

8th Session of OIC Statistical Commission
23-25 October 2019, Ankara – Turkey

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1. The 8th Session of the Statistical Commission of Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC-StatCom) was organised by Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC) in collaboration with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) on 23-25 October 2019 at SESRIC Headquarters in Ankara, Republic of Turkey.
2. A total of 57 delegates from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of 29 OIC countries, including Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Uganda, and Uzbekistan, and regional and international organisations including OIC General Secretariat, SESRIC, Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), Arab Institute for Training and Research Statistics (AITRS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS), Statistical Centre for the Cooperation Council for the Arab Countries of the Gulf (GCC-STAT), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA), and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).
3. The agenda of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom was as follows:
 - Opening Session
 - Progress Report on the Working Group on the Development of the New OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030;
 - Electronic Data Collection Technologies in Population and Housing Censuses;
 - A Census of Agriculture for the 21st Century;
 - Developing National Statistics Systems on International Labour Migration; and
 - Open Discussions and Closing Session
4. All documents of the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom, including all presentations and statements together with participants list, are available online at <http://www.oicstatcom.org/event-detail.php?id=2218> and shall be consulted for more detailed information.

23 October 2019, Wednesday

Opening Session

Welcoming Speeches

5. Following the recitation of verses from the Holy Quran, the Opening Session started with the welcome addresses by Dr. Mohd. Uzir MAHIDIN, Chief Statistician of Department of Statistics Malaysia, Chair of the Bureau of the OIC-StatCom for its 7th and 8th Sessions; HE Mr. Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC; Mr. Jakhongir KHASANOV, Representative of the OIC General Secretariat (OIC GS); Dr. Bukhari SILLAH, Representative of the IsDB Group; and Honourable Guest, HE Mrs. Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK, Minister of Family, Labour and Social Services of Republic of Turkey.

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6. In his speech, Dr. Mohd. Uzir MAHIDIN stated that the National Statistical Systems (NSS) of OIC Member Countries have an agenda to produce, deliver and communicate a vast array of official statistics in line with global statistical agenda as well as working together to become the second-largest inter-governmental organisation in statistics. To achieve these goals, the OIC-StatCom will be the best strategic platform in addressing these global agenda in line with the needs of OIC countries and deciding the best solutions for mutual interests in developing the respective NSSs of the OIC countries. Dr. Mahidin went on to say that as NSOs, the statistics produced should be relevant, trusted and meet the needs of many users including the growing demand for real-time data for data driven and evidence-based decision making. Therefore, as a community, OIC-StatCom members must work together to meet the challenges and capitalise on the best technology opportunities for data extraction and integration as well as exchanges between official statistical producers. At the end of his speech, Dr. Mahidin thanked the OIC-StatCom Bureau Members of the 7th and 8th Sessions for their support.
7. In his speech, HE Mr. Nebil DABUR emphasized the importance of OIC-StatCom as a unique initiative and the only OIC cooperation platform serving the member states in the domain of statistics. HE Mr. Dabur added that some amendments are proposed in this Session to be discussed on the Commission's Rules of Procedures to align them with those of other official OIC forums. The Director General of SESRIC also underlined that the Commission should adopt a more focused and results-oriented approach in selecting the subjects of the agenda of the Sessions and related activities. Before ending his speech, Mr. Dabur expressed once again his sincere thanks to the outgoing OIC-StatCom Bureau Members of the 7th and 8th Sessions.
8. The message of HE Dr. Yousef A. AL-OTHAIMEEN, Secretary General of the OIC, was delivered by Mr. Jakhongir KHASANOV. In his message, Dr. Al-Othaimeen commended the efforts of OIC-StatCom on advancing the agenda for more and better data and statistics to measure all aspects of development in the OIC countries. These efforts have resulted in a wider intra-OIC cooperation for generating new capacities and using innovation to solve the data challenges facing the OIC countries. At the end of the message, the Secretary General of the OIC reaffirmed the commitment of the General Secretariat to working closely with the OIC-StatCom members to further strengthen and enhance intra-OIC cooperation in the development, production, dissemination, and communication of statistics.
9. Dr. Bukhari SILLAH delivered the statement on behalf the IsDB Group by highlighting the long-standing partnership between the IsDB Group and SESRIC supporting various statistical capacity development activities to improve the quality of statistical information and management in OIC countries. This strong partnership also supports the IsDB's new business model, which is based on Global Value Chains, targeted at strengthening the competitiveness of member countries in the strategic industries in which they have a comparative advantage to support value chain activities that enable them to harness global value chains opportunities driven by science, technology, and innovation. In



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concluding his remarks, Dr. Sillah reiterated the IsDB's commitment to support the OIC countries to improve their statistical capacity and to increase the utilization of technologies in data management.

10. As Honourable Guest, HE Mrs. Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK, Minister of Family, Labour, and Social Services of Republic of Turkey, also addressed the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom. In her speech, HE Mrs. Selçuk underlined the importance of high-quality statistics for evidence-based decision making on socio-economic development plans and their implementation. HE Mrs. Selçuk added that the Republic of Turkey currently hosts around 5 million refugees of which 3.7 million are Syrian which requires periodical flow of data to better plan and implement actions to cater the needs of these refugees. HE Mrs Selçuk also informed the participants that the Ministry of Family, Labour, and Social Services of Turkey has accumulated a significant level of experience concerning statistics on international labour migration and on social services and her Ministry would be more than pleased to share Turkey's knowledge and best practices with other OIC countries.
11. At the end of the Opening Session, HE Mr. Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC, presented a plaque of appreciation to HE Mrs. Zehra Zümrüt SELÇUK for her exceptional contributions to SESRIC and OIC. The delegates then visited the SESRIC Data Exhibition.

Adoption of the Agenda

12. Dr. Mahidin, Chair of the OIC-StatCom, summarized the Draft Agenda and opened the floor for any comments. The Agenda was unanimously adopted as it is.

Session on “Proposed Amendments on the Rules of Procedure of the OIC-StatCom”

13. HE Mr. Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC, briefed the delegates of the Commission on the amendments proposed on the Rules of Procedure of the Commission.

Questions and Answers

14. With reference to the rules of OIC, the OIC GS suggested the composition of Bureau Members to include 3 Vice Chairmen in which Palestine will become a permanent Vice Chairman, and one rapporteur. Concerning the venue of OIC-StatCom Session, the OIC GS suggested to welcome proposals from any OIC country if they would like to hold the Session in their country. HE Mr. Nebil DABUR replied that regarding the venue, in case if any country does not propose to host the Session, the Session shall be held at SESRIC Headquarters. As to the Rapporteur, as the Secretariat carries out the reporting of the proceedings of the Sessions, SESRIC will perform the duties pertaining to the Rapporteur.
15. FAO suggested to hold the Session every 2 years considering that the difficulty in achieving the objectives in a short time. HE Mr. Nebil DABUR responded that the agenda items could be kept in the upcoming Sessions until the related objectives are achieved. In this sense, holding annual sessions does not mean that the Commission will change the agenda items every year. Some agenda items may last

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for elaboration during 3 to 4 Sessions. Resolutions will be adopted at the end of each session indicating what to implement between the Sessions. The OIC GS seconded SESRIC. Based on the experience of OIC GS, the agenda items could be continued and they do not need to change every year.

16. Oman raised a similar concern about the short time to finish the agenda items in one year and they exemplified their statement by mentioning statistical capacity building cannot be completed within one session. HE Mr. Dabur agreed that some issues/agenda items need to be completed over a timespan exceeding one session. The topics will be identified in line with the global statistical agenda; and the member countries should decide on the topics to be covered during the Commission's sessions. HE Mr. Dabur also added that statistical capacity can be considered as a permanent agenda item in the upcoming Sessions of OIC-StatCom.
17. AITRS suggested that SESRIC should have coordination with regional and international institutions. There should be a committee to avoid duplication of efforts among the regional and international institutions. SESRIC should support the need of OIC countries through providing training courses. AITRS offered its support for capacity building activities for the benefit of NSOs of OIC countries and welcomes SESRIC for joint organisation of such events as previously done in the recent years. HE Mr. Dabur informed that SESRIC has the core policy to enhance cooperation with regional and international organisations and has an existing good technical cooperation with them where OIC countries are also the members of these organisations. SESRIC prefers to partner with these institutions in terms of technical assistance and capacity development. The conduct of these activities will be according to the geographical balance as suggested by the Board of SESRIC.
18. IsDB suggested to have a specific date for the Follow-up Meeting that will be held in New York on the margins of the UN Statistical Commission. Besides, IsDB supported SESRIC for having capacity building as a permanent agenda item of OIC-StatCom as it overlaps with their efforts under their Reverse Linkage Programme. Global Value Chains, as mentioned in their opening speech, is an important topic and they will be cooperating with the Asian Development Bank (ADB). In addition to the IsDB's suggestion, Gambia raised the issue of level of attendance in the Sessions. Gambia stated that even though the invitation was addressed to the Director General of NSOs, most of them were not present in the current Session. Dr. Mahidin expressed that this may be due to internal agenda of the NSOs. He expected that with the indication of the exact week and month for holding the Annual Session and Follow-up Meeting by the Secretariat, the Director Generals of NSOs of OIC countries could allocate their time to attend these Sessions. HE Mr. Dabur added that high-level participation would increase if the countries believe that the Sessions could provide benefit to them and important issues would be discussed during the Sessions. In this regard, the selection of topics/agenda items is crucial and it should be relevant with the global agenda. Regarding the schedule, first week of October seems fit to hold the Annual Sessions of OIC-StatCom. Following SESRIC's comment, Dr. Mahidin added that OIC

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countries are welcomed to indicate their interest to host the Annual Session of OIC-StatCom during the Follow-up Meeting.

19. Concerning the Strategic Vision of OIC-StatCom 2030, Morocco asked about how to identify weaknesses and capacities of OIC countries in 3 regions that have their own specific problems. HE Mr. Nebil DABUR responded that Strategic Vision is a broad document and a 5-year Programme of Action should be identified by receiving inputs from member countries. Dr. Mahidin added that active participation from the member countries is required for the development of OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision 2030. The current response rate of the questionnaire is around 59% that shows that all OIC countries should be more active. It is not only the duty of the Secretariat but all member countries that should contribute more and work on it.
20. Concerning the Voting and Quorum, the OIC GS suggested to specify the majority term, whether it is single majority or collective majority. HE Mr. Nebil DABUR proposed to take the recommendation from OIC GS on this matter and accordingly this matter will be handled.

Session on “Progress Report on the Working Group on the Development of the New OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030”

21. Malaysia, as the co-chair of the Working Group (WG), delivered a presentation on the progress made so far by the WG on the development of the new OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030. The results of the questionnaire and the way forward were discussed during the session. Following the presentation, the Chair open the floor for questions and answers.

Questions and Answers

22. Oman expressed that the orientation of the Strategy Vision should be clearly stated. Besides, they also requested the Secretariat to share the soft copy of Questionnaire on OIC Statistical Commission Strategic Vision 2030. SESRIC explained that while designing the questionnaire, the Secretariat considered relevant strategic documents designed in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. One such strategic document is the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. Another document is the OIC-2025 Programme of Action. The Secretariat studied these documents, included the priorities of the OIC countries and consulted the draft questionnaire with the co-chairs. Challenges listed in the questionnaire are used as a basis for generating the objectives of the new Strategic Vision. For instance, for Challenge 11, legislative problems and regulations are the issues that the NSOs are facing. For Challenge 12, it is related to unprecedented level of demand for data, such as Big Data. For Challenge 13, this overlaps with many development plans such as Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, OIC-2025: Programme of Action and other global agenda.
23. Some countries shared their views concerning the proposed Challenges to be included in the new Strategic Vision, such as Iran in which they informed that for Challenge 11 (i.e., accomplishing

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modernized statistical data collection, production, analysis and dissemination frameworks and regulations), Iran has moved forward from traditional to modern ways for statistical production. Iran will respond to the questionnaire after the Secretariat resends the questionnaire to them.

24. Niger commented that the proposed Challenges 11 to 13 are more to the objectives of Strategic Vision, not challenges. Accordingly, they requested for rewording of these challenges. While Saudi Arabia questioned whether the members of the Commission should adopt the Challenges at the end of the Session. Malaysia responded that some revisions will be made according to the discussions by the Secretariat. Adoption of the document will not be made during the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom.
25. Saudi Arabia agreed that Challenge 13 (i.e., adjusting and adapting the national statistical systems in order to manage the full implementation of the global and regional development agenda) could be added to the new Strategic Vision document.
26. Iraq requested to discuss on how to overcome the challenges not only discussing the challenges themselves. Maldives, on the other hand, requested the WG to add Islamic views and specific indicators such gender issue in the document.
27. Morocco also expressed their opinion concerning the importance of management of statistics and digitalization. Lack of human resources and lack of financial resources could be included in the challenges.
28. Oman informed the members of Commission that they would review again their response and send back their updated questionnaire to the Secretariat. To respond Oman's request, the Chair responded that the participants are free to amend their previous responses until the new deadline to be set by the Secretariat.
29. The discussion continued with the Mission of new Strategic Vision 2030. Iran proposed to add 'Harmonisation' while Morocco suggested to first indicating the Vision, followed by the Challenges. Besides, they also suggested having indicators to monitor and evaluate the Vision. Malaysia expressed that the Vision and Mission are generally broad statements. The details pertaining to their achievement will be indicated in the Action-Plan.
30. Following their previous suggestion, Morocco proposed to rephrase the Vision and requested to focus the Vision on stronger cooperation for better National Statistical Systems.
31. Maldives supported the idea of Morocco and they proposed to use 2020 Vision instead, or, using something similar to the UN's '*leaving no one behind*' for the OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision for 2030. In addition to Maldives, Niger agreed that Vision should be associated with Mission and they proposed to use the 2020 Vision as it is more suitable.
32. OIC GS suggested interchanging the proposed Vision as Mission and vice versa. While IsDB suggested having more responses to the questionnaire as current response rate is not reaching the significant majority (80%).

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33. Regarding the Strategic Areas, Indonesia suggested to include the use of Big Data perhaps to be included in Strategic Area 3 (i.e., Statistical Modernisation and Innovation). SESRIC confirmed that Big Data is included in Strategic Area 3. Current annotation for Strategic Area 3 has been kept more generic.
34. Morocco proposed to consider production and utilisation in the Strategic Area. The plan should be comprehensive and there should be a monitoring system in order to assess to what extent the plan is implemented. GCC-STAT supported the idea of Morocco to include collation and dissemination in Strategic Area 2. They also recommended to consider the national and regional agenda when formulating the Strategic Area. Besides GCC-STAT, *Saudi Arabia* also supported Morocco in terms of enhancing communication among the OIC countries and the OIC. They recommended to Morocco join the WG for the development of OIC-StatCom Strategic Vision 2030. SESRIC confirmed that according to the preliminary survey, Morocco has indicated their interest to join the WG and they are already a WG member.
35. Oman suggested to have a mechanism for the production of data and to identify the objectives of each Strategic Area, which could benefit all OIC countries; while Palestine advised to concentrate 5 topics in the Strategic Area, namely capacity building, cooperation between OIC countries, data quality, data production for SDGs and dissemination statistics.
36. Saudi Arabia recommended to replace Strategic Areas with the goals and the subjects. SESRIC responded that more detailed activity will be further explained in the Programme of Action.
37. Togo expressed their concern concerning the support for the Commission as each OIC country has different political setting. Coordination among the members of OIC-StatCom is crucial. In response to Togo's concern, Malaysia stated that in order to have strong representation in the NSS community, the Commission should have a strong Strategic Vision which could be brought to the decision makers.
38. At the end of the Session, SESRIC thanked the participants for their valuable contributions. All inputs and feedbacks received during the discussion will be considered. Besides, SESRIC also invited Morocco to complete the questionnaire and send their feedback to the Secretariat. Moreover, Malaysia added that the questionnaire responses should be provided from an institutional perspective rather than personal. The focal point responded to the questionnaire should discuss the responses internally at her/his institution.

Session on “Electronic Data Collection Technologies in Population and Housing Censuses”

39. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Mr. Seiffe TADESSE (UNSD), Dr. Juraj RIECAN (UNESCWA), Mr. Mohammed Saiful ISLAM (BBS) of Bangladesh, Dr. Edi SETIAWAN (BPS) of Indonesia, Mr. Mohammad Sadegh ALIPOUR (SCI) of Iran, Mr. Zainol JAMIL (DOSM) of Malaysia, and Mr. Abdullah Mohammed ALBATIL (GASTAT) of Saudi Arabia. Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers.

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Questions and Answers

40. Sierra Leone raised 3 issues; namely, concerning UNSD's support to African countries for the computer-based census, how to manage error messages during the implementation of the census, and how to assure that the country will continue to conduct the survey. Besides, Sierra Leone also suggested in order to reduce the cost for conducting Population and Housing Census (PHC), the country could borrow tablets from a country that had conducted PHC. Moreover, they also expressed their need for capacity building. In addition to Sierra Leone's question, Gambia directed a question concerning other countries' experience in using electronic devices and on how to manage quality control when Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) is used.
41. Iraq shared their experience about their last census in 1997. There exists many challenges; such as, infrastructure and incomplete registration due to some citizens have no identity numbers. For 2020, Iraq plans to complete the registration and Jordan is supporting them as they have experience in using handheld computers/tablets in their PHC.
42. Sierra Leone responded that the cost for conducting a PHC is already high excluding the cost of tablets. In this respect, they suggested to use the modality of South-South Cooperation for borrowing tablets from neighbouring countries.
43. Palestine shared its experience in using tablets in the 2017 census as well as the GIS, and in renting 10,000 tablets from the Department of Statistics (DoS) of Jordan. Moreover, using the tablets, Palestine prepared and used applications for Census forms, the field work management, and field data collection from all Palestine's Provinces. The first results were disseminated in 3 months.
44. Uganda conducted a pilot study in which they requested the enumerators to bring their own devices and few of those devices were compatible with the application developed. Uganda directed a question to Bangladesh concerning the internet connection in their country and the willingness of their citizen to fill the survey through mobile devices. Besides, Uganda also asked whether Bangladesh conducted a pilot study beforehand.
45. Niger asked the UNSD concerning the minimum timeline of the preparation for the use of technologies in conducting PHC.
46. IsDB suggested to do a SWOT analysis to evaluate the cost. Conducting pilot study before implementing the main census is better. Besides, how to incorporate the incentives is also an important issue. Saudi Arabia has implemented this through sending e-posts to the citizens as it is compulsory to use e-posts for official issues.
47. To answer questions directed by the countries, UNSD informed the audience about UNFPA initiatives; such as, satellite images for mapping and purchasing devices according to country's plan for conducting

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PHC. Concerning lack of expertise in CAPI, the World Bank and US Census Bureau are providing training without cost. UNSD could provide some technical documents. For the issue on the use of handheld devices, Cameroon was planning to use smartphones in 2018. However, they could not implement it due to instability in some regions. Australia implemented Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) programme and they paid the enumerators for data collection. In terms of quality control, Jordan and Egypt have robust monitoring quality control tools and other OIC countries could learn from their experiences. Concerning borrowing electronic devices/tablets, UNSD agreed that it could reduce the cost. However, it could also be a challenge as CAPI applications may not be compatible with the borrowed devices. There are however examples of borrowing devices among countries; such as, Senegal received tablets from Brazil, Palestine rented tablets from Jordan, etc.

48. Bangladesh answered the question of Niger by confirming that they conducted pilot study. Besides, concerning the availability of Internet, Bangladesh government is supportive in this issue, such as, in all universities, Internet is free.
49. Indonesia shared their plan for using CAPI in their 2020 PHC. They will employ around 800 thousand enumerators. So far, 3 pilot censuses were conducted.
50. Maldives indicated a concern for unregistered mobile phones in their country which are rather difficult to be tracked. Saudi Arabia mentioned that if the infrastructure is well-managed, then the devices will work properly.
51. Malaysia also shared their experience in which they have conducted one pilot online survey for the 2020 PHC. The percentage on the participation of online survey was good. This has been due to good household registration system in Malaysia.

24 October 2019, Thursday

Session on “A Census of Agriculture for the 21st Century”

52. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Mr. Eloi OUEDRAOGO (FAO), Mr. Mahmoud Mohammad Ali ABDALRAHMAN (PCBS) of Palestine, and Ms. Nihal ERTÜRK (TurkStat) of Turkey. Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers.

Questions and Answers

53. Sierra Leone inquired about the supports that can be provided by the UNFPA for the 2020 Agriculture Census Round. FAO underlined that FAO is not a funding institution. They informed that there is a technical cooperation programme that can be used to support the countries in preparatory phases to

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finalise the methodology and other documentation. FAO suggested Sierra Leone to liaise with their FAO country representative to get more information concerning the technical cooperation programme.

54. Morocco shared that there are some objectives under SDGs especially on small-scale agricultural entities which have different approaches and questioned whether the data have been published. FAO responded that the data have not yet been published.
55. Gambia informed the participants that their Ministry of Agriculture is the responsible institution for conducting agriculture censuses. They learnt during the 62nd ISI World Statistics Congress (WSC) that population and agricultural censuses could be conducted together. In this respect, Gambia needed more information from FAO concerning the possibility and advantage of conducting these 2 censuses at the same time. FAO suggested that Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS) conduct these two censuses. It should be managed by the Statistical Act and GBOS and Ministry of Agriculture should follow the Act. The head of the NSO should be the Chair of the Committee established in the country to conduct the agriculture census.
56. Niger asked about the financial support for conducting the agriculture censuses and requested from FAO to support them in the preparation phase. FAO asked Niger to approach their FAO country representative who could work with them on this issue.

Session on “Developing National Statistics Systems on International Labour Migration”

57. In this session, the presentations were delivered by Mr. Mustafa Hakki OZEL (ILO), Dr. Edi SETIAWAN (BPS) of Indonesia, Mr. Dzholdoshbek SOODAEV (NSC) of Kyrgyzstan, Mr. Yousuf Mohamed ALRIYAMI (NCSI) of Oman, Mr. Abdinasir Roble ABUKAR (DNS) of Somalia, and Ms. Yosun KATI (TurkStat) of Turkey. Following the presentations, the Chair opened the floor for questions and answers.

Questions and Answers

58. Morocco informed the participants of the survey it conducted in 2019 on international migration, within the framework of a regional programme "Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey (MED-HIMS) (MED-HIMS)". Morocco expressed its willingness to share its experience with other Member Countries.
59. Sierra Leone inquired of Somalia to explain whether their National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) is their first original version or a revised one. Besides, Sierra Leone would like to learn more about the Statistical Act in Somalia. Somalia responded that they have completed the 2017 NSDS supported by PARIS21 and now they started to work on the 2020 NSDS. Regarding the Statistical Act, it is under development and they are waiting for the approval of the Cabinet.

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- 60.** Sierra Leone asked Turkey about the source of the data given in the table. Turkey answered that their data is based on the population registration system.
- 61.** Maldives asked for clarification from ILO concerning the stages of Guidelines concerning Statistics of International Labour Migration. ILO responded that they have the guideline, concepts, definitions and source of data. However, they still need a clear methodology to implement each sub-category. ILO has identified 12 countries to work on the topics; Turkey and Kuwait could be the first among these countries. ILO is also in communication with Morocco and Tunisia. For labour force surveys, ILO has standard set of questions. ILO also underlined the importance of coverage.
- 62.** Burkina Faso asked Indonesia to explain more about the legislation of usage of data provided from mobile phones in Indonesia. Indonesia responded that there is currently no legal basis for using data provided from mobile phone devices to support the official statistics. However, they are working to amend their statistics law accordingly to be able to use such data.

Adoption of Resolutions, Any Other Business and Closing Remarks

- 63.** Before proceeding to the discussion on the Draft Resolutions, HE Mr. Nebil DABUR, Director General of SESRIC, delivered his Closing Remarks.
- 64.** Following the Closing Remarks of the Director General of SESRIC, the OIC-StatCom Secretariat shared the Draft Resolutions (in three official languages of the OIC) with the participants. The Draft Resolutions were prepared in light with the discussions taken place during the two days of the Commission. After the deliberations, the Draft Resolutions will be revised according to the received inputs and will be shared with the 8th Session of OIC-StatCom participants as final version.
- 65.** At the end of the Session, Mr. Zainol JAMIL, on behalf of Dr. Mohd Uzir MAHIDIN, Chief Statistician of Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) and Chair of 7th and 8th Sessions of OIC-StatCom, delivered the Closing Remarks.