

(e) Supported the proposal to recommend that agricultural activities should be included in the informal sector if they fulfil the conditions for being considered an informal market producing unit;

(f) Supported the identification of three mutually exclusive sectors (namely, formal, informal, and household own-use and community sectors) as well as the shift of the threshold of market production to “mainly produced for the market” as part of defining the informal sector;

(g) Highlighted that the concept of informal economy has relevance for all countries independent of level of development, and recognized the importance of integrating dependent contractors in the framework due to the increase in digital platform employment and gig employment;

(h) Encouraged agencies to continue the work to develop improved practical recommendations relating to data sources, compilation methods, production and dissemination of relevant indicators as part of the implementation of the proposed standards, and recognized the need for agencies to support countries in their implementation of the future standards;

(i) Noted the commitment of countries and agencies to actively participate in the revision processes of developing a new set of standards for statistics on the informal economy, to be presented at the twenty-first International Conference of Labour Statisticians, in 2023.

53/124

Big data

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics,³¹ and acknowledged and supported the work done by the Committee’s task teams, the United Nations Global Platform and the regional hubs;

(b) Supported the proposed direction of future work of the Committee, in particular regarding mainstreaming big data and data science in the daily work of national statistical offices taking into account the local circumstances, prioritizing case studies on strategic issues related to main policy agendas, creating a network of data science leaders of national statistical offices, and strengthening the collaboration with the geospatial community;

(c) Commended the work of the joint task team on the global facilitation of access to privately held data and its innovative ways of advancing access to new data sources on global value chains and e-commerce, while expanding the dialogue with stakeholders from the private sector, academia and policymakers, and creating a community of practice;

(d) Supported the capacity development programme for big data and data science, especially the international mentoring programme; and empowering the regional hubs as centres for training and project implementation for the statistical community, while encouraging close collaboration with universities and other educational institutions and to acknowledge regional initiatives on big data collaborations;

³¹ [E/CN.3/2022/25](#).

(e) Emphasized the importance of collaboration among the regional hubs as well as between the hubs and the various task teams of the Committee; and urged that relevant data sources in the regional hubs of the Global Platform be made interoperable, so as to realize the sharing and coordination of data sources in relevant statistical fields;

(f) Supported the creation of the sector hub of Artificial Intelligence for Environment and Sustainability for the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, as a means to advance the interoperability of data and models in the domain of environmental-economic accounting and sustainability;

(g) Supported the creation of the United Nations Privacy-enhancing Technologies Lab to demonstrate the value of the use of privacy-preserving techniques for official statistics, noting that this would increase the possibilities of accessing privately held data;

(h) Reiterated the importance of modernization of official statistics, and encouraged all Member States to take part in the work of the various task teams under the Committee, especially small island developing States and other developing countries.

53/125

International statistical classifications

The Statistical Commission:

(a) Welcomed the report of the Committee of Experts on International Statistical Classifications,³² and expressed its appreciation for the work carried out by the Committee and its task teams;

(b) Endorsed the proposed revised structure of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC), and encouraged the task team on ISIC to finalize the structure at the most detailed level (four-digit level) and its explanatory notes, taking into consideration the comments received during the global consultation;

(c) Encouraged the task team on ISIC to continue its work as planned, namely, to finalize the revision of ISIC and conduct a global consultation prior to its submission for approval to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session;

(d) Noted the progress on the revision of the Central Product Classification (CPC), and encouraged the task team on CPC to continue the planned activities in order to submit the revised CPC for approval to the Commission at its fifty-fourth session;

(e) Recommended the development of tools and programmes to support the implementation of the revised classifications, once finalized, including the development of indices and correspondences as well as implementation guides for ISIC and CPC;

(f) Requested the Committee to revise the Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC) to improve harmonization between SIEC and CPC, and to present a work programme for the update to be considered by the Commission at its fifty-fourth session, and encouraged countries to take part in the revision of SIEC;

(g) Endorsed the classification of business functions as an international statistical classification, while requesting the Committee to develop a maintenance

³² E/CN.3/2022/26.