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Statement provided by: ***BPS-Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(a) Ageing-related statistics and age-disaggregated data (E/CN.3/2022/30)**
Statement:	
Indonesia acknowledges the Titchfield Group report on Ageing-Related Statistics and Age-Disaggregated Data. Indonesia also accepts the progress made by the group since 2018, despite some challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia would like to note the group's future work: make broader participants work on the group and build a comprehensive conceptual and analytical framework in the context of older adults and the ageing population analysis. It is essential to plan to deliver significant opportunities to help them live more purposeful, productive, and satisfying lives to diminish the sandwich generation in the current and future in Indonesia.	
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Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(b) Disability statistics (E/CN.3/2022/31)**
Statement:	

(a) BPS-Statistics Indonesia strongly supports the present report for Disability Statistics.

(b) BPS-Statistics Indonesia contributes to disability data collection by integrating Washington Group short sets on functioning questions in the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) annually, but it is specifically designed to disaggregate other indicators by disability status.

(c) The Indonesian government is waiting for the data from the Long Form Population Census 2020 so that they can compile a better database of people with disabilities to ensure the fulfillment and empowerment of the rights of people with disabilities.

(d) In 2021, BPS-Statistics Indonesia with the support of UNICEF tested the disability instrument for children aged 2-4 years using a module on child functioning.

(e) To strengthen the statistical measurement of disability, BPS-Statistics Indonesia awaits the results of the development of a disability instrument through a household survey conducted by ECLAP, WHO, ESCWA, and the World Bank in order to obtain harmonization and comparability of disability data.

(f) BPS-Statistics Indonesia also collects disability data through the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS) and the Indonesian Long Form Population Census 2020, which will be held in 2022, with a large sample size up to district/city level estimates of disability indicators. Therefore, Indonesia would like to take a note regarding the international standard on definition and classification of disability, that is, it is important to make clear guidelines that can be adopted by countries for developing disability statistics, including a short set and long set of internationally comparable questions, and also facilitate national definition. As an example, the Indonesian Long Form Population Census 2020 used a set of questions from the Washington Group and added extra questions based on the law on disability in Indonesia.

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Statement provided by**:* ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia	
Agenda item	**Item 4(c) Energy statistics (E/CN.3/2022/32)**
Statement:	
Statistics Indonesia (BPS) has a strong commitment to improve coordination and collaboration with all relevant ministries in developing energy statistics in the future, and to utilize data sources derived from administrative data. Publication of energy statistics compiled by BPS, utilizing data sources from various ministries, such as the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, State Electricity Company, Ministry of Transportation, Gas Company, and has implemented the standards set by IRES (International Recommendations for Energy Statistics). BPS welcomes the collaboration with the United Nations statistics division to improve the quality of publication of energy statistics and expand its use to support development programs in Indonesia. *BPS is interested in developing future energy statistics to strengthen and produce sustainable development indicators according to international standards*	
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Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(d) Industrial statistics (E/CN.3/2022/33)**

Statement:

(a) Indonesia accepts and appreciates the report on the achievements and developments of Industrial Statistics that have been carried out by UNIDO.

(b) BPS-Statistics Indonesia has collaborated with related ministries and institutions to compile integrated establishment databases. One of the main collaborations that have been done is utilizing administrative data from ministries, national, and regional institutions (i.e. national association of manufacturing, district/sub-district office, regional organizations) in supporting industrial statistics. This collaboration is fundamental as it is correspondingly completing data needs as well as to support industrial survey activities (i.e. medium and large manufacturer survey, small and micro manufacturer survey, mining and energy survey, and construction survey), and to accelerate the GDP data release and publication of industrial indicators. Moreover, this also initiates One Industrial Data program in Indonesia as it supports Indonesia's presidential act No.39/2019 and minimizes the data gap between ministries and institutions.

(c) To create inclusive and sustainable statistical indicators of industrialization, Indonesia, through BPS-Statistics Indonesia, is transforming business processes of statistical integration in business-based survey activities, which is called the Economy-Wide Survey (EWS). EWS is expected to produce inclusive and sustainable industrial statistical indicators that can support the quality of economic growth indicators. In addition, the EWS can also strengthen the coherence between various data sources to explain information consistency. The things that Indonesia has done through the EWS include:

1. Indonesia has adopted the international standard of the General Statistical Process Business Model (GSPBM).
2. Indonesia has performed statistical integration internally and externally in collaboration with other institutions and private sectors.
3. The progress of the EWS is supported by the latest statistical instruments, the integration of information technology systems, a quality assurance framework, and the adoption of the One Data Indonesia principle.

(d) Many focus group discussions (FGD) and other collaborations have been done through 2021 to strengthen statistical cooperation. Indonesia invited some experts and academics in understanding advanced concepts of industrial statistics and solving many problems found about the survey constraints, anomalies in data processing and data analysis.

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(e) The utilization of big data is one of the statistical purposes of change agendas. Indonesia, including industrial statistics, has utilized big data to coherently provide supporting information of Indonesia's industrial indicators. Some examples of them are utilizing the establishment's annual report, screening the establishment's contact and location, and computing supportive indicators related to industrial statistics.	
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Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(e) Business registers (E/CN.3/2022/34)**
Statement:	

(a) Indonesia's statistical business registers (SBR) has not played an important role yet in producing official statistics, including business demography and entrepreneurship statistics, and in contributing to the national accounts and measuring the digital economy. SBR is still focusing on data acquisition, from both internal NSO and administrative data, and for compiling the business frame. The main problems are the unavailability of policies that put everyone involved in their role and the supporting system is still under construction. The official technical guideline is being drafted to empower statistical business registers. Hopefully, this guideline can be finalized this year so that SBR can run as it is supposed to as the backbone to supporting innovative ways of serving users.

(b) We agree that the role of SBR has expanded to provide not only a population frame for surveys, but also a direct source of information to produce business statistics, facilitate data integration between multiple data sources and support the compilation of new statistics. SBR should be elevated its function as the main reference or single source of truth for business registers. SBR ID could be promoted as a microdata link between SBR data, tax data, and other administrative data sources. Using SBR ID as a microdata link is relatively easier than using Tax ID since Tax ID is rarely questioned in any census or surveys held by NSO or the administrative data provider.

(c) Indonesia's SBR has also been building capacities to develop methodologies, tools, standards, and quality metrics to better implement the many roles of statistical business registers. The SBR system, called FRS, is under construction. This system is designed to perform a dynamic dashboard that utilized data science to collect information regarding business behavior, as one of its modules. By using this new method, expectedly the detailed information can be captured and analyzed more precisely as needed. The experiences from other countries will become valuable inputs for our SBR development process especially in terms of innovation and user experiences.

(d) Improvement in SBR also takes place related to data standards, such as concept, definition, classification, measurement, and measurement unit to fulfill Indonesia One Data Policy principles. SBR needs to implement these standards and so do other administrative data providers. By using these standards, data ambiguity can be minimized and data quality can be improved.

(e) It will be interesting to learn the different techniques of enterprise profiling from other countries. Moreover, in this era of globalization and digitalization, SBR must quickly adapt to new technology inventions. Manual profiling is not enough anymore and not fast enough to capture business data changes. Using machine learning to capture the latest information so that it can be used for profiling, is one way to adapt.

(f) The quality and the statistical coverage of statistical business registers was considered as the main aspect of the quality of the economic statistics. To improve data quality and coverage, redesigning data processing and monitoring data quality is a must. Information regarding

	location tag (longitude, latitude) should be added as a mandatory variable in SBR to ensure that business is not fictive. The overlay location tag in the thematic map should be considered as a way to measure the coverage of statistical business registers. Furthermore, new businesses are popping up fast in the era of a growing digital economy, where a huge amount of data flowed invisibly. Applying novel techniques using data science to capture the invisible information from big data can gain better insight for SBR development. Also, SBR should put into its consideration how to capture data of virtual enterprises that do not physically exist.
Submitted on:	2/17/2022

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Fifty-third session
Item 4 (f) of the provisional agenda
Items for discussion and decision: Service Statistics

Document E/CN.3/2022/35 – Report of the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics

Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(f) Service statistics (E/CN.3/2022/35)**
Statement:	

(a) Indonesia appreciates the work provided by the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics.

(b) In the current decade, Indonesia is undergoing a transformation of economic structure with the increasing value-added of GDP from the services sector. Therefore, providing supporting data in the services sector is the obligation.

(c) BPS-Statistics Indonesia has been committed to providing statistical data on services. Some of the available data are transportation services, travel, construction services, insurance and pensions services, financial services, government services, health services, and education services.

(d) However, some current issues that have appeared should be responded to, such as fintech, Islamic finance, and cryptocurrencies.

(e) Therefore, to strengthen on providing the statistics in services, collaboration and support are needed. Some related ministry, financial services authorities, international organizations, and the private sector should be embraced.

(f) For the future, Indonesia strongly supports standardized concepts, coverage, and methodologies on providing the services statistics. Indonesia also encourages that technical assistance is still needed. We suggest that the Voorburg Group on Service Statistics provides training and workshop.

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United Nations Statistical Commission
Fifty-third session
Item 4 (g) of the provisional agenda
Items for discussion and decision: price statistics

Document E/CN.3/2022/36– Report of the Intersecretariat Working Group on Price Statistics

Statement provided by**:* ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia	
Agenda item	**Item 4(g) Price statistics (E/CN.3/2022/36)**
Statement:	
Indonesia expresses highest appreciation for the working group has produced guidelines on the implementation of price statistics. Just for information: (a) Due to pandemic period, interviewing method (direct or indirect) was still the main collection process in Indonesia, online price data was also used as a complement. Imputation method was applied when there were no prices for certain commodities. (b) BPS has already adopted the latest concept and methods of the CPI, as well as the COICOP classification, to update the commodity basket of goods and services through the Household's Cost of Living Survey (known as Survei Biaya Hidup) which is held throughout 2022. The survey is expected to capture the changes in consumption patterns by the households, including the changes that affected by pandemic situation. Issues that arise include rural-urban, calculation methods, and strategy that need to be drawn up if mobility restrictions are re-implemented. (c) Next step to CPI improvement, Indonesia is very excited with the next meeting of the Ottawa Group in June since new data sources and calculation methods, digital economy, housing costs, linkage in living cost and CPI calculation method are also challenging issue in Indonesia.	
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Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(h) Coordination of statistical programmes (E/CN.3/2022/37 and E/CN.3/2022/38)**
Statement:	

E/CN.3/2022/37

(a) BPS-Statistics Indonesia agrees with the point of promoting nowcasting methodologies in development indicators. However, it is better if the discussion on nowcasting methodologies is not only limited to SDGs indicators, but also covers other indicators.

(b) Regarding the guideline, it should cover more thorough explanation on nowcasting methodologies so it can be used as a standard by all countries. Nonetheless, perhaps it also needs to consider including the explanation on country-specific adjustment strategies in the guideline to make it more comprehensive.

(c) Currently, BPS is drafting a Presidential Regulation on the Implementation of the National Statistical System. It is a mandate of Article 17 paragraph (4) of Law Number 16 of 1997 concerning Statistics, which mentioned: Provisions regarding the procedures and scope of coordination and cooperation in the administration of statistics between the agency, government agencies, and the public are further regulated by Presidential Decree.

(d) The draft of Presidential Regulation will arrange the scope of coordination of statistics administration within the framework of the national statistical system carried out by BPS and other statistical institutions (Ministries/Agencies/Local Governments).

(e) The draft of Presidential Regulation will also regulate the distribution of statistical activities carried out by BPS and other statistical institutions (Ministries/Institutions/Local Governments) in the form of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics Indonesia.

(f) Request the support of the UN Statistical Commission in the preparation of the Draft of Presidential Regulation.

E/CN.3/2022/38

(a) Indonesia believes that technical assistances in the context of strengthening statistical and geospatial integration delivered to member are required to foster an operational collaboration dan cooperation. However, there is also a need to develop a guideline providing operational procedures in integrating statistical and geospatial data.

(b) There is also no doubt that sharing best practices and experiences of integrating statistical and geospatial data among members is important. Therefore, to fasten its process, perhaps members experiencing in integrating statistical and geospatial data can provide their lesson learned on the website so all members can easily access and then adopt or adapt it.

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Statement provided by: ***BPS - Statistics Indonesia***	
Agenda item	**Item 4(i) Follow-up to the policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.3/2022/39)**

Statement:

A. Statistical Capacity Development

In the context of follow-up from policy decisions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, Indonesia has several strategic objectives, including:

1) improvement of statistical data quality through a quality assurance framework;
2) improvement of excellent service resulting from statistical activities; and
3) increase in an accountable bureaucracy.

It reflects to the focus of change that will be carried out by Indonesia as the efforts to continuously improve:

1) the quality of the products it produces (statistical data);
2) the quality of the service for the dissemination of statistical data to its users;
3) effectiveness in conducting development and coordination of statistical activities; and
4) the quality of the governance process within the organization.

In addition, BPS also disseminates statistical data and information through both print and electronic media (social media) which includes important information of statistics such as economic growth, inflation, gini ratio, poverty rates, and unemployment.

Indonesia as a country with a high disaster risk needs comprehensive statistics on disaster risk statistics. Currently, we have initiated Indonesia One Data on Disaster Statistics collaborating with all related institutions. The use of geospatial technologies and knowledge derived from satellite imagery is one aspect that should be developed to enrich the current geospatial statistics on disasters. Support from the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the Economic and Social Council is requested to implement geospatial technologies.

B. Open Data

BPS-Statistics Indonesia fully supports the action. Indonesia has enacted several regulations regarding the implementation of open data, to promote digital solutions through access to and use of the digital public. The real action taken by BPS-Statistics Indonesia is to develop the Indonesia Data Hub (INDAH) platform to facilitate the system for interoperability of data access among institutions.

C. Poverty and Food Security Statistics

BPS Statistics Indonesia has fully supported the action by producing relevant statistics related to poverty and food security, by:

a) Partnership with other institutions to provide poverty and food security statistics.

b) Besides the fact that poverty indicators in Indonesia can be disaggregated up to the district/city level, while the inequality indicator can only be presented at the provincial level, we are developing studies related to Small Area Estimation for calculating poverty and inequality at lower levels, such as sub-districts and villages.

b) Currently conducting a study on Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) calculations using the following indicators, namely basic immunization, nutrition, access to health services, years of school, school participation, no clean drinking water, no proper sanitation, cooking fuel, no proper floors, no electricity, no productive assets, and no birth certificate. However, the results of this calculation have not been published.

c) The Indonesian government has been targeting the extreme poverty rate of zero by 2024. This target is 6 years faster than the SDG target that must be achieved in 2030. In order to accomplish that target, the Indonesian government intervened in the Elimination of Extreme Poverty program, such as a burden reduction program, increased productivity/ empowerment, and a program to overcome poverty pockets targeting regional loci and the extreme poor in a convergent manner.

D. Health data and statistics

Indonesia has tried to improve and scale up efforts to strengthen health information systems and collect quality, timely and reliable data, including vital statistics, disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts as required to monitor progress and identify gaps in the universal and inclusive achievement of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals. BPS-Statistics Indonesia also provides capacity building and technical assistance to other institutions especially the Ministry of Health to produce more various statistics on health.

E. Education statistics

Education statistics have been regularly collected both based on household surveys and administrative records. Efforts have been taken by Indonesia to provide education statistics that can measure educational achievement comparable with other countries using global metadata indicators as mentioned in the SDGs framework.

F. Gender statistics

Indonesia appreciates the United Nations Statistics Division and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics for improving the development of Gender Statistics particularly on Time Use Survey (TUS). We clearly recognize that TUS could provide very important information to support welfare statistics and gender statistics that we compiled. Indonesia has the Labor Force Survey (LFS) and National Social-Economic Survey containing information about labor as well as social-economic indicators, yet those surveys do not disaggregate the activities in detail and do not cover time-use by respondents (except for working respondents). We would like to try conducting TUS as an experimental activity by adopting The Minimum Harmonized Instrument to find the effective way in data collecting to avoid respondent burden

and manage the workload of enumerators properly. We also commit to support the Global Programme on Gender Statistics.

G. Ageing-related, persons with disabilities, human settlement, housing, and urban development, humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response, crime and drugs statistics

Concerning other issues such as ageing-related statistics, statistics on persons with disabilities, humanitarian settlement, housing, and urban development statistics, humanitarian and disaster preparedness and response data as well as crime dan drug statistics, Indonesia has taken several efforts to fulfill such statistics by adding questions in several relevant surveys and strengthening sectoral statistics produced by line ministries/government institutions. For example, Indonesia has initiated Indonesia One Data on Crime Statistics by integrating all institutions producing crime data to discuss together to provide one data on crime. Of course, support from the UN organizations is needed to enrich statistical information in the above areas.

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