



Shared Prosperity Dignified Life



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Series of SDG Webinars for the Arab Region: UNIDO

SDG 9.2.1, SDG 9.2.2, SDG 9.3.1, SDG 9.3.2, SDG 9.4.1, SDG 9.b.1

Interagency and Experts Collaboration to Improve the Production and Dissemination of SDG Indicators from Official National Sources

10 May 2021

Report of the Meeting

BACKGROUND

The need to improve the production and dissemination of reliable comparable and timely data on SDG

In September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted by consensus Resolution 70/1: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the 2030 Agenda). The Resolution reaffirms the need for the strengthening of national data systems through “collaboration between national statistical systems and the relevant international and regional organizations to enhance data reporting channels and ensure the harmonization and consistency of data and statistics for the indicators used to follow up and review the Sustainable Development Goals and targets”.

The resolution also urges countries, the specialized agencies, the regional commissions, and the Bretton Woods institutions among others “to intensify their support for strengthening data collection and statistical capacity-building, including capacity-building that strengthens coordination among national statistical offices”. Moreover, the resolution “Urges international organizations to base the global review on data produced by national statistical systems and, if specific country data are not available for reliable estimation, to consult with concerned countries to produce and validate modelled estimates before publication, urges that communication and coordination among international organizations be enhanced in order to avoid duplicate reports, ensure consistency of data and reduce response burdens on countries, and urges international organizations to provide the methodologies used to harmonize country data for international comparability and produce estimates through transparent mechanisms;”

Five years after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda several countries are facing considerable challenges in monitoring targets in many policy areas. The current COVID-19 pandemic highlights the value of measuring and monitoring: no strategy can be developed, and no measure can be implemented without a proper monitoring and evaluation system.

Many countries in the Arab region are reporting on SDG indicators, however, reporting on progress on many of the SDG indicators, remains limited in the region. Insufficient availability and quality of statistical information on SDG indicators hamper the capacity of policymakers to generate evidence-based and effective policy responses and implement the 2030 Agenda.

Translating these recommendations and resolutions into tangible results is imperative and will require intensive collaboration at the national, regional and global levels. Regional Commissions' Statistical bodies "are the nexus between the Statistical Commission at the global level and the implementation at the national level of the norms endorsed by the Commission. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the support provided by the regional commissions to assist Member States in adapting, implementing and measuring progress towards the implementation of national development plans is of particular significance as it influences the quality of statistics and methodologies used, as well as the use of new and innovative methodologies and sources of data, known as the transformative agenda for official statistics. The regional commissions carry out activities to strengthen the capacity of Member States to produce, use and dissemination official statistics and also provide a regional platform for sharing experiences and practices in statistics work¹."

Interagency and Experts Collaboration- ESCWA & UNIDO

In this context, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) implemented an assessment of data disseminated through the UNSD SDG Global database and those in national SDG official sources to identify those less produced, disseminated, or less understood by national statistical offices (NSOs), and are more available in UN Agencies' and UNSD databases.

Based on the assessment results, ESCWA in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) met on 23 March 2021 to discuss the organization of a joint webinar to build capacities of Arab countries to improve the production and dissemination of selected SDG indicators.

OBJECTIVE- WHY?

ESCWA and UNIDO organized a webinar on selected SDG indicators that are less produced/disseminated in the Arab region to create a common understanding among data producers on how to collect, measure and disseminate SDG indicators to increase data availability and enhance national data flow to national policy makers, regional users including the custodian agency.

The main objectives of the webinars are:

- Enhancing understanding of metadata and nature of data in the UNSD SDG database.
- Improving statistical capacities to invigorate production and use of comparable SDG indicators.
- Strengthening inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flow.
- Sharing and discussing country challenges in measuring SDG indicators.

¹ Source: Relevance and effectiveness of the statistical work of regional commissions - thematic evaluation of regional commissions, Committee for Programme and Coordination, 57th session, April 2017 (E/AC.51/2017/8)

OUTCOME- FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants from NSOs and other relevant stakeholders were familiarized with concepts, methods including data flow and dissemination channels. The webinar encouraged interactive dialogue and participants were invited to share national experiences in data collection and dissemination including challenges and concerns. Presentations to the meetings were made available in the Arabic and English languages. A record of the discussions is provided in Annex on Q&A of this report. The full webinar proceedings were recorded to develop training materials.

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

UNIDO's mission is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Member States. "Inclusive" in this context means that industrial development must include all countries and all people and offer equal opportunities and an equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialization to all stakeholders. "Sustainable" addresses the need to decouple the prosperity generated from industrial activities from excessive natural resource use and negative environmental impacts.

UNIDO's new mandate on SDG 9 global monitoring to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. SDG 9 targets cover all three dimensions of sustainable development, namely: Advancing economic competitiveness (9.2.1 and 9.b.1), Creating shared prosperity (9.2.2, 9.3.1 and 9.3.2) and Safeguarding the environment (9.4.1).

The goal of those three dimensions is have a potential to interact and create much larger prosperity than dealing with each on their own and can unleash dynamic and competitive economic force that generate employment and income, accelerate trade and enable the efficient use of resources. UNIDO collect and disseminate the data related to SDG 9 directly from countries or other international agencies through a process of harmonization and alignment to be internationally comparable. To produce data on these indicators, UNIDO collaborates closely with other UN agencies such as the ILO (9.2.2), the World Bank (9.3.2) and the IEA (9.4.1).

NSOs play an important role as a producer and coordinator that channels data from all different sources within a country including line ministries and other national institutions involved in the process. Additional inputs may also be obtained from civil society organizations, private sector and academia who provide guidance to improve statistics and make it more inclusive. NSOs provide data and metadata to regional and international organizations (ESCWA, UNIDO,..). At this level UNIDO analyzes data received in terms of adherence to international classifications. In consultation with national partners, UNIDO discuss data to finalize adjustments and estimations made and to ensure national and international comparability and approval. At the final stage UNIDO provides data to UNSD for dissemination on the SDG Global SDG database.

UNIDO has developed a tool called the SDG 9 Industry index, which is a composite index that captures the performance of countries in five industry-related indicators 9.2.1a, 9.2.1b, 9.2.2, 9.4.1 and 9.b.1. The indicators 9.3.1 and 9.3.2 are yet to be included once data become available. Qatar, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and UAE are among the Arab Countries showing good performance in SDG-9 Industry score for 2018. Along with the index, UNIDO has developed two indicators called progress and outlook to evaluate

country progress with respect to the SDG region and to forecast country data to see how likely the targets will be achieved by 2030, respectively. The progress indicator shows how much progress has been made by country since 2000. Based on the current data since 2000 until the most recent available data point, four levels of progress are assigned: negative, insignificant, fair and substantial. The outlook indicator complements the progress measure by indicating how likely the target will be met by 2030. Three trends are assigned by country and indicator to show prospects: Reverse trend, Accelerate progress and On Track.

For disseminating the statistics and data, UNIDO has two platforms: Industrial Analytics Platform (IAP) and data portal. The IAP provides novel insights into industrial development around the world. It helps countries compare their progress with other countries and have a look at their profile.

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

This indicator measures the absolute and relative volume of production, relative importance of manufacturing, inequality among the nations. Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) is a ratio between MVA and GDP, both reported in constant 2015 USD or current prices. MVA per capita is calculated by dividing MVA in constant 2015 USD by the population of a country or area.

National Accounts data i.e. the GDP is collected by UNSD through a questionnaire sent directly to NSOs. UNSD implements adjustments at the level of units, classifications (align time series with SNA, ISIC..), imputation of missing values, and nowcasting growth rates using most recent points based on past values.

Indicator	UNSD SDG database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG database (E-M-N-NA)	SDG in national reports
9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	0	22 (M)	

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database. Note from UNIDO: The labels used in the SDG Global Database are reflecting an initial data submission and they have not been reviewed since then.

UNIDO publishes data as estimates and not as country data. 16 countries report on this indicator in national SDG reports and platforms, however only eight countries have reported approximately the same values as UNIDO, they are: Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Although Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, State of Palestine, Sudan, Yemen report on this indicator there is are wide discrepancies with the modeled data produced by UNIDO.

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

This indicator presents the share of manufacturing employment in total employment. It measures the ability of the manufacturing sector to absorb surplus labour from agricultural and other traditional sectors. The main sources of data for this indicator are household based labour force surveys (LFS).

When LFS is not available, data maybe derived from population census or other type of household surveys with an appropriate employment module impeded in it. Establishment surveys and administrative records (Business Registers) are restricted as they do not cover unofficial employment or other types of employment especially those with less than 10 employees.

Indicator	UNSD database (C-CA)	UNSD database (E-M-N-NA)	SDG in national reports
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	18 (C)	0	≠ Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia = Jordan, State of Palestine, Sudan ≈ Qatar

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database. Note from UNIDO: The labels used in the SDG Global Database are reflecting an initial data submission and they have not been reviewed since then.

ILO collects data from NSOs through a questionnaire sent every three years or when countries implement LFS. UNSD SDG database disseminates data for 18 countries out of 22 Arab countries, however, none of the countries disseminate data on this indicator in any of their SDG related platforms or reports.

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added

This indicator calculates the share of manufacturing value added of small-scale manufacturing enterprises in the total manufacturing value added. The main source of data for this indicator is annual industrial surveys or economic census, where value added is disaggregated by size classes given in terms of number of employees. It can also be obtained from surveys focusing particularly on small enterprises, or small and medium enterprises in general.

Through the UNIDO's questionnaire on small industries data are collected directly from NSOs. A main challenge for harmonizing national data is the variation in defining the terms such as "small scale" in national legislations and in statistical definition. The term "small" is based on various criteria that includes revenue, amount of initial investment or fixed capital, employment etc. The standard definition of size class for SDG global reporting is designated at less than 20 persons employed as per IRIS 2008.

Although country data is available for three countries at the global level (Kuwait, Oman and State of Palestine), both Oman and Kuwait do not disseminate their country data at the national level and Palestine has been disseminating different values than those in UNSD SDG database. Other countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Yemen have data as per their SDG reports, however, this data is

not available at the global level because they do not follow standard definitions. This may call for capacity development in those countries.

Indicator	UNSD SDG database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG database (E-M-N-NA)	SDG in national reports
9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	3 (C): Kuwait, Oman, State of Palestine	0	≠ State of Palestine

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database, ≠National data is not equal to Country data. Note from UNIDO: The labels used in the SDG Global Database are reflecting an initial data submission and they have not been reviewed since then.

9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit

The indicator measures the number of “small-scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of similar enterprises. The data source used by UNIDO is the World Bank Enterprise Survey. However, data are collected not on a regular basis but when the particular survey is conducted. The Enterprise Surveys are implemented every year in around 20 countries. The preferable source of data are NSOs based on annual industrial surveys, economic census or other surveys focusing on small enterprises. The information can be derived from including the following two questions in data collection tool:

- **Does this establishment have a line of credit or a loan from a financial institution?** Yes/No
- **Referring to the most recent line of credit or loan, what type of financial institution granted this loan?** Private commercial banks/State-owned banks or government agency/Non-bank financial institutions/Other

Indicator	UNSD SDG database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG database (E-M-N-NA)	SDG in national reports
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	0	10 (G): Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, State of Palestine, Tunisia, Yemen	

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database. Note from UNIDO: The labels used in the SDG Global Database are reflecting an initial data submission and they have not been reviewed since then.

There are no country data in the UNSD global database, however the World Bank Enterprise Survey collects data for 10 countries and reports on them as “global” in the UNSD SDG database. Records also show that two countries, Jordan and Morocco, reports on this indicator in their national SDG reports

9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added

The indicator CO₂ emissions per unit of value added represents the amount of emissions from fuel combustion produced by an economic activity, per unit of economic output. It measures environment sustainability and energy efficiency. It is computed as a ratio between CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion and the value added of associated economic activities. CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion are estimated based on energy consumption and on the IPCC Guidelines. As part of the economic activities, manufacturing refers to industries belonging to the sector C defined by International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4, or D defined by ISIC Revision 3.

The main source of data for the CO₂ emissions is from the energy balances and for the value added from national accounts. IEA collects energy data by sending countries an annual questionnaire in five categories: coal, oil, natural gas, renewables and electricity.

Energy data are generally collected independently across different commodities, such as oil, natural gas or coal. As such, commodity balances provide the simplest way to present the data for one fuel together, expressed in physical units. This could be joules or cubic meters for natural gas or tonnes for coal, for example. This is the method used in the IEA's fuel information books on oil, coal, natural gas, renewables and electricity, and also in the comprehensive World Energy Statistics – which combines information for all fuels together.

However, as energy products are ultimately used for their energy content, and can also be converted into one another through a number of transformation processes, there's a need to combine commodity balances to get a view of the energy system. This requires the development of an energy balance.

An energy balance helps us understand how products are transformed into one another, highlight the various relationships among these products, and show how all energy types are ultimately used.

The energy balance presents all the data in a common energy unit. This allows users to see the total amount of energy used and the relative contribution of each different source, for the whole economy and for each individual consumption sector. In addition, it allows users to compute the various energy transformation efficiencies; to develop several aggregated indicators (for example consumption per capita or per unit of GDP); and to estimate CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion or through energy data.

For national comparability IEA uses the IPCC Guidelines to make estimates for 17 countries. Four countries: Egypt, Lebanon, Libya and Sudan report on the same values as UNSD SDG database. This may indicate that they are using the same estimates or same methodology. Jordan national data, however, show discrepancy with the estimated values of IEA.

Indicator	UNSD SDG database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG database (E-M-N-NA-G)	SDG in national reports
9.4.1 CO ₂ emission per unit of value added	0	17 (E) - Missing: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, State of Palestine	

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

The proportion of medium-high and high-tech industry (MHT hereafter) value added in total value added of manufacturing (MVA hereafter) is a ratio value between the value added of MHT industry and MVA. This indicator measures the technological development and innovation in manufacturing. For this purpose, a technology classification was developed by OECD, is based on research and development (R&D) expenditure relative to value added, called R&D intensity.

The data is directly collected from countries through annual industrial surveys or economic census, business registers, ICT and R&D surveys of the business sector. This indicator has been modelled for 16 countries. Although Algeria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia have conducted an economic census in the last ten years, and Qatar and UAE have conducted a R&D surveys, data collected was not disseminated as country data on the UNSD global database. This could be result of not following international guidelines or standards and may call for further capacity development.

Indicators	UNSD SDG database (C-CA)	UNSD SDG database (E-M-N-NA)	SDG in national report
9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	0	16 (M) Missing: Comoros, Djibouti, Libya, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan	

C: country data, CA: country adjusted data, E: estimated data, G: global monitoring data, M: modeled data, N: non-relevant data, NA: data nature not available as presented in UNSD SDG database. Note from UNIDO: The labels used in the SDG Global Database are reflecting an initial data submission and they have not been reviewed since then.

Recommendations for Countries:

- NSOs to report on their country data as disseminated in the UNSD SDG database.
- NSOs to implement annual industrial surveys or economic census, business registers, ICT and R&D surveys of the business sector including LFS on a regular basis.
- Countries to request technical support to complete implementation of standardized data collection tools from relevant agencies.

Recommendations for ESCWA/UNIDO:

- UNIDO with partner agencies to provide capacity development to improve production of related indicators from economic census, business registers, ICT and R&D surveys

TARGET AUDIENCE - WHO?

The meeting was attended by 16 representatives from 10 national statistical offices namely: Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Oman, Palestine, Somalia, Sudan and UAE.

SCHEDULE & LANGUAGE– PLATFORM?

The regional training was held on 10 of May from 10:00 A.M. to 12:10 P.M. via Zoom. Facilitation of the workshop was conducted in Arabic/English with simultaneous interpretation in English and Arabic languages.

TRAINING CERTIFICATION

16 participants were awarded a training certificate by the organizers for full attendance.

REGISTRATION AND EVALUATION

9 participants completed the electronic evaluation out of the 16 participants who attended the webinar. The results are as follows:

- 55.6 per cent of respondents rated the overall quality of the webinar as “Excellent” and 33.3 per cent as “good” and 11.1 per cent as “fair”.
- 44.4 per cent indicated that the webinar was successful in reaching its intended objectives as “Excellent”, 55.6 per cent as “good”.
- 66.7 per cent rated the inputs provided by presenters in reaching the intended outcome of the webinar as “Excellent” and 33.3 per cent as “Good”.
- 55.6 per cent rated the overall organization and logistics of the webinar as “Excellent” and 33.3 per cent assessed it as “Good” and 11.1 per cent as “fair”.

RESOURCES

- UNIDO’s statistical portal on SDG-9 indicators: <https://stat.unido.org/SDG>
- UNIDO’s SDG-9 Industry Tracker: <https://iap.unido.org/>
- UNIDO’s biennial progress report 2019 – Statistical indicators of inclusive and sustainable industrialization: https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2019-05/SDG_report_final.pdf
- Metadata for SDG-9 indicators: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=9&Target=>
- E-Handbook on SDG indicators: <https://unstats.un.org/wiki/display/SDGeHandbook/Goal+9>
- UNIDO’s 2020 report on How industrial development matters to the well-being of the population – some statistical evidence: https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2020-02/wellbeing_final_report.pdf
- <https://data.unescwa.org/portal/32afeb40-1c3c-4b95-acab-061c5470bdc4>
- Iris 2008: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/industry/Docs/IRIS_2008_Ar.pdf
- IRES : <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/documents/IRES-ar.pdf>
- International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) - Revision 3 and Revision 4: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_4rev4e.pdf

- System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008:
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf>
- <https://www.iea.org/sankey/#?c=Middle%20East&s=Balance>
- IAP Platform: <https://iap.unido.org/>

AGENDA

Day: Monday 10 May		Speakers
10:00-10:05 A.M.	Introduction to the Webinar (objective, speakers, and content)	ESCWA – Neda Jafar
10:05A.M. – 12:00 P.M.	SDG-9 industry-related targets and indicators (9.2.1, 9.3.1, 9.3.2, 9.4.1, 9.b.1)	UNIDO – Fernando Cantu, Petra Kynclova
	Data sources and computation methods	
	Discussion – Q&A	UNIDO – Fernando Cantu, Petra Kynclova
	Tools to track countries' progress on SDG-9 industry-related targets and indicators	
	Discussion – Q&A	
12:00-12:10 P.M.	Way forward and conclusion	ESCWA – Neda Jafar

GROUP PHOTO

Zoom Meeting

Recording...

View

Participants (25)

Find a participant

- NA Nadine Al-Ha... (Co-host, me)
- EZ ESCWA Zoom-5 (Host)
- WA Wafa About Hosn
- FC Fernando Cantu (Co-host)

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Invite Mute All

Chat

From Me to Everyone:

Can you open your cameras pls for a group photo

From Neda Jafar- ESCWA to Everyone:

open your cameras please

To: Everyone

Type message here...

Unmute Stop Video Security Participants 25 Polls Chat Share Screen Interpretation Reactions More Leave

Windows Taskbar: ENG 12:01 PM 10/05/2021

Wafa About Hosn	ESCWA Zoom-5	Nadine Al-Hallak	Fernando Cantu	Neda Jafar- ESC...
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LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Annex 2: METADATA

Annex 3: Q & A

Annex 1: ORGANIZERS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF ORGANIZERS

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Annex 2: METADATA

Indicators	Data Source	Metadata	Questions
<p>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</p>	<p>Main source: National accounts</p>	<p>Computation method: $MVA \text{ as a proportion in GDP} = \frac{MVA}{GDP} * 100$</p>	<p>The MVA and GDP country data are collected through a national account questionnaire (NAQ) sent by UNSD.</p> <p>Table 1.2 Gross domestic product by expenditures at constant prices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.3 Final consumption expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.3 Household final consumption expenditure P.3 NPISHs final consumption expenditure P.3 General government final consumption expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.31 Individual consumption expenditure P.32 Collective consumption expenditure P.5 Gross capital formation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.51 Gross fixed capital formation P.52 Changes in inventories P.53 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables P.6 Exports of goods and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.61 Exports of goods P.62 Exports of services P.7 Less: Imports of goods and services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.71 Imports of goods P.72 Imports of services <p>Plus: Statistical discrepancy</p> <p>B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</p> <p>Table 2.5 Value added by industries at constant prices (ISIC Rev. 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Agriculture, forestry and fishing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities 02 Forestry and logging

			<p>03 Fishing and aquaculture</p> <p>B+C+D+E Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities</p> <p>B Mining and quarrying</p> <p>C Manufacturing</p> <p>D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p> <p>E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</p> <p>F Construction</p> <p>G+H+I Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities</p> <p>G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</p> <p>H Transportation and storage</p> <p>I Accommodation and food service activities</p> <p>J Information and communication</p> <p>K Financial and insurance activities</p> <p>L Real estate activities</p> <p>M+N Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities</p> <p>M Professional, scientific and technical activities</p> <p>N Administrative and support service activities</p> <p>O+P+Q Public administration and defence, education, human health and social work activities</p> <p>O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</p> <p>P Education</p> <p>Q Human health and social work activities</p> <p>R+S+T Other service activities</p> <p>R Arts, entertainment and recreation</p> <p>S Other service activities</p> <p>T Private households with employed persons</p>
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			<p>Plus: Statistical discrepancy (otherwise, please specify)</p> <p>B.1g Equals: VALUE ADDED, GROSS, at basic prices</p> <p>P.119 Less: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) (only to be deducted if FISIM is not distributed to uses)</p> <p>D.21-D.31 Plus: Taxes less Subsidies on products</p> <p>D.21 Plus: Taxes on products</p> <p>D.31 Less: Subsidies on products</p> <p>Plus: Statistical discrepancy</p> <p>B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</p> <p>P.119 Memorandum Item: FISIM, if distributed to uses</p>
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	<p>Main source: LFS</p> <p>Second source: population census and/or other type of household survey with an appropriate employment module, Establishment survey, Administrative records (ministry of Labour)</p>	<p>Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a short reference period (one week), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit. The working-age population is usually defined as all persons aged 15 and above. Computation method: It is computed by dividing total employment in manufacturing activities by total employment in all economic activities, multiplied by 100.</p>	<p>During the past 7 days, did (NAME) do any work for wage, salary, commission, tip or any other pay even if only for one hour? - Yes - No</p> <p>During the past 7 days, did (NAME) run or do any kind of business, farming or other activities to generate income, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No</p> <p>During the past 7 days, did (NAME) help unpaid in a business owned by a household or family member or help a member of household or family in his/her paid job, even if it was only for one hour? - Yes - No</p> <p>Is (NAME) temporarily absent from any work? - Yes - No</p> <p>In his main job, what kind of work (NAME) usually do? What is the job title of (NAME)? What are his/her main tasks or duties?</p>

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added	Main source: Annual industrial survey, survey focusing on small enterprises, economic census	Computation method: The proportion of “small-scale industries” in total value added is an indicator calculated as a share of value added for small-scale manufacturing enterprises in total manufacturing value added: Manufacturing value added of "small-scale industries"/ Total manufacturing value added * 100	Total value added at basic prices = Gross output at basic prices – Intermediate consumption at purchasers’ price; Census value added at basic prices = Census output at basic prices – Census input at purchasers’ prices; Total value added at factor cost = Gross output at factor cost – Intermediate consumption at purchasers’ prices; Census value added at factor cost = Census output at factor cost – Census input at purchasers’ prices
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit	Main source: World Bank Enterprise survey, Annual industrial survey, small industrial establishment survey, credit survey or economic census	Small-scale industrial enterprises, in the SDG framework also called “small-scale industries”, defined here for the purpose of statistical data collection and compilation refer to statistical units, generally enterprises, engaged in production of goods and services for market below a designated size class. Total numbers of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in or for the statistical unit, whether full-time or part-time, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working proprietors • Active business partners • Unpaid family workers • Paid employees. Enterprises are classified as small having 5 to 19 employees Lines of credit and loan commitments provide a guarantee that undrawn funds will be available in the future, but no financial liability/asset exists until such funds are actually provided. Undrawn lines of credit and undisbursed loan commitments are contingent liabilities of the issuing institutions— generally, banks (IMF,	D.1a1. In fiscal year [Insert last complete fiscal year], what was this establishment’s main activity and product, that is, the activity and product that represented the largest proportion of annual sales? 1- Manufacturing of 2- Retail trade of 3- Wholesale of 4- Construction of 5- Hotel or restaurant 6- Provides services K.8. Does this establishment have a line of credit or a loan from a financial institution? 1- Yes 2- No 9- DK K.9. Referring to the most recent line of credit or loan, what type of financial institution granted this loan? 1- Private commercial banks 2- State-owned banks or government agency 3- Non-bank financial institutions 4- Other

		<p>2011). A loan or line of credit refers to regulated financial institutions only.</p> <p>Computation method: The proportion of “small-scale industries” with a loan or line of credit is calculated as the number of “small scale industries” with an active line of credit or a loan from a financial institution in the reference year in percentage to the total number of such enterprises</p>	<p>9- DK</p> <p>L.1. At the end of fiscal year [Insert last complete fiscal year], how many permanent, full-time individuals worked in this establishment? Please include all workers and managers.</p> <p>L.6. How many full-time seasonal or temporary workers did this establishment have during [Insert last complete fiscal year]?</p>
9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added	Main source: CO2 emissions are estimated based on energy balances, value added from national accounts	<p>Computation method:</p> <p>CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion are estimated based on energy consumption and on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories</p> <p>CO2 emissions from manufacturing industries per unit of manufacturing value added = CO2 emissions from manufacturing (in kg)/MVA (constant USD)</p>	<p>The MVA and GDP country data are collected through a national account questionnaire (NAQ) sent by UNSD. The IEA produces the indicator on total CO2 emissions/GDP, based on secondary sources for GDP.</p> <p>Table 1.2 Gross domestic product by expenditures at constant prices</p> <p>P.3 Final consumption expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.3 Household final consumption expenditure P.3 NPISHs final consumption expenditure P.3 General government final consumption expenditure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.31 Individual consumption expenditure P.32 Collective consumption expenditure <p>P.5 Gross capital formation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.51 Gross fixed capital formation P.52 Changes in inventories P.53 Acquisitions less disposals of valuables <p>P.6 Exports of goods and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.61 Exports of goods P.62 Exports of services <p>P.7 Less: Imports of goods and services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> P.71 Imports of goods P.72 Imports of services

			<p>Plus: Statistical discrepancy B.1*g Equals: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</p> <p>Table 2.5 Value added by industries at constant prices (ISIC Rev. 4)</p> <p>A Agriculture, forestry and fishing</p> <p> 01 Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities</p> <p> 02 Forestry and logging</p> <p> 03 Fishing and aquaculture</p> <p>B+C+D+E Manufacturing, mining and quarrying and other industrial activities</p> <p> B Mining and quarrying</p> <p> C Manufacturing</p> <p> D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</p> <p> E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</p> <p>F Construction</p> <p>G+H+I Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities</p> <p> G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</p> <p> H Transportation and storage</p> <p> I Accommodation and food service activities</p> <p>J Information and communication</p> <p>K Financial and insurance activities</p> <p>L Real estate activities</p> <p>M+N Professional, scientific, technical, administrative and support service activities</p> <p> M Professional, scientific and technical activities</p> <p> N Administrative and support service activities</p> <p>O+P+Q Public administration and defence, education, human health and social work activities</p>
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9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added	Main source: Annual industrial surveys or economic census, business registers, ICT and R&D surveys of the business sector	Computation method: The indicator is calculated as the share of the sum of the value added from MHT economic activities to MVA. Sum value added in MHT economic activities/MVA Total value added at basic prices = Gross output at basic prices – Intermediate consumption at purchasers’ price; Census value added at basic prices = Census output at basic prices – Census input at purchasers’ prices; Total value added at factor cost = Gross output at factor cost –	Data are collected using General Industrial Statistics Questionnaire which is filled by NSOs and submitted to UNIDO annually. Country data are also collected from official publications and official web-sites.

		Intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices; Census value added at factor cost = Census output at factor cost – Census input at purchasers' prices	
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Annex 3: Q & A

Country /Name	Questions	Answers
Indicator 9.4.1		
UAE – Abeer Alaysah	Do UNIDO validate the data from IEA?	UNIDO does not have the mandate to validate the data taken from IEA with the countries. IEA validates the data with the country.
SDG 9		
ESCWA	Some countries have national data. How come these data are not shown in the map? Why some indicators that are the same at national level and global level, are reported on to the UNSD as global?	UNIDO is not the agency that collect data regarding the energy balance. But as an agency, we validate data with countries and other international agencies to see the gaps. This exercise was done with few countries and it turn out that these discrepancies relates to the conversion to USD or common revision of the ISIC which can create a deviation from the official data. Countries who have national data are advised to contact UNIDO to follow up and do the exercise of harmonization. Noting that these data are only to be reported on the UNSD global database. For the national level, countries are free to use any definition or classification they deem fit.
Sudan – Magda Elgaali	Is there a specific ceiling for international comparison in the relative intensity reduction index for carbon dioxide emissions?	We are not aware of any of this to say that there is a ceiling or index. But we can raise the question to the IEA.
Maryam El Khatib	If some indicators are provided using the national definition, do they also need to be provided using the international definition?	The higher number of digits can reflect the national classification but the 2 digits for example are in line with ISIC.
UAE – Khamis Raddad	For constructing the index, are these indicators weighted equally?	Yes, these indicators are weighted equally