



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

15TH SESSION OF THE OIC-STATCOM

Implementing the System of National Account 2025 (2025 SNA): Measuring the Digital Economy, Globalisation, Informality and Islamic Finance

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OUTLINE

Malaysia's pathway to implementing the 2025 SNA

01

MALAYSIA'S ROADMAP TOWARDS 2025 SNA IMPLEMENTATION

Strategy, timeline and experimental priorities

- Phased implementation roadmap
- Data as an Asset and Depletion
- Progress towards institutionalisation

02

ADVANCING MEASUREMENT UNDER THE 2025 SNA

Malaysia's experience across selected priority areas

- Digital Economy
- Globalisation
- Non-Observed Economy & Informal Sector
- Islamic Finance

From implementation readiness to practical measurement experience

MALAYSIA'S ROADMAP TOWARDS 2025 SNA IMPLEMENTATION

A phased and evidence-based transition, beginning with experimental measurement of Data as an Asset and Depletion

12 KEY POTENTIAL AREAS

Malaysia is progressing towards the implementation of the 2025 SNA

12 key potential areas have been identified under the “Enhance” and “New” categories:

ENHANCE

- Estimate OOD
- Non-Observed Economy
- Informal Sector
- Household Consumption
- Inventories Valuation
- Taxes Deflation
- Digital economy
- Sum of Cost Non-Market Outputs

NEW

- Data as an Asset
- Integrate GDP with SUT Framework
- Blue Economy Accounts
- Depletion on the Natural Resources

FIRST EXPERIMENTAL PRIORITIES

2026-2028

1

DATA AS AN ASSET

Develop experimental estimates to recognise investment in data as a produced asset under SNA 2025



Framework Implementation:
Transitioning to ISIC Rev. 5 structural standards.

2

DEPLETION

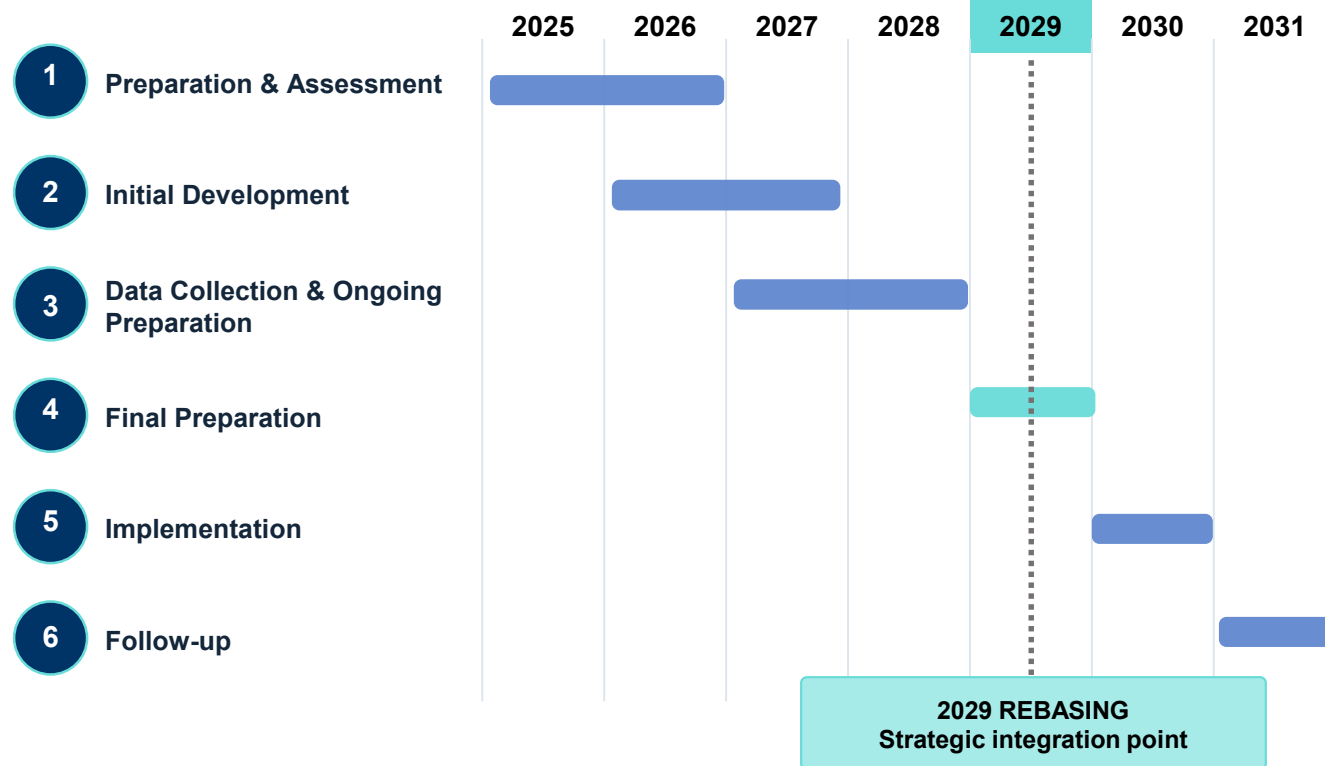
Test the SNA 2025 treatment of depletion and assess implications for national accounts measurement.



First Official Adoption:
Full-scale integration begins via the Economic Census 2026.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

Six Phases Towards Full Implementation and Continuous Improvement



MALAYSIA'S STRATEGY

- Initiate experimental estimates early while progressively adopting the latest classifications
- Build capability progressively
- Validate before institutionalisation
- Embed 2025 SNA through the rebasing cycle

MALAYSIA'S PROGRESS TOWARD 2025 SNA IMPLEMENTATION

Advancing Methodologies and Communication Plan

Implementation 2025 SNA is progressing through **two workstreams**: Establishing data as an economic asset and developing measurement of natural resource depletion



MEASURING DIGITAL ECONOMY

Measurement and compilation of digital economic accounts under the 2025 SNA

Key changes in the 2025 SNA

- Expanded guidance responds to digital products, platforms, data, cloud services and digitally enabled transactions.
- Digital supply and use tables and thematic measurement help explain how digitalisation changes production and consumption.
- Implementation requires new data links across business surveys, administrative sources and sector accounts.

1

Stronger and comprehensive statistical foundation

ICT Satellite Account, establishment and household ICT statistics, e-commerce indicators and Economic Census data already support regular measurement.

Current sources

- ICT Satellite Account
- ICT use by establishments
- ICT use by households
- E-commerce statistics
- Administrative and industry data



Economic Census 2026

The census can strengthen business-level coverage, classification and digital activity indicators across industries.

2

Governance supports consistently in digital measurement

National direction

Steering committee provide strategic direction for ICT and digital economy measurement.

Compilation governance

DOSM continued to resolve data gaps and align measurement with policy needs.

Stakeholder support

Finalise concepts and definition as well as to provide financial and non-financial sources and validation arrangements.

4

Implementation plan



Methodological study

Assess the 2025 SNA concepts, define Malaysia's scope and test compilation options.



Pilot compilation

Develop experimental estimates and reconcile them with ICTSA, GDP and supply and use tables.



Collaboration

Work with international organisations and peer countries on methods, tools and comparable indicators.



Capacity building

Strengthen knowledge in digital supply and use tables, data visualisation and platform measurement.

3

Digital economy as a national priority RMK13, 2026-2030

- Malaysia's development agenda places digital transformation, artificial intelligence and high value economic activities among the national priorities.
- Policy targets need a coherent statistical baseline.

GLOBALISATION IN THE CONTEXT OF 2025 SNA

Malaysia's experience: Identifying and reconciling factoryless goods production

GLOBALISATION: CONCEPTS

Globalisation has changed how goods are produced, traded and financed around the world. Businesses can now operate across countries, creating global value chains and new business models such as Factoryless Goods Production (FGP).

1

GLOBAL DRIVER

Complex Cross-Border Activity

Production processes, high-value intangible assets and financial capital are increasingly dispersed across countries, challenging conventional measurement boundaries.

2

STATISTICAL CHALLENGE

Residence and Economic Presence

Complex MNE arrangements complicate the allocation of production, income and assets across economies.

3

2025 SNA TREATMENT

Economic Ownership

The 2025 SNA and BPM7 clarify how economic ownership, risks and rewards guide the allocation of global production and assets.

MALAYSIA'S EXPERIENCE | BPM7 ROADMAP Factoryless Goods Production (FGP) in semiconductor activities

1

IDENTIFY

Potential FGP Enterprises

DOSM and Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) have identified potential factoryless goods producers, particularly in semiconductor activities as part of Malaysia's BPM7 transition roadmap

2

INTEGRATE

Multi-source Evidence

Match Customs declarations, ITRS, IIP Joint Survey and Monthly Manufacturing Statistics to identify potential FGPs.

3

RECONCILE

Customs-to-BOP Bridge

Develop a quarterly Customs-to-BOP bridge to reconcile FGP-related transactions when goods do not cross Malaysia's customs frontier and explain economic ownership to users.

4

COLLABORATION

Inter-Agency Integration

Strengthen collaboration among DOSM, BNM and Customs to ensure robust data integration and conceptual consistency across national accounts and BOP, ahead of the 2028 reference year and official publication in 2029.

2025 - 2027 | Data & Methodological Frameworks

Integrate microdata, develop methods and check consistency across agencies.

2028 | Reference Year Milestone

Official benchmark index tracking baseline reference parameters across macro sectors.

2029 | Target Publication

Publish BPM7-aligned external sector statistics and 2025 SNA-aligned national accounts estimates.

TARGET OUTCOME

Align national accounts and BOP estimates using consistent economic ownership rules. **Target: 2028 reference year, publication in 2029.**

NON-OBSERVED ECONOMY (NOE) & INFORMAL SECTOR

Compilation and Measurement of the Informal Sector Contribution to GDP

NOE COVERAGE FRAMEWORK

Malaysia's focusing the non-observed economy through the measurement of the informal sector

Problem Areas of NOE

- Underground activities
- Illegal activities

Observed Economy

- Registered/ reported activities

Informal Sector

Non-Observed

- Activities undertaken by household for their own consumption
- Deficiencies in the basic data collection programme

Observed

INFORMAL ECONOMY

Development of informal sector statistics

2004

An article titled "Measuring the Non-Observed Economy in Malaysia" that examined basic informal-sector features using establishment and household data. Small-scale pilot studies were conducted

2006

A nationwide Informal Sector pilot study was conducted. A paper presented to the 9th Delhi Group meeting documented the 2004 and 2006 survey development as input for estimating the sector's GDP contribution

2010-2012

The Informal Sector Survey was officially conducted nationwide in 2010. The survey report was released publicly in 2012

2011

A DOSM journal article discussed informal employment in informal-sector enterprises, including job profiles and the future direction of informal-sector statistics collection

2016-2017

The Labour Input Method was applied for 2010 estimates across Services, Manufacturing, Construction and Mining & Quarrying. Article on measuring informal sector in Agriculture was addressed in 2017

Informal Sector Survey conducted biennially



To obtain the profiles of employment in the informal sector and informal employment based on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics



To obtain an estimate of the size of employment in the informal sector, which is an input to measure the contribution of the informal sector to the GDP through Labour Input Method.

2019

Report on Study of Contribution Informal Sector to Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product, 2010 – 2017 for internal circulation/references



For the first time, the ongoing Economic Census 2026 comprehensively covers informal business activities such as homestays, wholesale and retail trade, catering, and food and beverage vendors, which are classified as "visible informal activities"

NEXT STEP



Establishing a comprehensive Measurement of the Informal Economy using data from the Economic Census and Informal Sector Survey

Informal Employment Statistics, 2025

INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT



3.28
Million persons

Employment

16.58 million

Formal Employment
13.30 million

Informal Employment
3.28 million

Formal Sector

1.36 million

Informal Sector

1.90 million

Household

0.02 million

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR



1.90
Million persons

ISLAMIC FINANCE

A mature Islamic finance ecosystem supports reliable measurement of Malaysia's economy

Islamic Finance Ecosystem

Malaysia's Islamic finance ecosystem, supported by established institutions and comprehensive data, provides a strong foundation for measuring its contribution to the economy.



SHARIAH GOVERNANCE

Bank Negara Malaysia's Shariah Advisory Council supports consistent Shariah interpretation for regulated Islamic financial business.



CONSISTENT REPORTING

BNM regulatory data, annual reporting and the Financial Stability Review provide a stable evidence base for simplification and validation.



DEDICATED CLASSIFICATION

MSIC identifies Islamic banking separately, including code 64192, with dedicated categories for takaful and related activities.



COMPILATION

DOSM estimates Islamic banking and takaful insurance activities within GDP using established since 2014

Knowledge sharing and methodological development



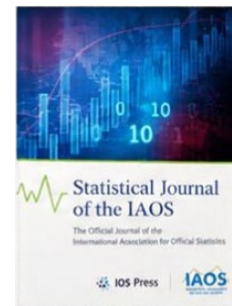
Global engagement

- Regional and global forums involving ESCAP, ESCWA, UNSD and SESRIC
- Workshops and technical discussions on practical compilation issues



Published Malaysian evidence

The 2020 Statistical Journal of the IASM article documents Malaysia's calculation of FISIM for Islamic banking within the national account framework



Malaysia's contribution to the Islamic finance work



Joint Islamic Finance Task Team

Malaysia participated in the international task team that developed guidance for consistent treatment of Islamic finance in national accounts and external sector statistics.

Outcome in the 2025 SNA



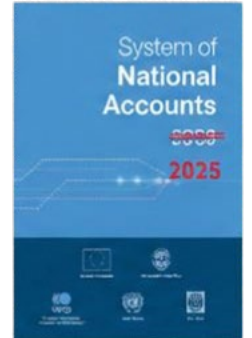
A dedicated chapter on Islamic finance.



Treatment based on economic substance while recognising Shari'ah compliance contractual forms.



Closer alignment across macroeconomic statistical standards.



Malaysia contributed practical compilation experience to the development of international guidance

THANK YOU

