



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# STATISTICAL INDICATORS OF INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION

Biennial Progress Report 2019



Vienna, 2019

## **Acknowledgement**

This publication was prepared by Petra Kynclova under the general supervision of Shyam Upadhyaya, Chief Statistician of UNIDO. The data and IT support was provided by Valentin Todorov, who manages the SDG platform of UNIDO's homepage. The report benefitted significantly from research work carried out by Thomas Nice and Daniel Cueva, former consultants at UNIDO Statistics Division. The final editing of the report was done by Niki Rodousakis.

Copyright © 2019 United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development.

Designations such as "developed", "industrialized" and "developing" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

Material in this publication may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested, together with a copy of the publication containing the quotation or reprint.

For reference and citation, please use: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 2019. Statistical Indicators of Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization: Biennial Progress Report 2019. Vienna.

All photos © UNIDO, Freepik, unless otherwise stated.



# Contents

## I INTRODUCTION

## II MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

1	Manufacturing production .....	13
2	Manufacturing employment .....	23

## III SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

3	Importance of small-scale industries .....	31
4	Access to finance .....	35

## IV ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

5	Carbon dioxide intensity of manufacturing .....	39
---	---	----

## V TECHNOLOGY UPGRADING

6	Industrial diversification through technology .....	45
---	---	----

<b>References</b> .....	<b>49</b>
<b>Appendix</b> .....	<b>51</b>
Appendix I - List of countries and areas included in selected groupings	51
Appendix II - Summary tables for selected country groups	54







## Introduction

### UNIDO as a custodian agency of SDG9 indicators

On 25 November 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The resolution introduces 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprising 169 targets and aims to build upon the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 2030 Agenda calls for collaborative partnerships on all levels and emphasizes the achievement of sustainable development for all by building on the principle of "leaving no one behind". The new Goals and targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 as the main reference point for development policies to foster sustainable development in all three dimensions – economic, environmental and social – until 2030. Inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) has been included in the global development agenda in recognition of its relevance in an integrated approach to all three pillars of sustainable development, the economic, environmental and social dimension. SDG-9 calls for "Building resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation".

Following the adoption of Agenda 2030, the United Nations Statistical Commission, at its 46th session held on 6 March 2015, created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and international and regional agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs was tasked to develop and implement the global indicator framework for the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The global indicator framework was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and, including refinements of several indicators, agreed on at the 48th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017.

The global indicator framework was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 and is contained in the Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on Work of the Statistical Commission pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/71/313). The SDG indicators are classified into three tiers in accordance with their level of methodological development (Table 1).

Tier	Classification criteria
I	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.
II	Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available but data are not regularly produced by countries.
III	No internationally established methodology or standards are yet available for the indicator but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested for the indicator.

Table 1: Criteria for tier classification of indicators.

Source: UN Statistics Division

IAEG-SDG continues to review Tier III indicators and reclassify them upon request from the custodian agency. The tier classification of many indicators is expected to change as methodologies develop and data availability increases.

UNIDO has been involved in the SDG indicator formulation process from the very beginning and has made substantial contributions to discussions and the finalization of several indicators, especially those related to SDG-9. UNIDO is recognized as a custodian agency for six indicators listed under Goal 9.

Custodian agencies as defined in the UN Statistical Commission's resolution are entities responsible for collecting data from countries under existing mandates and reporting mechanisms, to compile internationally comparable data in different statistical domains, to support

national statistical systems, other international agencies and stakeholders.

The overview of SDG 9 targets and indicators under UNIDO responsibility as a custodian agency is presented in Table 2.

Statistical indicators of ISID measure the regional and international trends observed in the process of industrialization. Although industrialization contributes to the universal objective of economic growth, its impact differs depending on the country's given stage of development. In industrialized economies, industrial growth is reflected in the achievement of higher productivity, embracement of new technologies and intelligent production processes and the reduction of the impact of industrial production on the environment and the climate. For developing economies, industrialization implies structural transforma-

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\\_23140](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_23140)

