

# United Nations Statistical Commission

## Fifty-third session

Item 3 (q) of the provisional agenda

### Items for discussion and decision: information and communications technology statistics

#### Document E/CN.3/2022/21 – Report of the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development

*Statement provided by:*

*BPS - Statistics Indonesia*

*Statement:*

- (a) Indonesia would like to thank and appreciate the Partnership report on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development. Indonesia also acknowledges the work carried out by the Partnership in terms of the core ICT access and ICT household indicators, the core indicators on ICT use by business, the use of ICT in government, global e-waste data, and the use of big data.
- (b) Indonesia highly values the revised core list of indicators to produce quality and internationally comparable Information and Communication Technology (ICT) indicators. BPS provides most of the indicators from the National Socioeconomic Survey (Susenas) conducted twice a year.
- (c) Indonesia has implemented the Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals for household indicators on ICT captured in the National Socioeconomic Survey, resulting in 12 out of 19 indicators (BCS) and E-Commerce Survey. Indonesia can provide 12 indicators on ICT access and use by enterprises from the BCS. Nevertheless, Indonesia agrees to implement the revised guidelines for the availability and better quality of ICT Statistics, particularly to assess the country's digital readiness in times of crisis, such as the COVID-19. Coordination with related ministries is crucial, such as the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, Ministry of Trade, and Ministry of National Planning.
- (d) To support the collection of indicators on waste electrical and electronic equipment, Indonesia needs capacity building to provide the data and identify the possibility of data sources without creating a new survey.
- (e) Indonesia supports the capacity building organized by the Partnership as these are essential in producing ICT indicators and measuring the digital economy. For the next meeting on Measuring e-commerce and the Digital Economy, we expect to have access to the forum to learn from other country experiences. We also would like to contribute to the next meetings of the Expert Group on ICT Household Indicators (EGH) and the Expert Group on Telecommunication Indicators/ICT Indicators (EGTI).
- (f) Indonesia highly supports big data used for measuring the information economy and society.
  - ✓ Currently, Indonesia has implemented web-scraping of two big marketplaces in Indonesia to illustrate the digitally ordered trade (e-commerce in Indonesia). However, there are some challenges in the current implementation, such as data storage and data science ethics. We suggest establishing partnership agreements between National

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<p>Statistical Offices (NSOs) and digital intermediary platforms (marketplaces) regarding data science ethics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ The pilot study of the MPD use in Indonesia suggested that it is possible to get data on SDG indicator 9.c.1 (proportion of the population covered by a mobile network) and SDG indicator 17.8.1 (proportion of individuals using the internet).</li><li>✓ Moreover, the use of MPD should be further identified and implemented for these purposes, such as MPD for measuring the digital economy.</li><li>✓ Another possibility is the use of transaction data for digital trade and/or digital economy by partnership agreements with the Central Bank, related ministries, and platforms.</li><li>✓ We agree that big data is a promising source with a reduced respondent burden. However, there is a solid need to accelerate releasing the big data manual for official statistics, so NSOs have adequate experience to develop their capacity and capability.</li></ul>	
<i>Submitted on:</i>	2/17/2022