

Question 1. The UNCEBTS had identified 3 new priority areas for business and trade statistics, namely (a) digitalization, productivity and innovation; (b) wellbeing and social inclusion; and (c) green economy. Are these areas relevant for your domains or organization? If so, what specific aspects (e.g. data collection, data availability, development of new methods, granularity, timeliness, etc.)? And are there other priority areas for business and trade statistics from your perspective that should be considered by the Committee?

Question 2. The Committee promotes an enterprise-centered approach to business and trade statistics that is centered on the statistical business registers which link data from different sources (administrative sources, new data sources etc.) through the SBRs. Do you see any advantages of this approach also for your statistical domains? What additional requirements would you see in the statistical business registers that are necessary for your domain?

Question 3. Going forward how do you see the collaboration with the UNCEBTS in order to improve the vertical and horizontal integration* of statistics?

- UNIDO focus
 - o ISIC B, C, D and E
 - o Direct work with policymakers and researchers on policy questions related to industry, but then discover that there are no data or that the data is outdated.
- Thematic areas: Priority areas very relevant for the work of UNIDO
 - o Expanded coverage of topics related to industrial development, work on principal indicators is very welcome
 - o Globalization and participation in GVCs: unexpected impacts of policies and shocks, participation in value chains, disruptions in GVCs, role of MNEs
 - o More complete measures of productivity (harmonization, selection of variables for numerator and denominator), including on all factors of production
 - o 4IR and advanced production technologies (beyond just digitalization): readiness, preparedness, access, processes, impacts
 - o ISID and SDG 9: measuring human and environmental aspects of industry
 - o Employment, but also entrepreneurship, wages and income, equality, gender
 - o Environmental aspects beyond just CO2 emissions (estimated from energy accounts), including emission of other GHG, generation of waste, use of water, energy efficiency, use of green technologies (e.g. renewables), material efficiency, etc. Also issues related to circular economy
- Data characteristics: Increasing need for more complete information in terms of coverage, granularity and timeliness to answer complex policy questions. This needs, inter alia
 - o Complements to SDG 9 indicators (other areas, disaggregation, etc.)
 - o More granularity, including information by sector, geographical area, size of enterprise and other enterprise characteristics
 - o More timeliness. Estimating nowcasts for now as a complement, but don't always work (example SDG 9.4.1)
 - o This requires connecting many data sources, so central role of SBR and unique identifiers to link databases
- Reality of lower-income countries, where there is no registry or common identifiers, and even limited economic statistics. Expanding gap. Capacity building is a solution, but also "second-best" solutions (matching, modelling) should be considered

- Large and growing interest on the contribution of the private sector to SDGs, trying to explore what can be obtained from existing sources (surveys, administrative data) plus new data sources (ESG or non-financial reporting, big data), e.g. FAO guidelines or piloting exercise at a city level