

United Nations Statistical Commission

Fifty-third session

Item 3 (p) of the provisional agenda

Items for discussion and decision: business and trade statistics

Document E/CN.3/2022/20 – Report of the Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics

Statement provided by:

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Statement:

(a) Malaysia has recently participated in the Task Team on International Trade Statistics (TT-ITS) which was established under the UN Committee of Experts on Business and Trade Statistics (UNCEBTS). Through TT-ITS, the committee agreed on the working arrangement, modalities of work, research topics, including horizontal integration and vertical integration of business and international trade statistics. In regard to work plan under TT-ITS, Malaysia is committed on developing new trade related business indicators: (i) Halal Exports by States; (ii) External Trade by Districts; (iii) External Trade by Women Ownership; (iv) Intra Trade for Indonesia Malaysia Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT GT); (v) Brunei Darussalam Indonesia Malaysia the Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP EAGA); and (vi) Statistics on International Trade Statistics (SITS) by States. All these products have been identified in the DOSM Strategic Plan that will be realised within the period of 2021 until 2025. DOSM also actively promotes and shares the new developments internationally, under working groups for trade statistics. Further to this, a smart partnership with data providers is being continued progressively to sustain the holistic and comprehensiveness of Malaysia Statistical Business Register (MSBR) to produce more granular official statistics.

(b) Malaysia is pleased to be one of the members of the task team on international trade statistics and has been involved actively in the task team. The main task of the team is to identify and deal with a joint research agenda between business and international trade statistics for the revision of the trade-related standards. The five sub task teams that have been attended has given more technical knowledge especially on bilateral trade asymmetry (goods and services), factory less goods producers and merchanting (goods), digital trade including conceptual framework, price and volume measurement (goods and services), global value chains and SDMX-IMTS (goods). Moreover, DOSM compiles the bilateral trade asymmetry as one of the quality assessments of our data. Hence, DOSM would like to appreciate the revision process of the trade statistics manuals and the research agenda for the revision of the trade statistics manuals towards the improvement of the compilation of merchandise trade.

(c) Malaysia has integrated businesses and trade databases through the Trade Enterprise Characteristics (TEC) project. The development of a core set of principal business and trade statistics which covers topics of business demography, business dynamics and entrepreneurship; globalisation and digitalization; and well-being and sustainability will further enhance TEC compilation. Moreover, DOSM will be most benefited from the development of the manual on the global core set of principal business and trade statistics

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where it could guide DOSM in minimising data gaps and being more attentive towards the needs of new and emerging users.

(d) Malaysia are in the view that the manual on the maturity model for statistical business registers, the launch of a regular assessment on the status of implementation of statistical business registers in countries and the proposed capacity-building activities for statistical business registers, will guide country to identify priority area and implementation to transform their SBR to the next stage and eventually achieve advanced stage.

(e) Malaysia support the initiative aimed at improving the availability of a unique identifier in countries' administrative data sources and the link with a global unique identifier because the unique identifier will allow linkages across data sources, reduces manual efforts to reconcile different local identifiers, provides information on companies and facilitate the process of integrating information. In Malaysia, one of the successes of MSBR is contributed to the existence of a unique identifier assigned by CCM, the register of company, which is used across government agencies such as IRB, EPF and etc.

Submitted on:

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