UN Pact for the Future and the Digital Transformation of Economic Statistics

DATA SCIENCE
LEADERS NETWORK

المركز الاتحادي للتنافسية والإحصاء
FEDERAL COMPETITIVENESS AND STATISTICS CENTRE

UN Big Data Regional Hub
in United Arab Emirates

United Nations Big Data

Summit of the Future

- ❑ UN Pact for the Future — overview
- ❑ Global Digital Compact
  - Digital Connectivity
  - Digital Economy
  - Safe Digital Space
  - Data Governance
  - AI Governance

Digital Transformation and the UN Statistical Commission


New York, 2024
Summit of the Future
20-21 September — Action Days
22-23 September — Summit

Outcome document: Pact for the Future

World leaders adopt a Pact for the Future that includes a Global Digital Compact and a Declaration on Future Generations (A/RES/79/1). The Pact covers a broad range of themes, including peace and security, sustainable development, climate change, digital cooperation, human rights, gender, youth and future generations, and the transformation of global governance.

2022-2024
Summit of the Future

11 Policy Briefs

1. Safeguarding the future
2. Managing global shocks
3. Meaningful youth engagement
4. Beyond GDP
5. Global digital compact
6. Integrity in Information
7. International financial architecture
8. Sharing the benefits of space
9. A new agenda for peace
10. Transforming education
11. United Nations 2.0

5 Pact Chapters

1. Sustainable development and financing for development
2. International peace and security
3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation
4. Youth and future generations
5. Transforming global governance

UN75 2020 AND BEYOND

2020
UN75 Declaration

2021
Our Common Agenda (OCA)

2022
Modalities Resolution 76/307

2023
Policy Briefs

2024
Pact for the Future

5 Pact Chapters

1. Sustainable development and financing for development
2. International peace and security
3. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation
4. Youth and future generations
5. Transforming global governance

PACT SUB-ACTIONS BY ACTOR MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Category of Actors	Sustainable Development and Financing for Development	International Peace and Security	STI and Digital Cooperation	Youth and Future Generations	Transforming Global Governance	Follow-up and Review Mechanisms	Total
Member States	62	63	87	25	49	5	291
SG & UN System	0	10	8	7	11	9	44
IFIs	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Stakeholders	0	0	13	0	1	0	14
Total	62	73	108	32	75	14	363

Of the 363 sub-actions in the Pact, 291 are the primary responsibility of Member States

ACTION 53. WE WILL DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK ON MEASURES OF PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO COMPLEMENT AND GO BEYOND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT.

We recognize that sustainable development must be pursued in a balanced and integrated manner. We reaffirm the need to urgently develop measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product. These measures should reflect progress on the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation.

We decide to:

(a) Request the Secretary-General to establish an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond gross domestic product, in close consultation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, taking into account the work of the Statistical Commission, building on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to present the outcome of its work during the eightieth session of the General Assembly;

United Nations

Global Digital Compact

An open, safe and secure digital future for all.

Join the Compact

Turning the Global Digital Compact into action requires a global effort. Thousands of people and organizations contributed to the elaboration of the Compact.

Join us in this effort

Read the full Global Digital Compact (EN)

Explanatory Note of the Endorsement Process

Global Digital Compact

The goal is an inclusive, open, sustainable, fair, safe and secure digital future for all.

This Global Digital Compact sets out the principles, objectives, commitments and actions to achieve it.

Global Digital Compact: Objectives

- ✓ **Close all digital divides** and accelerate progress across the Sustainable Development Goals;
- ✓ Expand inclusion in and **benefits from the digital economy for all**;
- ✓ Foster an inclusive, open, **safe and secure digital space** that respects, protects and promote human rights;
- ✓ Advance responsible, equitable and interoperable **data governance** approaches;
- ✓ Enhance international **governance of artificial intelligence** for the benefit of humanity.

GDC Objective 1: Digital connectivity

We commit, by 2030, to:

(a) Develop and strengthen targets, indicators and metrics for **universal meaningful and affordable connectivity**, building on existing work, and integrate these into international, regional and national development strategies (SDG 9);

(b) Develop innovative and blended financing mechanisms and incentives, including in collaboration with Governments, multilateral development banks, relevant international organizations and the private sector, **to connect the remaining 2.6 billion people to the Internet and to improve the quality and affordability of connectivity**. We will aim for entry-level broadband subscription costs that are accessible to the widest section of the population (SDGs 1 and 9);

PRIORITY ISSUES – G20 Brazil Presidency

1. **DIGITAL INCLUSION, UNIVERSAL AND MEANINGFUL CONNECTIVITY**

Despite the growing access to digital connectivity, a significant proportion of the world population remains unconnected. Even among many G20 members, the challenge of connecting populations living in rural and remote areas remains very much relevant, as well as providing digital skills to a part of the population that is not online, despite living in areas where Internet access is available.

2. **DIGITAL GOVERNMENT: BUILDING A TRUSTWORTHY AND INCLUSIVE DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

In the past decade, especially during and immediately after the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous national and subnational governments have devoted efforts to adapt the delivery of public services to the new needs and expectations of societies increasingly influenced by the advancement of new digital technologies**. Enhancing the government's relationship with its citizens, providing high-quality public services, and leveraging the opportunities of the digital economy, in turn, require a smart public administration and a secure, reliable, and inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).**

GDC Objective 2: Digital Economy

We commit by, 2030, to:

(a) Foster an open, fair, inclusive and non-discriminatory digital environment for all that **enables micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises to access and compete in the digital economy** (SDG 9);

(b) Support international, regional and national efforts to develop enabling environments for digital transformation, including **predictable and transparent policy, legal and regulatory frameworks**, and sharing of best practices (SDGs 10 and 16);

(c) Conduct national and regional assessments to inform actions to **address gaps and needs in digital transformation and strengthen the collection and use of data to inform decision-making** (all SDGs);

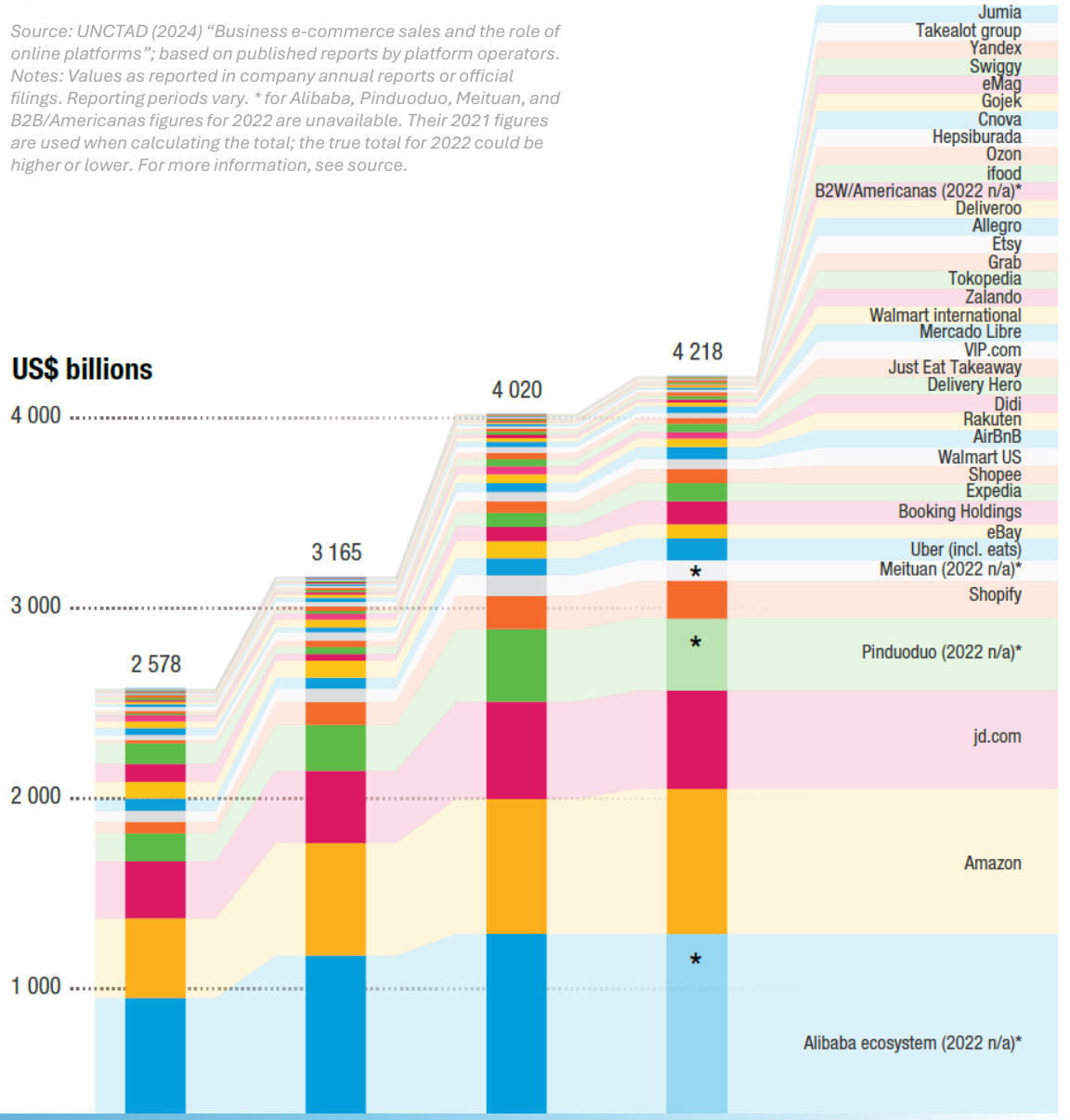
Digital intermediary platforms

- Sales through online platforms are booming
- The platform landscape is dominated by a small number of platforms
  - 6 platforms facilitate over $100bn of transactions in 2021
  - Together they account for 80% of the total transaction value
  - 4 out of these 6 are Chinese
- It is crucial to obtain high quality information from these DIPs
  - Please note that 3 out of the 3 Chinese DIPs did not publish their transaction value for 2022

Transactions through digital intermediation platforms, 2019–2022

Gross Merchandise Value of goods / Gross Transaction Value of services reported by DIP operators

*Source: UNCTAD (2024) "Business e-commerce sales and the role of online platforms"; based on published reports by platform operators. Notes: Values as reported in company annual reports or official filings. Reporting periods vary. * for Alibaba, Pinduoduo, Meituan, and B2B/Americanas figures for 2022 are unavailable. Their 2021 figures are used when calculating the total; the true total for 2022 could be higher or lower. For more information, see source.*



电子商务平台交易情况(U201) Survey on E-commerce Platform transaction

U201表	主要内容 Contents
统计范围 **Scopes of Statistics**	规模以上工业、有资质的建筑业、限额以上批发和零售业、限额以上住宿和餐饮业、有开发经营活动的房地产开发经营业、规模以上服务业法人单位拥有的电子商务交易平台，以及年交易额**1000**万元及以上的其他电子商务交易平台。 E-commerce Platforms(including EDI system) owned by the enterprises above designated size and the E-commerce platforms with yearly transaction volume above 10 million CNY owned by the enterprises below designated size
调查频率 **Frequency of Statistics**	月度调查 Monthly survey
调查数量 **Quantity of Respondents**	**2023**年，**4000**多家电子商务平台 More than 4000 E-commerce Platforms in 2023
调查方式 **Data Collection Methods**	电子商务交易平台通过联网直报平台填报问卷 Respondents complete questionnaires through online system
主要调查指标 **Indicators of Statistics**	平台交易额 (含增值税) E-commerce Transaction Value *(which includes VAT)* 按交易对象分平台交易额-对单位（**B2B+B2G**）和对个人（**B2C+C2C**） Breakdowns by actors, such as B2B+B2G and B2C+C2C 按交易的商品类别、服务类别分平台交易额 Breakdowns by transaction content, such as goods and services 按卖方所在地分平台交易额 Breakdowns by seller's registered province

Industries ('who')

Additional columns to represent the new digital industries:	The digitally enabling industry (e.g., Samsung)
	DIPs charging a fee (e.g., Amazon; Uber, Lyft)
	Data- and advertising-driven digital platforms (e.g., Google, Instagram)
	Producers dependent on DIPs
	E-tailers
	Financial service providers predominantly operating digitally
	Other producers only operating digitally (e.g., Netflix, YouTube)

Example: Canada - Industries

Statistics Canada updated and published their estimates in 2023:

- Covers the period from 2017 to 2020
- Contribution of digital industries/ economy to GDP trended up from 5.2 % to 5.9 % in 2020
- ICT sector dominates, especially software and telecommunications production, followed by e-commerce

https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/230725/dq230725a-eng.htm

	2017	2018	2019	2020
	millions of dollars	millions of dollars	millions of dollars	millions of dollars
Total, all industries	**1,991,534**	**2,083,379**	**2,161,924**	**2,076,634**
Total digital industries	104,356	110,633	122,018	122,628
Information and communications technology				
Hardware	6,536	6,913	7,454	6,575
Software	41,891	46,067	52,840	54,565
Telecommunications	36,166	36,399	38,133	38,526
Other services	9,912	9,981	10,151	9,966
Digital intermediary platforms	1,762	2,446	3,025	2,504
Data- and advertising-driven digital platforms	1,024	1,106	1,326	434
Online retailers and wholesalers	3,793	4,017	4,611	5,699
Digital-only firms providing finance and insurance services	2,204	2,476	2,947	2,944
Other producers only operating digitally	1,069	1,229	1,530	1,415

GDC Objective 4: Data governance

We commit, by 2030, to:

- Draw on existing international and regional guidelines on the **protection of privacy in the development of data governance frameworks** (all SDGs);
- Strengthen support to all countries to **develop effective and interoperable national data governance frameworks** (all SDGs);
- We will continue discussions in the United Nations, building on those outcomes and recognizing the ongoing work of other relevant bodies and stakeholders, including the United Nations Statistical Commission, in our efforts to **pursue common understandings for data governance at all levels, as relevant for development** (all SDGs).

Data Governance across systems: exploring strategies for official statistics

Evolving data governance frameworks in **public sector**

Data governance, data generation and use in the **private sector**

Emerging strategies for data and statistics in national statistical systems

Possible strategies to bring data governance into the Statistical Commission

Data governance encompasses technical, policy, and regulatory frameworks to **manage data along its value cycle** — from creation to deletion — and across policy domains including health, research, public administration, and finance.

It ranks as a top priority for governments aiming to **maximize the benefits of data** while addressing challenges such as **privacy** and **intellectual property** as well as **competition** and **empowerment**.

Data Governance Framework – Vision for data

Is the vision for data part of a broader digital services agenda?

Is the vision for data about better public services?

Is the vision for data part of efforts to see data as a service?

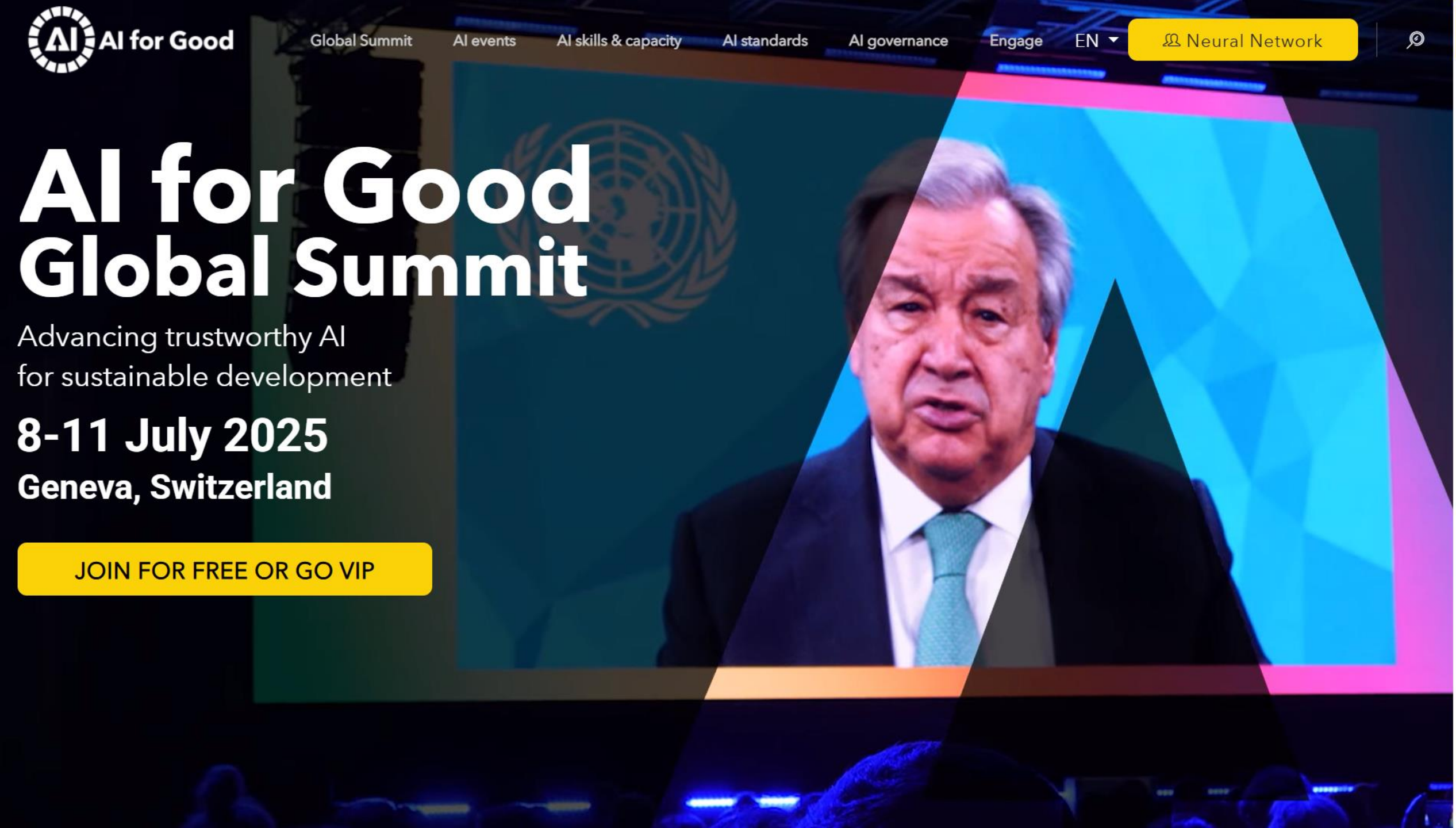
Is the vision for data about building a stronger economy?

GDC Objective 5: AI Governance

We therefore commit to:

(a) Establish, within the United Nations**, a multidisciplinary Independent International Scientific Panel on AI with balanced geographic representation to promote scientific understanding** through evidence-based impact, risk and opportunity assessments, drawing on existing national, regional and international initiatives and research networks (SDG 17);

(b) Initiate, within the United Nations, **a Global Dialogue on AI Governance involving Governments and all relevant stakeholders** which will take place in the margins of existing relevant United Nations conferences and meetings (SDG 17).



AI for Good Global Summit

Advancing trustworthy AI for sustainable development

8-11 July 2025

Geneva, Switzerland

JOIN FOR FREE OR GO VIP

Statistical Commission

Commission on Statistics and Data

- Data Governance
- Partnership on ICT
- UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics

PRE-SESSION HIGH LEVEL EVENTS

Seminar on Emerging Issues

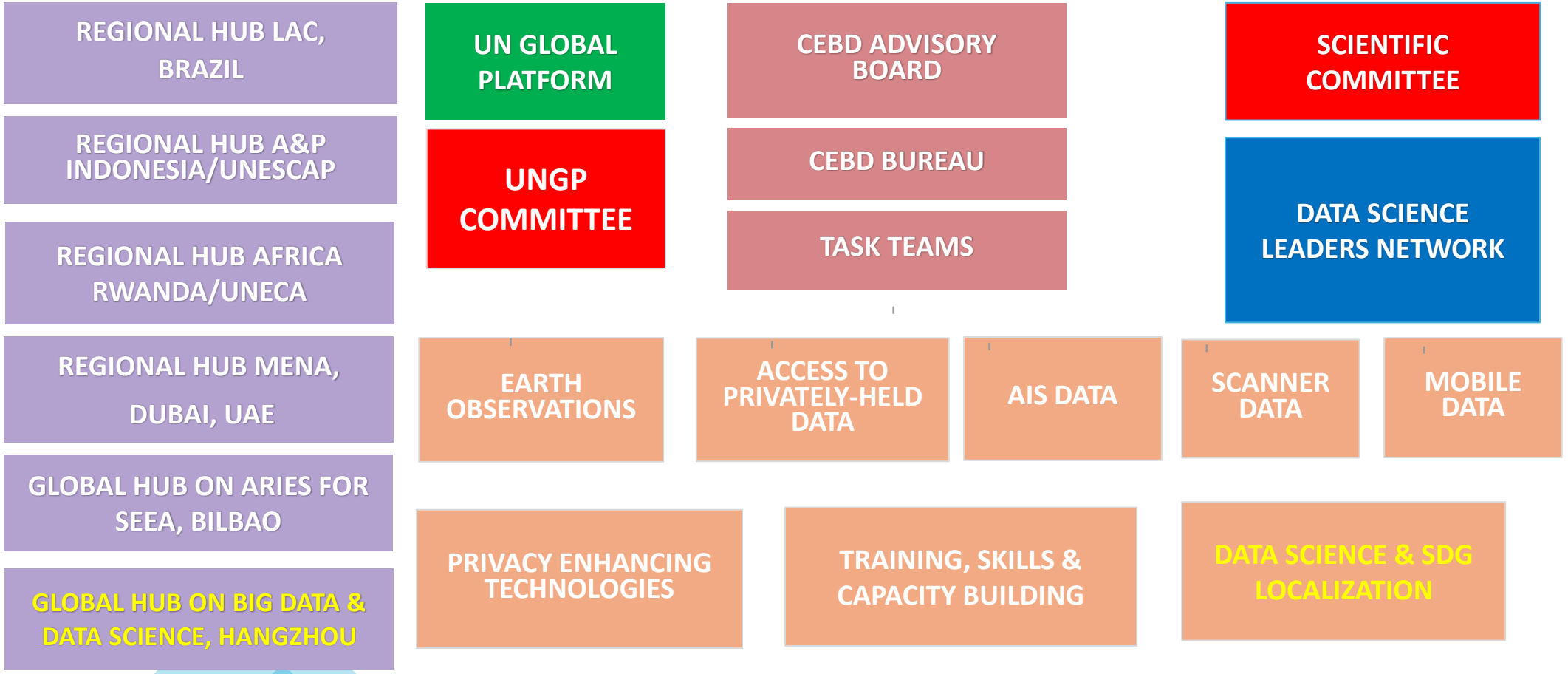
DATA GOVERNANCE

Friday, 23 February 2024
10 am – 1 pm | 3 pm – 6 pm EST
Conference Room 4

unstats.un.org | @UNStats | #UN55SC

United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics



UN Committee of Experts on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (10-year review in 2024)

Revised Mandate 2025

- To promote practical use of AI, data science and the use of big data and other alternative data sources, while building on existing precedents and finding solutions for the many existing challenges.
- To promote strategic relationships with private sector, geospatial community, academia and other public sector institutes to ensure better access to data and responsible use of AI; and cultivate ongoing knowledge sharing for enhanced capability.
- To promote data governance, AI governance, data stewardship and open data policies for better access and use of data.
- To promote and support the roles of the regional and global hubs for building capacity and for collaboration on the UN Global Platform [including the Regional Hub in Brazil]

5th International Seminar on Big Data for Official Statistics

Measuring the Digital Economy

29 - 31 May 2024 Xiamen, China

About

A distinctive characteristic of the digital economy is the intensive use by businesses of ICT for the collection, storage, processing and transmission of information. Business data from some industrialized countries show that improvements in productivity can be explained, at least partly, by use of ICT, which in turn is supported by supply of goods and services produced by the ICT sector and through trade. A robust ICT sector can also contribute to aggregate labor productivity growth.

The notion of the digital economy has become commonplace to describe how digital technology is changing patterns of production (supply) and consumption (demand). The different technologies and economic aspects of the digital economy can be broken down into three broad components: Core aspects of the digital economy, which comprise fundamental innovations (semiconductors, processors), core technologies (computers, telecommunication devices) and enabling infrastructures (Internet and telecoms networks).

Many sectors of the economy are being digitalized. This includes digitally enabled sectors in which new activities or business models have emerged as a result of digital technologies. Examples include finance, media, tourism and transportation. At the same time, digital transformation has permitted consumers to access a larger variety of goods and services, while exercising greater control over the characteristics of the transaction processes. This phenomenon is becoming near universal due to the continual

SPRINT ON

Artificial Intelligence and Data Science for Economic Statistics

WEBINAR 1 - 7 Nov 2024

WEBINAR 2 - 12 Dec 2024

SYMPOSIUM - 20 - 22 Jan 2025 - Dubai, United Arab Emirates

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