



# Manual

## for the Production of Statistics on the Digital Economy

# 2020

Revised Edition



UNITED NATIONS





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## Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Digital Economy: 2020 Revised Edition

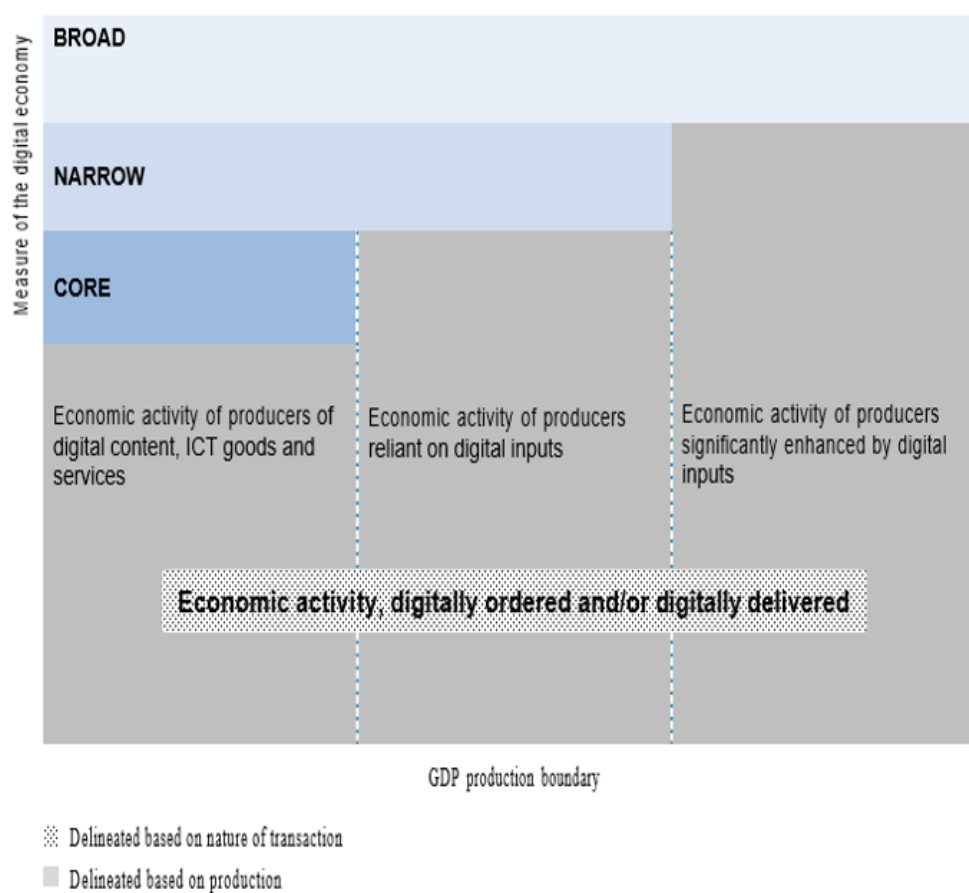
### Corrigendum

#### Page 11

Delete item 25

#### Page 22

Replace figure 3 with the figure below



**Page 29, section 3.6.1**

Paragraphs 55 and 56 *should read*

55. Electronic transactions (or e-commerce) are at the core of the statistical measurement of e-business. The great policy interest in measuring the volume and characteristics of e-commerce has driven theoretical work in expert groups (such as WPMAD under OECD) and practice by statistical offices and other institutions.

56. The need for an operational definition of e-commerce, suitable as a basis for items in statistical questionnaires, was recognized early by expert groups. In 2000, OECD member countries endorsed two definitions of electronic transactions based on a narrow and a broad definition of the underpinning communications infrastructure. Following challenges with implementing the infrastructure-based differentiation in practice, a single consolidated definition was endorsed in 2009 (OECD, 2011). According to the OECD definition, it is the method by which the order is placed or received, not the payment or channel of delivery, which determines whether a transaction is an e-commerce transaction (see box 4).

**Page 30**

Box 4 *should read*

OECD provides a definition for e-commerce transactions and guidelines for interpretation. This definition was introduced in 2009 and addresses the limitations of an earlier approach which differentiated between “broad” and “narrow” scopes of e-commerce based on whether the transaction was conducted over the Internet or any computer-mediated network.

An e-commerce transaction is the sale or purchase of goods or services, conducted over computer networks by methods specifically designed for the purpose of receiving or placing orders. The goods or services are ordered by those methods, but the payment and the ultimate delivery of the goods or services do not have to be conducted online. An e-commerce transaction can be between enterprises, households, individuals, Governments and other public or private organizations.

As a guideline for the interpretation of the definition, OECD notes that the definition includes orders made through web pages, extranet or electronic data interchange. The definition excludes orders received or placed by telephone, facsimile or conventional email.

*Source:* OECD (2011).

**Page 30**

Paragraphs 57 and 58 *should read*

57. The measurement of electronic transactions presents specific difficulties. Potential data collection problems include:

- The small volume of e-commerce activity in the economy, with consequent high standard errors and poor reliability of disaggregated data
- Poor quality of reported data resulting from a lack of record-keeping or potentially from misunderstanding of statistical concepts related to e-commerce.<sup>24</sup>

58. To take into account the different levels of technological development in countries, the Partnership recommends collecting data only on orders received or placed over the Internet, including by email (the latter is excluded from the OECD definitions).

<sup>24</sup> Other statistical difficulties in e-commerce measurement are described in OECD, 2005; OECD, 2007; and OECD, 2011.



**Page 31**

Paragraph 59 *should read*

Some countries have collected data on e-commerce with relevant breakdowns such as the nature of products or location of the buyer/seller. The reliability of these splits can be questioned (for instance, a business may not know or have recorded the destination of its online sales) and therefore such a breakdown is not recommended for countries just starting data collection on the use of ICT by businesses.

**Page 41, Clarifications and methodological issues**

After “country data requirements” *insert*

General government organizations are defined consistently with the System of National Accounts concept of general government, in which “the principal functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of goods and services to the community or to individual households and to finance their provision out of taxation or other incomes; to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfers; and to engage in non-market production”. (General) government organizations include central, state and local government units.

**Page 47, Clarifications and methodological issues**

Under “Mobile phones: as above”, for the existing text *substitute*

Includes orders received by voice calls, written messages or other means via mobile phones (such as via apps or web pages accessed using mobile phones), whether or not payment was made via mobile phones.

**Page 48, M3: Proportion of businesses placing orders via mobile phones, Clarifications and methodological issues**

Under “Mobile phones: as above”, for the existing text *substitute*

Includes orders received by voice calls, written messages or other means via mobile phones (such as via apps or web pages accessed using mobile phones), whether or not payment was made via mobile phones.

**Page 48, M4: Proportion of businesses using mobile phones by type of activity, Clarifications and methodological issues**

Under “Mobile phones: as above”, for the existing text *substitute*

The activities listed may be conducted in the form of voice calls, written messages or other means via mobile phones (such as via apps or web pages accessed using mobile phones).

General government organizations are defined consistently with the System of National Accounts concept of general government, in which “the principal functions of government are to assume responsibility for the provision of goods and services to the community or to individual households and to finance their provision out of taxation or other incomes; to redistribute income and wealth by means of transfers; and to engage in non-market production”. (General) government organizations include central, state and local government units.

**Page 49, Response categories, eighth item**

For the existing text *substitute*

For interacting with general government organizations

**Page 59, Response categories, footnote 32**

For the existing text *substitute*

<https://comtrade.un.org/>

**Page 59, Response categories, footnote 33, last line**

For the existing text *substitute*

See [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/tn\\_unctad\\_ict4d11\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/tn_unctad_ict4d11_en.pdf).

**Page 72, figure 4, item 1.4**

For the existing text *substitute*

Identify concepts

**Page 72, figure 4, item 5.5**

For the existing text *substitute*

Derive new variables and units

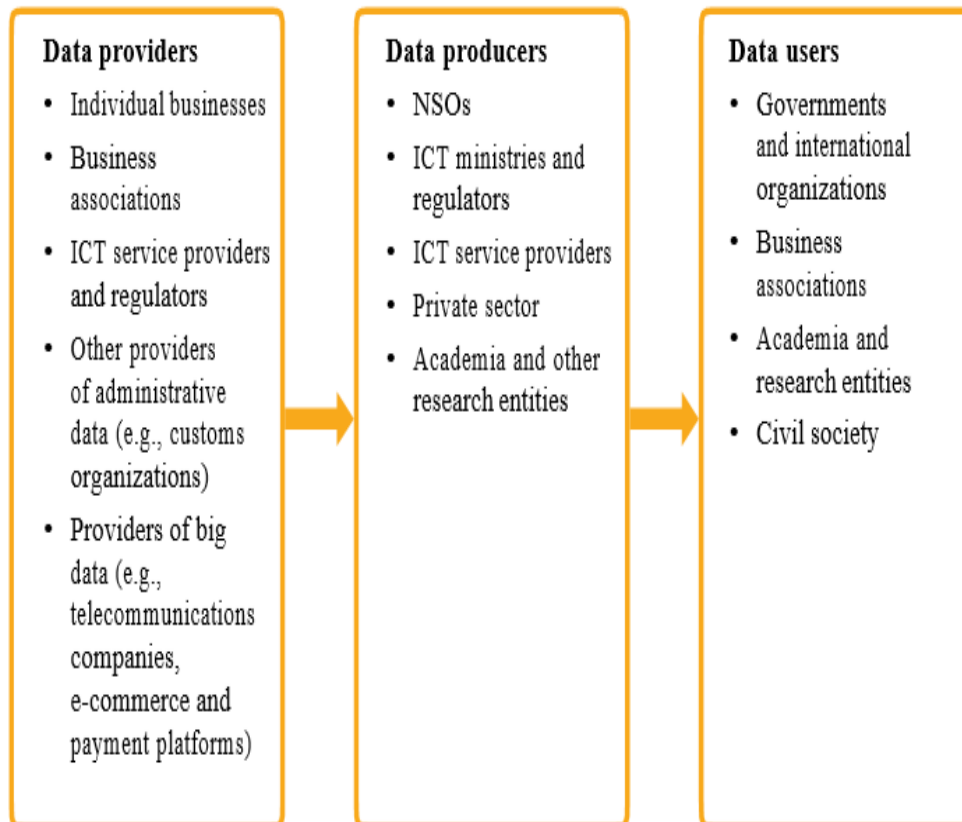
**Page 127**

For the existing text *substitute*

340. The display for the proposed tables could be as shown in table 16 and table 17 below. Indicators are expressed as proportions, consistent with the Partnership's core indicators list. The proposed tables correspond to the UNCTAD international collection of indicators on the use of ICT by businesses,<sup>66</sup> and should be complemented by data that correspond to national needs (such as relevant geographical breakdowns or specific details for important industrial sectors, for example the manufacturing sector).

**Page 138**

Replace figure 8 with the figure below



**Page 146, third bullet**

For the existing text *substitute*

Coordination of the system of business statistics: current programmes of capacity-building for business statistics should be coordinated with other economic statistics. In many developing economies, there are international cooperation programmes devoted to implementing new business surveys or to adapting international standards within existing systems. These programmes should be considered by countries willing to carry out digital economy surveys.

**Page 146**

Delete box 25

**Page 155, Services included**

For the existing text *substitute*

The survey deals exclusively with services that can be delivered remotely over ICT networks, so-called ICT-enabled services, in the following categories:

1. Telecommunications;
2. Computer services (including computer software);
3. Sales and marketing services, not including trade and leasing services;
4. Information services (including audiovisual services and online content);
5. Management, administration and back office services;
6. Licencing services;
7. Engineering, related technical services and R&D;
8. Education and training services.

These categories of services are defined in detail below.

**Page 164, heading**

For the existing text *substitute*

Detailed definitions of services categories

**Page 182, footnote 77**

Delete text after “See <https://www.oecd.org/sti/ieconomy/ICT-Model-Survey-Usage-Businesses.pdf>”

**Page 186**

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_8604](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_8604)

