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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-

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