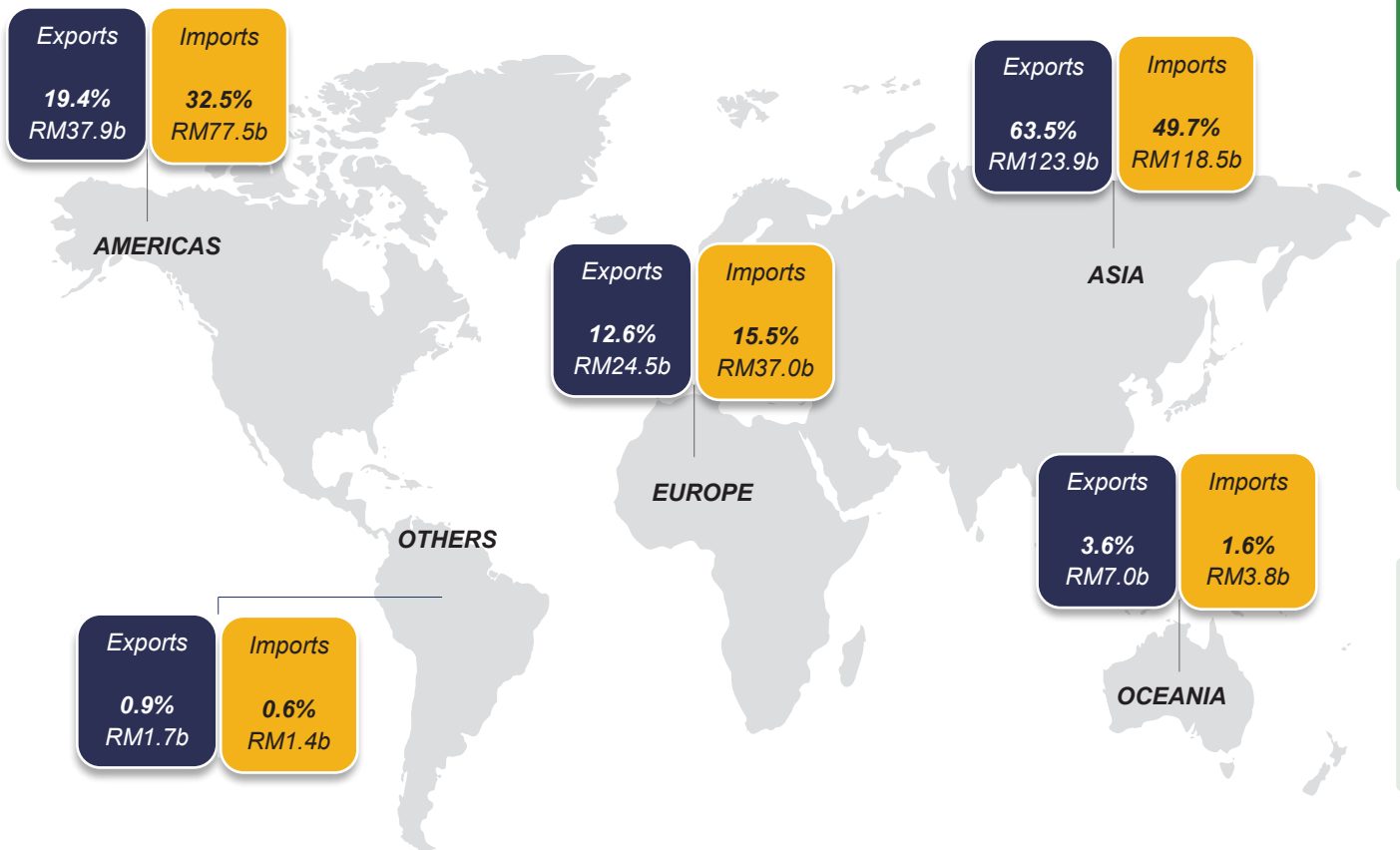
Notes: (%) Share, b billion

Other services components recorded a deficit of RM21.2 billion in 2023 compared to RM20.6 billion in the previous year. Exports of these components increased to RM23.0 billion (2022: RM18.7 billion), supported by Construction, Personal, cultural & recreational, Maintenance & repair, Financial and Insurance & pension. Similarly, Other services imports totalled RM44.2 billion as opposed to RM39.3 billion in the previous year. The increase was primarily driven by Charges for the use of intellectual property, Insurance & pension, Construction, Maintenance and repair, and Personal, cultural & recreational services (**Exhibit 7**).

MAJOR TRADING REGION

Asia continued to be the main destination for Malaysia's services exports in 2023, accounting for 63.5 per cent, predominantly driven by Travel, Transport and Other Business Services. This was followed by the Americas (19.4%) and Europe (12.6%), as depicted in **Exhibit 8**. Asia also remained the major source of imports, constituting 49.7 per cent or RM118.5 billion. This was followed by Americas with a share of 32.5 per cent and Europe (15.5%).

Exhibit 8: Exports and Imports by Region, 2023



Notes: (%) Share, b billion

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

Exhibit 9: Exports and Percentage Share by Major Trading Partners, 2023

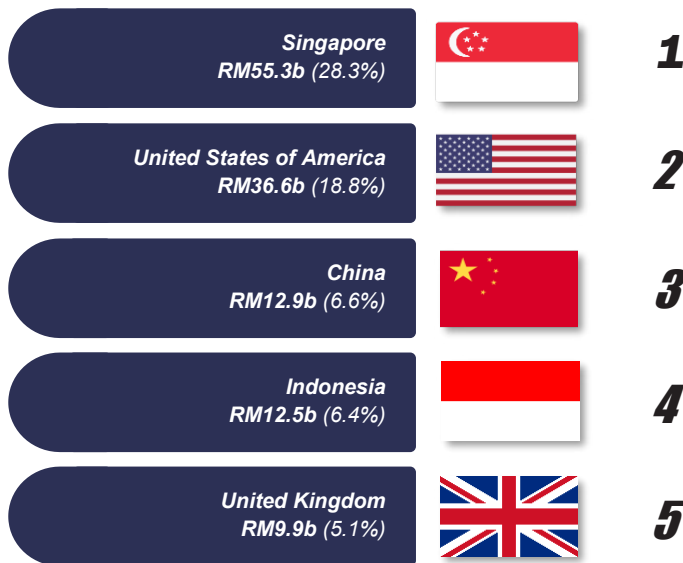
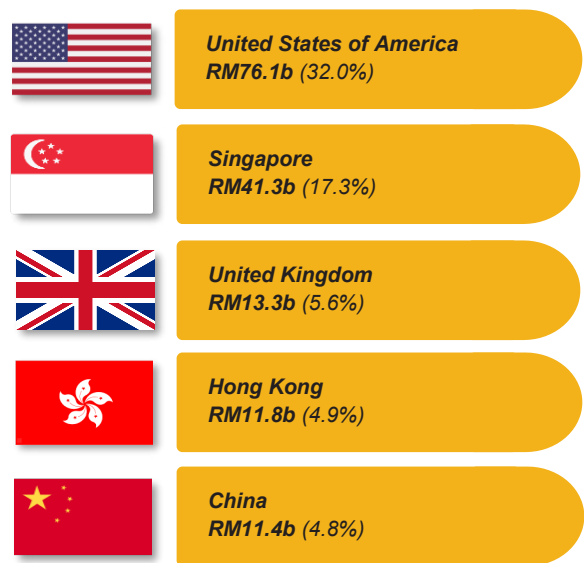


Exhibit 10: Imports and Percentage Share by Major Trading Partners, 2023



Notes: (%) Share, b billion

Singapore was the primary destination for Malaysia's services exports in 2023, which surged by 47.3 per cent from RM37.5 billion in the previous year to RM55.3 billion. Exports to Singapore were mainly in Travel, Other business services and Transport. This was followed by the United States of America (USA) with a value of RM36.6 billion primarily contributed by Manufacturing services, Other business services and Transport (**Exhibit 9**).

Malaysia's main services import source was the USA, valued at RM76.1 billion in 2023 as compared to RM62.8 billion in the previous year, particularly in Travel, Other business services and Transport from this country. Singapore was the second imports sources with a value of RM41.3 billion (2022: RM33.7 billion), predominantly in Transport, Telecommunications, computer and information and Other business services (**Exhibit 10**).

SITS 2023

STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

ARTIKEL | ARTICLE

Analisis Trend Eksport Akaun Semasa: Kajian Kes di Malaysia

Zuradi Jusoh; Pameza Abdul Harip; Amirah Nur Ahmad; Mohd Saiful Husain
Bahagian Perangkaan Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

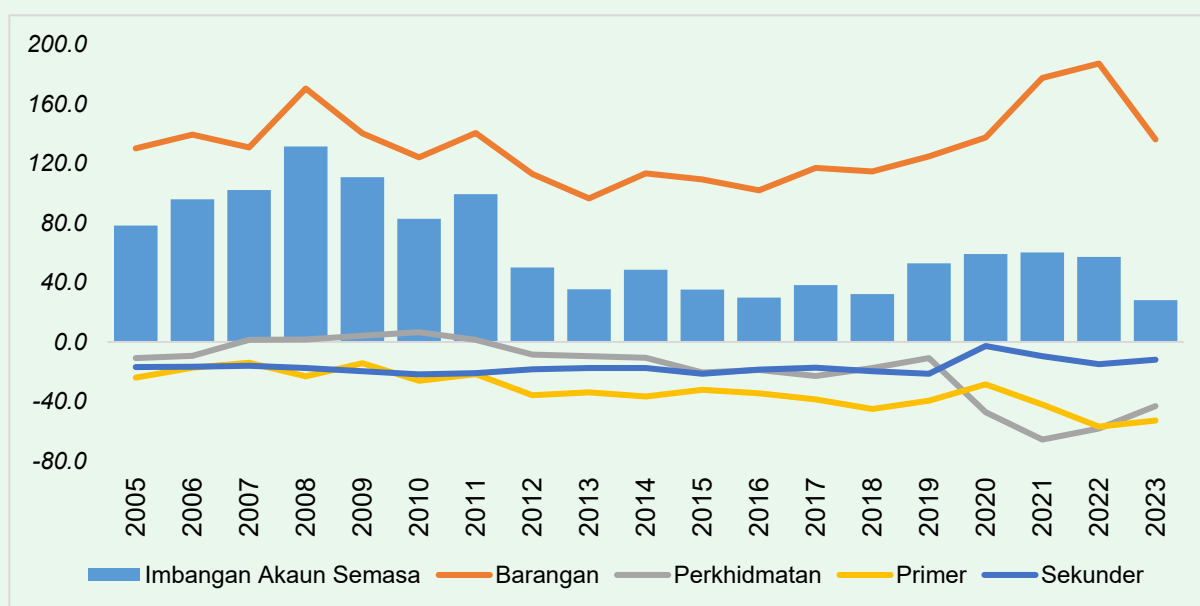
PENDAHULUAN

Imbangan Akaun Semasa (CAB) merupakan konsep asas dalam ekonomi dan kewangan antarabangsa dalam memberikan gambaran mengenai ekonomi secara keseluruhan antara ekonomi sesebuah negara dengan seluruh dunia. Ia mewakili aliran bersih barangan, perkhidmatan, pendapatan dan pindahan antara sesebuah negara dengan rakan dagangnya dalam tempoh tertentu, kebiasaanya dalam setahun.

Konsep utama CAB menunjukkan perbezaan antara pendapatan sesebuah negara daripada eksport barangan dan perkhidmatan dengan jumlah yang dibelanjakan untuk import, bersama pendapatan yang diperolehi daripada pelaburan di luar negara serta pindahan seperti kiriman wang dan bantuan asing. Akaun ini adalah penting untuk kestabilan ekonomi bagi mengukur kekuatan ekonomi, daya saing dan potensi dalam memberi isyarat tentang hala tuju ekonomi. CAB juga boleh mengukur kedudukan perdagangan global sesebuah negara sama ada dari segi pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pekerjaan atau kebergantungan terhadap barangan dan modal asing yang boleh memberi kesan kepada industri dan pekerjaan dalam negara. Tambahan pula, CAB boleh mempengaruhi pasaran kewangan dan kadar tukaran mata wang melalui pelaburan yang masuk dan keluar dari sesebuah negara.

Walaupun persekitaran global mencabar pada tahun 2023, kedudukan luaran Malaysia menunjukkan daya tahan dengan CAB mencatatkan lebih yang lebih kecil iaitu RM28.2 bilion (1.5% daripada KDNK) berbanding RM57.2 bilion (3.2% daripada KDNK) pada tahun 2022. Pengurangan dalam lebih barangan ini disebabkan oleh eksport yang lebih rendah, sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh pengurangan defisit dalam akaun pendapatan dan perkhidmatan.

Carta 1: Imbangan Akaun Semasa Malaysia (CAB) (RM Bilion), 2005-2023



Carta 1 menunjukkan CAB Malaysia dari tahun 2005 hingga 2023. Sepanjang tempoh ini, CAB Malaysia yang tertinggi berjumlah RM131.4 bilion telah direkodkan pada tahun 2008, didorong oleh eksport bersih barangan yang kukuh dan lebih dalam akaun perkhidmatan. Walau bagaimanapun, CAB pada tahun 2023 berada pada paras yang lebih rendah iaitu sebanyak RM22.8 bilion, disokong terutamanya oleh eksport bersih barangan.

Akaun Barangan kekal dalam lebihan walaupun eksport merosot pada kadar yang lebih pantas berbanding import. Ini menyebabkan lebihan barangan lebih rendah sebanyak RM136.2 bilion (2022: RM187.3 bilion). Penurunan eksport terutamanya disebabkan oleh permintaan global yang perlahan terhadap barangan daripada rakan dagang utama, kitaran menurun teknologi global dan harga komoditi yang lebih rendah.

Akaun Perkhidmatan secara konsisten menunjukkan defisit dari tahun 2005 dan tahun-tahun berikutnya, walaupun akaun ini pernah mencapai imbalan positif dari tahun 2007 hingga 2011. Akaun Perkhidmatan mencatatkan defisit yang lebih kecil iaitu RM43.2 bilion pada tahun 2023 (2022: -RM58.2 bilion), menunjukkan pemulihan kukuh dalam terimaan Perjalanan kepada RM68.0 bilion (2022: RM28.7 bilion). Ini disokong oleh peningkatan jumlah pelancong serantau dengan pemulihan semula pelancongan dari China, kesan daripada pembukaan semula sekatan perjalanan berikutan COVID-19 yang memberikan rangsangan tambahan kepada kemasukan pelancong asing.

Akaun Pendapatan yang merangkumi akaun Primer dan Sekunder secara konsisten menunjukkan nilai defisit selama 14 tahun yang lalu. Dalam akaun pendapatan, defisit pendapatan primer menurun kepada RM52.1 bilion (2022: -RM56.9 bilion). Ini terutamanya disebabkan oleh pendapatan pelaburan yang lebih rendah yang diperolehi pelabur asing di Malaysia berikutan pendapatan eksport yang lebih rendah. Akaun pendapatan sekunder pula mencatatkan defisit yang lebih kecil iaitu RM11.8 bilion (2022: -RM14.9 bilion). Ini disokong oleh kiriman wang masuk yang lebih tinggi daripada rakyat Malaysia yang bekerja di luar negara, yang sebahagiannya diimbangi oleh peningkatan berterusan dalam kiriman wang keluar oleh pekerja asing.

CAB memberi gambaran tentang kesejahteraan ekonomi sesebuah negara, hubungan perdagangannya dan peranannya dalam ekonomi global. CAB berfungsi sebagai alat penting bagi para penggubal dasar, ahli ekonomi, pelabur dan perniagaan untuk menilai prestasi ekonomi, mengenalpasti kelemahan dan membuat keputusan yang tepat dalam dunia yang semakin saling berhubung.

Memandangkan eksport adalah penting dalam prestasi CAB, artikel ini menyumbang kepada pemahaman tentang trend eksport Malaysia dan meramalkan sumbangan pelbagai item eksport kepada keseluruhan CAB Malaysia.

PERUNGKAIAN: BAGAIMANA EKSPORT MEMACU ARAH AKAUN SEMASA NEGARA

Istilah "Eksport" dalam konteks Imbalan Akaun Semasa merujuk khusus kepada nilai barangan dan perkhidmatan yang dijual oleh sesebuah negara kepada entiti asing. Eksport ini memberi sumbangan positif kepada CAB dengan menjana pendapatan untuk negara pengeksporth.

Eksport adalah penting untuk pertumbuhan ekonomi dan daya saing negara. Apabila sesebuah negara berjaya sebagai pengeksporth, ini akan meningkatkan pembangunan industri secara langsung, merangsang inovasi dan meningkatkan produktiviti domestik. Terdapat beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi eksport termasuk daya saing dari segi harga berbanding

pesaing asing, kemajuan teknologi bagi memastikan kualiti, kadar tukaran mata wang, dasar perdagangan dan juga permintaan global.

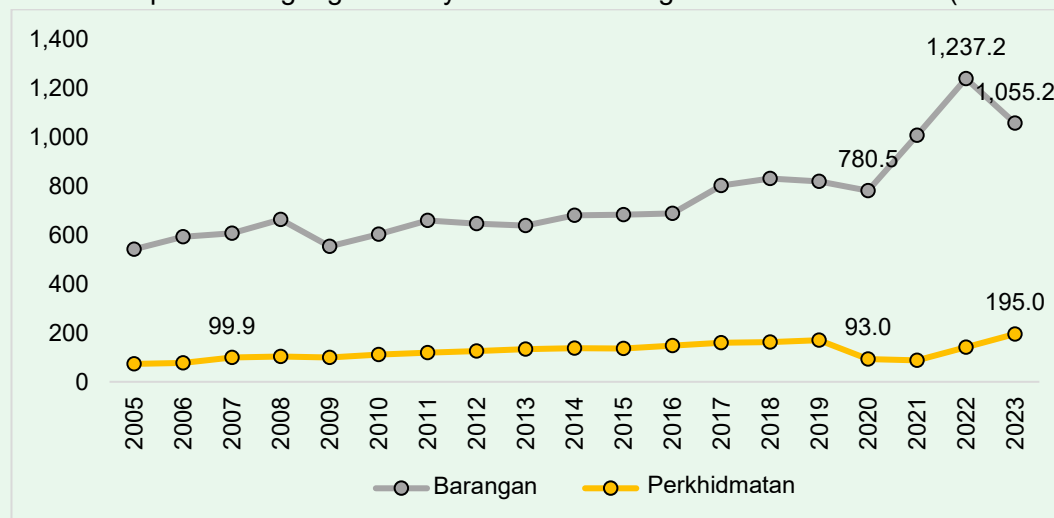
Bagi Malaysia, item dalam CAB terdiri daripada akaun Barangan, akaun Perkhidmatan, akaun Primer dan akaun Sekunder. Eksport memainkan peranan penting dalam menentukan prestasi CAB. Apabila nilai eksport melebihi nilai import, ini menyumbang kepada lebihan dalam akaun semasa yang bermaksud negara tersebut memperoleh pendapatan yang lebih baik berbanding perbelanjaan.

Secara keseluruhan, eksport adalah komponen penting dalam CAB yang menggambarkan keupayaan daya saing sesebuah negara di pasaran global dan sumbangannya kepada pertumbuhan dan kestabilan ekonomi negara.

Prestasi Eksport Barangan, Perkhidmatan dan Pendapatan Malaysia

Carta 2 menunjukkan jumlah eksport barangan Malaysia telah meningkat dengan ketara, melebihi RM1 trilion bermula dari tahun 2021. Sebelum ini, julat eksport barangan berada antara RM540.0 bilion dan RM800.0 bilion dari tahun 2005 hingga 2020. Lebihan perdagangan barangan Malaysia mengecil pada tahun 2023 dengan eksport bersih mencapai RM136.2 bilion (2022: lebihan RM187.3 bilion). Pengurangan ini menunjukkan penurunan 14.7 peratus dalam eksport barangan dengan merekodkan RM1.1 trilion pada 2023 berbanding RM1.2 trilion pada 2022. Walaupun berlaku penurunan, Malaysia kekal memiliki imbalan perdagangan barangan yang positif dengan eksport menyumbang 53.4 peratus daripada jumlah perdagangan barangan berbanding 46.6 peratus untuk import.

Carta 2: Eksport Perdagangan Malaysia dalam Barangan dan Perkhidmatan (RM Bilion)



Pada waktu yang sama, eksport perkhidmatan telah berkembang secara berterusan sejak tahun 2000 dengan nilai yang melangkaui RM170 bilion selepas pandemik. Pertumbuhan ini berterusan pada tahun 2023 dengan mencecah RM195.0 bilion. Walaupun berlaku pertumbuhan ini, sektor perkhidmatan masih bergantung kepada import dengan menyumbang 55.0 peratus daripada jumlah perdagangan perkhidmatan pada tahun 2023 berbanding eksport pada 45.0 peratus. Komponen perjalanan, perkhidmatan perniagaan lain dan pengangkutan merupakan pemacu utama eksport perkhidmatan.

Carta 3: Eksport Pendapatan Primer dan Sekunder (RM Bilion)



Carta 3 menunjukkan trend bagi item eksport CAB Malaysia, khususnya bagi Akaun Pendapatan Primer dan Akaun Sekunder dari tahun 2005 hingga 2023. Eksport Pendapatan Primer dan Sekunder menunjukkan trajektori yang positif, menggambarkan trend turun naik terutamanya bagi tahun 2020 dan tahun-tahun seterusnya. Pada tahun 2023, terimaan Pendapatan Primer mencecah RM90.1 bilion manakala Pendapatan Sekunder berjumlah RM33.3 bilion.

METODOLOGI

Kajian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Fakta dan angka berkaitan Imbangan Pembayaran diperoleh daripada laman web Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM), Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) dan lain-lain sumber.

Analisis Deskriptif

Statistik deskriptif adalah cabang statistik yang memfokuskan untuk merumuskan dan menghuraikan ciri-ciri utama set data. Statistik deskriptif bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran keseluruhan yang jelas dan ringkas tentang data itu sendiri.

Analisis Korelasi

Analisis korelasi adalah kaedah statistik yang digunakan untuk mengukur dan menilai hubungan antara dua atau lebih pemboleh ubah dalam set data. Ia menilai sejauh mana perubahan dalam satu pemboleh ubah dikaitkan dengan perubahan dalam pemboleh ubah lain. Ukuran utama yang digunakan dalam analisis korelasi adalah pekali korelasi. Pekali korelasi mengukur kekuatan dan arah hubungan antara dua pemboleh ubah. Julat bagi analisis korelasi adalah dari -1 hingga +1:

- Pekali korelasi +1 menunjukkan korelasi positif sempurna, iaitu apabila nilai satu pemboleh ubah meningkat, nilai pemboleh ubah yang lain juga akan meningkat secara linear.
- Pekali korelasi -1 menunjukkan korelasi negatif sempurna, iaitu apabila nilai satu pemboleh ubah meningkat, nilai pemboleh ubah yang lain akan menurun secara linear.
- Pekali korelasi yang hampir dengan sifar menunjukkan tiada hubungan linear antara pemboleh ubah tersebut

Plot serakan (*scatter plot*) memberikan gambaran secara grafik tentang hubungan antara pembolehubah dan dapat membantu untuk mengenal pasti corak dan trend. Terdapat tiga jenis korelasi dan syarat khusus untuk setiap daripadanya adalah seperti berikut:

- **Korelasi *Pearson*:** Jenis korelasi yang paling biasa digunakan apabila kedua-dua pembolehubah adalah berterusan dan bertaburan secara normal.
- **Korelasi *Spearman*:** Digunakan apabila pembolehubah adalah berperingkat atau apabila hubungannya adalah bukan linear.
- **Korelasi *Kendall*:** Hampir sama dengan korelasi *Spearman* tetapi sesuai untuk saiz sampel yang lebih kecil dan kurang sensitif terhadap *outlier*.

Analisis Siri Masa

Analisis siri masa adalah kaedah statistik yang digunakan untuk menganalisis dan menginterpretasi data yang dikumpul dan direkodkan dari semasa ke semasa. Bagi tujuan menganggarkan item dalam eksport Akaun Semasa, analisis siri masa telah digunakan dalam kajian ini. Semua item yang menyumbang kepada eksport akaun semasa akan dianggarkan menggunakan kaedah trend:

Kaedah Trend

- Exponential smoothing forecast*
- Holt's linear trend method*
- Damped trend methods*

KEPUTUSAN

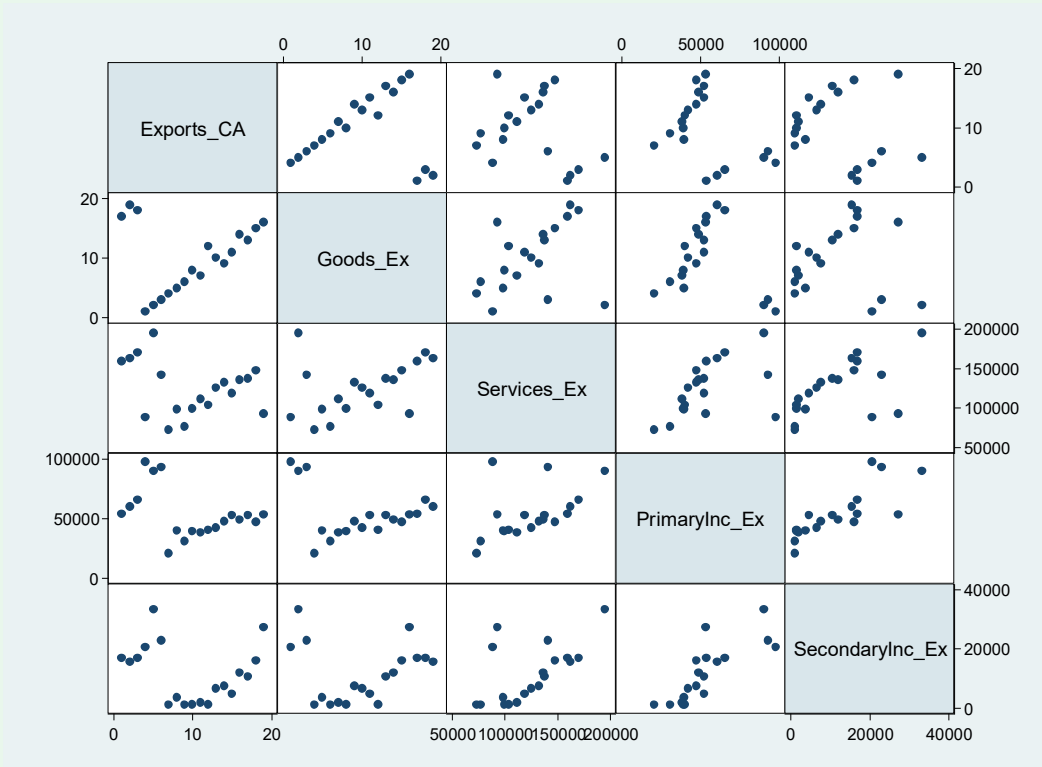
Kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti korelasi antara komponen eksport dalam Akaun Semasa di Malaysia. Data daripada Statistik Imbangan Pembayaran, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (2005-2023) telah digunakan. Analisis ini memberi tumpuan kepada lima pembolehubah: Eksport Akaun Semasa (pembolehubah tidak bersandar) dan Barangan, Perkhidmatan, Pendapatan Primer, dan Pendapatan Sekunder (pembolehubah bersandar). Data tersebut terdiri daripada 19 siri, dengan nilai purata dan sisihan piawai bagi setiap pembolehubah seperti yang diringkaskan dalam Jadual 1.

Jadual 1: Ringkasan Statistik

PEMBOLEHUBAH	OBS	MEAN	STD.DEV.	MIN	MAX
Eksport	19	30,499.80	230,548.80	635,457.80	1,494,731.00
Barangan	19	40,681.70	184,421.10	540,680.80	1,237,226.00
Perkhidmatan	19	24,822.50	33,342.47	73,013.86	194,995.30
Primer	19	53,348.99	20,627.44	20,626.60	97,698.30
Sekunder	19	11,646.62	9,672.91	1,136.61	33,278.70

Berdasarkan Carta 4, kebanyakan titik diplotkan dalam garis lurus dari hampir titik asal ke nilai-y tertinggi, menunjukkan wujudnya korelasi yang positif antara pembolehubah ini.

Carta 4: Korelasi matrik



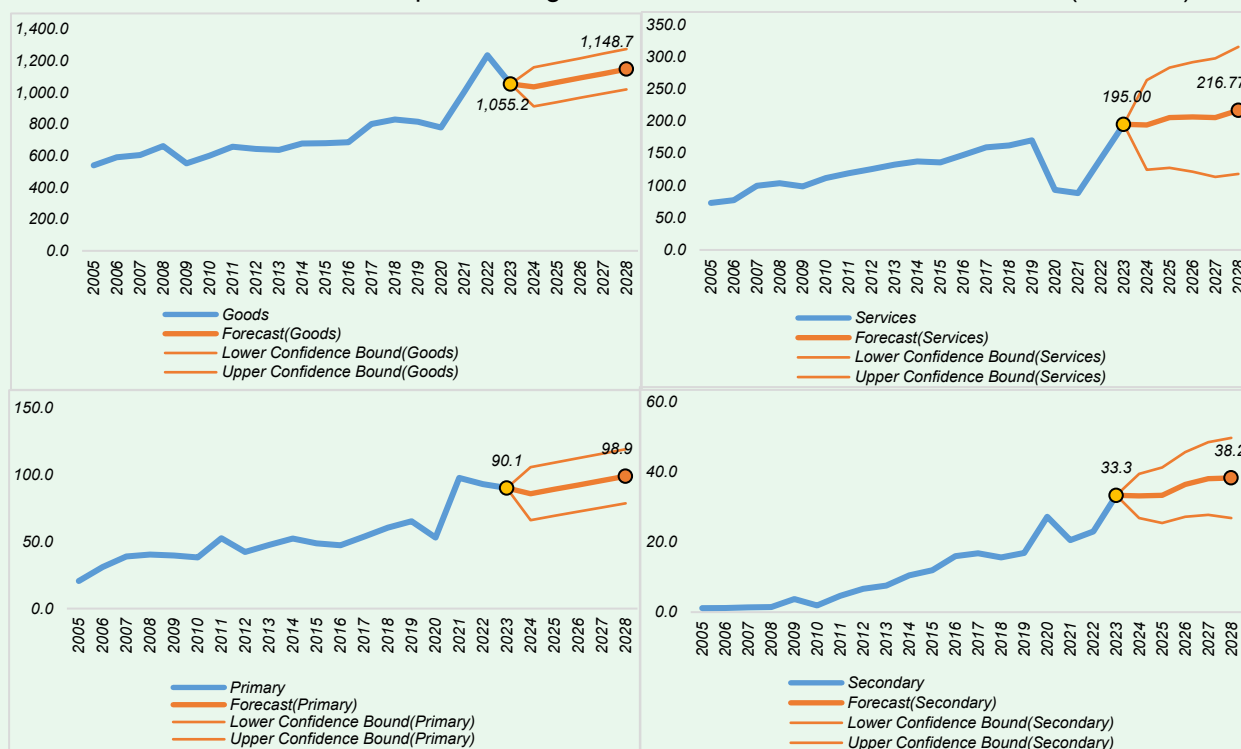
Jadual 2: Pekali korelasi

	Eksport	Barangan	Perkhidmatan	Primer	Sekunder
Eksport	1.0000				
Barangan	0.9896	1.0000			
Perkhidmatan	0.6061	0.4908	1.0000		
Primer	0.9477	0.9410	0.4954	1.0000	
Sekunder	0.8568	0.8227	0.5852	0.8066	1.0000

Pekali korelasi bagi keseluruhan eksport dalam akaun semasa dengan pembolehubah barangan, pendapatan primer dan sekunder masing-masing mempunyai korelasi positif yang kuat iaitu ($r = 0.9896$), ($r = 0.9477$), dan ($r = 0.8568$). Manakala, korelasi sederhana positif bagi perkhidmatan pada $r = 0.6061$.

Analisis siri masa item Eksport dalam Imbangan Pembayaran

Carta 5: Analisis siri masa Eksport Barangan, Perkhidmatan, Primer dan Sekunder (RM Juta)



Analisis siri masa telah dilaksanakan untuk eksport barangan, perkhidmatan, akaun pendapatan primer dan sekunder. Analisis untuk semua item ini dibuat menggunakan kaedah *linear trend* untuk menganggarkan kedudukan eksport item Akaun Semasa bagi tempoh 5 tahun akan datang. Berdasarkan analisis ini, akaun barangan dijangka meningkat sebanyak 1.7 peratus iaitu pada RM1,148.7 bilion. Walau bagaimanapun, nilai eksport barangan diunjurkan berada antara RM1.0 trilion hingga RM1.3 trilion pada tahun 2028. Pada masa yang sama, pendapatan primer dan sekunder juga dijangka meningkat masing-masing sebanyak 1.9 peratus dan 2.8 peratus.

Antara tahun 2005 hingga 2023, beberapa faktor ekonomi telah memberi kesan kepada keadaan seperti krisis ekonomi pada tahun 2008. Pada penghujung tahun 2019, dunia telah dikejutkan dengan wabak COVID-19, yang menjejaskan kebanyakan aktiviti ekonomi pada tahun 2020. Ini dapat dilihat pada graf item akaun perkhidmatan Malaysia yang menurun sebanyak 45.4 peratus, kebanyakannya dikaitkan dengan Perjalanan. Pendapatan Primer turut terjejas teruk oleh COVID-19 pada tahun 2020, namun pulih dengan ketara pada tahun 2021 apabila mencatatkan RM97.7 bilion.

KESIMPULAN

Kajian ini menyimpulkan bahawa wujud hubungan positif yang kukuh antara eksport akaun semasa dengan barangan, pendapatan primer dan pendapatan sekunder Malaysia. Ini menunjukkan bahawa kestabilan dalam akaun semasa memberi kesan yang signifikan kepada perdagangan barangan dan terimaan pendapatan Malaysia, terutamanya pendapatan primer.

Malaysia memiliki asas yang kukuh, dan terdapat ruang untuk meningkatkan perkhidmatan Perdagangan negara. Pelaburan strategik dalam program pendidikan dan latihan boleh melengkapkan rakyat Malaysia dengan kemahiran yang diperlukan untuk sektor bernilai tinggi seperti IT, kejuruteraan, dan kewangan, sekali gus mewujudkan tenaga kerja global yang lebih berdaya saing. Selain itu, menggalakkan penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D) dalam perkhidmatan boleh membawa kepada penawaran inovatif yang menarik pelanggan asing.

Malaysia juga perlu memberi sokongan kepada penyedia perkhidmatan melalui bantuan pemasaran dan promosi, termasuklah penyertaan dalam pameran perdagangan, persidangan, dan inisiatif dalam talian, adalah penting. Memanfaatkan kekuatan sedia ada dalam pelancongan, logistik, dan penjagaan kesihatan serta meneroka industri perkhidmatan baharu dan yang sedang pesat membangun seperti ekonomi digital, perkhidmatan alam sekitar, dan industri kreatif boleh memberi manfaat kepada perkhidmatan perdagangan negara untuk mengukuhkan eksport perkhidmatan di Malaysia pada masa hadapan.

PENAFIAN

Pandangan yang diutarakan adalah pandangan penulis dan tidak semestinya mewakili pandangan DOSM.

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Trend Analysis on Exports of Current Account: Cases of Malaysia

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INTRODUCTION

Current Account Balance (CAB) is a fundamental concept in international economics and finance, providing an overview of a country's economic relationship with the rest of the world. It represents the net flow of goods, services, income and transfers between a country and its trading partners over a specified period, usually a year.

The main concept of CAB is that this account captures the difference between a country's income from its exports of goods and services and the amount spent on imports, along with income earned from investment abroad and transfers such as remittances and foreign aid. This account is important for the economic health, as it measures the economic strength, competitiveness and potential in signaling the economic direction. The CAB can also measure the position of a country in global trade arena, in terms of the economic growth and employment or the reliance on foreign goods and capital, which can impact domestic industries and employment. Additionally, the CAB can influence financial markets and exchanges rates through investments in and out of the country.

Despite a challenging global environment in 2023, Malaysia's external position displayed resilience, with the CAB recording a smaller surplus of RM28.2 billion (1.5% of GDP) compared to RM57.2 billion (3.2% of GDP) in 2022. This moderation in the goods surplus due to lower exports was partially offset by narrowing deficits in the income and services accounts.

Chart 1: Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) (RM Billion), 2005-2023

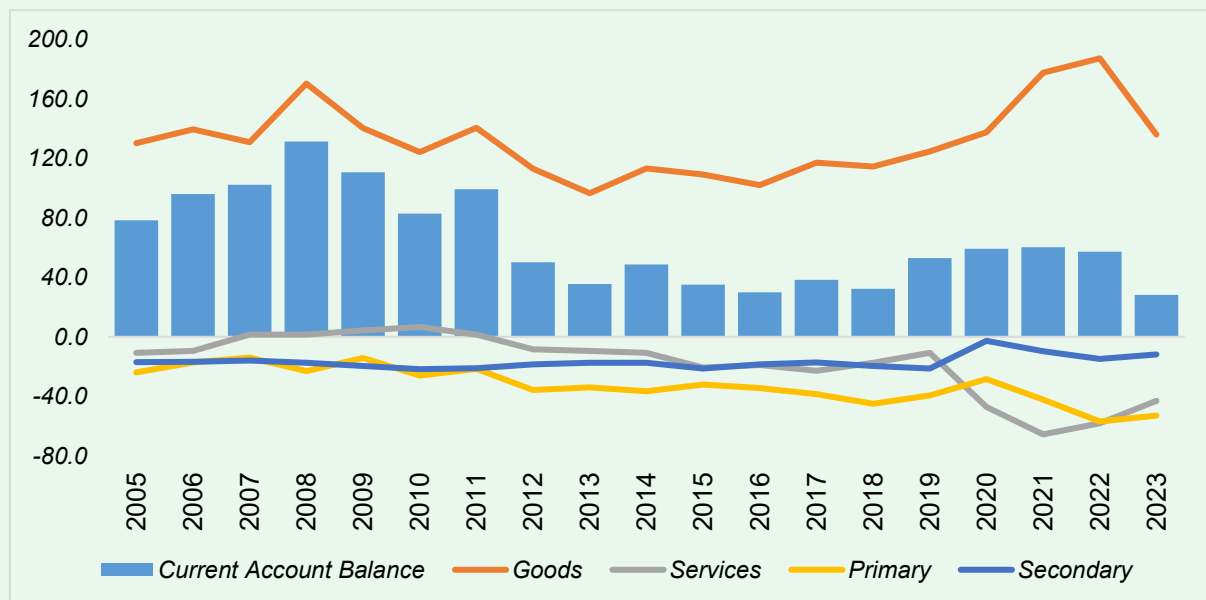


Chart 1 illustrates Malaysia's CAB from year 2005 to 2023. Throughout this period, Malaysia's highest CAB of RM131.4 billion recorded in 2008, driven by strong net exports of goods and surplus in services account. However, in 2023, the CAB stood at a lower RM22.8 billion, supported primarily by net exports of goods.

The Goods account remains in the surplus though exports declined at a faster rate relative to imports. This resulted in a lower goods surplus of RM136.2 billion (2022: RM187.3 billion). The decline in exports was mainly owing to the sluggish global demand for goods from major trading partners, downcycle of global technology and lower commodity prices.

The Services account consistently shown a deficit from 2005 onwards, although it briefly achieved a positive balance from 2007 to 2011. The Services account recorded a smaller deficit of RM43.2 billion in 2023 (2022: -RM58.2 billion), reflecting strong recovery in the Travel receipts to RM68.0 billion (2022: RM28.7 billion). This was supported by higher number of regional tourists, with the revival of China's outbound travel following the lifting of its COVID-19 restrictions providing additional boost to inbound tourism.

The Income account, comprising the Primary and Secondary accounts, has consistently shown a deficit over the past 14 years. In the income account, the primary income deficit narrowed to RM52.1 billion (2022: -RM56.9 billion). This was accounted mainly by lower investment income accrued to foreign investors in Malaysia following lower exports earnings. The secondary income account recorded a smaller deficit of RM11.8 billion (2022: -RM14.9 billion). This was supported by higher inward remittances from Malaysians working abroad, which was partly offset by continued increases in outward remittances by foreign workers.

Understanding the CAB provides insight into the vitality of a country's economy, its trade relationships and its role in the global economy. It serves as an important tool for policymakers, economists, investors and businesses to assess economic performance, identify vulnerabilities and make informed decisions in an increasingly interconnected world.

Since the exports are important in the performance of CAB, this article contributes to understanding the trends in Malaysia's exports and forecasts the contribution of various export items to Malaysia's overall CAB.

UNVEILING THE ENGINE: HOW EXPORTS DRIVE A NATION'S CURRENT ACCOUNT

The term "Exports" within the context of the CAB refers specifically to the value of goods and services that a country sells to foreign entities. These exports contribute positively to the CAB by generating revenue for the exporting country.

Exports are essentials to the economic growth and country competitiveness. When a country is successful as an exporter, it will directly increases industrial development, stimulates the innovation and boosts domestic productivity. There are several factors that affect exports performance including price competitiveness relative to foreign competitors, technologies advancement to ensure the quality, exchange rates, trade policies and global demand.

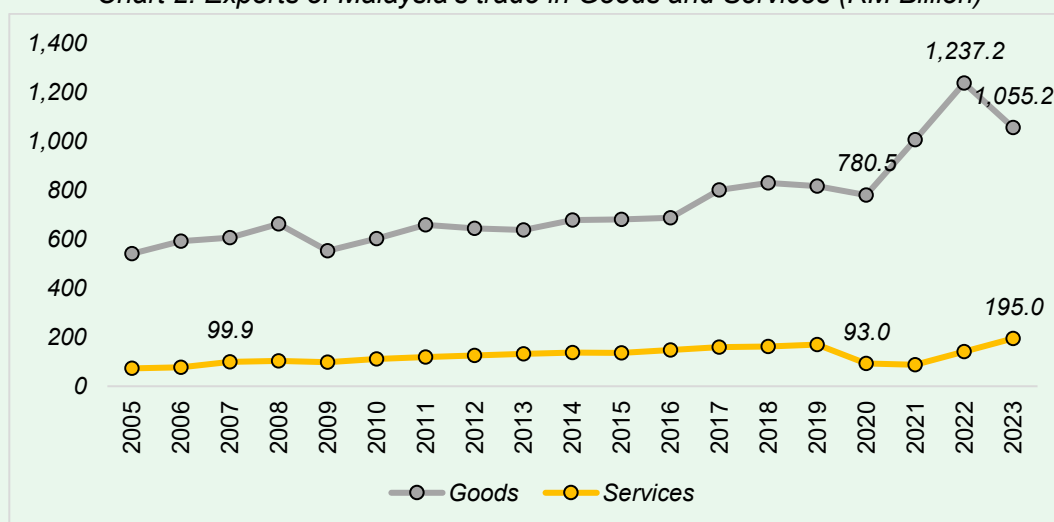
As for Malaysia, the items in the CAB consist of Goods, Services, Primary and Secondary accounts. Exports play crucial role in determining the CAB performance. When the value of exports exceeds the value of imports, it contributes to a surplus in current account which means that the country earning more than it is spending.

Overall, exports are a vital component of the CAB, reflecting a country's competitiveness in the global marketplace and its contribution to the economic growth and stability.

Malaysia's Exports of Goods, Services and Income Performance

Observing Chart 2, Malaysia's total exports of goods grew significantly, exceeding RM1 trillion from 2021 onwards. Previously, the goods exports ranged between RM540.0 billion and RM800.0 billion from 2005 to 2020. The goods trade surplus narrowed in 2023, with net exports reaching RM136.2 billion (2022: surplus of RM187.3 billion). This moderation reflects a 14.7 per cent decline in exports of goods to record RM1.1 trillion in 2023 compared to RM1.2 trillion in 2022. Despite the decline, Malaysia maintained a positive goods trade balance, with exports accounting for 53.4 per cent of total goods trade as compared to 46.6 per cent for imports.

Chart 2: Exports of Malaysia's trade in Goods and Services (RM Billion)



In the meantime, the services exports have grown steadily since 2000, with the value range expanding beyond RM170 billion after the pandemic. These growths continued in 2023, reaching RM195.0 billion. Despite this growth, the service sector remains import-reliant, with imports accounting for 55.0 per cent of total service trade in 2023 compared to exports at 45.0 per cent. Travel, other business services, and transport components are major drivers for the services exports.

Chart 3: Exports of Primary and Secondary Income (RM Billion)

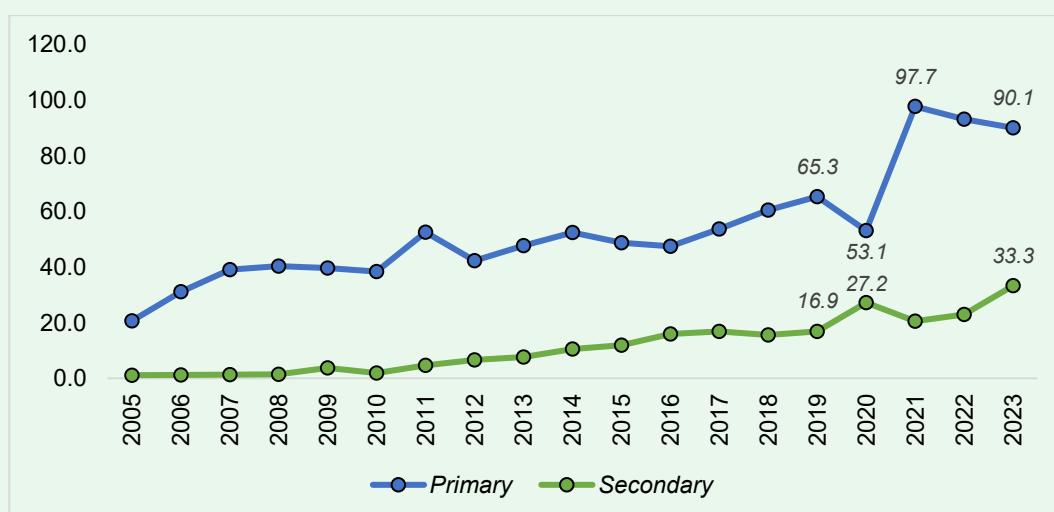


Chart 3 illustrates the trends of Malaysia's CAB exports items, particularly in the Primary and Secondary Income accounts from 2005 to 2023. The exports of Primary and Secondary Income exhibited a positive trajectory, characterised by fluctuations, especially notable from 2020 onwards. In 2023, receipts of Primary Income reached RM90.1 billion, while Secondary Income amounted to RM33.3 billion.

RESULTS

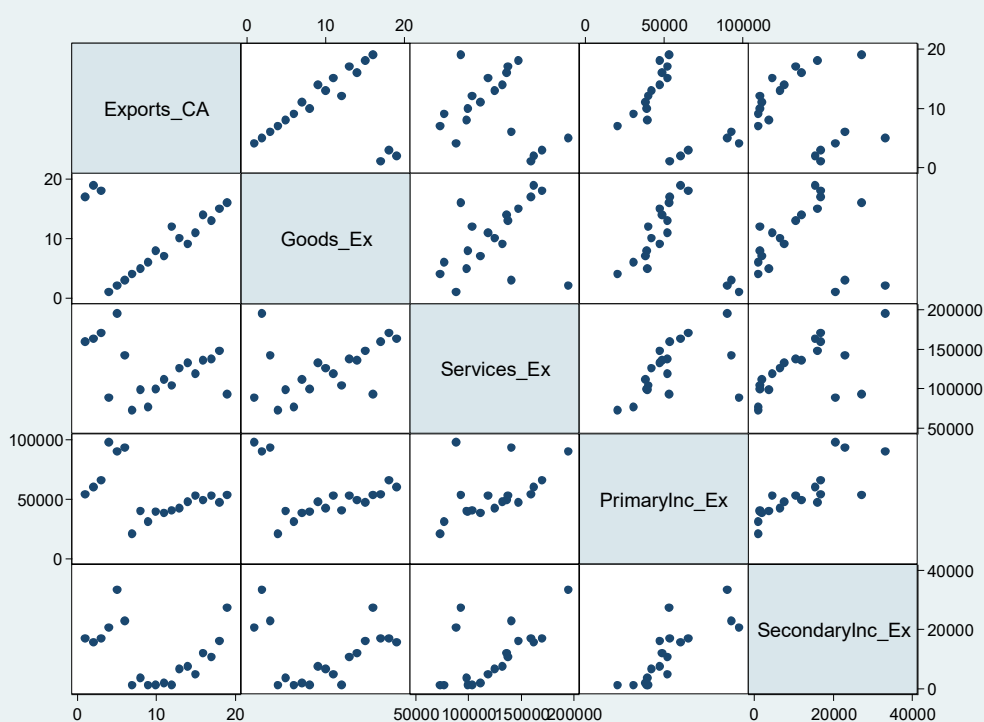
This study aims to identify the correlations between exports components within Malaysia's current account. Data from the Balance of Payments Statistics, Department of Statistics Malaysia's (2005-2023) were used. The analysis focuses on five variables: Exports of Current Account (independent variable) and Goods, Services, Primary Income, and Secondary Income (dependent variables). The data consists of 19 series, with mean and standard deviation values of each variable as summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary Statistics

VARIABLE	OBS	MEAN	STD.DEV.	MIN	MAX
Exports	19	930,499.80	230,548.80	635,457.80	1,494,731.00
Goods	19	740,681.70	184,421.10	540,680.80	1,237,226.00
Services	19	124,822.50	33,342.47	73,013.86	194,995.30
Primary	19	53,348.99	20,627.44	20,626.60	97,698.30
Secondary	19	11,646.62	9,672.91	1,136.61	33,278.70

Based on Chart 4, most of the dots are plotted in a straight line from near origin to the highest y-values indicates that there are positive correlation between these variables.

Chart 4: Correlation matrix



METHODOLOGY

This study is mainly based on the secondary data. The facts and figures related to the Balance of Payments were collected from the website of Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) and other sources.

Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics is a branch of statistics that focuses on summarising and describing the main features of a dataset. Descriptive statistics aims to provide a clear and concise summary of the data itself.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is a statistical technique used to measure and quantify the relationship between two or more variables in a dataset. It assesses the extent to which changes in one variable are associated with changes in another variable. The primary measure used in correlation analysis is the correlation coefficient. The correlation coefficient quantifies the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. It ranges from -1 to +1:

- *A correlation coefficient of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation, meaning that as one variable increases, the other variable also increases in a linear fashion.*
- *A correlation coefficient of -1 indicates a perfect negative correlation, meaning that as one variable increases, the other variable decreases in a linear fashion.*
- *A correlation coefficient close to zero suggests that's there is no linear relationship between the variables.*

Scatter plot provides a graphical representation of the relationship between the variables and will help to identify the patterns and trends. There are three types of correlation and the specific condition for each of them are as follow:

- **Pearson Correlation:** *The most common type of correlation used when both variables are continuous and normally distributed.*
- **Spearman Correlation:** *Used when variables are ordinal or when the relationship is non-linear.*
- **Kendall Correlation:** *Similar to Spearman correlation but suitable for smaller sample sizes and less sensitive to outliers.*

Time Series Analysis

Time series analysis is a statistical technique used to analyze and interpret data points collected and recorded over time. To forecast the items in exports of Current Account, time series analysis was used in this study. All the items that contributed to the exports of current account will be forecasted by using trends methods such as:

- Exponential smoothing forecast*
- Holt's linear trend method*
- Damped trend methods*

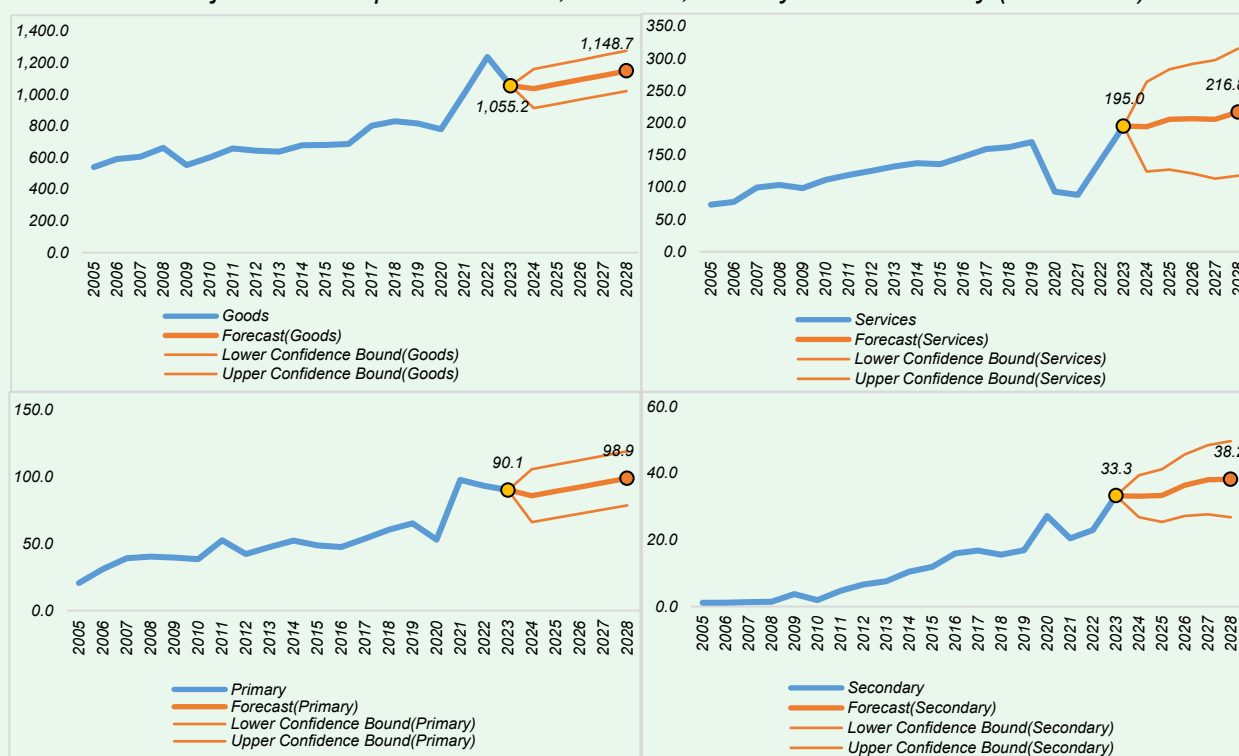
Table 2: Correlation coefficient

	Exports	Goods	Services	Primary	Secondary
Exports	1.0000				
Goods	0.9896	1.0000			
Services	0.6061	0.4908	1.0000		
Primary	0.9477	0.9410	0.4954	1.0000	
Secondary	0.8568	0.8227	0.5852	0.8066	1.0000

The correlation coefficient of overall exports in current account with the variable goods, primary and secondary income has significant strong positive correlation ($r = 0.9896$), ($r = 0.9477$) and ($r = 0.8568$), respectively. Meanwhile, moderate positive correlation for services at $r = 0.6061$.

Projection of Exports components in Balance of Payments

Chart 5: Projection for Exports of Goods, Services, Primary and Secondary (RM Million)



An analysis of forecasting has been done for exports of goods, services, primary and secondary income accounts. All of these items are forecasted by using linear trend methods for the next 5 years. Based on data viability, the goods account is expected to increase by 1.7 per cent to records RM1,148.7 billion. However, goods can be recorded somewhere between RM1.0 trillion to RM1.3 trillion in 2028. At the same time primary and secondary income also expected to increase by 1.9 and 2.8 per cent, respectively.

Between 2005 to 2023, several economic factors have impacted the situation such as economic crisis in 2008. At the end of 2019, world have been shocked by the outbreak of COVID-19, which affected most economic activities in 2020. This can be seen in the graph of the items in Malaysia's services account which decreased by 45.4 percent, mostly attributed to Travel. Primary Income also shocked by Covid-19 in 2020, but recovered significantly in 2021 to register RM97.7 billion.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is a strong positive relationship between current account exports and Malaysia's goods, primary income, and secondary income. This indicates that fluctuations in the current account significantly impact Malaysia's trade in goods and income receipts, particularly primary income.

Malaysia has a strong foundation to improve trade services, there is significant room for growth. Strategic investments in education and training programs can equip Malaysians with the skills needed for high-value sectors like IT, engineering, and finance, creating a more competitive global workforce. Additionally, fostering research and development (R&D) in services can lead to innovative offerings that attract foreign customers.

Malaysia also needs to focus in supporting service providers through marketing and promotional assistance, including participation in trade shows, conferences, and online initiatives, is crucial. Building on existing strengths in tourism, logistics, and healthcare while exploring new and emerging service industries like the digital economy, environmental services, and creative industries can benefit the country's trade services and bolster Malaysia's exports of services going forward.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

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Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries and Components

Komponen/ Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	162,375	170,221	92,967	88,054	141,392	194,995
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	11,673	11,889	12,741	15,700	19,735	17,937
2. Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.i. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	2,128	2,335	1,845	1,739	2,460	3,365
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	20,524	21,707	13,786	16,474	26,569	30,826
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	6,772	7,161	7,785	9,288	9,257	9,143
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	2,110	2,200	2,627	3,444	3,806	3,151
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	4,662	4,961	5,158	5,844	5,451	5,992
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	11,784	12,700	3,502	2,888	10,498	16,772
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	1,220	1,077	1,511	2,674	2,953	2,425
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	10,564	11,623	1,991	214	7,545	14,346
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	1,968	1,846	2,498	4,298	6,815	4,911
3.3.1 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier <i>Postal and courier services</i>	752	678	897	1,514	1,952	1,615
3.3.2 Lain-lain/ Others	1,217	1,168	1,602	2,784	4,863	3,297
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	79,178	82,143	12,503	323	28,696	68,037
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	9,212	8,179	1,503	25	2,683	3,685
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	69,967	73,963	10,999	297	26,013	64,352
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	1,445	1,280	252	70	1,199	1,669
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	999	1,268	354	99	1,182	1,756
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	67,523	71,415	10,393	128	23,631	60,926
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	3,463	2,655	3,241	3,919	6,063	8,958
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	1,264	1,517	1,746	2,025	2,679	2,309
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	2,445	2,616	2,662	2,417	2,520	2,789
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.i. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	1,074	919	977	1,213	1,243	1,282
8.1 Penggunaan harta intelek/ Usage of intellectual properties	964	765	600	1,098	1,094	1,175
8.2 Lesen menghasilkan semula dan mengedarkan harta intelek <i>Licenses to reproduce and distribute of intellectual properties</i>	110	153	377	115	148	107
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	11,428	12,410	13,351	13,960	16,046	18,388
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	2,717	2,876	3,582	3,750	3,826	3,450
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	7,875	8,734	8,790	9,197	10,912	13,065
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	836	800	978	1,013	1,307	1,874
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	26,865	29,310	27,268	27,042	31,618	36,808
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	1,805	2,030	2,523	2,773	3,802	3,978
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	11,273	12,725	12,798	12,051	15,182	18,966
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	530	471	433	500	530	514
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	732	983	981	1,273	2,235	3,353
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Business and management consulting</i>	10,010	11,272	11,384	10,278	12,417	15,099
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	13,788	14,554	11,947	12,218	12,634	13,864
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	4,859	6,746	5,392	5,199	6,052	6,411
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	1,113	1,049	634	468	552	532
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	7,815	6,759	5,920	6,551	6,030	6,921
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	2,022	2,364	2,517	2,925	3,407	3,943
11.1 Audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan <i>Audiovisual and related services</i>	462	439	209	278	395	783
11.2 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi yang lain <i>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1,560	1,925	2,308	2,647	3,011	3,160
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.i. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e</i>	310	356	331	318	356	352

r : Disemak/ Revised

Komponen/ Component	Sumbangan/ share (%)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	7.2	7.0	13.7	17.8	14.0	9.2
2. Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.i. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	1.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	12.6	12.8	14.8	18.7	18.8	15.8
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	4.2	4.2	8.4	10.5	6.5	4.7
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	1.3	1.3	2.8	3.9	2.7	1.6
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	2.9	2.9	5.5	6.6	3.9	3.1
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	7.3	7.5	3.8	3.3	7.4	8.6
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	0.8	0.6	1.6	3.0	2.1	1.2
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	6.5	6.8	2.1	0.2	5.3	7.4
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	1.2	1.1	2.7	4.9	4.8	2.5
3.3.1 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier <i>Postal and courier services</i>	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.7	1.4	0.8
3.3.2 Lain-lain/ Others	0.7	0.7	1.7	3.2	3.4	1.7
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	48.8	48.3	13.4	0.4	20.3	34.9
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	5.7	4.8	1.6	0.0	1.9	1.9
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	43.1	43.5	11.8	0.3	18.4	33.0
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	41.6	42.0	11.2	0.1	16.7	31.2
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	2.1	1.6	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.6
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	0.8	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	1.2
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	1.5	1.5	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.4
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.i. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.7
8.1 Penggunaan harta intelek/ Usage of intellectual properties	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.6
8.2 Lesen menghasilkan semula dan mengedarkan harta intelek <i>Licenses to reproduce and distribute of intellectual properties</i>	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	7.0	7.3	14.4	15.9	11.3	9.4
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	1.7	1.7	3.9	4.3	2.7	1.8
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	4.8	5.1	9.5	10.4	7.7	6.7
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	16.5	17.2	29.3	30.7	22.4	18.9
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	1.1	1.2	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.0
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	6.9	7.5	13.8	13.7	10.7	9.7
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Business and management consulting</i>	6.2	6.6	12.2	11.7	8.8	7.7
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	8.5	8.6	12.9	13.9	8.9	7.1
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	3.0	4.0	5.8	5.9	4.3	3.3
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	4.8	4.0	6.4	7.4	4.3	3.5
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1.2	1.4	2.7	3.3	2.4	2.0
11.1 Audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan <i>Audiovisual and related services</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
11.2 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi yang lain <i>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1.0	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	1.6
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.i. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e</i>	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2

r : Disemak/ Revised

Komponen/ Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	179,889	181,096	140,128	153,716	199,596	238,194
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	538	564	819	2,274	3,869	4,641
2. Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	1,930	2,378	1,815	2,253	3,222	4,173
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	48,212	47,632	41,213	48,337	60,763	62,256
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	28,417	27,813	25,794	31,303	33,698	31,572
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	28,122	27,559	25,662	31,181	33,553	31,037
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	295	254	132	122	145	535
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	14,850	15,074	10,817	11,535	19,347	23,618
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	9,831	8,857	8,828	10,744	14,805	15,333
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	5,020	6,217	1,989	790	4,541	8,285
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	4,945	4,745	4,602	5,499	7,718	7,065
3.3.1 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier <i>Postal and courier services</i>	634	647	726	715	1,037	910
3.3.2 Lain-lain/ Others	4,311	4,098	3,875	4,784	6,681	6,155
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	48,961	51,309	20,071	15,180	29,884	50,903
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	8,626	9,398	4,598	3,099	3,346	4,392
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	40,334	41,911	15,473	12,081	26,537	46,511
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	150	132	93	100	222	395
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	5,353	4,456	2,960	2,566	3,154	3,501
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	34,831	37,323	12,419	9,414	23,162	42,614
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	11,616	5,583	3,823	4,420	4,774	7,792
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	9,883	9,736	9,374	10,407	12,101	11,755
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	2,588	2,765	2,541	2,505	2,592	2,862
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	8,107	9,198	10,032	10,700	11,783	12,415
8.1 Penggunaan harta intelek/ Usage of intellectual properties	5,153	6,888	7,773	8,874	10,163	10,234
8.2 Lesen menghasilkan semula dan mengedarkan harta intelek <i>Licenses to reproduce and distribute of intellectual properties</i>	2,953	2,311	2,259	1,827	1,620	2,181
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	13,161	14,641	16,742	17,755	18,267	22,434
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	4,048	4,688	5,679	6,309	6,211	7,277
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	7,464	8,303	9,466	9,923	9,885	12,577
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	1,649	1,650	1,597	1,523	2,170	2,580
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	30,520	32,887	29,764	35,226	47,493	53,802
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	1,213	1,973	2,370	5,609	11,872	13,107
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	10,055	11,781	11,470	12,385	13,498	15,208
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	776	802	700	696	753	679
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	830	817	719	754	1,103	1,266
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Business and management consulting</i>	8,449	10,161	10,051	10,934	11,641	13,262
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	19,252	19,133	15,924	17,232	22,124	25,487
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	7,820	7,425	6,331	7,227	9,118	10,211
10.3.2 Pajak operasi/ Operating leasing	1,762	2,523	2,117	2,021	2,621	3,769
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	9,670	9,185	7,475	7,985	10,385	11,507
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	3,307	3,337	2,988	3,436	3,818	4,134
11.1 Audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan <i>Audiovisual and related services</i>	673	786	237	311	328	380
11.2 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi yang lain <i>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	2,634	2,551	2,751	3,124	3,489	3,754
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>	1,067	1,067	945	1,222	1,031	1,026

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Jadual/ Table 4

Peratus Sumbangan Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Komponen
Percentage Share of Imports of Services by Components

Komponen/ Component	Sumbangan/ share (%)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.9	1.9
2. Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	26.8	26.3	29.4	31.4	30.4	26.1
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	15.8	15.4	18.4	20.4	16.9	13.3
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	15.6	15.2	18.3	20.3	16.8	13.0
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.5	9.7	9.9
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	5.5	4.9	6.3	7.0	7.4	6.4
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	2.8	3.4	1.4	0.5	2.3	3.5
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0
3.3.1 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier <i>Postal and courier services</i>	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
3.3.2 Lain-lain/ Others	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.6
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	27.2	28.3	14.3	9.9	15.0	21.4
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	4.8	5.2	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.8
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	22.4	23.1	11.0	7.9	13.3	19.5
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	19.4	20.6	8.9	6.1	11.6	17.9
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	6.5	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.3
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	5.5	5.4	6.7	6.8	6.1	4.9
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.2
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	4.5	5.1	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.2
8.1 Penggunaan harta intelek/ Usage of intellectual properties	2.9	3.8	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.3
8.2 Lesen menghasilkan semula dan mengedarkan harta intelek <i>Licenses to reproduce and distribute of intellectual properties</i>	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	7.3	8.1	11.9	11.6	9.2	9.4
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	2.3	2.6	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.1
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	4.1	4.6	6.8	6.5	5.0	5.3
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	17.0	18.2	21.2	22.9	23.8	22.6
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	0.7	1.1	1.7	3.6	5.9	5.5
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	5.6	6.5	8.2	8.1	6.8	6.4
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Business and management consulting</i>	4.7	5.6	7.2	7.1	5.8	5.6
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	10.7	10.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.7
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3
10.3.2 Pajak operasi/ Operating leasing	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.8
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7
11.1 Audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan <i>Audiovisual and related services</i>	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
11.2 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi yang lain <i>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e</i>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4

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Jadual/ Table 5

Imbangan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan mengikut Komponen
Balance of Trade in Services by Components

RM Juta/ Million

Komponen/ Component	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH BERSIH/ TOTAL NET	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661	-58,204	-43,199
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	11,135	11,325	11,922	13,426	15,867	13,296
2. Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	198	-42	30	-514	-762	-808
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	-27,688	-25,925	-27,427	-31,863	-34,194	-31,430
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	-21,645	-20,652	-18,008	-22,015	-24,441	-22,429
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	-26,012	-25,359	-23,035	-27,737	-29,747	-27,887
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	4,367	4,707	5,026	5,722	5,306	5,458
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	-3,066	-2,374	-7,315	-8,647	-8,849	-6,847
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	-8,610	-7,780	-7,317	-8,070	-11,853	-12,908
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	5,544	5,405	2	-577	3,004	6,061
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	-2,977	-2,899	-2,104	-1,202	-904	-2,154
3.3.1 Perkhidmatan pos dan kurier <i>Postal and courier services</i>	118	31	170	799	914	705
3.3.2 Lain-lain/ Others	-3,095	-2,929	-2,274	-2,001	-1,818	-2,859
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	30,218	30,833	-7,569	-14,857	-1,188	17,134
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	585	-1,219	-3,095	-3,074	-664	-707
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	29,632	32,052	-4,473	-11,784	-525	17,841
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	1,295	1,148	159	-31	978	1,274
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	-4,354	-3,188	-2,606	-2,467	-1,971	-1,745
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	32,691	34,092	-2,026	-9,286	469	18,312
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	-8,153	-2,927	-582	-500	1,289	1,166
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	-8,619	-8,218	-7,628	-8,383	-9,421	-9,446
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	-143	-149	121	-88	-72	-73
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	-7,032	-8,280	-9,055	-9,488	-10,540	-11,133
8.1 Penggunaan harta intelek/ Usage of intellectual properties	-4,189	-6,122	-7,174	-7,776	-9,069	-9,059
8.2 Lesen menghasilkan semula dan mengedarkan harta intelek <i>Licenses to reproduce and distribute of intellectual properties</i>	-2,843	-2,157	-1,882	-1,712	-1,472	-2,074
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	-1,733	-2,231	-3,391	-3,795	-2,221	-4,046
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	-1,331	-1,811	-2,097	-2,560	-2,385	-3,827
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	411	431	-676	-725	1,027	488
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	-813	-851	-619	-510	-863	-706
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	-3,655	-3,576	-2,496	-8,185	-15,875	-16,995
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	591	57	153	-2,836	-8,070	-9,129
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	1,218	945	1,328	-334	1,684	3,758
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	-245	-332	-268	-197	-224	-165
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	-98	166	262	519	1,132	2,087
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Business and management consulting</i>	1,561	1,110	1,334	-656	776	1,837
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	-5,464	-4,578	-3,977	-5,014	-9,490	-11,624
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	-2,961	-678	-939	-2,027	-3,065	-3,800
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	-648	-1,474	-1,483	-1,553	-2,069	-3,237
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	-1,855	-2,426	-1,555	-1,434	-4,356	-4,587
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	-1,285	-973	-471	-511	-411	-191
11.1 Audio-visual dan perkhidmatan berkaitan <i>Audiovisual and related services</i>	-211	-346	-28	-34	67	403
11.2 Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi yang lain <i>Other personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	-1,074	-626	-444	-477	-478	-594
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>	-758	-711	-614	-904	-675	-674

r: Disemak/ Revised

Eksport Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama
Exports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

RM Juta/ Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	162,375	170,221	92,967	88,054	141,392	194,995
ASIA	116,098	119,025	47,784	42,352	78,806	123,907
Singapore	44,806	40,969	19,085	19,120	37,510	55,259
China	14,122	17,757	4,406	3,054	4,968	12,889
Indonesia	14,652	14,805	3,644	1,816	6,270	12,457
Hong Kong	3,861	3,817	5,145	5,798	8,980	8,659
Thailand	5,119	5,323	2,310	2,281	3,667	6,766
India	7,362	7,777	2,029	1,276	2,997	5,278
Japan	5,293	5,238	3,073	2,685	3,726	4,598
Republic of Korea	3,943	4,366	1,654	1,115	1,984	3,619
Brunei Darussalam	3,905	3,983	895	641	1,453	3,461
Viet Nam	1,861	1,957	997	758	1,225	1,893
Philippines	1,624	1,917	716	545	1,079	1,838
Taiwan	2,103	3,232	847	1,051	1,059	1,792
United Arab Emirates	482	573	660	652	982	1,052
Bangladesh	997	1,566	64	104	359	873
Saudi Arabia	1,413	1,516	646	264	400	509
Pakistan	366	491	115	79	252	479
Cambodia	561	454	194	211	284	385
Sri Lanka	187	259	102	95	201	370
Myanmar	153	180	161	48	213	319
Nepal	131	159	52	16	201	287
Turkiye	626	525	91	67	153	216
Qatar	219	249	191	288	168	114
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	87	231	101	36	39	85
Oman	197	247	42	37	57	79
Kuwait	129	126	30	27	59	74
Iran	502	361	54	4	20	61
Iraq	194	197	31	5	22	50
Other Asia	1,206	749	448	278	479	445
ASEAN	72,767	69,817	28,104	25,456	51,740	82,463
AMERICAS	21,900	24,552	25,894	27,934	37,766	37,899
United States of America	20,641	23,078	24,876	27,263	36,786	36,579
Canada	547	670	281	262	501	826
Other Americas	712	804	737	410	480	493
EUROPE	19,064	19,392	15,878	15,763	19,345	24,490
United Kingdom	6,829	7,289	5,904	6,145	7,431	9,936
Germany	4,134	3,503	2,632	2,761	2,877	3,114
Netherlands	1,499	1,512	1,456	1,529	2,185	2,949
France	1,230	1,252	737	715	1,261	1,538
Ireland	640	783	749	933	1,168	1,516
Switzerland	942	789	799	797	1,146	1,264
Belgium	272	261	583	452	589	637
Sweden	255	300	209	207	357	447
Russian Federation	348	353	161	75	100	351
Norway	192	202	184	251	259	325
Italy	337	370	150	142	159	257
Austria	728	752	649	759	317	225
Poland	379	405	53	22	54	101
Other Europe	1,278	1,621	1,612	976	1,442	1,828
EUROPEAN UNION-27	10,537	10,526	8,720	8,392	10,279	12,431
OCEANIA	4,119	5,767	2,457	1,492	4,551	6,986
Australia	3,439	5,227	2,121	1,224	4,031	6,287
New Zealand	616	477	166	145	393	540
Other Oceania	63	63	170	123	127	158
AFRICA	1,161	1,445	807	464	665	764
Mauritius	107	181	172	108	181	140
Egypt	510	632	189	73	76	130
South Africa	118	142	79	57	95	108
Other Africa	426	491	367	225	313	386
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	31	40	146	49	258	949

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Peratus Sumbangan Eksport Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama
Percentage Share of Exports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

Sumbangan/ share (%)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ASIA	71.5	69.9	51.4	48.1	55.7	63.5
Singapore	27.6	24.1	20.5	21.7	26.5	28.3
China	8.7	10.4	4.7	3.5	3.5	6.6
Indonesia	9.0	8.7	3.9	2.1	4.4	6.4
Hong Kong	2.4	2.2	5.5	6.6	6.4	4.4
Thailand	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.5
India	4.5	4.6	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.7
Japan	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.6	2.4
Republic of Korea	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.9
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.8
Viet Nam	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
Philippines	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9
Taiwan	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9
United Arab Emirates	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Bangladesh	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Turkiye	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Asia	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
ASEAN	44.8	41.0	30.2	28.9	36.6	42.3
AMERICAS	13.5	14.4	27.9	31.7	26.7	19.4
United States of America	12.7	13.6	26.8	31.0	26.0	18.8
Canada	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other Americas	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
EUROPE	11.7	11.4	17.1	17.9	13.7	12.6
United Kingdom	4.2	4.3	6.4	7.0	5.3	5.1
Germany	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.6
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5
France	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Ireland	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8
Switzerland	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6
Belgium	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Sweden	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Russian Federation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Italy	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.1
Poland	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other Europe	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.9
EUROPEAN UNION-27	6.5	6.2	9.4	9.5	7.3	6.4
OCEANIA	2.5	3.4	2.6	1.7	3.2	3.6
Australia	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.9	3.2
New Zealand	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Other Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
AFRICA	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Mauritius	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Africa	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama
Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

RM Juta/ Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	179,889	181,096	140,128	153,716	199,596	238,194
ASIA	124,147	121,849	78,071	80,759	98,443	118,469
Singapore	37,072	38,583	23,406	23,758	33,684	41,288
China	24,855	23,030	12,862	14,002	10,934	11,382
Indonesia	7,506	7,641	4,080	4,354	3,354	4,349
Hong Kong	4,831	5,690	6,269	6,225	11,871	11,754
Thailand	9,104	8,198	4,967	4,354	4,375	6,622
India	3,356	2,976	3,094	2,955	3,253	3,710
Japan	9,295	8,328	7,509	7,401	6,354	9,706
Republic of Korea	6,349	4,389	3,631	4,580	6,432	8,468
Brunei Darussalam	1,929	1,700	226	277	329	416
Viet Nam	2,162	3,174	1,955	2,193	3,027	3,599
Philippines	2,779	2,605	1,013	1,072	1,060	1,234
Taiwan	5,992	5,843	3,670	4,800	6,468	4,916
United Arab Emirates	1,590	1,746	1,296	1,448	2,458	4,452
Bangladesh	438	619	564	367	375	579
Saudi Arabia	4,243	4,613	1,499	832	2,376	3,517
Pakistan	204	268	229	371	236	196
Cambodia	236	267	102	116	188	248
Sri Lanka	118	129	100	95	114	161
Myanmar	122	142	141	107	88	74
Nepal	197	256	242	119	143	200
Turkiye	366	384	238	256	264	382
Qatar	244	197	123	87	442	390
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	50	111	26	48	20	30
Oman	116	117	157	175	112	118
Kuwait	135	78	65	118	80	73
Iran	94	33	17	20	7	8
Iraq	94	71	71	97	18	16
Other Asia	670	660	521	531	380	582
ASEAN	60,960	62,438	35,914	36,280	46,125	57,858
AMERICAS	21,252	25,202	33,721	40,069	64,393	77,463
United States of America	18,986	23,107	31,507	36,346	62,777	76,114
Canada	687	686	570	486	570	659
Other Americas	1,579	1,409	1,644	3,237	1,045	690
EUROPE	27,449	27,584	23,429	27,946	32,396	37,023
United Kingdom	10,867	10,521	8,558	10,921	11,228	13,345
Germany	4,718	4,122	3,062	2,637	3,098	3,887
Netherlands	2,348	2,999	2,373	3,062	4,298	5,898
France	1,951	2,278	1,873	1,915	2,961	2,276
Ireland	1,397	1,455	1,391	2,417	1,609	2,238
Switzerland	1,609	1,481	1,837	1,834	2,364	1,528
Belgium	441	629	609	586	569	770
Sweden	527	386	408	747	678	356
Russian Federation	289	445	281	318	136	117
Norway	469	572	500	677	534	845
Italy	958	840	687	652	658	661
Austria	237	216	184	254	473	811
Poland	87	134	103	108	148	154
Other Europe	1,553	1,506	1,565	1,817	3,641	4,139
EUROPEAN UNION-27	14,093	14,444	12,081	14,028	18,000	21,025
OCEANIA	5,553	4,924	3,688	3,578	3,151	3,814
Australia	5,000	4,434	3,226	2,948	2,611	3,330
New Zealand	485	426	349	295	274	369
Other Oceania	68	64	113	334	266	114
AFRICA	1,340	1,373	1,043	1,235	989	1,005
Mauritius	335	210	212	195	490	339
Egypt	212	232	98	121	93	116
South Africa	250	247	158	207	135	157
Other Africa	542	684	575	713	270	393
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	149	165	176	128	224	419

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Peratus Sumbangan Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama
Percentage Share of Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

Sumbangan/ share (%)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ASIA	69.0	67.3	55.7	52.5	49.3	49.7
Singapore	20.6	21.3	16.7	15.5	16.9	17.3
China	13.8	12.7	9.2	9.1	5.5	4.8
Indonesia	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.8
Hong Kong	2.7	3.1	4.5	4.0	5.9	4.9
Thailand	5.1	4.5	3.5	2.8	2.2	2.8
India	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.6
Japan	5.2	4.6	5.4	4.8	3.2	4.1
Republic of Korea	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.6
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Viet Nam	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Philippines	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
Taiwan	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.1
United Arab Emirates	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9
Bangladesh	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saudi Arabia	2.4	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.5
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cambodia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sri Lanka	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Myanmar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Turkiye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Asia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
ASEAN	33.9	34.5	25.6	23.6	23.1	24.3
AMERICAS	11.8	13.9	24.1	26.1	32.3	32.5
United States of America	10.6	12.8	22.5	23.6	31.5	32.0
Canada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Americas	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.3
EUROPE	15.3	15.2	16.7	18.2	16.2	15.5
United Kingdom	6.0	5.8	6.1	7.1	5.6	5.6
Germany	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.6
Netherlands	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
France	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
Ireland	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.6
Belgium	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1
Russian Federation	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
Norway	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Italy	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Austria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Poland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Europe	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7
EUROPEAN UNION-27	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.1	9.0	8.8
OCEANIA	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.6
Australia	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.4
New Zealand	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Oceania	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
AFRICA	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Mauritius	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Africa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH BERSIH/ TOTAL NET	-17,515	-10,875	-47,161	-65,661	-58,204	-43,199
ASIA	-8,049	-2,824	-30,287	-38,407	-19,637	5,438
Singapore	7,734	2,386	-4,320	-4,639	3,826	13,971
China	-10,733	-5,273	-8,456	-10,948	-5,966	1,507
Indonesia	7,146	7,164	-436	-2,538	2,915	8,108
Hong Kong	-970	-1,872	-1,124	-428	-2,891	-3,096
Thailand	-3,986	-2,875	-2,658	-2,073	-708	144
India	4,005	4,801	-1,065	-1,679	-256	1,569
Japan	-4,001	-3,090	-4,436	-4,716	-2,628	-5,107
Republic of Korea	-2,407	-23	-1,977	-3,466	-4,449	-4,849
Brunei Darussalam	1,975	2,283	669	364	1,124	3,045
Viet Nam	-302	-1,217	-958	-1,435	-1,802	-1,706
Philippines	-1,155	-688	-297	-526	19	604
Taiwan	-3,889	-2,611	-2,823	-3,748	-5,409	-3,123
United Arab Emirates	-1,108	-1,173	-636	-796	-1,476	-3,400
Bangladesh	560	947	-500	-263	-16	294
Saudi Arabia	-2,830	-3,097	-853	-568	-1,976	-3,008
Pakistan	161	222	-114	-293	17	283
Cambodia	325	186	93	95	95	137
Sri Lanka	69	130	2	-1	87	209
Myanmar	31	38	20	-59	126	246
Nepal	-66	-97	-189	-103	58	87
Turkiye	260	141	-147	-189	-111	-166
Qatar	-24	52	68	201	-274	-277
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	37	120	76	-13	20	55
Oman	81	130	-115	-137	-55	-39
Kuwait	-6	48	-35	-91	-21	1
Iran	408	329	37	-16	12	53
Iraq	99	127	-41	-92	4	34
Other Asia	536	89	-73	-252	99	-137
ASEAN	11,807	7,379	-7,810	-10,825	5,615	24,605
AMERICAS	648	-650	-7,827	-12,135	-26,627	-39,564
United States of America	1,655	-29	-6,631	-9,083	-25,992	-39,535
Canada	-141	-16	-289	-225	-70	168
Other Americas	-867	-605	-907	-2,827	-566	-197
EUROPE	-8,385	-8,192	-7,551	-12,183	-13,052	-12,533
United Kingdom	-4,038	-3,232	-2,654	-4,777	-3,797	-3,409
Germany	-583	-619	-429	124	-221	-772
Netherlands	-849	-1,488	-917	-1,532	-2,113	-2,948
France	-721	-1,026	-1,135	-1,201	-1,700	-738
Ireland	-757	-671	-642	-1,484	-442	-722
Switzerland	-667	-692	-1,037	-1,037	-1,219	-264
Belgium	-169	-368	-26	-134	20	-133
Sweden	-272	-85	-199	-540	-322	91
Russian Federation	59	-92	-120	-243	-36	234
Norway	-277	-370	-316	-426	-275	-519
Italy	-620	-469	-537	-510	-499	-404
Austria	492	535	465	504	-156	-587
Poland	293	271	-51	-87	-94	-53
Other Europe	-275	115	47	-841	-2,199	-2,311
EUROPEAN UNION-27	-3,556	-3,918	-3,361	-5,636	-7,720	-8,594
OCEANIA	-1,434	843	-1,231	-2,086	1,400	3,172
Australia	-1,561	793	-1,104	-1,723	1,420	2,957
New Zealand	131	51	-184	-150	119	171
Other Oceania	-4	-1	57	-212	-139	44
AFRICA	-179	72	-236	-771	-323	-241
Mauritius	-229	-29	-40	-86	-309	-199
Egypt	298	400	91	-48	-17	14
South Africa	-132	-105	-79	-150	-40	-49
Other Africa	-117	-193	-208	-487	43	-7
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	-117	-125	-30	-79	35	530

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Eksport dan Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Pertubuhan Kerjasama Islam (OIC)
Exports and Imports of Services by Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Countries

RM Juta/ Million

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	162,375	170,221	92,967	88,054	141,392	194,995
OIC	25,450	26,029	7,191	4,359	10,838	20,056
Indonesia	14,652	14,805	3,644	1,816	6,270	12,457
Brunei Darussalam	3,905	3,983	895	641	1,453	3,461
United Arab Emirates	482	573	660	652	982	1,052
Bangladesh	997	1,566	64	104	359	873
Saudi Arabia	1,413	1,516	646	264	400	509
Pakistan	366	491	115	79	252	479
Turkiye	626	525	91	67	153	216
Egypt	510	632	189	73	76	130
Bahrain	60	75	51	59	150	121
Qatar	219	249	191	288	168	114
Maldives	44	72	90	24	122	93
Oman	197	247	42	37	57	79
Kuwait	129	126	30	27	59	74
Iran	502	361	54	4	20	61
Iraq	194	197	31	5	22	50
Kazakhstan	61	72	36	11	18	43
Nigeria	106	91	24	24	17	37
Jordan	18	35	13	10	19	17
Yemen	601	11	26	5	9	14
Uzbekistan	50	57	2	33	22	11
Sudan	33	37	6	10	10	9
Turkmenistan	15	49	18	4	24	8
Azerbaijan	4	7	42	43	3	4
Other OIC	264	251	229	79	173	147
Non-OIC Countries	136,925	144,192	85,775	83,695	130,554	174,939
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	179,889	181,096	140,128	153,716	199,596	238,194
OIC	17,990	18,549	9,510	9,469	10,567	15,274
Indonesia	7,506	7,641	4,080	4,354	3,354	4,349
Brunei Darussalam	1,929	1,700	226	277	329	416
United Arab Emirates	1,590	1,746	1,296	1,448	2,458	4,452
Bangladesh	438	619	564	367	375	579
Saudi Arabia	4,243	4,613	1,499	832	2,376	3,517
Pakistan	204	268	229	371	236	196
Turkiye	366	384	238	256	264	382
Egypt	212	232	98	121	93	116
Bahrain	58	72	177	84	49	83
Qatar	244	197	123	87	442	390
Maldives	28	41	15	17	23	44
Oman	116	117	157	175	112	118
Kuwait	135	78	65	118	80	73
Iran	94	33	17	20	7	8
Iraq	94	71	71	97	18	16
Kazakhstan	25	29	19	24	36	38
Nigeria	64	58	56	106	37	35
Jordan	71	68	38	47	39	56
Yemen	17	18	28	15	12	16
Uzbekistan	10	11	15	26	17	27
Sudan	3	2	3	24	8	19
Turkmenistan	133	115	75	160	31	141
Azerbaijan	21	3	19	7	11	6
Other OIC	390	432	400	435	159	196
Non-OIC Countries	161,900	162,548	130,618	144,247	189,029	222,920

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Peratus Sumbangan Eksport dan Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Pertubuhan Kerjasama Islam (OIC)
Percentage Share of Exports and Imports of Services by Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Countries

	Sumbangan/ share (%)					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^r
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OIC	15.7	15.3	7.7	5.0	7.7	10.3
Indonesia	9.0	8.7	3.9	2.1	4.4	6.4
Brunei Darussalam	2.4	2.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.8
United Arab Emirates	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Bangladesh	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pakistan	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Turkiye	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kuwait	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other OIC	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Non-OIC Countries	84.3	84.7	92.3	95.0	92.3	89.7
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
OIC	10.0	10.2	6.8	6.2	5.3	6.4
Indonesia	4.2	4.2	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.8
Brunei Darussalam	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
United Arab Emirates	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9
Bangladesh	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saudi Arabia	2.4	2.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.5
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Turkiye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Egypt	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oman	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kuwait	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Iran	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Jordan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkmenistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other OIC	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Non-OIC Countries	90.0	89.8	93.2	93.8	94.7	93.6

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Eksport Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama dan Komponen
Exports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries and Components

		RM Juta/ Million									
		Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	Pengangkutan	Perjalanan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	Perkhidmatan lain	JUMLAH EKSPORT
		Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Transport	Travel	Construction	Telecommunications, computer and information services	Other business services	Personal, cultural and recreational services	Government goods and services n.i.e	Other services	TOTAL EXPORTS
2023'											
ASIA		5,053	18,455	59,714	6,115	10,385	17,174	2,668	36	4,308	123,907
	Singapore	3,185	7,051	27,895	357	4,846	8,256	1,618	14	2,036	55,259
	China	98	2,218	4,638	4,248	333	1,099	141	4	111	12,889
	Indonesia	20	532	9,782	88	552	919	123	7	435	12,457
	Hong Kong	225	2,544	390	616	2,033	2,087	180	5	578	8,659
	Thailand	97	553	4,706	112	436	586	46	2	228	6,766
	India	-	1,853	2,165	308	588	291	63	0	31	5,278
	Japan	1,346	970	885	86	354	766	69	0	123	4,598
	Republic of Korea	21	368	1,358	34	85	858	70	0	825	3,619
	Brunei Darussalam	-	123	2,790	28	371	276	25	1	26	3,461
	Philippines	14	123	1,044	8	275	276	25	0	72	1,838
	Taiwan	33	347	874	21	318	591	65	0	456	1,792
	Pakistan	-	107	329	1	16	7	3	0	15	479
	Other Asia	14	1,666	2,860	209	471	1,066	239	2	284	6,812
ASEAN		3,329	8,687	47,765	696	6,446	10,709	1,863	23	2,946	82,463
AMERICAS		12,155	4,990	2,219	916	3,590	10,023	514	238	3,253	37,899
	United States of America	12,150	4,505	1,942	911	3,491	9,717	471	237	3,154	36,579
	Other Americas	5	485	276	6	99	306	42	1	99	1,319
EUROPE		518	5,327	3,410	196	3,976	8,277	616	76	2,094	24,490
	United Kingdom	8	3,174	1,159	37	1,036	2,955	315	6	1,247	9,936
	Germany	300	338	431	29	495	1,460	50	1	10	3,114
	Netherlands	45	517	264	4	371	1,530	41	-	177	2,949
	France	-	315	368	58	302	355	21	-	118	1,538
	Italy	-	14	153	5	11	61	5	2	7	257
	Other Europe	166	969	1,036	63	1,760	1,915	184	67	534	6,695
EUROPEAN UNION-27		434	1,994	1,747	129	2,533	4,716	203	3	673	12,431
OCEANIA		14	1,929	1,738	1,677	325	1,097	128	2	76	6,986
	Australia	14	1,546	1,573	1,674	274	1,015	121	1	68	6,287
	New Zealand	-	293	147	2	45	46	5	0	3	540
	Other Oceania	-	90	18	1	6	37	2	-	5	158
AFRICA		-	125	215	53	111	226	17	1	15	764
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS		197	0	741	-	0	11	0	-	0	949
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS		17,937	30,826	66,037	8,958	18,388	36,808	3,943	352	9,746	194,995

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Perkhidmatan lain termasuk Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan & pembaikan t.t.l., Perkhidmatan insurans & pencen, Perkhidmatan kewangan dan Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.,

United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Other Services includes Maintenance & repair services n.i.e., Insurance & pension services, Financial services and Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Eksport Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama dan Komponen (samb.)
Exports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries and Components (cont'd)

	RM Juta/ Million									
	Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	Pengangkutan	Perjalanan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	Perkhidmatan lain	JUMLAH EKSPORT
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Transport	Travel	Construction	Telecommunications, computer and information services	Other business services	Personal, cultural and recreational services	Government goods and services n.i.e	Other services	TOTAL EXPORTS
ASIA	3,652	15,499	25,218	4,129	8,882	15,527	2,292	58	3,550	78,806
Singapore	2,368	6,507	13,492	943	3,658	8,015	1,401	17	1,110	37,510
China	115	1,249	633	1,567	393	793	162	5	50	4,968
Indonesia	31	486	3,880	124	532	914	89	2	212	6,270
Hong Kong	7	2,308	1,296	737	1,793	1,946	156	21	717	8,980
Thailand	80	585	1,734	87	549	453	42	1	135	3,667
India	-	966	822	180	552	365	82	2	27	2,997
Japan	1,032	1,054	306	108	345	636	47	1	196	3,726
Republic of Korea	-	249	407	18	63	525	41	0	680	1,984
Brunei Darussalam	-	93	809	48	85	367	27	0	23	1,453
Philippines	-	83	378	8	276	271	19	1	43	1,079
Taiwan	-	354	122	18	189	263	57	0	55	1,059
Pakistan	-	60	149	1	17	10	3	1	11	252
Other Asia	19	1,503	1,191	288	428	970	166	6	291	4,862
ASEAN	2,498	8,102	20,903	1,355	5,314	10,322	1,595	21	1,632	51,740
AMERICAS	15,458	5,572	1,094	529	3,277	8,281	501	190	2,865	37,766
United States of America	15,458	5,173	987	512	3,182	7,972	465	189	2,848	36,786
Other Americas	-	399	107	17	96	309	35	0	17	980
EUROPE	609	3,947	1,324	197	3,494	6,744	488	106	2,435	19,345
United Kingdom	1	1,722	480	33	1,060	2,371	253	15	1,496	7,431
Germany	298	352	157	59	515	1,318	52	1	126	2,877
Netherlands	-	500	136	2	372	1,095	41	2	37	2,185
France	-	276	140	35	243	356	15	0	194	1,261
Italy	-	34	46	4	5	55	3	6	7	159
Other Europe	310	1,064	365	63	1,299	1,549	124	82	575	5,431
EUROPEAN UNION-27	493	1,995	699	159	2,154	3,855	152	9	762	10,279
OCEANIA	14	1,431	702	1,175	313	772	110	2	32	4,551
Australia	14	1,107	641	1,172	264	698	106	1	27	4,031
New Zealand	-	243	55	3	45	40	3	-	4	393
Other Oceania	-	81	6	0	4	33	1	0	2	127
AFRICA	-	120	114	34	79	282	16	1	19	665
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	1	0	244	0	0	13	0	-	0	258
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	19,735	26,569	28,696	6,063	16,046	31,618	3,407	356	8,902	141,392

r. Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Perkhidmatan lain termasuk Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan & pembaikan t.t.l., Perkhidmatan insurans & pencen, Perkhidmatan kewangan dan Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.,

United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Other Services includes Maintenance & repair services n.i.e., Insurance & pension services, Financial services and Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama dan Komponen
Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries and Components

	Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	Pengangkutan	Perjalanan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	Perkhidmatan lain	JUMLAH IMPORT
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Transport	Travel	Construction	Telecommunications, computer and information services	Other business services	Personal, cultural and recreational services	Government goods and services n.i.e	Other services	TOTAL IMPORTS
	2,717	39,604	14,238	7,231	12,800	22,775	2,687	507	15,911	118,469
ASIA										
Singapore	662	14,796	6,462	315	7,453	6,520	974	27	4,080	41,288
China	873	3,020	904	1,526	620	1,899	192	79	2,269	11,382
Indonesia	0	2,047	649	199	171	613	119	55	495	4,349
Hong Kong	51	4,296	554	95	1,857	2,921	704	11	1,267	11,754
Thailand	24	2,840	1,301	751	160	845	86	30	585	6,622
India	-	367	455	16	597	1,799	82	31	362	3,710
Japan	90	1,621	600	1,496	295	2,045	76	46	3,438	9,706
Republic of Korea	-	2,229	231	2,669	88	2,334	58	23	836	8,468
Brunei Darussalam	-	97	189	3	22	74	4	7	20	416
Philippines	0	463	129	13	233	259	43	15	78	1,234
Taiwan	449	1,849	114	9	341	1,432	34	11	676	4,916
Pakistan	-	20	69	10	36	34	5	3	19	196
Other Asia	566	5,959	2,583	128	926	2,001	311	171	1,786	14,430
ASEAN	1,237	21,151	8,903	1,296	8,218	9,313	1,268	154	6,319	57,858
AMERICAS										
United States of America	1,664	10,340	31,619	118	4,598	19,610	511	189	8,812	77,463
Other Americas	-	202	117	17	228	511	18	23	233	1,348
EUROPE										
United Kingdom	70	11,169	3,484	385	4,705	10,336	703	272	5,794	37,023
Germany	0	4,325	1,792	25	1,123	3,324	465	75	2,145	13,345
Netherlands	0	787	110	19	431	1,223	21	31	1,266	3,887
France	-	1,208	1,052	252	948	1,724	61	11	641	5,898
Italy	8	1,030	64	30	208	704	14	22	204	2,276
Other Europe	97	150	33	9	131	216	4	18	91	661
		3,669	432	50	1,864	3,146	137	115	1,447	10,957
EUROPEAN UNION-27	60	6,157	1,579	334	3,264	6,341	218	144	2,928	21,025
OCEANIA										
Australia	1	1,007	1,152	52	233	753	168	31	416	3,814
New Zealand	-	841	1,015	50	165	701	157	23	377	3,330
Other Oceania	-	115	130	1	28	46	8	5	35	369
	-	52	6	1	40	5	3	4	4	114
AFRICA	-	135	122	6	99	325	26	27	266	1,005
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	83	0	288	0	0	3	38	0	7	419
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	4,641	62,256	50,903	7,792	22,434	53,802	4,134	1,026	31,206	238,194

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Perkhidmatan lain termasuk Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan & pembaikan t.t.l., Perkhidmatan insurans & pencen, Perkhidmatan kewangan dan Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.,

United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Other Services includes Maintenance & repair services n.i.e., Insurance & pension services, Financial services and Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

Jadual/ Table 14

Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama dan Komponen (samb.)
Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries and Components (cont'd.)

	RM Juta/ Million										Jumlah IMPORT
	Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain	Pengangkutan	Perjalanan	Pembinaan	Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat	Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain	Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi	Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.l.	Perkhidmatan lain	TOTAL IMPORTS	
	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	Transport	Travel	Construction	Telecommunications, computer and information services	Other business services	Personal, cultural and recreational services	Government goods and services n.i.e	Other services	TOTAL IMPORTS	
2022											
ASIA	1,663	35,563	7,723	4,359	10,691	20,213	2,525	475	15,231	98,443	
Singapore	539	14,007	3,383	267	5,755	6,401	586	25	2,722	33,684	
China	54	3,965	572	1,050	580	2,040	122	58	2,493	10,934	
Indonesia	-	1,048	580	283	189	497	95	36	628	3,354	
Hong Kong	64	4,625	255	100	1,933	2,604	1,144	10	1,136	11,871	
Thailand	10	719	503	714	136	1,074	55	26	1,137	4,375	
India	-	280	314	55	445	1,643	115	45	356	3,253	
Japan	214	937	311	150	312	1,413	35	52	2,930	6,354	
Republic of Korea	-	3,015	115	1,603	85	817	43	31	723	6,432	
Brunei Darussalam	-	89	69	1	32	76	4	5	53	329	
Philippines	1	263	103	10	269	260	28	13	112	1,060	
Taiwan	140	2,855	58	11	406	2,057	19	11	911	6,468	
Pakistan	-	20	44	7	89	43	3	4	26	236	
Other Asia	642	3,740	1,416	110	459	1,288	275	159	2,003	10,093	
ASEAN	1,159	16,713	4,717	1,293	6,573	8,879	797	129	5,866	46,125	
AMERICAS	2,017	13,112	18,487	105	3,509	17,755	489	198	8,721	64,393	
United States of America	2,017	12,816	18,382	86	3,404	17,005	473	173	8,422	62,777	
Other Americas	-	297	105	18	105	750	16	26	299	1,616	
EUROPE	187	11,336	2,390	268	3,705	8,451	683	287	5,089	32,396	
United Kingdom	0	3,423	1,292	18	838	2,424	494	78	2,660	11,228	
Germany	1	601	96	61	438	1,326	17	24	533	3,098	
Netherlands	22	987	613	50	959	1,220	68	14	366	4,298	
France	-	1,734	51	69	220	541	9	26	311	2,961	
Italy	-	226	28	3	23	242	2	20	112	658	
Other Europe	164	4,365	311	66	1,227	2,699	92	124	1,105	10,153	
EUROPEAN UNION-27	187	6,169	1,026	219	2,580	5,557	171	150	1,940	18,000	
OCEANIA	-	489	959	30	282	764	101	37	489	3,151	
Australia	-	371	856	28	163	633	93	28	439	2,611	
New Zealand	-	73	102	0	18	32	6	5	37	274	
Other Oceania	-	45	2	1	101	99	1	5	12	266	
AFRICA	-	262	118	13	79	310	19	33	154	989	
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	2	0	207	0	0	1	0	0	14	224	
Jumlah Import/ TOTAL IMPORTS	3,869	60,763	29,884	4,774	18,267	47,493	3,818	1,031	29,697	199,596	

r: Disemak/ Revised

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Notes: Perkhidmatan lain termasuk Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan & pembaikan t.t.l., Perkhidmatan insurans & pencen, Perkhidmatan kewangan dan Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.l.,
United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020
Other Services includes Maintenance & repair services n.i.e., Insurance & pension services, Financial services and Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.

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SITS 2023

STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

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Exports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries
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Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	125,337	132,685	137,618	136,095	147,596	159,384
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	8,012	7,437	7,947	8,402	9,440	10,725
2. Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.i. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	820	993	1,207	1,460	1,503	1,815
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	13,761	14,701	15,617	16,365	17,251	19,256
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	6,079	5,945	6,320	6,683	7,114	6,538
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	2,934	2,677	2,584	2,624	2,970	2,111
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	3,146	3,268	3,737	4,059	4,144	4,426
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	6,528	7,503	7,979	8,131	8,550	10,961
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	1,598	1,395	1,264	1,496	1,145	1,048
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	4,929	6,108	6,715	6,634	7,405	9,912
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	1,154	1,253	1,317	1,551	1,587	1,758
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	62,548	67,733	73,951	68,675	74,980	78,944
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	11,206	10,011	10,727	9,915	8,761	9,224
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	51,342	57,722	63,223	58,760	66,219	69,720
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	559	690	745	914	1,123	1,274
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	756	746	724	768	848	915
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	50,028	56,286	61,754	57,078	64,248	67,532
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	3,634	3,239	2,796	4,038	4,137	4,097
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	1,663	1,415	1,511	1,463	1,329	1,250
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	998	1,001	1,133	1,332	2,042	2,302
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.i. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	417	342	248	351	476	1,233
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	9,033	9,001	9,039	10,372	10,690	11,506
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	2,218	1,989	1,873	2,228	2,650	2,463
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	5,227	5,284	5,189	6,212	6,582	8,452
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	1,588	1,728	1,976	1,933	1,457	592
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	23,674	25,885	22,965	21,760	23,859	25,838
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	1,161	852	1,049	1,379	1,392	1,663
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	5,356	6,580	4,945	5,521	7,694	9,288
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	302	242	286	277	333	485
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	399	338	593	669	653	771
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan/ <i>Business and management consulting</i>	4,656	6,000	4,066	4,575	6,708	8,032
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	17,156	18,453	16,971	14,860	14,773	14,887
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	5,900	6,439	6,297	7,173	7,227	6,214
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	536	707	799	913	991	1,204
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	10,721	11,307	9,875	6,774	6,555	7,469
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	521	637	926	1,509	1,524	2,017
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.i. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e</i>	257	300	278	369	365	401

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	133,879	142,277	148,325	156,727	166,513	182,243
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	135	168	148	211	252	336
2. Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	727	1,040	989	1,477	1,681	1,923
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	35,801	38,610	41,666	40,930	40,710	48,878
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	21,797	23,042	24,354	23,811	23,407	27,627
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	21,250	22,569	24,004	23,544	23,161	27,290
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	546	474	350	267	246	337
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	9,761	11,284	12,990	12,478	12,675	15,997
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	5,997	6,644	7,291	8,136	8,262	9,564
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	3,765	4,640	5,699	4,342	4,412	6,433
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	4,243	4,284	4,322	4,641	4,628	5,254
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	37,726	38,566	40,718	41,734	43,465	46,475
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	7,454	7,292	7,456	7,384	7,342	7,722
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	30,272	31,274	33,261	34,350	36,122	38,752
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	84	59	73	73	68	102
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	6,235	6,506	6,864	7,836	7,425	6,868
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	23,953	24,709	26,324	26,441	28,629	31,782
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	7,411	8,100	8,675	10,549	12,221	16,794
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	8,898	8,712	9,047	9,222	9,271	9,809
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	1,612	1,433	1,356	1,681	2,182	2,370
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	4,767	4,395	4,659	5,033	5,592	7,849
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	8,549	10,065	10,276	12,757	13,451	13,053
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	3,524	3,870	4,171	5,044	5,316	4,747
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	4,730	5,794	5,689	7,158	7,552	7,103
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	295	401	415	555	583	1,203
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	25,713	27,898	26,985	28,979	33,462	29,503
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	614	543	817	1,060	844	860
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	8,337	7,914	5,223	5,796	6,539	7,863
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	254	249	410	512	594	664
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	211	244	398	392	406	770
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan/ <i>Business and management consulting</i>	7,872	7,421	4,415	4,892	5,539	6,429
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	16,762	19,442	20,944	22,123	26,080	20,780
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	5,877	7,176	8,104	10,550	14,183	8,878
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	2,390	1,588	2,180	2,682	2,746	2,250
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	8,496	10,678	10,661	8,891	9,150	9,652
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	1,868	2,773	3,181	3,183	3,196	3,454
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.l. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>	672	518	626	971	1,030	1,799

Imbangan Perdagangan Perkhidmatan mengikut Komponen
Balance of Trade in Services by Components

RM Juta/ Million

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JUMLAH BERSIH/ TOTAL NET	-8,542	-9,592	-10,706	-20,632	-18,917	-22,859
1. Perkhidmatan pembuatan bagi input fizikal dimiliki pihak lain <i>Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others</i>	7,877	7,269	7,800	8,191	9,188	10,389
2. Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.i. <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.</i>	93	-46	218	-17	-178	-109
3. Pengangkutan/ Transport	-22,040	-23,909	-26,050	-24,565	-23,459	-29,622
3.1 Pengangkutan laut/ Sea transport	-15,717	-17,097	-18,034	-17,127	-16,294	-21,089
3.1.1 Muatan/ Freight	-18,317	-19,892	-21,420	-20,920	-20,191	-25,179
3.1.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	2,599	2,794	3,387	3,792	3,898	4,090
3.2 Pengangkutan udara/ Air transport	-3,234	-3,780	-5,011	-4,347	-4,124	-5,036
3.2.1 Muatan/ Freight	-4,399	-5,248	-6,027	-6,640	-7,117	-8,515
3.2.2 Penumpang dan lain-lain/ Passenger and others	1,165	1,468	1,015	2,293	2,993	3,479
3.3 Pengangkutan lain/ Other transport	-3,089	-3,031	-3,004	-3,091	-3,041	-3,497
4. Perjalanan/ Travel	24,821	29,167	33,233	26,941	31,515	32,470
4.1 Perniagaan/ Business	3,752	2,718	3,271	2,531	1,419	1,501
4.2 Peribadi/ Personal	21,070	26,449	29,962	24,410	30,097	30,968
4.2.1 Berkaitan kesihatan/ Health-related	474	631	672	841	1,055	1,172
4.2.2 Berkaitan pendidikan/ Education-related	-5,479	-5,760	-6,140	-7,068	-6,577	-5,954
4.2.3 Lain-lain/ Others	26,075	31,577	35,430	30,637	35,619	35,750
5. Pembinaan/ Construction	-3,777	-4,861	-5,879	-6,511	-8,084	-12,698
6. Perkhidmatan insurans dan pencen <i>Insurance and pension services</i>	-7,234	-7,296	-7,536	-7,759	-7,942	-8,559
7. Perkhidmatan kewangan/ Financial services	-614	-432	-223	-349	-140	-68
8. Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.i. <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.</i>	-4,350	-4,053	-4,411	-4,682	-5,116	-6,616
9. Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat <i>Telecommunications, computer and information services</i>	483	-1,064	-1,237	-2,384	-2,762	-1,547
9.1 Telekomunikasi/ Telecommunications	-1,306	-1,880	-2,298	-2,816	-2,666	-2,284
9.2 Komputer/ Computer	496	-511	-500	-946	-970	1,349
9.3 Maklumat/ Information	1,293	1,327	1,561	1,377	874	-612
10. Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain/ Other business services	-2,040	-2,013	-4,019	-7,219	-9,603	-3,665
10.1 Perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan <i>Research and development services</i>	547	310	232	319	549	803
10.2 Perkhidmatan profesional dan rundingan pengurusan <i>Professional and management consulting services</i>	-2,981	-1,333	-278	-275	1,155	1,425
10.2.1 Guaman/ Legal	48	-7	-125	-235	-261	-179
10.2.2 Perakaunan/ Accounting	187	94	195	277	247	1
10.2.3 Perniagaan dan rundingan pengurusan/ Business and management consulting	-3,216	-1,421	-348	-317	1,169	1,603
10.3 Perkhidmatan teknikal, berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Technical, trade-related and other business services</i>	394	-989	-3,973	-7,263	-11,307	-5,893
10.3.1 Arkitek, kejuruteraan dan teknikal lain <i>Architectural, engineering and other technical</i>	23	-737	-1,806	-3,378	-6,956	-2,664
10.3.2 Pajakan operasi/ Operating leasing	-1,854	-881	-1,382	-1,768	-1,756	-1,046
10.3.3 Perkhidmatan berkaitan perdagangan dan perniagaan lain <i>Trade-related and other business services</i>	2,225	629	-785	-2,117	-2,595	-2,183
11. Perkhidmatan persendirian, kebudayaan dan rekreasi <i>Personal, cultural and recreational services</i>	-1,346	-2,136	-2,255	-1,674	-1,672	-1,437
12. Barangan dan perkhidmatan kerajaan t.t.t.i. <i>Government goods and services n.i.e.</i>	-415	-218	-349	-603	-665	-1,398

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JUMLAH EKSPORT/ TOTAL EXPORTS	125,337	132,685	137,618	136,095	147,596	159,384
ASIA	84,797	90,980	95,699	93,825	104,518	111,423
Singapore	40,954	42,822	43,456	41,219	46,542	48,726
China	6,400	7,847	7,468	8,007	9,848	12,815
Indonesia	6,597	7,634	8,942	9,241	10,715	10,907
India	3,837	4,092	4,090	4,470	5,184	5,885
Thailand	2,498	3,043	3,805	3,907	5,022	5,700
Japan	5,984	6,178	6,023	6,171	5,717	4,383
Brunei Darussalam	3,973	3,589	4,173	3,663	4,194	3,955
Republic of Korea	1,778	2,116	2,868	2,849	3,544	3,562
Hong Kong	1,933	2,012	1,743	2,113	2,658	3,057
Taiwan	1,065	1,408	1,326	1,242	1,449	2,083
Saudi Arabia	1,339	1,497	1,673	1,558	1,622	1,992
Philippines	1,407	1,642	2,364	2,177	2,039	1,883
Viet Nam	635	749	1,288	1,647	1,226	1,311
Bangladesh	331	529	904	665	764	824
Qatar	325	126	77	89	109	707
United Arab Emirates	688	1,041	1,047	798	785	512
Iran	1,815	531	437	418	389	426
Sri Lanka	260	252	433	278	327	361
Pakistan	429	491	516	416	341	357
Turkiye	211	223	354	305	324	329
Cambodia	133	139	204	219	222	292
Myanmar	177	535	267	299	231	172
Kuwait	186	216	207	164	144	168
Iraq	506	436	442	383	152	167
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	102	131	150	116	126	165
Oman	250	289	368	360	219	151
Nepal	205	292	524	337	178	104
Other Asia	781	1,119	552	714	446	431
ASEAN	56,475	60,284	64,649	62,489	70,316	73,112
AMERICAS	16,029	16,611	16,698	18,339	19,660	22,269
United States of America	14,934	14,972	15,491	17,396	18,793	20,865
Canada	626	535	522	408	393	478
Other Americas	469	1,103	685	535	474	926
EUROPE	17,283	17,769	17,364	17,188	17,632	18,703
United Kingdom	6,374	6,203	6,548	6,474	6,736	7,044
Germany	2,484	2,595	2,817	2,879	3,235	3,860
Netherlands	2,098	1,930	1,910	1,943	2,001	1,601
France	1,766	2,202	1,531	1,458	1,312	1,429
Austria	579	516	561	501	558	666
Switzerland	502	497	577	480	640	615
Ireland	367	441	360	448	339	601
Sweden	277	275	272	257	597	480
Norway	170	205	244	366	314	300
Russian Federation	205	257	319	295	249	297
Italy	1,272	1,313	744	680	367	296
Poland	38	140	328	266	249	266
Belgium	313	295	221	375	260	254
Other Europe	838	901	935	764	775	996
EUROPEAN UNION-27	9,740	10,444	9,508	9,420	9,569	10,302
OCEANIA	5,914	5,782	6,002	5,314	4,406	5,356
Australia	5,220	5,137	5,153	4,525	3,761	4,469
New Zealand	560	585	801	661	600	841
Other Oceania	134	60	49	127	46	46
AFRICA	929	1,193	1,356	1,320	1,098	902
Mauritius	268	396	343	381	234	143
Egypt	122	294	373	335	241	248
South Africa	187	156	253	180	139	124
Other Africa	351	347	386	424	485	388
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	385	349	500	109	281	730

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020
Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

Import Perkhidmatan mengikut Negara Rakan Dagang Utama
Imports of Services by Major Trading Partner Countries

RM Juta/ Million

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
JUMLAH IMPORT/ TOTAL IMPORTS	133,879	142,277	148,325	156,727	166,513	182,243
ASIA	87,094	93,030	100,857	106,900	116,376	121,389
Singapore	31,984	34,100	35,036	35,355	32,337	35,019
China	7,942	9,660	10,385	13,398	19,988	20,496
Indonesia	6,985	6,496	7,086	5,441	7,177	7,844
India	1,676	2,074	2,082	2,589	2,977	3,677
Thailand	9,424	8,891	9,121	8,779	8,808	8,684
Japan	6,066	7,215	9,493	10,944	11,797	11,114
Brunei Darussalam	1,637	1,571	1,638	1,463	2,192	2,435
Republic of Korea	2,881	4,056	5,337	6,947	8,156	6,700
Hong Kong	5,156	5,089	5,350	5,611	4,782	5,396
Taiwan	4,768	5,125	5,476	5,834	5,649	5,851
Saudi Arabia	1,669	1,220	1,337	1,615	3,316	4,259
Philippines	859	1,043	1,371	1,662	1,772	2,386
Viet Nam	1,607	1,941	1,703	1,854	1,629	1,992
Bangladesh	296	270	376	517	463	450
Qatar	392	249	199	198	299	222
United Arab Emirates	1,766	1,945	2,283	2,193	2,067	1,916
Iran	142	88	88	47	76	106
Sri Lanka	188	190	172	190	175	131
Pakistan	185	187	233	203	241	239
Turkiye	222	242	242	394	473	315
Cambodia	272	252	305	245	287	349
Myanmar	123	120	127	121	93	125
Kuwait	182	155	323	246	201	127
Iraq	62	65	63	54	28	98
Lao, People's Dem. Rep	53	71	62	83	75	123
Oman	79	160	99	94	93	171
Nepal	123	175	324	388	271	226
Other Asia	357	380	546	435	953	939
ASEAN	52,945	54,485	56,448	55,003	54,372	58,957
AMERICAS	17,142	17,151	16,851	18,059	17,148	21,096
United States of America	14,650	14,339	13,889	15,956	15,050	18,245
Canada	824	672	734	811	738	837
Other Americas	1,668	2,140	2,228	1,292	1,359	2,014
EUROPE	22,480	24,332	22,647	24,113	25,311	28,885
United Kingdom	7,875	8,644	7,886	9,722	9,222	9,863
Germany	2,907	3,142	3,610	3,054	4,172	4,546
Netherlands	2,687	2,532	2,427	2,599	2,288	2,188
France	3,329	3,612	2,262	1,854	2,039	3,047
Austria	196	217	237	255	191	196
Switzerland	1,066	1,217	1,350	1,517	1,369	1,339
Ireland	484	496	563	682	772	1,013
Sweden	280	581	381	331	587	788
Norway	296	438	742	581	396	475
Russian Federation	186	317	481	295	482	292
Italy	1,716	1,510	1,023	1,054	1,183	1,460
Poland	41	75	70	74	106	87
Belgium	386	380	419	551	566	573
Other Europe	1,032	1,172	1,195	1,543	1,939	3,017
EUROPEAN UNION-27	12,935	13,580	12,070	11,870	13,741	15,416
OCEANIA	5,784	6,014	5,782	5,670	5,606	7,631
Australia	5,114	5,228	5,015	5,014	5,084	5,141
New Zealand	606	519	515	582	456	595
Other Oceania	64	266	252	74	66	1,895
AFRICA	1,184	1,372	1,873	1,464	1,756	1,362
Mauritius	151	227	125	194	117	281
Egypt	260	224	255	439	975	272
South Africa	235	297	748	301	185	228
Other Africa	538	624	745	530	478	581
LAIN-LAIN/ OTHERS	195	379	315	521	316	1,879

Nota: United Kingdom mengundurkan keanggotaan Kesatuan Eropah pada 31 Januari 2020

Note: United Kingdom withdrew from European Union on 31 January 2020

SITS 2023

STATISTICS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

NOTA TEKNIKAL | TECHNICAL NOTES

A. KONSEP DAN DEFINISI

1. Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa

Merujuk kepada transaksi perkhidmatan antara residen Malaysia dengan bukan residen (selaras dengan statistik BOP). Perkhidmatan boleh dibekalkan sama ada dengan atau tanpa pergerakan fizikal yang merentasi sempadan oleh pembekal dan pengguna. Bagi perkhidmatan tertentu, pembekal dan pengguna boleh kekal di negara masing-masing atau melibatkan pergerakan fizikal yang merentasi sempadan oleh pengguna (untuk mendapatkan perkhidmatan) atau pembekal (untuk membekalkan perkhidmatan).

2. 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 urusniaga yang signifikan.

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

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

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

3. Komponen SITS

Perdagangan perkhidmatan antarabangsa diklasifikasikan kepada 12 komponen utama.

i. **Perkhidmatan Pembuatan Input Fizikal dimiliki Pihak Lain** Ia meliputi caj fi oleh pemproses kepada pemilik barangan bagi aktiviti pembuatan (cth: pemprosesan, pengumpulan, pembungkusan atau pelabelan) Pengiktirafan terhadap perkhidmatan ini adalah selari dengan treatment pengecualian barangan untuk prosesan (tanpa pertukaran hak milik) daripada penyusunan eksport dan import barangan dalam statistik imbalan pembayaran.

ii. **Perkhidmatan Penyenggaraan dan Pembaikan t.t.t.l.** Termasuk penyenggaraan dan kerja pembaikan oleh residen ke atas barangan yang dimiliki oleh bukan residen (dan sebaliknya). Kerja pembaikan mungkin dilakukan di tempat pembaikan atau di tempat lain. Ia termasuk penyenggaraan dan pembaikan bagi kapal, pesawat dan kelengkapan pengangkutan lain.

Tidak termasuk:

- Pembersihan peralatan pengangkutan (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan pengangkutan);
- Pembaikan pembinaan dan penyenggaraan (termasuk dalam pembinaan); dan
- Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan komputer (termasuk dalam perkhidmatan komputer).

iii. **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, muatan (pergerakan barangan) dan perkhidmatan pengangkutan lain dan perkhidmatan pos & kurier.

(a) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Penumpang

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

Untuk mengelakkan kesulitan dalam menentukan taraf residen penumpang, satu ketetapan telah dibuat di mana 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.

(b) Perkhidmatan Tambang Muatan

Item ini meliputi pengangkutan dan perkhidmatan pengagihan yang dilakukan oleh:

- residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh bukan residen (eksport bagi Malaysia); dan
- bukan-residen ke atas barangan dan kebanyakan barangan alih lain yang diperolehi atau dimiliki oleh residen (import bagi Malaysia).

Penghantaran barangan biasanya ditetapkan bermula di sempadan kastam negara pengeksport. Ini dibuat sebagai asas dalam pengiraan penghantaran barangan dan supaya ianya konsisten dengan penilaian *free on board* (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 dieksport; 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.

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.

(c) Perkhidmatan Pengangkutan Lain

Bayaran bagi perkhidmatan di pelabuhan atau di lapangan terbang oleh syarikat pengangkut direkodkan di sini. Perkhidmatan tersebut termasuklah perkhidmatan pemunggahan kargo, Perkhidmatan lapangan terbang/pelabuhan, pengemudian dan penundaan.

Perkhidmatan lain yang berkaitan dijalankan oleh *shippers/carriers* dan peralatan yang setara seperti bot tunda, kapal tunda dan operasi menyelamatkan juga sebahagian daripada komponen ini.

Aktiviti perkhidmatan sokongan dan tambahan termasuk perkhidmatan penyimpanan & pergudangan, pengurusan inventori, pembungkusan & pembungkusan semula, dan lain-lain. Ini tidak termasuk sewaan (*charter*) pengangkut tanpa anak kapal di mana ianya dimasukkan dalam perkhidmatan perniagaan lain.

(d) 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 & perbankan dan caj penyimpanan barangan.

iv. Perjalanan

Komponen 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 diambil kira. Pengangkutan antarabangsa pelawat direkodkan di bawah perkhidmatan pengangkutan.

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”.

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

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

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

- v. Pembinaan** Perkhidmatan pembinaan merangkumi kerja baru dan kerja baik pulih. 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 & pembinaan lain (seperti perkhidmatan penyewaan kelengkapan pembinaan atau perobohan dengan pengendali; kerja pembersihan luar bangunan, dll.)
- vi. Perkhidmatan Insurans dan Pencen** Meliputi perkhidmatan menyediakan insurans hayat, insurans bukan-hayat, insurans semula, insurans tambang muatan, pencen dan perkhidmatan tambahan kepada insurans.
- vii. Perkhidmatan Kewangan** Meliputi caj *explicit* dan *implicit* bagi perkhidmatan perantaraan kewangan dan sokongan (kecuali pengusaha dana pencen dan insurans) yang dijalankan antara residen dan bukan-residen. Caj perkhidmatan *explicit* adalah termasuklah perkhidmatan deposit dan pinjaman (contoh yuran permohonan dan komitmen, bayaran jaminan, yuran pembayaran balik awal atau denda bayaran lewat, dan caj akaun). Ini termasuklah komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan surat kredit, penerimaan bank, pinjaman kredit, pajakan kewangan, urusniaga pertukaran asing, komisen dan bayaran lain berkaitan dengan urusniaga sekuriti, komisen peniaga pasaran hadapan komoditi, perkhidmatan berkaitan pengurusan aset, perkhidmatan operasi dan pengawalseliaan pasaran kewangan, perkhidmatan jagaan sekuriti tidak berkepentingan tetapi tidak termasuk faedah. Caj *implicit* diukur melalui FISIM yang menggunakan konsep kadar rujukan untuk mewakili elemen perkhidmatan di antara kadar faedah sebenar dan rujukan bagi pinjaman dan deposit.
- viii. 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, di mana 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 & rakaman bunyi dan hak yang berkaitan seperti rakaman persembahan secara langsung untuk siaran televisyen, kabel atau satelit.
- ix. Perkhidmatan Telekomunikasi, Komputer dan Maklumat** Perkhidmatan telekomunikasi merangkumi transmisi siaran bunyi, imej, data atau maklumat lain melalui telefon, teleks, telegram, radio, televisyen satelit, mel elektronik dan faksimili termasuklah perkhidmatan rangkaian perniagaan, telekonferensi, dan perkhidmatan sokongan.

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

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

**x. Perkhidmatan
Perniagaan Lain**

Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain termasuklah perkhidmatan penyelidikan dan pembangunan, perkhidmatan professional 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, perniagaan dan perundingan pengurusan, perkhidmatan pengurusan, perkhidmatan perhubungan awam, pengiklanan, penyelidikan pasaran dan perkhidmatan pengumpulan pendapat awam.

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

**xi. 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.

**xii. 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.

B. SUMBER DATA

Sumber data yang dibentangkan dalam laporan ini:

a. Sumber primer:

- Survei Perdagangan Perkhidmatan Antarabangsa yang dijalankan oleh DOSM.

b. Sumber sekunder:

- Perangkaan pelancongan yang disusun oleh Lembaga Penggalakan Pelancongan Malaysia berdasarkan Penyiasatan Pemergian Pelawat dengan data tambahan daripada Jabatan Imigresen Malaysia;

c. Rekod Pentadbiran

- Sistem Maklumat Transaksi Antarabangsa (ITIS) BNM;
- Rekod pentadbiran sektor awam dan swasta.

C. AMALAN SEMAKAN DATA

Statistik yang dibentangkan dalam penerbitan ini adalah mengikut Statistik BOP Suku Tahunan. Status data tahun semasa adalah data disemak dan data muktamad akan diterbitkan setahun kemudian. Kebanyakannya disemak disebabkan oleh pelaporan terkini atau yang telah disemak oleh pembekal data.

D. PEMBUNDARAN

Sebarang perbezaan pada data agregat adalah disebabkan oleh pembundaran.

E. SINGKATAN

b	bilion
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
cth.	Contoh
CUIP	Caj penggunaan harta intelek t.t.t.l
dll.	dan lain-lain
FISIM	<i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i>
f.o.b.	<i>free on board</i>
MRO	Perkhidmatan penyenggaraan dan pembaikan t.t.t.l
OBS	Perkhidmatan perniagaan lain
RM	Ringgit Malaysia
TCI	Telekomunikasi, komputer dan maklumat
t.t.t.l.	tidak tercatat di tempat lain
-	tiada
0	< RM500 juta

A. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

- 1. International Trade in Services** *Refers to cross border services transactions between Malaysia's residents and non-residents (consistent with BOP statistics). Services could be delivered either with or without cross border physical movement of services suppliers and consumers. For certain services, suppliers and consumers may remain in their respective countries, or else it could involve in cross border physical movement of consumers (to consume services) or supplier (to provide services).*

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

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

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

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

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

- 3. SITS Components** *International trade in services is classified broadly into 12 components.*
 - i. Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others** *It covers fees charged by the processor to owner of the goods for manufacturing activities done (i.e., processing, assembly, packing or labelling). Recognition of this type of services is parallel with the treatment of exclusion goods for processing (with no change of*

ownership) from exports and imports goods compilation in balance of payments statistics.

- ii. Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e.** *Includes maintenance and repair works by residents on goods owned by non-residents (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).*

- iii. 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), other transport services and postal & courier services.*

(a) Passenger Services

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.

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.

(b) Freight Services

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).*

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.*

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.

(c) *Other Transport Services*

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 and towage.

Other related services performed by shippers/carriers and similar equipment such as towboats, tugboats and salvage operations also form part of this component.

Supporting activities and auxiliary services including storage & warehousing, inventory management, packing & repacking services, etc. This excludes rentals (charter hire) of carriers without crew which is included in other business services.

(d) *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 & savings account services and storage of goods charges.

iv. Travel

Component refers to the goods and services such as accommodation, meals, entertainment, internal transportation and gifts and souvenirs acquired from Malaysia by visitors during their stay in Malaysia and

from abroad by Malaysian visitors travelling overseas. Expenditure by ships/carriers crews are also taken into account. The international carriage of visitors is recorded under transport services.

Both types of visitors namely tourists and excursionists are included in the compilation. The 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”.

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

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

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

- v. **Construction** Construction services cover both new and repair work. Construction is valued on a gross basis inclusive of all goods and services used as input to the work and other cost of production. This relates to site preparation work, construction and completion work for buildings (painting, plumbing, demolition, etc.), construction work for civil engineering, installation of machinery & assembly work and other construction (such as renting services of construction or demolition equipment with operator; exterior cleaning work of building, etc.)
- vi. **Insurance and Pension Services** Covers the services of providing life insurance, non-life insurance, reinsurance, freight insurance, pensions and auxiliary services to insurance.
- vii. **Financial Services** Covers both explicit and implicit charges for financial intermediation and auxiliary services (except those of insurance enterprises and pension funds) conducted between residents and non-residents.

The explicit charges included deposit and lending services (e.g. application and commitment fees, fees for one-off guarantees, early or late repayment fees or penalties, and account charges). Also included are commissions and other fees related to letters of credit, bankers' acceptances, lines of credit, financial leasing, foreign exchange transactions, commissions and other fees related to transactions in securities, commissions of commodity futures traders, services related to asset management, financial market operational and regulatory services, security custody services but excluded interest. The implicit charges is measured by FISIM which using reference rate concept to represent services element between actual and reference interest rate on loans and deposits.

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

Charges for the use of intellectual property include:

- charges 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 & sound recordings and related rights such as for the recording of live performances and for television, cable or satellite broadcast.*

ix. 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.

x. Other Business Services

Other business services comprise research and development services, professional and management consulting services, technical, trade related and other business services.

Research and development services cover those services associated with basic research, applied research, and experimental development of new products and processes. This includes outright

sales as a result of research and development work, such as; patents, copyrights, information or industrial processes.

Professional and management consulting services cover 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, business & management consulting, 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.

xi. 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.

xii. 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.

B. DATA SOURCES

The source for data present in this report :

a. Primary sources:

Survey on International Trade in Services conducted by DOSM.

b. Secondary sources:

- Tourism statistics compiled by the Malaysia Tourism Promotion Board, using data emanating from its Departing Visitors' Survey with supplementary data from Immigration Department of Malaysia;

c. Administrative records:

- International Transaction Information System (ITIS), BNM;
- Administrative records of the public and private sectors.

- C. DATA REVISION PRACTICES** *The statistics presented in this publication conform to Quarterly BOP Statistics. The status of current year data sets are revised and final data will be published a year after. The revisions are mostly due to latest or revised reporting by data providers.*
- D. ROUNDING** *Any differences in the aggregated data are due to rounding.*
- E. ABBREVIATIONS**
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| <i>b</i> | <i>billion</i> |
| <i>BNM</i> | <i>Bank Negara Malaysia</i> |
| <i>CUIP</i> | <i>Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e</i> |
| <i>FISIM</i> | <i>Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured</i> |
| <i>e.g.</i> | <i>exempli gratia (example)</i> |
| <i>etc.</i> | <i>etcetera</i> |
| <i>f.o.b.</i> | <i>free on board</i> |
| <i>i.e.:</i> | <i>id est (that is)</i> |
| <i>MRO</i> | <i>Maintenance and repair services n.i.e</i> |
| <i>n.i.e.</i> | <i>not included elsewhere</i> |
| <i>OBS</i> | <i>Other business services</i> |
| <i>TCI</i> | <i>Telecommunications, computer and information</i> |
| <i>-</i> | <i>nil</i> |
| <i>0</i> | <i>< RM500 million</i> |

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