

IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS 2025: INDONESIA'S EXPERIENCE AND PREPARATION

Presented at the 15th Session of OIC-Statistical Commission
Session 2: Implementing the System of National Accounts 2025 (2025 SNA) -
Measuring the Digital Economy, Globalisation, Informality and Islamic Finance

Jeddah, 29 September 2026



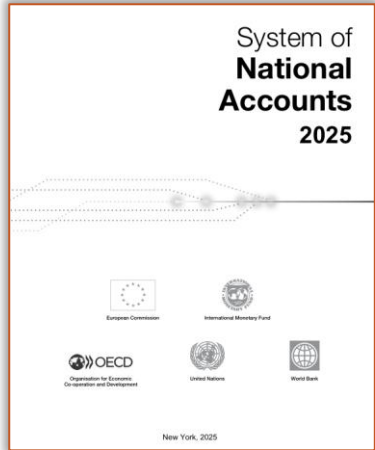
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SNA25 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN INDONESIA



Short Overview



- Currently pre-edited. Indonesia is in the **preparation and assessment** phase (2025-2026).
- Reviewing the **methodological** changes, identifying **data gaps**, and mapping **required adjustments** to current compilation system.
- **Dual challenge:** preparing for new updates (SNA2025) while simultaneously completing the previous framework (SNA2008).

SNA 2008

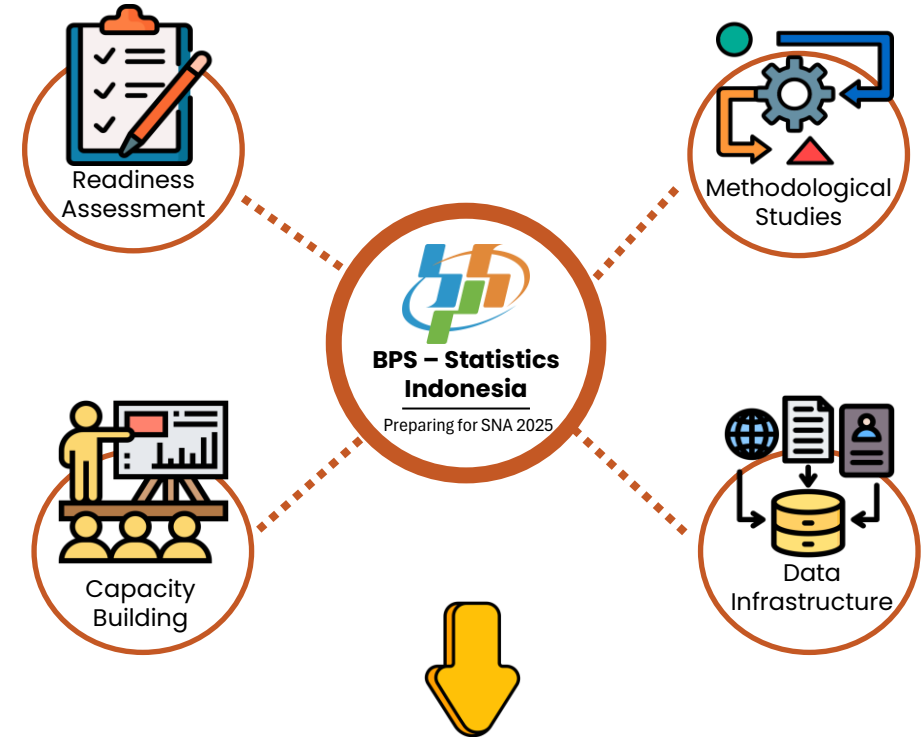
How much does the economy **produce**, **earn**, **consume**, **save** and **accumulate**?

SNA 2025

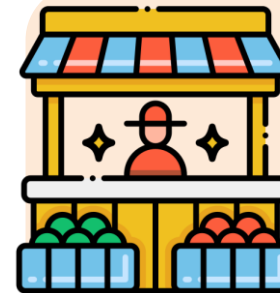
The same questions, but for an economy where **data is capital**, **production crosses borders**, **finance has evolved**, **natural resources can be depleted**, and users also need to understand **distribution**, **well-being** and **sustainability**.



Indonesia plans to implement the 2025 SNA in **2031 to 2033**



Measuring a more complete economy



Making the Invisible Economy Visible

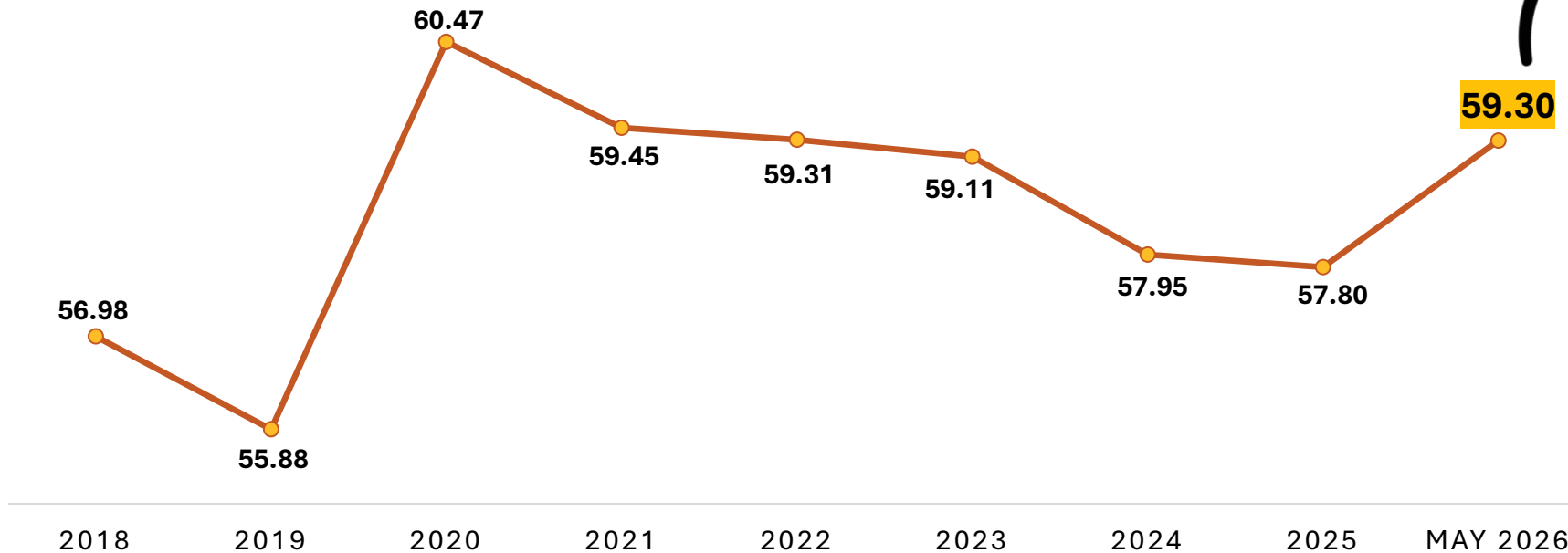
Measuring **the production and contribution of informal activities**, including informal enterprises, informal employment, and household unincorporated market enterprises.

WHY THE INFORMAL ECONOMY FRAMEWORK MATTERS FOR INDONESIA

for Indonesia's statistics on production, employment and well-being



All Employed People Worked Informally, 2018 – 2026 (%)



**87.88
million**

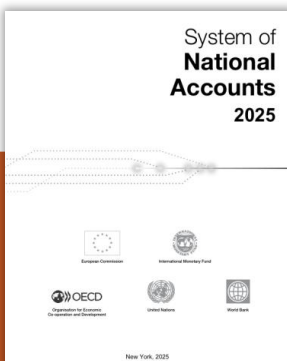
people worked
informally in May
2026

“A registered/formal enterprise may still employ informal workers. Therefore, measuring informality requires more than simply classifying firms as formal or informal. (Ulyssea, 2018)”

Source: National Labour Force Survey, 2018 – 2026

The informal economy comprises all informal productive activities of persons **or economic units**, whether or not they are carried out for pay or profit.

(SNA 2025, 39.24)



THE INFORMAL ECONOMY IN INDONESIA

Why the informal economy matters for Indonesia's statistics on production, employment and well-being



INFORMAL PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES						
Sector		Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Household own-use production sector		
Informal productive activities		Production in the formal sector is never informal	All production of informal household unincorporated market enterprises & All labour inputs used into undertake this production	Household production engaging informal domestic employees & All labour inputs used to undertake this production	Unregistered household own-use production including informal or temporary NPISHs and direct volunteers & All labour inputs used to undertake this production	
		All informal labour inputs of workers engaged by: formal household unincorporated market enterprises, formal NPISHs, corporations, and general government				
Type of informal labour inputs	For pay or profit	Informal employment	Informal employment	Informal employment		
		Informal labour inputs of worker in formal employment				
	Not for pay or profit	Informal unpaid trainee work	Informal unpaid trainee work		Informal volunteer work	
		Informal volunteer work	Informal volunteer work		Own-use production work	
Relation to SNA production boundary		Goods and Services			Goods	Services
		SNA production boundary				
		General production boundary				



In the informal economy framework, **unpaid household service work is classified as own-use production work in the household own-use production sector, under “not for pay or profit,” and lies outside the SNA production boundary but within the general production boundary.**

THE HOUSEHOLD: A CRITICAL UNIT FOR UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMY



MARKET PRODUCTION WITHIN HOUSEHOLDS

98.3%

of non-agricultural businesses are micro and small enterprises.

Many businesses operate **without dedicated business premises**, including from household dwellings.



Small and micro enterprise



Business operating from a household

Source: Economic Census 2016
98.33% of non-agricultural businesses are micro and small enterprises.



NON-MARKET HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION

18.23%

of population aged 15+ reported **housekeeping** as their main activity in 2025.

Share of population aged 15+ whose main activity is housekeeping (%)



Predominantly women

~90%

of people who reported housekeeping are women.

Source: National Labour Force Survey (Sakernas), August 2025
18.23% of population aged 15+ reported housekeeping as their main activity, of whom around 90% are women.



Many household activities are visible in business and labour statistics.



But many household activities remain less visible in conventional economic statistics.



TIME-USE STATISTICS

to make these household activities more visible.

TIME USE STUDY IN INDONESIA

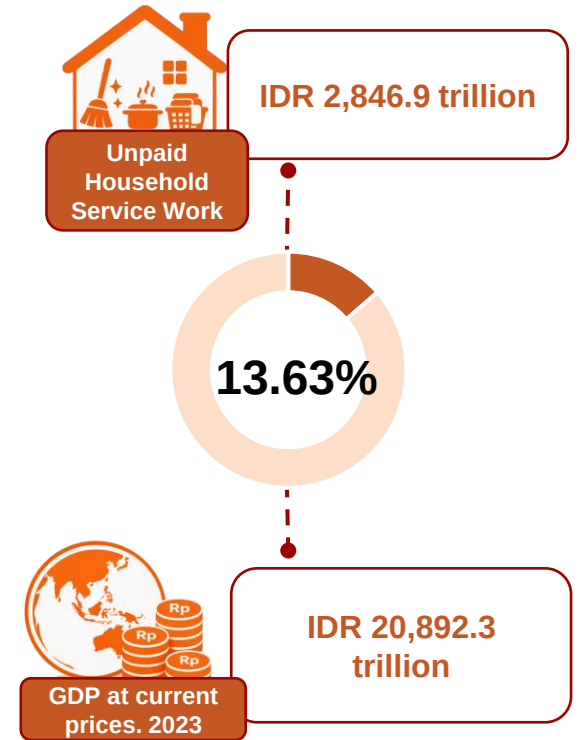
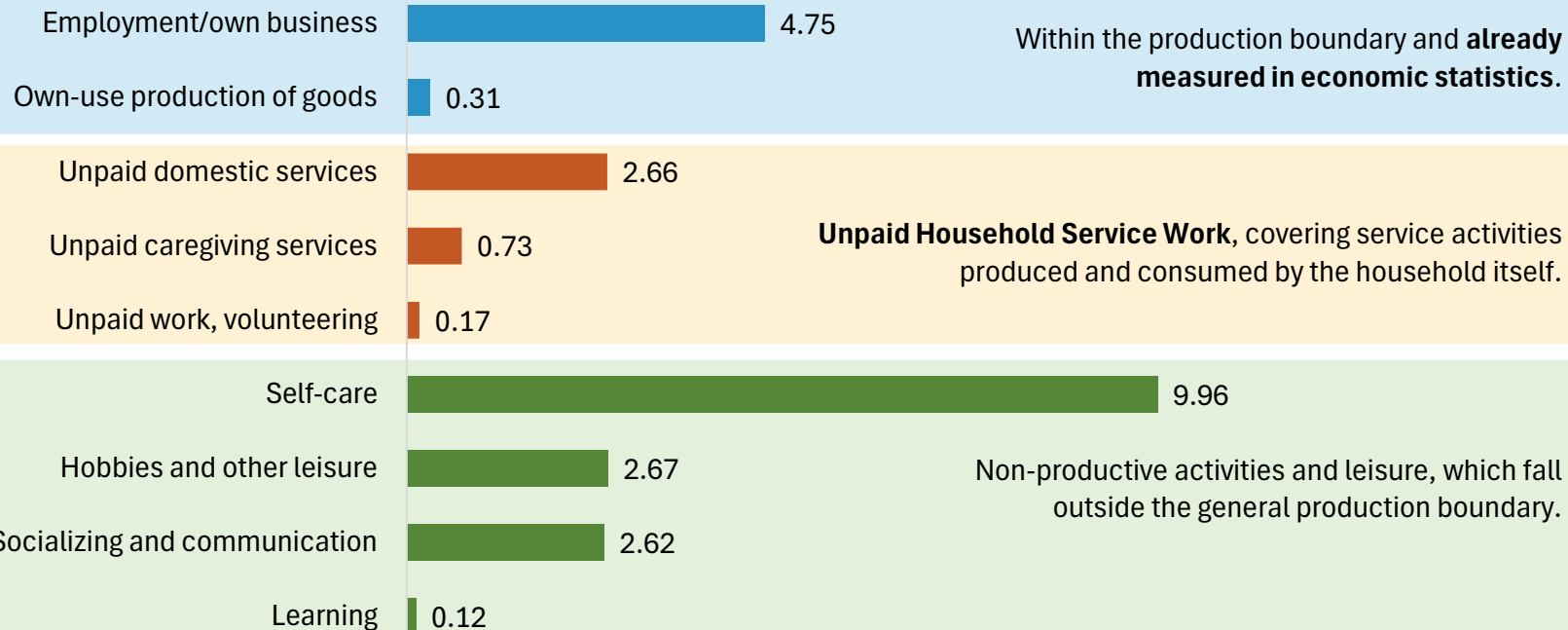
Based on the 2023 In-depth Study of National Transfer Accounts (NTA)



Indonesia's first Experimental Time Use study conducted by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, using **concepts and methodology** aligned with **SNA 2008** and International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (**ICATUS**) 2016.

Based on the 2023 In-depth Study of NTA, with a target **sample of 4,000 households across 34 provinces**.

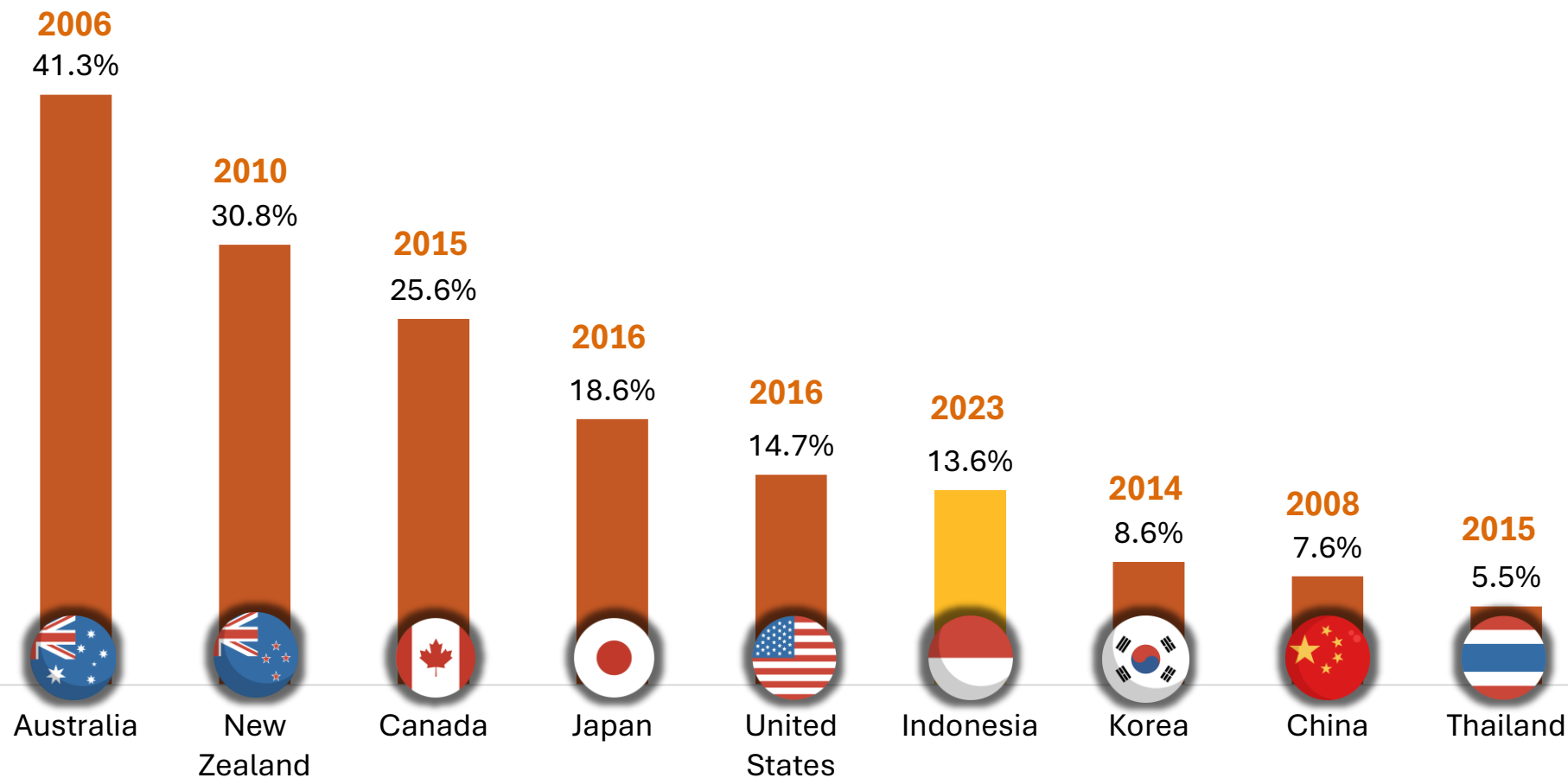
Average Time Spent on Each Activity Group (hours) according to 9 major divisions of ICATUS 2016



UNPAID HOUSEHOLD SERVICE WORK IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES



Value of Unpaid Work
(% of GDP, latest year)



There are marked differences in the value of **unpaid work across economies**. This is illustrated by data covering 8 of the 21 APEC member economies: **total unpaid work is as high as 41.3 percent of GDP in Australia** while it is **lower in Thailand at 5.5 percent of GDP**.

(APEC Policy Brief, 2022)

Source: ILO, “Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work” (Geneva: ILO, 2018) & 2023 in-depth study of NTA

INDONESIA'S BUILDING BLOCKS & NEXT STEP

for Informal Economy Measurement under SNA 2025



Indonesia is building the statistical foundation for a more complete picture of production and well-being.

INFORMAL ECONOMY



Indonesia Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC 2025)



National Labour Force Survey



Indonesian Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO 2026)

Integrated with National Labour Force Survey that started incorporating the latest ICLS standards, including the **21st ICLS framework on informality**.



SNA 2025 Chapter 39 uses 21st ICLS framework to link **informal labour input** with **production and national accounts**.



NEXT STEP

Develop **Informal Economy measurement frameworks** by integrating **National Labour Force Survey, Economic Census, NTA, Business Surveys, and Household Surveys**.

TIME USE STUDY

2023 Time Use Study provides an initial basis for measuring **unpaid household service work** beyond the SNA production boundary



SNA 2025 emphasis to well-being, household production, time use, and unpaid household work.



CONCLUDING REMARKS



1

The implementation of **the SNA requires careful and well-prepared planning**, both in terms of infrastructure readiness and the readiness of other statistical resources (human resources, guidelines, methodology, etc.)



2

The use of **new international standards (21st ICLS framework, ISCO, ISIC)** can be leveraged as preparation for the implementation of the SNA 2025.



3

Supporting **statistical activities, such as the Time Use Survey and the estimation of the informal sector**, are strategic steps to ensure a smooth transition from SNA 2008 to 2025.



BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Thank you

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