

2009 UNESCO FCS Revision

Lydia Deloumeaux, Statistician, Associate Programme Specialist, culture statistics
*Meeting UN Committee of Experts on International Statistical
Classifications 5th Nov_2024*

PROCESS

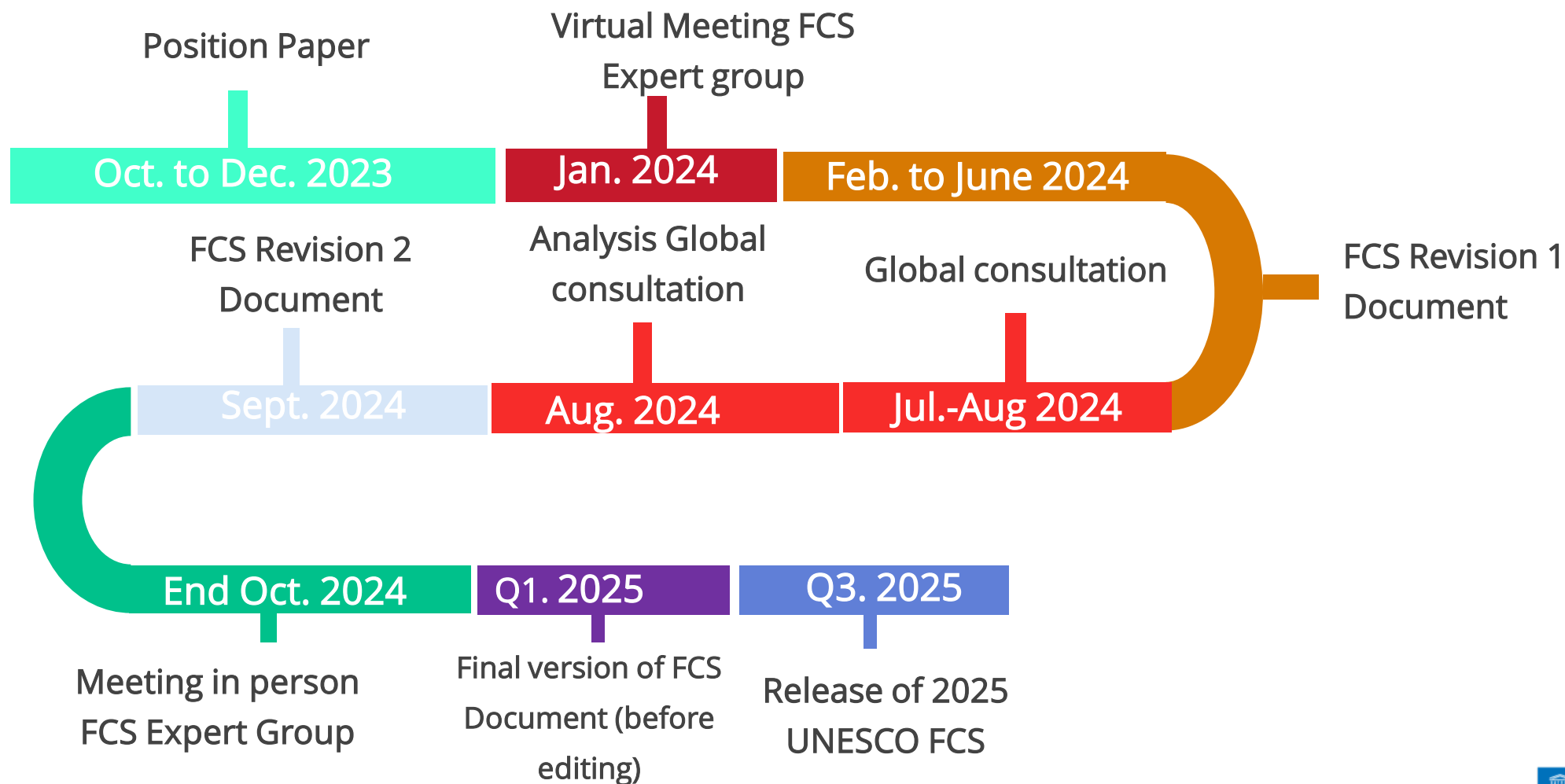
Revision of the 2009 UNESCO FCS

Purpose: to update the international standard to better reflect contemporary global priorities that provides the foundation for the definitions and concepts used to measure culture and define indicators for designing evidence-based policies

To review the international classifications to measure the culture sector



Timeline for the revision of the 2009 UNESCO FCS

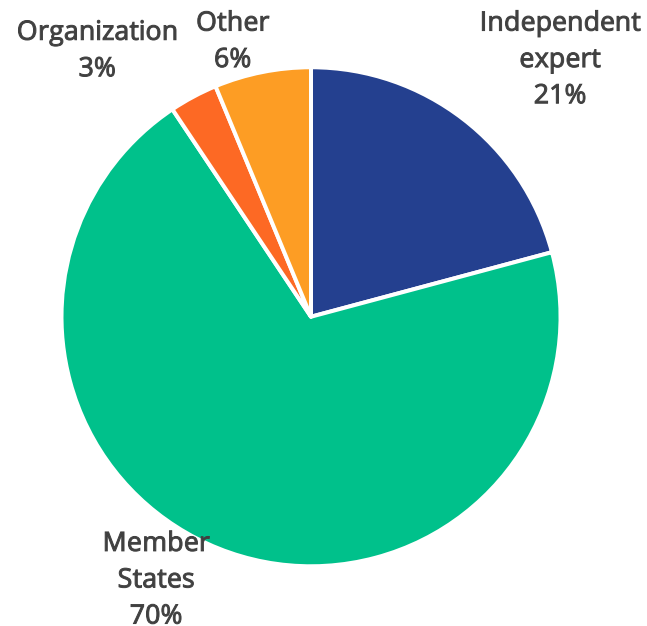


Process of the Global consultation on the 2025 UNESCO FCS

- Took place from the 11th of July 2024 to 15th of August 2024
- Extended until 23rd of August 2024
- Online open consultation on the Web : Open to experts around the world
- Targeted respondents:
 - Ministries of Culture and National Statistical Offices
 - UNESCO National Commissions, Permanent Delegations
 - Announced to social media network such as LinkedIn,
 - Some Expert Group members sent to their own networks and organizations
- Google form created to facilitate responses

Overall results: profile of respondents

- 96 responses
- 67 from Member States representing 55 countries



The 2025 UNESCO FCS

- Consists of two documents

1. UNESCO FCS Conceptual document includes all concepts, definition and scope

- Measurement of the culture and creative ecosystem
- Update of domains and cultural cycle to reflect the most recent changes in the cultural production and practices
- To be updated at mid-long term

2. Classifications guide to the UNESCO FCS: practical

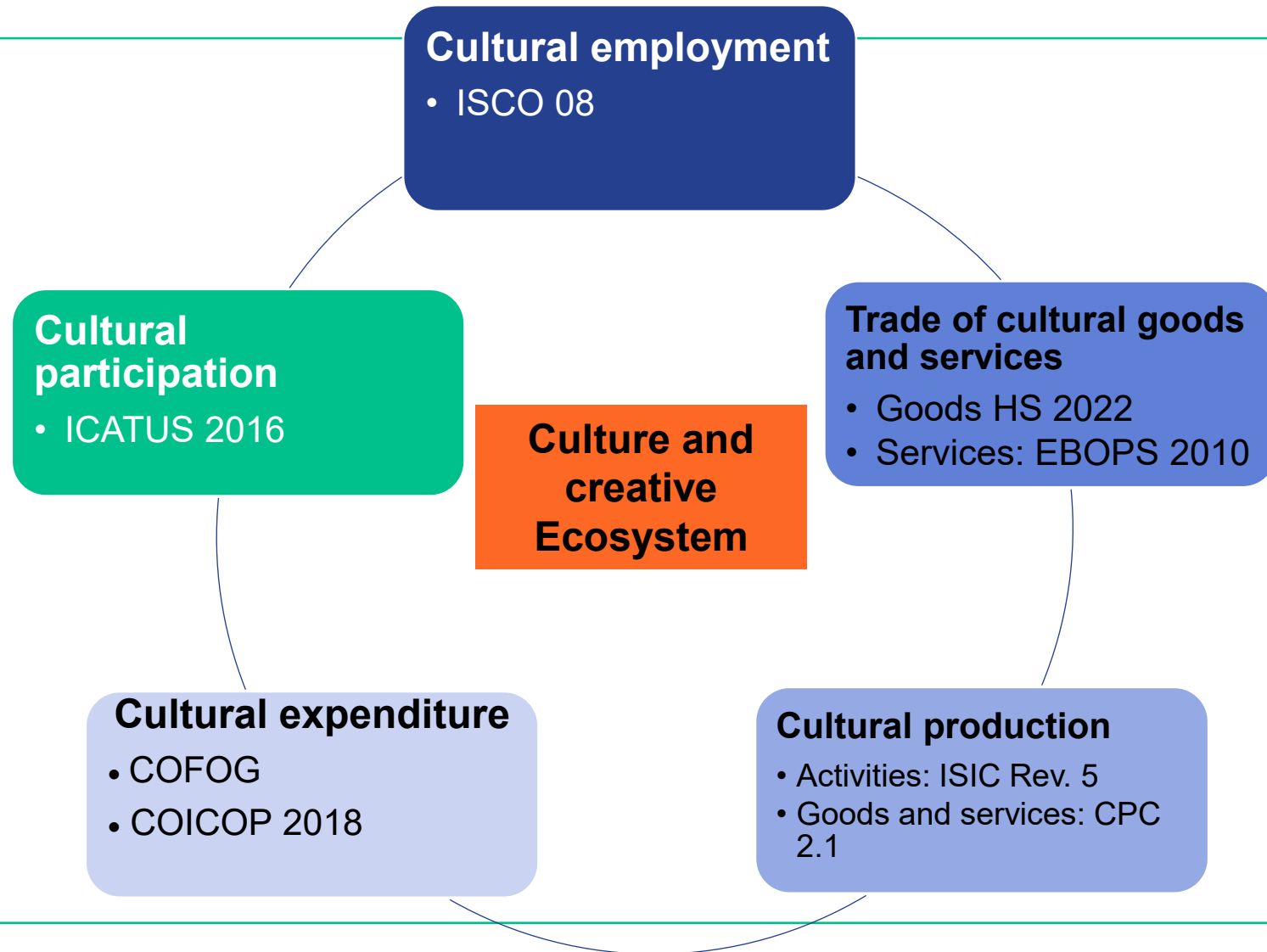
- Identify all codes related to the culture and creative ecosystem using most recent international classifications: ISIC Rev. 5, HS 2022, ISCO 2008, CPC 2.1 (3?), COICOP 2018, ICATUS 2016, EBOPS 2010
- Provides the matrix between the cultural categories and the cultural value chain
- To be updated every 5 years to follow the revision of international classifications: EBOPS 2025, ISCO 2028, COFOG?

Role of the FCS Expert Group

- Provide comments, revisions and recommendations during the different phases of the Revision of the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) (2023-24)
 - Review Position Paper: Dec 2023- Jan 2024
 - 3 versions of the FCS Revision document
- Attend two meetings
 - Virtual meeting on position paper: 16 -18 January 2024 (Tentative)
 - In person meeting on FCS Revision 2 Document : 28-30 October 2024
- Composition: Eurostat, WIPO, SPC, OECD, country officials, researchers and experts

The use of international classifications in the 2025 UNESCO FCS

Classifications available in the 2025 UNESCO FCS and their role: Doc II



Improvements in the International Classifications to measure culture since 2009

- ISIC Rev. 5 introduces new classes for the cultural and creative sectors
 - The code 9000 in ISIC 4 includes many cultural activities merged belonging to different cultural sectors. In ISIC 5, 3 groups and classes were created and defined as follows:
 - 901: Arts creation activities
 - 902: Activities of performing arts
 - 903: Support activities to arts creation and performing arts
- COICOP 2018 offers a greater detail of cultural goods and services allowing for a breakdown by single Cultural and Creative domain

Due to their limitations, the scope of a sector is fully described in the conceptual document and should not be limited to the list of codes presented in the UNESCO FCS Doc II A classification guide.

Limitations of the International Classifications

Despite significant improvements over the years, international classifications may sometimes fail to capture the diversity and complexity of the cultural activities, goods and services.

1. Some codes related to different cultural and creative domains are merged

- In COFOG, many cultural sectors are grouped under a single code: 8.2 Cultural Services: Challenge to measure SDG 11.4.1 on public and private expenditure on heritage

2. Sometimes failed to provide the detailed list of cultural occupations

- In ISCO, several cultural occupations with low numbers of practitioners are not distinguished as separate codes in the classification: curators, archeologists

3. Further details is required to obtain the relevant cultural practices, activities etc.

- If a country would like to design a cultural participation survey, a further disaggregation of ICATUS is required to properly identify each active or passive cultural practice.

Limitations of the International Classifications

Digitization of the cultural production and consumption, put the emphasis on the need to get detailed and exhaustive services statistics

1. Due to digitization (streaming) HS, less pertinent to measure exports of cultural products
2. Impossible to identify craft goods in HS
3. EBOPS 2010 proposes new codes for culture services
 - A handful number of countries reported data using the new codes on cultural services. Country coverage remains the same over the years.
4. Further details is required to obtain the relevant cultural practices, activities etc.
 - If a country would like to design a cultural participation survey, a further disaggregation of ICATUS is required to properly identify each active or passive cultural practice.

Improvements in the International Classifications to measure culture after 2025

- Priority is to continue following the update and change of international classifications
- Advocacy for countries to collect data at more granular level
- Consult with culture stakeholders and experts on their data needs
- Contribute and provide feedback in the revision process of each relevant international classification

Thank you

l.deloumeaux@unesco.org

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